Oracle® Data Provider for .NET

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Preface

This document is your primary source of introductory, installation, postinstallation configuration, and usage information for Oracle Data Provider for .NET.

Oracle Data Provider for .NET is an implementation of the Microsoft ADO.NET interface.

This Preface contains these topics:

- Audience
- Documentation Accessibility
- Related Documents
- Passwords in Code Examples
- Conventions

Audience

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Developer's Guide is intended for programmers who are developing applications to access an Oracle database using Oracle Data Provider for .NET. This documentation is also valuable to systems analysts, project managers, and others interested in the development of database applications.

To use this document, you must be familiar with Microsoft .NET Framework classes and ADO.NET and have a working knowledge of application programming using Microsoft C#, Visual Basic .NET, or another .NET language.

Although the examples in the documentation and the samples in the sample directory are written in C#, developers can use these examples as models for writing code in other .NET languages.

Users should also be familiar with the use of Structured Query Language (SQL) to access information in relational database systems.

Documentation Accessibility

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

Access to Oracle Support

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

Related Documents

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- *Oracle Database Installation Guide for Microsoft Windows*
- *Oracle Database Release Notes*
- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Development Guide*
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*
- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*
- *Oracle Database New Features Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts*
- *Oracle Database Reference*
- *Oracle Database Object-Relational Developer's Guide*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Net Services Reference*
- *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle Services for Microsoft Transaction Server Developer's Guide for Microsoft Windows*
- *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*
- *Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Security Guide*
- *Oracle Spatial Developer's Guide*
- *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration*

To download free release notes, installation documentation, white papers, or other collateral, please visit the Oracle Technology Network (OTN). You must register online before using OTN; registration is free and can be done at

`http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html`

For additional information, see:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/docs/

Passwords in Code Examples

For simplicity in demonstrating this product, code examples do not perform the password management techniques that a deployed system normally uses. In a production environment, follow the Oracle Database password management guidelines, and disable any sample accounts. See *Oracle Database Security Guide* for password management guidelines and other security recommendations.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Changes in This Release for Oracle Data Provider for .NET

This section describes new features added for each ODP.NET release. A summary of these new features by release are also available on Oracle's Web site.

- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET 23c
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.8)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.7)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.6.1)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.5)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.4.1)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.4)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.3)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (21.1)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.15.1)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.10)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.9)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET ODAC Release 19c (19.3.2)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.7)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.6)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.5)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET in ODAC Release 19c (19.3)
- Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 19c (19.3)

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET 23c

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for 23c.

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core - Asynchronous Programming

  ODP.NET supports the .NET Task Asynchronous Programming (TAP) model with the core and managed drivers. With support for TAP and the async and await keywords, ODP.NET data access operations are more responsive and easier to develop for

asynchronicity. This feature includes support for Entity Framework Core and Entity Framework asynchronous query and save.

> **See Also:**
>
> Asynchronous Programming and Pipelining

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core - Pipelining

  ODP.NET core and managed drivers support pipelining for its database communication. It allows subsequent database requests to be sent and queued transparently even while ODP.NET awaits a database response. Pipelining improves overall app performance and allows database resources to be used more effectively. ODP.NET does not need to wait for the database to respond from previous requests before submitting subsequent requests.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Asynchronous Programming and Pipelining

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core – OpenTelemetry

  OpenTelemetry is a popular open-source observability framework for instrumenting, generating, collecting, and exporting telemetry data. It provides a common specification and protocol so that multiple services can furnish a unified version of traces, metrics, and logs.

  Numerous managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core APIs have been instrumented to support OpenTelemetry observability and standards. Developers and operators can customize the ODP.NET metrics collected with OpenTelemetry.

  With OpenTelemetry support, monitoring, tracking, and analyzing how ODP.NET operations interact in cloud computing, microservices and distributed systems becomes easier using this industry standard.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > OpenTelemetry

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core - Advanced Queuing and Transactional Event Queues

  ODP.NET Core and managed ODP.NET now support Advanced Queuing (AQ) and Transactional Event Queues (TxEventQ) application programming interfaces (APIs) that can be used in modern applications, such as microservices. TxEventQ's highly optimized and partitioned implementation leverages the functions of Oracle database so that producers and consumers can exchange messages at high throughput, by storing messages persistently, and propagate messages between queues on different databases. TxEventQ are a high performance partitioned implementation with multiple event streams per queue, while AQ is a disk-based implementation for simpler workflow use cases.

ODP.NET developers can leverage the same APIs no matter if they use TxEventQ or AQ. The APIs provide access to a robust and feature-rich message queuing systems integrated with Oracle database. It can be used with web, mobile, IoT, and other data-driven and event-driven applications to stream events or communicate with each other as part of a workflow.

> **See Also:**
>
> Advanced Queuing and Transactional Event Queues

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core - Application Continuity and Transparent Application Continuity

  ODP.NET Core and managed drivers now support Application Continuity (AC) and Transparent Application Continuity (TAC). AC and TAC mask outages from end users and applications by recovering the in-flight database sessions following recoverable outages, including transactions. The recovery is transparent such that the end user merely experiences a slightly delayed execution, but no perceptible outage nor error.

  AC and TAC improve the user experience for both unplanned outages and planned maintenance. They enhance the fault tolerance of systems and .NET applications that use an Oracle database. Developers can use AC and TAC with existing .NET apps without making any code changes.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > ODP.NET and Application Continuity

- JSON Relational Duality

  JSON Relational Duality manifests as fully updatable JSON views over relational data. Data remains stored in relational tables in a highly efficient normalized format but can be accessed by .NET applications in the form of JSON documents. All ODP.NET provider types, core, managed, and unmanaged, support using JSON Relational Duality.

  Duality views provide game-changing flexibility and simplicity by overcoming the historical challenges .NET developers have faced when building applications using relational or document models.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Native JSON Support

- Oracle Client Driver Support for SQL BOOLEAN Data Type

  Oracle client drivers support fetching and binding the new `BOOLEAN` database column. Applications can use the native database `BOOLEAN` column data type with a native driver `BOOLEAN` data type. This enhancement makes working with `BOOLEAN` data types easier for developers.

- True Cache

Oracle True Cache is a read-only, in-memory, high performance SQL and key-value cache that is automatically managed and consistent. It improves application response time while reducing the load on the database server. Automatic management and consistency simplify application development; reducing developer effort and cost.

All ODP.NET provider types can transparently use Oracle True Cache without needing any code changes.

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core - Centralized Configuration Providers

  Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core can securely store and retrieve application configuration data from a centralized Azure App Configuration store. This store contains connection information, such as connect descriptors and tuning parameters.

  Centralized application configuration makes client management and sharing among multiple deployments simpler, especially for modern architectures, such as microservices, cloud application services, and serverless apps.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Centralized Configuration Providers for Deployments

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core - Azure Active Directory Single Sign-On

  ODP.NET can log into Oracle databases using a Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) OAuth 2.0 access token. Users can sign-on once with Azure AD, acquire the token, and access their on-premises and cloud-based Oracle databases. This feature is available in ODP.NET Core and managed ODP.NET. This multicloud capability eases authentication and authorization between Azure AD and Oracle Databases by simplifying user access and management.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Using Azure Active Directory

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core – Oracle IAM SSO token

  ODP.NET supports Oracle Identity and Access Management (IAM) cloud service for unified identity across Oracle cloud services, including Oracle Cloud Database Services. ODP.NET can use the same Oracle IAM credentials for authentication and authorization to the Oracle Cloud and Oracle cloud databases, now with IAM SSO tokens.

  This capability allows single sign-on and for identity to be propagated to all services Oracle IAM supports including federated users via Azure Active Directory and Microsoft Active Directory (on-premises). A unified identity makes user management and account management easier for administrators and end users.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Connecting to Oracle Database

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core – Enhanced Transaction Management Options

  By default, ODP.NET auto-commits after every SQL operation execution outside of a transaction. Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core now allow disabling auto-commit so that SQL statements can be executed after an explicit commit without requiring a transaction.

  The `OracleConnection` class adds new APIs to manage local transactions.

  These new capabilities provide ODP.NET developers flexible and simpler transaction management options.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Command Auto-Commit

- SQL Domain Name and Schema

  A SQL domain is a dictionary object that belongs to a schema and encapsulates a set of optional properties and constraints for common values, such as credit card numbers or email addresses. After you define a SQL domain, you can define table columns to be associated with that domain, thereby explicitly applying the domain's optional properties and constraints to those columns.

  With SQL domains, you can define how you intend to use data centrally. They make it easier to ensure you handle values consistently across applications and improve data quality.

  All ODP.NET provider types support using SQL domains, as well as retrieving SQL domain schema and name information

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > SQL Domains

- Annotations

  Oracle Database annotations enable storing and retrieving metadata about database objects. These are either name-value pairs or only a name. These are free-form text fields that applications can use to customize business logic or user interfaces. All ODP.NET provider types support Oracle Database annotations.

  Annotations help you to use database objects in the same way, across all applications. This simplifies development and improves data quality.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Annotations

- Increased Database Password Length

  Starting with this release, Oracle Database and client drivers including ODP.NET managed, unmanaged, and core drivers support passwords up to 1024 bytes in length.

- Transport Layer Security 1.3

ODP.NET supports Transport Layer version 1.3 for the core, managed, and unmanaged providers. TLS is used to encrypt data and authenticate connections. TLS 1.3 offers better security and performance over TLS 1.2.

> **See Also:**
>
> Using Transport Layer Security and Secure Sockets Layer

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core - Sharding Split Partitionset

  ODP.NET supports sharding split partitionset events in core and managed drivers. A split partitionset is an operation on the sharding database performed when moving data within a specified super sharding key to a different shardspace.

  ODP.NET connection pools receive database events about data in a chunk being split and moved across these partition sets. The provider updates its sharding topology appropriately and transparently so that end users are dispensed the correct connection to use.

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core - Programmatic Database Startup and Shutdown Operations

  Users with database administrator privileges can use the `OracleDatabase` class to startup or shutdown a database instance with managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core.

> **See Also:**
>
> OracleDatabase Class

Deprecated Features

The following features are deprecated in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for Release 23c:

- Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver

  Oracle Data Provider for .NET (ODP.NET), Unmanaged Driver is deprecated in Oracle Database 23c, and can be desupported in a future release. Oracle recommends existing unmanaged ODP.NET applications migrate to ODP.NET, Managed Driver.

  ODP.NET provides ADO.NET-based data access to Oracle databases. There are two primary Oracle data access drivers for Microsoft .NET Framework: ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.

  In Oracle Database 23c, ODP.NET, Managed Driver supports all major features available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver with the same application programming interfaces and configuration settings. Code migration from unmanaged ODP.NET to managed ODP.NET is straightforward for the vast majority of existing .NET applications.ODP.NET, Managed Driver is a more compact and simpler install that can be consumed via NuGet packaging. Unmanaged ODP.NET is not available as a NuGet package. It is easier to manage multiple managed ODP.NET deployments on the same machine than multiple unmanaged ODP.NET

deployments. These advantages make managed ODP.NET preferable for customer use over unmanaged ODP.NET.

As unmanaged ODP.NET no longer has any advantages over managed ODP.NET, Oracle has chosen to deprecate unmanaged ODP.NET.

- The `mkstore` wallet management command line tool

  The `mkstore` command-line utility is being deprecated in favor of `orakpi`.

- `MY_WALLET_DIRECTORY`

> **See Also:**
>
> - *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide* for a complete list of deprecated features.

Desupported Features

Some features previously described in this document are desupported in Oracle Database 23c. See *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide* for a complete list of desupported features.

The following features are no longer supported by Oracle:

- Oracle Database Extensions for .NET

  Oracle Database Extensions for .NET is desupported. Oracle recommends that you either place .NET code in the middle tier, or use the External Procedures feature, or rewrite the code using PL/SQL or Java.

  Oracle Database Extensions for .NET is a feature of Oracle Database on Microsoft Windows that enables you to use stored procedures and functions written in a language managed by .NET, such as C#.

  Oracle Database hosts the Microsoft Common Language Runtime (CLR) in an external process, outside of the Oracle Database process. Application developers can write stored procedures and functions using any .NET compliant language, such as C# and VB.NET, and use these .NET stored procedures in the database, in the same manner as other PL/SQL or Java stored procedures. .NET stored procedures can be called from PL/SQL packages, procedures, functions, and triggers; from SQL statements; or from anywhere a PL/SQL procedure or function can be called.

  Migration options include:

  – Moving the .NET code (assemblies) into a middle tier
  – Using the External Procedures feature to have the external process load and execute the .NET assembly
  – Rewriting the stored procedures using PL/SQL or Java

- Oracle Wallet Manager (OWM)
- `OracleConfiguration.DirectoryType` Property

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.8)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for Release 21c (21.8).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- .NET 7 Runtime

  ODP.NET Core is certified for .NET 7.

- Entity Framework Core 7

  ODP.NET Entity Framework (EF) Core now supports Entity Framework Core 7 with Oracle databases. Entity Framework Core is a cross-platform Microsoft object-relational mapper that enables .NET developers to work with relational databases using .NET objects.

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.7)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for Release 21c (21.7).

New Features

The following feature is new in this release:

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core -- Azure Active Directory

  Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core 21.7 support Azure Active Directory (AAD) authentication when connecting to Oracle Database. ODP.NET will then use an access token to authenticate instead of an username and password.

  This feature benefits applications and services that use AAD for centralized user authentication with Oracle database. Those services can include Azure and Microsoft 365-based cloud services, such as Microsoft Power BI service, that rely on AAD for user management.

  Using token-based authentication is more secure and simpler for the end user. It becomes unnecessary to specify credentials each time the user accesses a resource. Moreover, the resource never needs to handle and manage individual user credentials.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Using Azure Active Directory

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core -- Transport Layer Security 1.3

  Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core have added support for version 1.3 of Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol. TLS allows applications to communicate securely with the database in a way that prevents message eavesdropping, tampering, and forgery.

> **See Also:**
>
> Using Transport Layer Security and Secure Sockets Layer

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.6.1)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for Release 21c (21.6.1).

New Features

The following feature is new in this release:

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core - Oracle Identity and Access Management Cloud Service Enhancements

  ODP.NET adds more support for Oracle Identity and Access Management (IAM) cloud service for unified identity across Oracle cloud services for the managed and core drivers. ODP.NET can use the same Oracle IAM credentials for authentication and authorization.

  This capability allows single sign-on and for identity to be propagated to all services Oracle IAM supports. A unified identity makes user management and account management easier for administrators and end users.

  Managed ODP.NET adds support for IAM database password verifier, token, and database alternate password for token authentication.

  ODP.NET Core already has support for IAM database password verifier and token. This new version adds database alternate password for token authentication in ODP.NET Core.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Connecting to Oracle Autonomous Database

- ODP.NET Core - Multi-Platform Secure External Password Store

  The Secure External Password Store (SEPS) is the use of a client-side wallet for securely storing the password credentials. ODP.NET Core can now be configured to use the external password store on any operating system it supports beyond just Windows.

  An Oracle wallet is a container that securely stores authentication and signing credentials. Wallets can simplify large-scale deployments that rely on password credentials for database connections. Applications no longer need embedded user names and passwords, which reduces security risk.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Using Secure External Password Store

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.5)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for Release 21c (21.5).

New Features

The following feature is new in this release:

- Unmanaged ODP.NET – One-way TLS/SSL with Built-in Truspoints (Walletless)

  Unmanaged ODP.NET now supports one-way Transport Layer Security/Secure Sockets Layer without wallets. Not having to provide a wallet can simplify database connectivity, such as with Oracle Autonomous Database.

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.4.1)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for Release 21c (21.4.1).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- .NET 6 Runtime Certification

  ODP.NET Core is certified for .NET 6.

- Entity Framework Core 6

  ODP.NET Entity Framework (EF) Core now supports Entity Framework Core 6 with Oracle databases. Entity Framework Core is a cross-platform Microsoft object-relational mapper that enables .NET developers to work with relational databases using .NET objects.

- ODP.NET Core - Oracle Identity and Access Management Cloud Service

  ODP.NET supports Oracle Identity and Access Management (IAM) cloud service for unified identity across Oracle cloud services, including Oracle Cloud Database Services, with the core driver. ODP.NET can use the same Oracle IAM credentials for authentication and authorization.

  This capability allows single sign-on and for identity to be propagated to all services Oracle IAM supports. A unified identity makes user management and account management easier for administrators and end users.

> **See Also:**
>
> Connecting to Oracle Autonomous Database

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.4)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for Release 21c (21.4).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core – One-way TLS/SSL with Built-in Truspoints (Walletless)

  ODP.NET core and managed now support one-way Transport Layer Security/Secure Sockets Layer without wallets. Not having to provide a wallet can simplify database connectivity, such as with Oracle Autonomous Database.

- ODP.NET Core -- Ubuntu and Debian Linux

  ODP.NET Core add certification for additional Linux distributions: Ubuntu and Debian.

> **See Also:**
>
> System Requirements

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 21c (21.3)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for Release 21c (21.3).

New Features

The following feature is new in this release:

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core – User-Defined Types

  ODP.NET Core and managed providers now support user-defined types (UDT), including Oracle Collections (VARRAY and nested tables), Oracle Objects, and references (REF) to object types. These new features provide near-parity functionality with existing ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver UDT functionality. This new enhancement allows the vast majority of unmanaged ODP.NET applications to migrate to managed ODP.NET or ODP.NET Core easily with minimal code changes necessary.

> **See Also:**
>
> Oracle User-Defined Types (UDTs) and .NET Custom Types

- OracleConfiguration SqlnetURI Setting

  ODP.NET `OracleConfiguration SqlnetURI` property is being renamed to `SqlNetURI`. This setting specifies the WebSocket universal resource identifier. The change reflects improved adherence to .NET's PascalCasing capitalization convention. If you currently use the property, then please modify your code accordingly.

Deprecated Features

The following property and setting are deprecated in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for Release 21c:

- `OracleConfiguration DirectoryType` property
- Configuration file `DIRECTORY_TYPE` setting

  The `OracleConfiguration DirectoryServerType property` replaces the `DirectoryType` property. The .NET configuration file `DIRECTORY_SERVER_TYPE` setting replaces the `DIRECTORY_TYPE` setting. All these properties have identical functionality. Oracle recommends developers to use and migrate to the new properties. The `DirectoryServerType` and `DIRECTORY_SERVER_TYPE` names better align with the `ldap.ora` parameter `DIRECTORY_SERVER_TYPE`, which provides equivalent functionality.
- Deprecation of Oracle Database Extensions for .NET

> **See Also:**
>
> - *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide* for a complete list of deprecated features.

Deprecation of Oracle Database Extensions for .NET

Oracle Database Extensions for .NET is deprecated in Oracle Database 21c. Oracle recommends that you either place .NET code in the middle tier, or use the External Procedures feature, or rewrite the code using PL/SQL or Java.

Date: September 2021

Oracle Database Extensions for .NET is a feature of Oracle Database on Microsoft Windows that enables you to use stored procedures and functions written in a language managed by .NET, such as C#.

Oracle Database hosts the Microsoft Common Language Runtime (CLR) in an external process, outside of the Oracle Database process. Application developers can write stored procedures and functions using any .NET compliant language, such as C# and VB.NET, and use these .NET stored procedures in the database, in the same manner as other PL/SQL or Java stored procedures. .NET stored procedures can be called from PL/SQL packages, procedures, functions, and triggers; from SQL statements; or from anywhere a PL/SQL procedure or function can be called.

Migration options include:

- Moving the .NET code (assemblies) into a middle tier
- Using the External Procedures feature to have the external process load and execute the .NET assembly
- Rewriting the stored procedures using PL/SQL or Java

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (21.1)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (21.1).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- Entity Framework Core 5

  ODP.NET Entity Framework (EF) Core now supports Entity Framework Core 5 with Oracle databases. Entity Framework Core is a cross-platform Microsoft object-relational mapper that enables .NET developers to work with relational databases using .NET objects.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Oracle Data Provider for .NET Entity Framework Core

- Oracle Database JSON Data Type

  ODP.NET supports the native JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) data type in Oracle Database. The new JSON data type is optimized for query and DML processing, yielding database performance improvements processing JSON.

  When using a .NET string or `OracleString`, JSON data can be bound as a parameter using the `OracleDbType.Json` enumeration value. ODP.NET Core, managed, and unmanaged all support these new JSON features.

- Client Initiated Continuous Query Notification

  Client Initiated Continuous Query Notification (CICQN) is similar to the traditional Continuous Query Notification (CQN) feature available in ODP.NET. In CQN, applications receive client-side notifications when server side change occurs that would affect the client's query result set, the underlying schema objects, or the database state. This notification is out of process, occurring without an existing ODP.NET connection.

  CICQN uses in-process notifications. ODP.NET creates one separate connection per pool for receiving notifications. The database server uses this specific connection to send change notifications to ODP.NET. CICQN is useful when out of process communications is not available between client and database server, such as in cloud deployments.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Client Initiated Continuous Query Notifications

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core – Oracle Globally Distributed Database

  ODP.NET Core and managed providers now support sharding. Oracle Globally Distributed Database provides the ability to horizontally partition the data across multiple independent Oracle databases (shards). Based on a key specified in the connect string, ODP.NET can route the database requests to a particular shard. Oracle Globally Distributed Database is a shared-nothing architecture that allows near-linear scaling of

the database across low-cost commodity database servers located in one or more local or global data centers. Other key benefits include global data distribution (store particular data close to consumers) and fault containment (failure of one shard does not affect the availability of other shards). Global Data Services manages the location of data among the shards and allows ODP.NET client requests to be routed to the appropriate shard in this distributed database system.

In addition to the same sharding functionality that unmanaged ODP.NET supports, ODP.NET managed and core also support pausing connection requests during chunk migrations. Users will not experience a timeout without giving the chunk migration sufficient times to move across shards.

> **See Also:**
>
> Oracle Globally Distributed Database

- New Administrative Privileges

  ODP.NET now supports assignment of task-specific and least-privileged administrative privileges to enable database administrative duty separation. The newly added privileges include `SYSBACKUP` for backup and recovery, `SYSDG` for Oracle Data Guard, `SYSKM` for encryption key management, and `SYSRAC` for Oracle Real Applications Clusters operations. Core, managed, and unmanaged ODP.NET support all these administrative privileges.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > OracleDBAPrivilege Enumeration

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core-- Debug Tracing Redaction

  Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core has introduced a new trace level, that can exclude SQL statements and network packet contents from being included in the trace file.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Debug Tracing

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.16)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.16).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core -- Transport Layer Security 1.3

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core have added support for version 1.3 of Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol. TLS allows applications to communicate securely with the database in a way that prevents message eavesdropping, tampering, and forgery.

> **See Also:**
>
> Using Transport Layer Security and Secure Sockets Layer

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.15.1)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.15.1).

New Features

The following feature is new in this release:

- Azure Active Directory

  Starting with ODP.NET 21.7 and 19.15.1, ODP.NET supports Azure Active Directory (AAD) authentication when connecting to Oracle Database. ODP.NET will then use an access token to authenticate instead of a username and password.

  This feature benefits applications and services that use AAD for centralized user authentication with Oracle database. Those services can include Azure and Microsoft 365-based cloud services, such as Microsoft Power BI service, that rely on AAD for user management.

  Using token-based authentication is more secure and simpler for the end user. It becomes unnecessary to specify credentials each time the user accesses a resource. Moreover, the resource never needs to handle and manage individual user credentials.

> **See Also:**
>
> Using Azure Active Directory.

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.10)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.10).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- .NET 5 Runtime Certification

  ODP.NET Core is certified for .NET 5.

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core -- Bulk Copy

  ODP.NET Bulk Copy enables applications to efficiently load large amounts of data from a table in one database to another table in a different database. Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core now support Bulk Copy and all its APIs.

ODP.NET Bulk Copy is the most optimized .NET solution when a large data set needs to loaded into a table or between database tables in different databases.

> **See Also:**
>
> Bulk Copy

- Oracle Provider Types Deserialization into DataSet and DataTable

  Due to a change in all .NET versions to enhance application security, the allowed `DataSet` and `DataTable` data types that can be deserialized are now restricted. This change applies to .NET 5, .NET Core, and .NET Framework with new updates. If application `DataSets` and `DataTables` use ODP.NET data types with one of these newer .NET versions, then they may encounter an ODP.NET type initializer exception. To avoid this exception, developers can add ODP.NET-specific data types to the “allow” list to permit deserialization into `DataSet` or `DataTable`.

  To do this, call the `OracleConfiguration AddOracleTypesDeserialization` method or add the types individually via a .NET configuration file.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > Deserializing ODP.NET Types into DataSet and DataTable

- ODP.NET Core -- KeepAlive on non-Windows platforms

  `KeepAlive` is supported on non-Windows operating systems, such as Oracle Linux. In previous releases, ODP.NET Core supported these `KeepAlive` properties for Windows platforms only. The properties include `KeepAlive`, `KeepAliveInterval`, and `KeepAliveTime`.

  `KeepAlive` is used to prevent idle TCP connections from being closed, such as by a firewall or load balancer. In some cloud deployments, this idle TCP connection timeout cannot be changed. `KeepAlive` will keep the connection alive by periodically sending a probe packet with no data in it and the ACK flag turned on.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > OracleConnection Properties

- Suppress GetDecimal Invalid Cast Exception

  The `SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException` property has been added to the `OracleDataReader` and `OracleDataAdapter` classes. When enabled and `GetDecimal` is called on the `OracleDataReader` object explicitly by the application or implicitly through the `Fill()` method on the `OracleDataAdapter` object, for example, it suppresses the `InvalidCastException` and returns a rounded-off 28 or 29 precision .NET decimal value, that represents the Oracle `NUMBER`.

> **See Also:**
>
> SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException

- ODP.NET Core -- LDAP for Non-Windows Platforms

  ODP.NET Core now supports connecting with net service names mapped to connect descriptors in an LDAP-compliant directory server from all non-Windows operating systems the provider supports, such as Oracle Linux and Red Hat Enterprise Linux. Now ODP.NET Core apps on all platforms can use LDAP authentication to connect to Oracle Database.

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.9)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.9).

New Features

The following feature is new in this release:

- In-Band Fast Application Notification

  In some scenarios, such as cloud deployments and when firewalls block notification messages between the database and client, out of band messages and using Oracle Notification Service may not be possible. ODP.NET can use in-band FAN notifications instead in these scenarios. In-band notifications rely on existing ODP.NET connections to communicate messages. ODP.NET will check for notifications every time a connection makes a database round trip, is checked in, or checked out. When a DOWN notification is received, ODP.NET will scan the pool for affected connections and close them.

  This feature was introduced with managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core in 19.9. It was introduced in unmanaged ODP.NET in 19.10.

> **See Also:**
>
> In-Band Fast Application Notification

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET ODAC Release 19c (19.3.2)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for ODAC Release 19c (19.3.2).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- Entity Framework Core 3.1

ODP.NET Entity Framework (EF) Core now supports Entity Framework Core 3.1 with Oracle databases. Entity Framework Core is a cross-platform Microsoft object-relational mapper that enables .NET developers to work with relational databases using .NET objects. This ODP.NET EF Core release adds support for relational views and materialized views. These views can be read-only or updatable.

Oracle EF Core 3.1 developers can now create and migrate data models in the Oracle Database. They can scaffold EF Core classes based on an Oracle Database schema objects. They can migrate and scaffold with Oracle views. Oracle EF Core is integrated with popular EF Core tools, such as the EF Core Package Manager Tools.

> **See Also:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET Entity Framework Core

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.7)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.7).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core -- Administer Storage using SYSASM Privilege

  Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) is a volume manager and a file system for Oracle database files. `SYSASM` is a system privilege that enables administrators to manage ASM instances. Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core can now connect using the `SYSASM` administrative privilege to perform storage management of the Oracle Database.

  ODP.NET can now perform database ASM administration when connecting with a `SYSASM` privileged connection.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > OracleDBAPrivilege Enumeration

- WebSocket and WebSocket with SSL/TLS

  WebSocket is a protocol that offers full-duplex communication channels over a single TCP connection. WebSocket with SSL/TLS offers a secure WebSocket connection. WebSocket is an extension to HTTP and is able to work with HTTP proxies and intermediaries. ODP.NET Core, managed, and unmanaged providers all support WebSocket and secure WebSocket protocols.

> **See Also:**
>
> Using WebSocket

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.6)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.6).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- .NET Core 3.1 Certification

  ODP.NET Core is certified for .NET Core 3.1.
- Linux 8 Certification

  ODP.NET Core is certified on Oracle Linux 8 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8.
- Entity Framework 6.4 Certification

  Managed and unmanaged ODP.NET Entity Framework is certified for Entity Framework 6.4.

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.5)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET (19.5).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- .NET Core 3 Certification

  ODP.NET Core is certified for .NET Core 3.
- Entity Framework Core 2.1 Certification

  ODP.NET Entity Framework Core is certified for EF Core 2.1.

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET in ODAC Release 19c (19.3)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for ODAC Release 19c (19.3).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- Entity Framework Core

ODP.NET Entity Framework (EF) Core is a database provider that allows Entity Framework Core to be used with Oracle databases. Entity Framework Core is a cross-platform Microsoft object-relational mapper that enables .NET developers to work with relational databases using .NET objects.

Oracle EF Core developers can now create and migrate data models in the Oracle Database. They can reverse engineer/scaffold EF Core classes based on an Oracle Database schema. Oracle EF Core is integrated with popular EF Core tools, such as the EF Core Package Manager Tools.

> **See Also:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET Entity Framework Core

- Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core -- More Configuration Options with New `OracleConnection` Properties

  `OracleConnection` class introduces additional properties to configure ODP.NET connections. The new properties are:

  - `KeepAlive`, `KeepAliveInterval`, and `KeepAliveTime` - specifies whether and the conditions under which to keep idle connections alive
  - `TnsAdmin` - specifies the `tnsnames.ora` and `sqlnet.ora` directory
  - `WalletLocation` - specifies the wallet directory location

  > **Note:**
  >
  > OracleConnection Class

- Unmanaged ODP.NET -- Administer Storage using SYSASM Privilege

  Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) is a volume manager and a file system for Oracle database files. SYSASM is a system privilege that enables administrators to manage ASM instances. Unmanaged ODP.NET can now connect using the SYSASM administrative privilege to perform storage management of the Oracle Database.

  ODP.NET can now perform database ASM administration when connecting with a SYSASM privileged connection.

  > **Note:**
  >
  > OracleDBAPrivilege Enumeration

- Dynamically Enabled Tracing and Size Limits

  To improve diagnostics ease of use and productivity, ODP.NET trace output can now be enabled and disabled at runtime using the `OracleConfiguration.TraceLevel` property. To keep trace files down to a manageable size, the `TraceFileMaxSize` property can be set.

Administrators can isolate tracing to only known times or events when problems occur. This feature helps keep trace files down to the minimum size needed to investigate issues. If a trace file does become large, ODP.NET will write to a new trace file once the maximum file limit that is set in `TraceFileMaxSize` is reached. These features are available with core, managed, and unmanaged providers.

> **See Also:**
>
> – Debug Tracing
> – OracleConfiguration Debug Tracing Properties

Changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET Release 19c (19.3)

The following are the changes in Oracle Data Provider for .NET for Release 19c (19.3).

New Features

The following features are new in this release:

- .NET Framework 4.8 Certification

  ODP.NET Core, Managed, and Unmanaged Drivers are certified with .NET Framework 4.8.

- ODP.NET, Managed Driver -- Configuration as Code

  Managed ODP.NET now supports `OracleConfiguration`, `OracleDataSourceCollection`, and `OracleOnsServerCollection` classes.

  These classes allow developers to configure managed ODP.NET within source code in lieu of .NET configuration and Oracle configuration files.

- ODP.NET Core -- Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

  ODP.NET Core can use connect identifiers mapped to connect descriptors in an LDAP-compliant directory server, such as Oracle Internet Directory and Microsoft Active Directory. The provider supports the same LDAP features and settings as managed ODP.NET.

  ODP.NET Core LDAP support is available on Windows operating systems only. It requires the `System.DirectoryServices` namespace.

  > **See Also:**
  >
  > OracleConfiguration Directories Properties

- ODP.NET Core -- Performance Counters

  ODP.NET Core can publish key runtime connection counters to Windows Performance Monitor or a file. The provider supports the same counters, setup process, and settings as managed and unmanaged ODP.NET.

ODP.NET Core performance counters are available on Windows operating systems only. They require `System.Diagnostics` namespace in using performance counters programmatically.

> **See Also:**
>
> Connection Performance Counters

- Easy Connect Plus

  Oracle Easy Connect Plus provides a simple way to configure TCP/IP connections to the Oracle Database without having to use parameter files, such as `tnsnames.ora`, nor environment variables. Easy Connect Plus includes support for:

  – TCP/IP with SSL/TLS
  – Any SQL*Net description level parameter can be used
  – Multiple hosts and ports
  – A straightforward name-value pair format

  Easy Connect Plus supports more configurations and a wider breadth of ODP.NET applications than traditional Easy Connect, including clustered or cloud databases.

> **See Also:**
>
> Easy Connect and Easy Connect Plus Naming Methods

- More Secure Oracle Notification Service Connections

  ODP.NET now enables Oracle Notification Service (ONS) communications to occur over TCP/IP with SSL/TLS (TCPS), which is more secure than just TCP/IP. As TCPS requires using a wallet for storing keys and certificates, ODP.NET can use one wallet for both ONS and ODP.NET connections or have separate wallets for each.

  TCPS provides more secure ONS communication, gives administrators flexibility in how to configure their wallets, and enables cloud database connections.

1

Introducing Oracle Data Provider for .NET

This chapter introduces Oracle Data Provider for .NET (ODP.NET), an implementation of a .NET data provider for Oracle Database.

This chapter contains these topics:

- .NET Data Access in Oracle: Products and Documentation
- Overview of Oracle Data Provider for .NET (ODP.NET)
- Oracle Data Provider for .NET Assemblies
- Differences between the ODP.NET Drivers
- Getting Started With Developing ODP.NET Applications

.NET Data Access in Oracle: Products and Documentation

This section discusses Oracle Data Provider for .NET and Oracle Database components that use Oracle Data Provider for .NET for data access. It briefly describes what each component does and where to find additional documentation.

These Oracle products provide .NET integration on the Windows operating system:

Oracle Data Provider for .NET (ODP.NET)

Oracle Data Provider for .NET provides fast data access from .NET clients to Oracle databases. ODP.NET enables .NET applications to take advantage of Oracle advanced features, such as Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) and XML DB. It is accessible through any .NET language, including C#, Visual Basic .NET, and C++ .NET.

ODP.NET consists of three drivers: ODP.NET, Managed Driver, ODP.NET, Unmanaged and ODP.NET Core. ODP.NET, Managed Driver is a fully managed ADO.NET provider, consisting of fewer DLLs and smaller install size than ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver. The managed driver has the same exact application programming interfaces (APIs) as ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver. However, the managed driver's APIs are a subset of the Unmanaged Driver's APIs.

ODP.NET Core is a multi-platform provider for Microsoft .NET Core. In functionality, it is very similar to ODP.NET, Managed Driver. However, ODP.NET Core has a subset of managed ODP.NET's APIs.

This guide describes Oracle Data Provider for .NET features, their use, installation, requirements, and classes. The guide distinguishes which classes and APIs are supported for the managed driver, unmanaged driver, and .NET clients.

Additionally, Oracle Data Provider for .NET Dynamic Help, which is context-sensitive online help, contains the same reference sections available in *Oracle Data Provider for .NET Developer's Guide for Microsoft Windows*, this guide.

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Dynamic Help is integrated with Visual Studio Dynamic Help. With Dynamic Help, you can access Oracle Data Provider for .NET documentation within

Visual Studio by placing the cursor on an Oracle Data Provider for .NET keyword and pressing the F1 function key.

Oracle Developer Tools for Visual Studio

Oracle Developer Tools is an add-in to Visual Studio that provides graphical user interface (GUI) access to Oracle functionality. It provides improved developer productivity and ease of use.

Oracle Developer Tools for Visual Studio Help describes Oracle Developer Tools. This help is in the form of dynamic help, which installs as part of the product.

Additionally, the Oracle Developer Tools for Visual Studio Help includes the following documentation:

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Error Messages Reference*
- Access to Oracle Data Provider for .NET Dynamic Help
- Access to Oracle Providers for ASP.NET Dynamic Help

Oracle Providers for ASP.NET

Oracle Providers for ASP.NET offer ASP.NET developers an easy to use method to store state common to web applications within an Oracle database. These providers are modeled on existing Microsoft ASP.NET providers, sharing similar schema and programming interfaces to provide .NET developers a familiar interface. Oracle supports the following providers:

- Cache Dependency Provider
- Membership Provider
- Profile Provider
- Role Provider
- Session State Provider
- Site Map Provider
- Web Events Provider
- Web Parts Personalization Provider

Oracle Providers for ASP.NET classes, their use, installation, and requirements are described in *Oracle Providers for ASP.NET Developer's Guide for Microsoft Windows,* which is also provided as dynamic help.

Oracle Services for Microsoft Transaction Server

Oracle Services for Microsoft Transaction Server (OraMTS) permit Oracle databases to be used as resource managers in Microsoft application coordinated transactions. OraMTS acts as a proxy for the Oracle database to the Microsoft Distributed Transaction Coordinator (MSDTC). As a result, OraMTS provides client-side connection pooling and allows client components that leverage Oracle to participate in promotable and distributed transactions. In addition, OraMTS can operate with Oracle

databases running on any operating system, given that the services themselves are run on Windows.

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Services for Microsoft Transaction Server Developer's Guide for Microsoft Windows* for description about OraMTS, which allows Oracle databases to be used as resource managers in distributed transactions.

Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database

ODP.NET support for Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database (TimesTen) provides fast and efficient ADO.NET data access for applications that require the highest performance.

You can use ODP.NET with any of the following TimesTen installations:

- TimesTen Data Manager only (for direct connections)
- TimesTen Client only (for client/server connections, assuming a TimesTen Data Manager instance and TimesTen Server instance are accessible elsewhere)
- TimesTen Data Manager with TimesTen Server

For more information on ODP.NET features specific to a TimesTen environment, refer to the *Oracle Data Provider for .NET Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Support User's Guide*.

> **Note:**
>
> TimesTen does not support ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core.

Overview of Oracle Data Provider for .NET (ODP.NET)

Oracle Data Provider for .NET (ODP.NET) is an implementation of a .NET data provider for Oracle Database, using and inheriting from classes and interfaces available in the Microsoft .NET Framework Class Library.

Following the .NET Framework, ODP.NET uses the ADO.NET model, which allows native providers to expose provider-specific features and data types. This is similar to Oracle Provider for OLE DB, where ADO (ActiveX Data Objects) provides an automation layer that exposes an easy programming model. ADO.NET provides a similar programming model, but without the automation layer, for better performance.

Oracle Data Provider for .NET uses Oracle native APIs to offer fast and reliable access to Oracle data and features from any .NET application. ODP.NET consists of three drivers: ODP.NET, Managed Driver, ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, and ODP.NET Core. ODP.NET, Managed Driver is a fully managed ADO.NET provider, consisting of fewer DLLs and smaller install size than ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver. The managed driver has the same exact application programming interfaces (APIs) as ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver. However, the managed driver's APIs are a subset of the Unmanaged Driver's APIs.

ODP.NET Core employs the same namespaces and application programming interfaces (APIs) as ODP.NET, Managed Driver. This parallel eases migration and developer learning

curve from managed ODP.NET to ODP.NET Core. It does not support all managed ODP.NET functionality. ODP.NET Core supports a subset of managed ODP.NET APIs. These differences are listed later on in this documentation.

The ODP.NET classes described in this guide are contained in the `Oracle.DataAccess.dll` and `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll` assembly.

- Client Applications: All ODP.NET classes are available for use in client applications.

  As ODP.NET, Managed Driver does not support all classes and members in the ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, the unsupported managed driver classes and members will be labeled *Not Supported in ODP.NET, Managed Driver*.

  ODP.NET Core does not support all classes and members in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver. The unsupported managed driver classes and members will be labeled *Not Supported in ODP.NET Core*.

See Also:

- Oracle Data Provider for .NET Assemblies for class lists

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Assemblies

This section contains the following topics:

- Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver Assemblies
- Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core Assemblies
- Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
- Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces

Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver Assemblies

The `Oracle.DataAccess.dll` assembly provides two namespaces:

- The `Oracle.DataAccess.Client` namespace contains ODP.NET classes and enumerations for the client-side provider.
- The `Oracle.DataAccess.Types` namespace contains the Oracle Data Provider for .NET data types (ODP.NET Types).

To use Code First or Entity Framework 6 or higher with ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, add `Oracle.DataAccess.EntityFramework.dll` as a project assembly reference. It contains the namespace `Oracle.DataAccess.EntityFramework`.

Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core Assemblies

The `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll` assembly provides two namespaces:

- The `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client` namespace contains ODP.NET classes and enumerations for the client-side provider.
- The `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types` namespace contains the Oracle Data Provider for .NET data types (ODP.NET Types).

ODP.NET, Managed Driver contains additional assemblies. These assemblies are optional to install if not using the specific functionality.

Applications do not need to explicitly add these assemblies to their project. ODP.NET, Managed Driver will access these assemblies by default if installed.

The one exception is `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework.dll`. That DLL must be explicitly added to a project for its functionality to be used.

- `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework.dll` - Only required when using Code First or Entity Framework 6 or higher. It contains the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework` namespace.
- `Oracle.ManagedDataAccessIOP.dll` - Only required when using Kerberos. The assembly makes calls to unmanaged assemblies. Applications do not need to explicitly add this assembly to their project as ODP.NET is already configured to access this assembly by default.

Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces

The `Oracle.DataAccess.Client` and `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client` namespaces contains implementations of core ADO.NET classes and enumerations for ODP.NET, as well as ODP.NET specific classes.

The following tables list ODP.NET classes, enumerations, and types that are supported by the `Oracle.DataAccess.Client` and `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client` namespaces. The tables indicate which of them are not supported by ODP.NET, Managed Driver and/or ODP.NET Core. All are supported by ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.

Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client

Table 1-1 lists the `Oracle.DataAccess.Client` and `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client` classes and delegates.

Table 1-1 Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client

Class or Delegate	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver	Supported in the ODP.NET Core	Description
OnChangeEventHandler Delegate	-	-	The `OnChangedEventHandler` event delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the notification.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client

Class or Delegate	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver	Supported in the ODP.NET Core	Description
OracleAQAgent Class	-	-	The `OracleAQAgent` class represents agents that may be senders or recipients of a message.
OracleAQDequeueOptions Class	-	-	An `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object represents the options available when dequeuing a message from an `OracleAQQueue` object.
OracleAQEnqueueOptions Class	-	-	The `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` class represents the options available when enqueuing a message to an `OracleAQQueue`.
OracleAQMessage Class	-	-	An `OracleAQMessage` object represents a message to be enqueued and dequeued.
OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class	-	-	The `OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs` class provides event data for the `OracleAQQueue.MessageAvailable` event.
OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler Delegate	-	-	The `OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleAQQueue.MessageAvailable` event.
OracleAQQueue Class	-	-	An `OracleAQQueue` object represents a queue.
OracleBulkCopy Class	-	-	An `OracleBulkCopy` object efficiently bulk loads or copies data into an Oracle table from another data source.
OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class	-	-	The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class defines the mapping between a column in the data source and a column in the destination database table.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client

Class or Delegate	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver	Supported in the ODP.NET Core	Description
OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class	-	-	The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` class represents a collection of `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` objects that are used to map columns in the data source to columns in a destination table.
OracleClientFactory Class	-	No	An `OracleClientFactory` object allows applications to instantiate ODP.NET classes in a generic way.
OracleCommand Class	-	-	An `OracleCommand` object represents a SQL command, a stored procedure or function, or a table name.
OracleCommandBuilder Class	-	-	An `OracleCommandBuilder` object provides automatic SQL generation for the `OracleDataAdapter` when the database is updated.
OracleConfiguration Class	-	-	An `OracleConfiguration`is a static class for setting ODP.NET Core configuration data using a single programming interface.
OracleConnection Class	-	-	An `OracleConnection` object represents a connection to Oracle Database.
OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Class	-	-	An `OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs` object provides connection information for the `OracleConnection.Open()` method.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client

Class or Delegate	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver	Supported in the ODP.NET Core	Description
OracleConnectionOpenEventHandler Delegate	-	-	The `OracleConnectionOpenEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles `OracleConnection.ConnectionOpen` event.
OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class	-	-	An `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` object allows applications to create or modify connection strings.
OracleCredential Class	-	-	`OracleCredential`class provides a secure way to provide password while opening connection with Oracle Database using the ODP.NET driver
OracleDataAdapter Class	-	-	An `OracleDataAdapter` object represents a data provider object that communicates with the `DataSet`.
OracleDatabase Class	No	No	An `OracleDatabase` object represents an Oracle Database instance.
OracleDataReader Class	-	-	An `OracleDataReader` object represents a forward-only, read-only, in-memory result set.
OracleDataSourceCollection Class	-	-	An `OracleDataSourceCollection`object supports adding and deleting network service name (i.e. TNS) entries in the `OracleDataSourceCollection`.
OracleDataSourceEnumerator Class	-	-	An `OracleDataSourceEnumerator` object allows applications to generically obtain a collection of data sources to connect to.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client

Class or Delegate	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver	Supported in the ODP.NET Core	Description
OracleDependency Class	-	-	An `OracleDependency` class represents a dependency between an application and an Oracle database.
OracleError Class	-	-	The `OracleError` object represents an error reported by an Oracle database.
OracleErrorCollection Class	-	-	An `OracleErrorCollection` object represents a collection of `OracleError`s.
OracleException Class	-	-	The `OracleException` object represents an exception that is thrown when Oracle Data Provider for .NET encounters an error.
OracleFailoverEventArgs Class	No	No	The `OracleFailoverEventArgs` class provides event data for the `OracleConnection.Failover` event.
OracleFailoverEventHandler Delegate	No	No	The `OracleFailoverEventHandler` represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleConnection.Failover` event.
OracleGlobalization Class	-	-	The `OracleGlobalization` class is used to obtain and set the Oracle globalization settings of the session, thread, and local computer (read-only).
OracleHAEventArgs Class	-	-	The `OracleHAEventArgs` class provides event data for the `OracleConnection.HAEvent` event.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client

Class or Delegate	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver	Supported in the ODP.NET Core	Description
OracleHAEventHandler Delegate	-	-	The `OracleHAEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleConnection.HAEvent` event.
OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class	-	-	The `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` object provides event data for the `OracleConnection.InfoMessage` event.
OracleInfoMessageEventHandler Delegate	-	-	The `OracleInfoMessageEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleConnection.InfoMessage` event.
OracleLogicalTransaction Class	-	-	The `OracleLogicalTransaction` class provides detailed information about the logical transaction status.
OracleNotificationEventArgs Class	-	-	The `OracleNotificationEventArgs` class provides event data for a notification.
OracleNotificationRequest Class	-	-	An `OracleNotificationRequest` class represents a notification request to be subscribed in the database.
OracleOnsServerCollection Class	-	-	The `OracleOnsServerCollection`class supports adding to and deleting from a collection of logical servers with their corresponding list of nodes where the Oracle Notification Service (ONS) daemons are talking to their remote clients.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client

Class or Delegate	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver	Supported in the ODP.NET Core	Description
OracleParameter Class	-	-	An `OracleParameter` object represents a parameter for an `OracleCommand`.
OracleParameterCollection Class	-	-	An `OracleParameterCollection` object represents a collection of `OracleParameter`s.
OraclePermission Class	-	No	An `OraclePermission` object enables ODP.NET to enforce imperative security and helps ensure that a user has a security level adequate for accessing data.
OraclePermissionAttribute Class	-	No	An `OraclePermissionAttribute` object enables ODP.NET to enforce declarative security and helps ensure that a user has a security level adequate for accessing data.
OracleRowsCopiedEventHandler Delegate	No	No	The `OracleRowsCopiedEventHandler` delegate represents the method that handles the `OracleRowsCopied` event of an `OracleBulkCopy` object.
OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Class	No	No	The `OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` class represents the set of arguments passed as part of event data for the `OracleRowsCopied` event.
OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Class	-	-	The `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` object provides event data for the `OracleDataAdapter.RowUpdated` event.

Table 1-1 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client

Class or Delegate	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver	Supported in the ODP.NET Core	Description
OracleRowUpdatedEventHandler Delegate	-	-	The `OracleRowUpdatedEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleDataAdapter.RowUpdated` event.
OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Class	-	-	The `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` object provides event data for the `OracleDataAdapter.RowUpdating` event.
OracleRowUpdatingEventHandler Delegate	-	-	The `OracleRowUpdatingEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleDataAdapter.RowUpdating` event.
OracleShardingKey Class	-	-	An `OracleShardingKey` object can represent either a sharding key or a super sharding key.
OracleTransaction Class	-	-	An `OracleTransaction` object represents a local transaction.
OracleXmlQueryProperties Class	-	-	An `OracleXmlQueryProperties` object represents the XML properties used by the `OracleCommand` class when the `XmlCommandType` property is `Query`.
OracleXmlSaveProperties Class	-	-	An `OracleXmlSaveProperties` object represents the XML properties used by the `OracleCommand` class when the `XmlCommandType` property is `Insert`, `Update`, or `Delete`.

Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Enumerations

Table 1-2 lists the client enumerations.

Table 1-2 Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Enumerations

Enumeration	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core	Description
FailoverEvent Enumeration	No	`FailoverEvent` enumerated values are used to specify the state of the failover.
FailoverReturnCode Enumeration	No	`FailoverReturnCode` enumerated values are passed back by the application to the ODP.NET provider to request a retry in case of a failover error, or to continue in case of a successful failover.
FailoverType Enumeration	No	`FailoverType` enumerated values are used to indicate the type of failover event that was raised.
OracleAQDequeueMode Enumeration	-	The `OracleAQDequeueMode` enumeration type specifies the dequeue mode.
OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode Enumeration	-	The `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode` enumeration type specifies the delivery mode of the message.
OracleAQMessageState Enumeration	-	The `OracleAQMessageState` enumeration type identifies the state of the message at the time of dequeue.
OracleAQMessageType Enumeration	-	The `OracleAQMessageType` enumeration type specifies the message payload type.
OracleAQNavigationMode Enumeration	-	The `OracleAQNavigationMode` enumeration type specifies the navigation mode.
OracleAQNotificationGroupingType Enumeration	-	The `OracleAQNotificationGroupingType` enumeration type specifies the notification grouping type.
OracleAQNotificationType Enumeration	-	The `OracleAQNotificationType` enumeration type specifies the notification type of the received notification.
OracleAQVisibilityMode Enumeration	-	The `OracleAQVisibilityMode` enumeration type specifies whether the enqueue or dequeue operation is part of the current transaction.

Table 1-2 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Enumerations

Enumeration	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core	Description
OracleBulkCopyOptions Enumeration	No	The `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration specifies the values that can be combined with an instance of the `OracleBulkCopy` class and used as options to determine its behavior and the behavior of the `WriteToServer` methods for that instance.
OracleCollectionType Enumeration	-	`OracleCollectionType` enumerated values specify whether or not the `OracleParameter` object represents a collection, and if so, specifies the collection type.
OracleConnectionType Enumeration	No	`OracleConnectionType` enumerated values specify whether a particular connection object is associated with an Oracle database connection, a TimesTen database connection, or no physical connection at all.
OracleDBShutdownMode Enumeration	No	`OracleDBShutdownMode` enumerated values specify the database shutdown options.
OracleDBStartupMode Enumeration	No	`OracleDBStartupMode` enumerated values specify the database startup options.
OracleDbType Enumeration	-	`OracleDbType` enumerated values are used to explicitly specify the `OracleDbType` of an `OracleParameter`.
OracleDRCPPurity Enumeration	-	`OracleDRCPPurity` enumerated values specify the session purity.
OracleHAEventSource Enumeration	-	The `OracleHAEventSource` enumeration indicates the source of the HA event.
OracleHAEventStatus Enumeration	-	The `OracleHAEventStatus` enumeration indicates the status of the HA event source.
OracleIdentityType Enumeration	-	The `OracleIdentityType` enumeration specifies how Oracle identity column values are generated.
OracleNotificationInfo Enumeration	-	`OracleNotificationInfo` enumerated values specify the database event that causes the notification.

Table 1-2 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Enumerations

Enumeration	Supported in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core	Description
OracleNotificationSource Enumeration	-	`OracleNotificationSource` enumerated values specify the different sources that cause notification.
OracleNotificationType Enumeration	-	`OracleNotificationType` enumerated values specify the different types that cause the notification.
OracleParameterStatus Enumeration	-	The `OracleParameterStatus` enumeration type indicates whether a `NULL` value is fetched from a column, or truncation has occurred during the fetch, or a `NULL` value is to be inserted into a database column.
OracleRowidInfo Enumeration	-	The `OracleRowidInfo` enumeration values specify whether `ROWID` information is included as part of the `ChangeNotificationEventArgs` or not
OracleXmlCommandType Enumeration	-	The `OracleXmlCommandType` enumeration specifies the values that are allowed for the `OracleXmlCommandType` property of the `OracleCommand` class.

Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces

The `Oracle.DataAccess.Types` and `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types` namespaces provides classes, structures, and exceptions for Oracle native types that can be used with Oracle Data Provider for .NET.

Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Structures

Table 1-3 lists the type structures.

Table 1-3 Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Structures

Structure	Description
OracleBinary Structure	The `OracleBinary` structure represents a variable-length stream of binary data.
OracleBoolean Structure	The `OracleBoolean` structure represents a logical value that is either `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

Table 1-3 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Structures

Structure	Description
OracleDate Structure	The `OracleDate` structure represents the Oracle `DATE` data type.
OracleDecimal Structure	The `OracleDecimal` structure represents an Oracle `NUMBER` in the database or any Oracle numeric value.
OracleIntervalDS Structure	The `OracleIntervalDS` structure represents the Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` data type.
OracleIntervalYM Structure	The `OracleIntervalYM` structure represents the Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` data type.
OracleString Structure	The `OracleString` structure represents a variable-length stream of characters.
OracleTimeStamp Structure	The `OracleTimeStamp` structure represents the Oracle `TimeStamp` data type.
OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure	The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure represents the Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` data type.
OracleTimeStampTZ Structure	The `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure represents the Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` data type.

Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Exceptions

Type Exceptions are thrown only by ODP.NET type structures. Table 1-4 lists the type exceptions.

Table 1-4 Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Exceptions

Exception	Description
OracleTypeException Class	The `OracleTypeException` object is the base exception class for handling exceptions that occur in the ODP.NET Types classes.
OracleNullValueException Class	The `OracleNullValueException` represents an exception that is thrown when trying to access an ODP.NET Types structure that is `null`.
OracleTruncateException Class	The `OracleTruncateException` class represents an exception that is thrown when truncation in an ODP.NET Types class occurs.

Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Classes

Table 1-5 lists the type classes.

Table 1-5 Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Classes

Class	Description
OracleArrayMappingAttribute Class	The `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` class is required to mark a custom class field or property with information that ODP.NET uses when a custom type represents an Oracle Collection type.
OracleBFile Class	An `OracleBFile` is an object that has a reference to `BFILE` data. It provides methods for performing operations on `BFILE` objects.
OracleBlob Class	An `OracleBlob` object is an object that has a reference to `BLOB` data. It provides methods for performing operations on `BLOB` objects.
OracleClob Class	An `OracleClob` is an object that has a reference to `CLOB` data. It provides methods for performing operations on `CLOB` objects.
OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Class	The `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` class is used to mark a custom type factory class or struct with information that is used by ODP.NET when a custom type is used to represent an Oracle UDT.

Table 1-5 (Cont.) Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Classes

Class	Description
OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class	The `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` class marks custom class fields or properties with information that ODP.NET uses when a custom type represents an Oracle Object type.
OracleRef Class	An `OracleRef` instance represents an Oracle `REF`, which references a persistent, standalone, referenceable object that resides in the database. The `OracleRef` object provides methods to insert, update, and delete the Oracle `REF`.
OracleRefCursor Class	An `OracleRefCursor` object represents an Oracle `REF CURSOR`.
OracleUdt Class	The `OracleUdt` class defines static methods that are used when converting between Custom Types and Oracle UDTs and vice-versa.
OracleXmlStream Class	An `OracleXmlStream` object represents a sequential read-only stream of XML data stored in an `OracleXmlType` object.
OracleXmlType Class	An `OracleXmlType` object represents an Oracle `XmlType` instance.

Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Interfaces

Table 1-6 lists the type interfaces.

Table 1-6 Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Interfaces

Interface	Description
IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface	The `IOracleArrayTypeFactory` interface is used by ODP.NET to create arrays that represent Oracle Collections.
IOracleCustomType Interface	`IOracleCustomType` is an interface for converting between a Custom Type and an Oracle Object or Collection Type.
IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface	The `IOracleCustomTypeFactory` interface is used by ODP.NET to create custom objects that represent Oracle Objects or Collections.
INullable Interface	The `INullable` interface is used to determine whether or not an ODP.NET type has a NULL value.

Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Enumerations

Table 1-7 lists the type enumerations.

Table 1-7 Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Enumerations

Enumeration	Description
OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration	`OracleUdtFetchOption` enumeration values specify how to retrieve a copy of the referenceable object.
OracleUdtStatus Enumeration	`OracleUdtStatus` enumeration values specify the status of an object attribute or collection element. An object attribute or a collection element can be a valid value or a null value.

Differences between the ODP.NET Drivers

ODP.NET, Managed Driver, ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, and ODP.NET Core have a number of configuration setting differences.

Table 1-8 Application Programming Interfaces not supported in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core

Namespace	Class/Enumeration/Interface	Unsupported Method/Property/ Event
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`FailoverEvent` enumeration	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`FailoverReturnCode` enumeration	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`FailoverType` enumeration	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleAQAgent` class	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleAQDequeueuMode` enumeration	All

Table 1-8 (Cont.) Application Programming Interfaces not supported in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core

Namespace	Class/Enumeration/Interface	Unsupported Method/Property/ Event
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQDequeueOptions class	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQEnqueueOptions class	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQMessage class	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs class	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler class	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode enumeration	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQMessageState enumeration	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQMessageType enumeration	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQNavigationMode enumeration	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQNotificationGroupingType enumeration	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQNotificationType enumeration	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQQueue class	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleAQVisibilityMode enumeration	All
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleClientFactory class	*Not supported in ODP.NET Core only*
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleCommand class	ArrayBindRowsAffected property
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleCommand class	ImplicitRefCursors property
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleConfiguration class	*Most members not supported in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver only*
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleConnection class	FlushCache() method
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleConnection class	Failover event
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	OracleConnection class	ConnectionType property

Table 1-8 (Cont.) Application Programming Interfaces not supported in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core

Namespace	Class/Enumeration/Interface	Unsupported Method/Property/ Event
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleConnection` class	`EnlistDistributedTransaction(ITransaction)` method *Not supported in ODP.NET Core only*
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleConnection` class	The properties `BindByName`, `CommandTimeout`, `ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout`, `FetchSize`, `KeepAlive`, `KeepAliveInterval`, `KeepAliveTime`, `MaxStatementCacheSize`, `Pipelining`, `ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout`, `TnsAdmin`, `WalletLocation`, and `UseClientInitiatedCQN` *Not supported in ODP.NET Unmanaged Driver only*
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleConnectionType` enumeration	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleDataSourceCollection` class	*Not supported in ODP.NET Unmanaged Driver only*
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleDBShutdownMode` enumeration	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleDBStartupMode` enumeration	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleDataReader` class	`GetOracleBlobForUpdate()` method If the method is called, then a `NotSupportedException` is thrown.
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleDataReader` class	`GetOracleClobForUpdate()` method If the method is called, then a `NotSupportedException` is thrown.
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleDataReader` class	`IsAutoIncrement` and `IdentityType` properties of the `GetSchemaTable`
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleDataAdapter` class	`IdentityInsert` property
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleDataAdapter` class	`IdentityUpdate` property
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleDataAdapter` class	`SafeMapping` property

Table 1-8 (Cont.) Application Programming Interfaces not supported in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core

Namespace	Class/Enumeration/Interface	Unsupported Method/Property/ Event
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleDatabase` class	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleException` class	`IsRecoverable` property
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleFailoverEventArgs` class	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleFailoverEventHandler` class	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleGlobalization` class	`ClientCharacterSet` property
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleGlobalization` class	`GetClientInfo()` method
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleGlobalization` class	`GetThreadInfo()` method
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleGlobalization` class	`SetThreadInfo()` method
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleIdentityType` enumeration	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleNotificationRequest` class	`GroupingInterval` property
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleNotificationRequest` class	`GroupingNotificationEnabled` property
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleNotificationRequest` class	`GroupingType` property
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleOnsServerCollection` class	*Not supported in ODP.NET Unmanaged Driver only*
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OraclePermission` class	*Not supported in ODP.NET Core only*
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OraclePermissionAttribute` class	*Not supported in ODP.NET Core only*
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` class	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`OracleRowsCopiedEventHandler` class	All
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`IOracleCustomType` interface	Equivalent functionality available in all providers with differences in parameters.

Table 1-8 (Cont.) Application Programming Interfaces not supported in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core

Namespace	Class/Enumeration/Interface	Unsupported Method/Property/ Event
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types`	`OracleRef` class	The following unmanaged ODP.NET class members are *not* supported in managed and core: • `Constructors` – `OracleRef(OracleConnection conn, string udtTypeName, string objTableName)` – `OracleRef(OracleConnection conn, string hexStr)` • `Methods` – `Flush()` – `GetCustomObject(OracleUdtFetchOption fetchOption, int depthLevel)` – `GetCustomObjectForUpdate(bool bWait)` – `GetCustomObjectForUpdate(bool bWait, int depthLevel)` – `Lock(bool bWait)` • `Properties` – `HasChanges {get}` – `ObjectTableName {get}`
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types`	`OracleTimestampTZ` structure	`OracleTimeStampTZ(DateTime dt, string timeZone)` constructor. This constructor is supported but the `timeZone` must be an hour offset.
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types`	`OracleUdt` class	All providers have same APIs or equivalent APIs with differences in parameters.

See Also:

Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver Configuration and Configuration Differences among ODP.NET Drivers for more information about ODP.NET, Managed Driver .NET configuration settings.

Distributed Transactions for information about distributed transaction setup difference.

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Core Configuration for more information about configuring ODP.NET Core.

Getting Started With Developing ODP.NET Applications

Learn how to get started developing .NET applications for on-premises Oracle Database and Oracle Autonomous Database from one of the following links. These tutorials show how to create a simple .NET application that connects with either managed ODP.NET or ODP.NET Core. They also show how to use ODP.NET from Visual Studio and Visual Studio Code.

- Developing .NET Applications for On-Premises Oracle Database
- Developing .NET Applications for Oracle Autonomous Database
- Additional ODP.NET sample code is available in Oracle's .NET GitHub site:

  https://github.com/oracle/dotnet-db-samples

2

Installing and Configuring Oracle Data Provider for .NET

This section describes installation and configuration requirements for Oracle Data Provider for .NET.

This section contains these topics:

- System Requirements
- Entity Framework Requirements
- Entity Framework Core System Requirements
- Oracle Data Provider for .NET Versioning Scheme
- Installing Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver
- Installing Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver
- Entity Framework Assemblies and File Location
- Configuring Oracle Data Provider for .NET
- Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver Configuration
- Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver Configuration
- Oracle Data Provider for .NET Core Configuration
- Configuration Differences among ODP.NET Drivers
- Configuring for Entity Framework Code First
- Migrating from ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver to ODP.NET, Managed Driver or ODP.NET Core
- Configuring a Port to Listen for Database Notifications
- General .NET Programming Recommendations and Tips for ODP.NET

System Requirements

Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver requires the following:

- Windows operating system
  - 64-bit: Windows 10 x64 (Pro, Enterprise, and Education Editions), Windows 11 x64 (Pro, Enterprise, and Education Editions), Windows Server 2016 x64 (Standard, Datacenter, and Essentials Editions), Windows Server 2019 (Standard, Datacenter, and Essentials Editions), or Windows Server 2022 x64 (Standard, Datacenter, and Essentials Editions).

    Oracle supports 64-bit ODP.NET for Windows x64 on these operating systems.
- Microsoft .NET

  - ODP.NET for .NET Framework 4 is only supported with Microsoft .NET Framework 4.8 and 4.8.1.
- Access to Oracle Database 19c or later
- Oracle Client release 23c

  This is automatically installed as part of the ODP.NET installation.

Promotable and distributed transactions may require Oracle Services for Microsoft Transaction Server in whole or in part. Refer to the Distributed Transactions section for more information.

Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver requires the following:

- Same Windows operating system support as ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.

  ODP.NET, Managed Driver only runs on 64-bit .NET Framework and 64-bit (x64) Windows.
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.8 and 4.8.1.
- Access to Oracle Database 19c or later

ODP.NET Core requires the following:

- Operating systems:
  - Same Windows operating system support as managed and unmanaged ODP.NET
  - Oracle Linux 7
  - Oracle Linux 8
  - Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7
  - Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8
  - Ubuntu 20.04.1 or later
  - Debian Linux 10 (Buster) 4.19.171-2 or later
- Microsoft .NET
  - ODP.NET Core supports .NET 6 and 7.
- Access to Oracle Database 19c or later

ODP.NET Core is compatible with ASP.NET Core.

ODP.NET Core supports only 64-bit .NET.

See Also:

- Document 726240.1 on My Oracle Support (formerly Oracle*MetaLink*) for details on supported configuration for different ODP.NET versions. You can access My Oracle Support from:

  https://support.oracle.com/portal/
- `https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/docs/`

Entity Framework Requirements

This section contains the following topics:

- Entity Framework Database First and Model First Requirements
- Entity Framework Code First Requirements

Entity Framework Database First and Model First Requirements

Oracle's support for Entity Framework Database First and Model First has the following version requirement:

- Microsoft Entity Framework 6.4
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.8
- ODP.NET, Managed Driver

If using Visual Studio tools, then install Oracle Developer Tools for Visual Studio.

Entity Framework Code First Requirements

Oracle's support for Entity Framework Code First has the following version requirements:

- Microsoft Entity Framework 6.4
- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.8

  Projects must set the target framework to a supported .NET Framework version. This can be done by modifying the project's properties in Visual Studio.
- ODP.NET, Managed Driver

Entity Framework Core System Requirements

ODP.NET Entity Framework Core (EF Core) has the same system requirements as ODP.NET Core. In addition, ODP.NET EF Core has the following dependencies:

- ODP.NET Core
- Entity Framework Core 6 or 7
- `Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore.Relational`

Oracle EF Core supports new EF Core features, such as transaction savepoints.

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Versioning Scheme

Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver; ODP.NET, Managed Driver; and ODP.NET Core each ship with their own set of binaries.

For example, 21c binaries would be the following:

- ODP.NET for .NET Framework 4
  - `Oracle.DataAccess.dll`

        - Built with .NET Framework 4
        - Assembly version number: 4.*x*.*x*.*x*
    - `OraOps21.dll` and Oracle Client
        - Used by ODP.NET for .NET Framework

ODP.NET, Managed Driver follows a similar version model for its binaries.

ODP.NET for .NET Framework 4:

- `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
    - Built with .NET Framework 4
    - Assembly version number: 4.*x*.*x*.*x*

ODP.NET Core for .NET (Core):

- `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
    - Built with .NET (Core) version
    - Assembly version number: 3.*x*.*x*.*x*

The convention for managed and unmanaged ODP.NET assembly/DLL product versioning is

n1.o1o2.o3.o4:o5

where

- *n1* is the most significant .NET Framework version number.
- *o1o2* once represented the first two digits of the ODP.NET 12.2 version number. It remains "122" as modifying this version would not allow in place ODP.NET upgrades without an application rebuild.
- *o3* is the first digit of the ODP.NET product version number.
- *o4* indicates whether the release is a production version (1) or beta/pre-release version (0).
- *o5* is the ODP.NET assembly build date.

For example, if the ODP.NET version number is 19.10, the corresponding managed and unmanaged ODP.NET assembly product version is 4.122.19.1:20201106.

For ODP.NET Core, the convention is:

n1.n2.o1.o2:o3

- *n1* is the minimum .NET (Core) version number that this ODP.NET Core version supports.
- *n2* is the minimum minor .NET (Core) version that this ODP.NET Core version supports
- *o1* is the first digit of the ODP.NET product version number.
- *o2* indicates whether the release is a production version (1) or beta/pre-release version (0).
- *o3* is the ODP.NET assembly build date.

For example, if the ODP.NET Core version number is 19.10, the corresponding assembly product version is 2.0.19.1:20201106.

The ODP.NET *assembly* version is distinct from the *assembly product* version. The *assembly* version uses four sets of digits and the *assembly product* version uses five sets of digits. For each ODP.NET release, the first four sets of digits of the assembly version and the assembly product version will be the same. For example, if the ODP.NET Core assembly product version is 2.0.19.1:20201106, then its assembly version is 2.0.19.1. In the case of managed and unmanaged ODP.NET 4.122.19.1:20201106, the assembly version is 4.122.19.1.

The assembly product version identifies the precise ODP.NET version used. Since there are multiple updates Oracle ships within a major release family, you would provide the ODP.NET assembly product version in a support context.

The assembly version is used in more .NET-specific contexts. For example, the `<version>` section of the .NET configuration file uses the four digit assembly version to identify which ODP.NET version to use.

The assembly product version number can be found in the ODP.NET DLL "Product version" property on Windows. The assembly version can be found in the ODP.NET DLL "File version" property on Windows.

Note that the Oracle installer and documentation still refer to the ODP.NET product version number and not the assembly/DLL version number.

Publisher Policy DLL is provided as before so that applications built with older versions of ODP.NET are redirected to the newer ODP.NET assembly, even though the versioning scheme has changed.

ODP.NET, Managed Driver Versioning

Starting with ODAC 12c Release 2, the ODP.NET, Managed Driver uses assembly manifest attribute `AssemblyInformationalVersionAttribute` to uniquely identify assemblies with the same `AssemblyVersionAttribute` attribute value. This value can be accessed via .NET code, PowerShell, and other Windows applications to identify ODP.NET, Managed Driver versions uniquely.

`AssemblyInformationalVersionAttribute` is set to the same version as the actual .NET assembly version, except the fourth digit, which will no longer be 0. Instead, the version will be unique for each ODP.NET, Managed Driver release by incrementing the fourth digit for every subsequent release.

This value is accessible using .NET Framework System.Diagnostics.FileVersionInfo.ProductVersion property. The returned value can be used as a Version object or as a comparison String using comparison operators or methods. Essentially, among a collection of ODP.NET, Managed Driver assemblies that have the same assembly version, the newest ODP.NET, Managed Driver assembly will have the largest fourth digit `ProductVersion` value than an older assembly.

PowerShell Example: In this example, administrators uniquely distinguish the assemblies between ODP.NET, Managed Driver versions from an old version of ODP.NET, Managed Driver in `c:\old` and a more recent one in `c:\new`.

Script:

```
$VC1 = New-Object System.Version((Get-Command
C:\old\Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll).FileVersionInfo.ProductVersion)
$VC2 = New-Object System.Version((Get-Command
C:\new\Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll).FileVersionInfo.ProductVersion)
"Compare V1 to V2: " + $VC1.CompareTo($VC2)
"Compare V1 to V1: " + $VC1.CompareTo($VC1)
"Compare V2 to V1: " + $VC2.CompareTo($VC1)
```

Output:

```
Compare V1 to V2: -1
Compare V1 to V1: 0
Compare V2 to V1: 1
```

> **Note:**
>
> `ProductVersion` property comparisons will provide correct information on which version is more recent than the other *only* for ODP.NET, Managed Driver released from ODAC 12*c* Release 2 and later.

Installing Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver

Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver can be installed through Oracle Database software or XCopy. The latter is an Oracle Data Access Components (ODAC) software installation. Unmanaged ODP.NET software is available from Oracle's website for download. This section provides details on unmanaged ODP.NET installation

Administrators use XCopy to deploy Oracle Data Provider for .NET to large numbers of computers for production deployments. The XCopy has a smaller installation size and fine-grain control during installation and configuration than Oracle Universal Installer.

> **Note:**
>
> This section describes non-ODAC installation using the Oracle Universal Installer for database server or client. For installation and configuration using the XCopy install, refer to the README.TXT file that is part of the XCopy installation.

Additionally, Oracle Data Provider for .NET Dynamic Help is registered with Visual Studio, providing context-sensitive online help that is seamlessly integrated with Visual Studio Dynamic Help. With Dynamic Help, the user can access ODP.NET documentation within the Visual Studio IDE by placing the cursor on an ODP.NET keyword and pressing the F1 function key.

> **See Also:**
>
> Configuring for Entity Framework Code First

File Locations After Installation

The `Oracle.DataAccess.dll` assembly is installed to the following location:

.NET Framework 4:

ORACLE_HOME\odp.net\bin\4 directory

Search Order for Unmanaged DLLs

Unmanaged ODP.NET consists of managed and unmanaged binaries. Through the use of the `DllPath` configuration parameter, each application can specify the *ORACLE_HOME*\bin location that the dependent unmanaged Oracle Client binaries are loaded from. However, the *ORACLE_HOME* must have the same unmanaged ODP.NET version installed as the version that the application uses. Otherwise, a version mismatch exception is thrown.

The `Oracle.DataAccess.dll` searches for dependent unmanaged DLLs (such as Oracle Client) based on the following order:

1. Directory of the application or executable.
2. `DllPath` setting specified by application config or `web.config`.
3. `DllPath` setting specified by `machine.config`.
4. `DllPath` setting specified by the Windows Registry.

   `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Oracle\ODP.NET\`*version*`\DllPath`
5. Directories specified by the Windows `PATH` environment variable.

Upon installation of unmanaged ODP.NET, Oracle Universal Installer sets the `DllPath` Windows Registry value to the *ORACLE_HOME*\bin directory where the corresponding dependent DLLs are installed. Developers must provide this configuration information on an application-by-application basis.

> **Note:**
>
> `Oracle.DataAccess.dll` uses the unmanaged DLL, `OraOps`*XX*`.dll`, where the *XX* is replaced by the version number.

Unmanaged ODP.NET and Dependent Unmanaged DLL Mismatch

To enforce the usage of `Oracle.DataAccess.dll` assembly with the correct version of its unmanaged DLLs, an exception is raised if `Oracle.DataAccess.dll` notices it has loaded a mismatched version of a dependent unmanaged DLL.

Installing Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver

Getting started with ODP.NET, Managed Driver

You can get started with ODP.NET Managed Driver by either using the Windows Installer, XCopy, or NuGet.

If you are using XCopy: Download ODP.NET, Managed Driver `.zip` file to a directory for staging the install. The `.zip` file contains a README file with XCopy installation instructions.

If you are using NuGet: Download the ODP.NET NuGet package(s) and use NuGet Package Manager to install.

The following NuGet packages are available:

- ODP.NET, Managed Driver
- Entity Framework assembly for Code First and Entity Framework 6 or higher use with ODP.NET, Managed Driver

If you are using Windows Installer: Follow the VSIX or Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) steps to install ODP.NET, Managed Driver.

ODP.NET, Managed Driver Files

ODP.NET, Managed Driver consists of the following files:

Table 2-1 ODP.NET, Managed Driver Files with Descriptions

File	Description
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	Platform-independent (AnyCPU), fully-managed ADO.NET provider
`\Resources\<lang>\Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.resources.dll`	Platform-independent (AnyCPU), fully-managed ADO.NET provider resource DLLs.
`OraProvCfg.exe`	Platform-independent (AnyCPU) utility to configure/unconfigure ODP.NET, Managed and Unmanaged Drivers.
`configure.bat`	Batch file to add managed ODP.NET Windows Registry entries.
`unconfigure.bat`	Batch file to remove managed ODP.NET Windows Registry entries.
`tnsnames.ora`	A sample configuration file that defines data source aliases.
`sqlnet.ora`	A sample configuration file that configures network related settings.
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.Configuration.Section.xsd`	An XML schema file that defines the configuration section for ODP.NET, Managed Driver.
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework.dll`	Platform-independent (AnyCPU), fully-managed assembly for Code First and Entity Framework 6 higher
`\x64\Oracle.ManagedDataAccessIOP.dll`	Platform-dependent (64-bit .NET Framework), Managed Assembly for Kerberos support

The `OraProvCfg.exe` utility can perform many different configuration tasks, such as GACing ODP.NET or configuring ODP.NET in the `machine.config` file. To learn about how to use this utility, run `oraprovcfg.exe` on the command line without any parameters, which will output the documentation.

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Database Installation Guide for Microsoft Windows* for installation instructions

Platform-Dependent Assemblies and Their Search Order

ODP.NET, Managed Driver has one platform-dependent DLL: `Oracle.ManagedDataAccessIOP.dll`, which is 64-bit. While it consists of 100% managed code, it calls APIs outside of .NET, which is why it is platform dependent.

`Oracle.ManagedDataAccessIOP.dll` supports Kerberos. The assembly is only needed in your application if you are using Kerberos security.

The assembly is not intended to be directly referenced by an application. Rather, it is referenced implicitly. ODP.NET, Managed Driver references the assembly by using the following search order:

1. Global Assembly Cache
2. The web application's bin directory or Windows application's `EXE` directory
3. The DLL's default install location. Oracle recommends using this method of finding dependent assemblies if your application is AnyCPU.

For example, use the following steps for your application to use `Oracle.ManagedDataAccessIOP.dll`:

1. Right click **Visual Studio project**, select **Add**, and then select **New Folder**.
2. Name the folder x64.
3. Right-click the newly created **x64** folder, select **Add**, and then select **Existing Item**.
4. Browse to the folder where the DLL is located, which usually is *ORACLE_HOME*`\odp.net\managed\x64`, and then select **Oracle.ManagedDataAccessIOP.dll**.
5. Click **Add**.
6. Click the newly added **Oracle.ManagedDataAccessIOP.dll** in the x64 folder.
7. In the properties window, set **Copy To Output Directory** to **Copy Always**.

For x86 targeted applications, name the folder x86 and add the assembly from the x86 directory.

To make your application platform independent even if it depends on `Oracle.ManagedDataAccessIOP.dll` create both x64 and x86 folders with the necessary assemblies added to them.

File Locations After Installation

In an Oracle Universal Installer based install, the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll` assembly is installed to the following location:

.NET Framework 4:

ORACLE_HOME`\ODP.NET\nuget` directory

Managed ODP.NET is embedded within the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.<`*version*`>.nupkg` file. This file is a NuGet package. ODP.NET users can install this package using common Microsoft tools, such as NuGet Package Manager and Visual Studio.

When Oracle Developer Tools for Visual Studio is installed, Oracle documentation is installed in Visual Studio itself.

Samples are provided in GitHub:

https://github.com/oracle/dotnet-db-samples

Installing Oracle Data Provider for .NET Core

Getting started with ODP.NET Core

You can get started with ODP.NET Core on Windows by using the Windows Installer, Oracle Universal Installer (OUI), or NuGet. Only NuGet can be used to install ODP.NET Core on Linux.

If you are using Windows Installer: Follow the Oracle Developer Tools for Visual Studio VSIX or Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) steps. These installers will copy the ODP.NET Core NuGet package to the machine

If you are using OUI: Follow the OUI steps to install ODP.NET Core. OUI will copy the ODP.NET Core NuGet package to the machine.

If you are using NuGet: Download the ODP.NET Core NuGet package and use NuGet Package Manager to install.

ODP.NET Core Files

ODP.NET Core consists of the following files:

Table 2-2 ODP.NET, Core Files with Descriptions

File	Description
`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	Platform-independent (AnyCPU), operating system independent, fully-managed ADO.NET provider

File Locations After Installation

In an Oracle Universal Installer based install, the ODP.NET Core package is installed to the following directory:

```
ORACLE_HOME\ODP.NET\nuget
```

ODP.NET Core is embedded within the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Core.<version>.nupkg` file. This file is a NuGet package. ODP.NET users can install this package using common Microsoft tools, such as NuGet Package Manager and Visual Studio."

Samples are provided on our ODP.NET GitHub site:

https://github.com/oracle/dotnet-db-samples

Entity Framework Assemblies and File Location

ODP.NET ships with a separate assembly to support Code First and Entity Framework 6. This model physically separates Entity Framework 6 functionality from ADO.NET functionality.

The managed ODP.NET assembly is `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework.dll`.

Unmanaged ODP.NET discontinued Entity Framework support starting with ODP.NET 21c. Unmanaged ODP.NET EF apps should migrate to managed ODP.NET.

When installed using the XCopy package, the Oracle Entity Framework assembly is found in the following location after install:

```
%ORACLE_HOME%\odp.net4\odp.net\managed\common\EF6
```

where `%ORACLE_HOME%` represents the operating system path to the installation directory.

The assembly is fully managed code and is designed to be bin deployable meaning that the assembly should be copied into the application's `bin` directory. As such the assembly is not registered in the Global Assembly Cache (GAC) during installation.

In Oracle Universal Installer, the Oracle Entity Framework (Core) assemblies are now NuGet packages located in:

```
%ORACLE_HOME%\ODP.NET\nuget
```

In that location, you will find managed ODP.NET Entity Framework 6 and ODP.NET Entity Framework Core NuGet packages. ODP.NET users can install these packages using common Microsoft tools, such as NuGet Package Manager and Visual Studio.

> **Note:**
>
> If desired the Oracle Entity Framework 6 assemblies may be registered in the GAC manually but Oracle recommends not doing so.

Configuring Oracle Data Provider for .NET

The settings for specific versions of ODP.NET, can be configured in several ways for specific effects on precedence:

- The Windows registry entries are machine-wide settings for a particular version of ODP.NET.

  Windows registry based configuration is not supported for ODP.NET, Managed Driver.
- The `machine.config` settings are .NET framework-wide settings that override the Windows registry values.
- The application or web config file settings are application-specific settings that override the `machine.config` settings and the Windows registry settings.

> **Note:**
>
> There is one exception to `app/web/config` settings overriding `machine.config`. For `oracle.manageddataaccess.client` and `oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client` sections, a `machine.config` with a specific ODP.NET version subsection, that is, `<version number="4.121.2.0">`, will override an `app/web.config` subsection that references all versions generically, that is, `<version number="*">`. To override the `machine.config` subsection, create a subsection for that version in the `app/web/config` file, that is, `<version number="4.121.2.0">`.

- Any attribute settings made in the ODP.NET application code override everything else.

The application or web config file can be useful and sometimes essential in scenarios where more than one application on a computer use the same version of ODP.NET, but each application needs a different ODP.NET configuration. The Windows registry value settings for a given version of ODP.NET affect all the applications that use that version of ODP.NET. However, having ODP.NET configuration values in the application or web config file assure that these settings are applied only for that application, thus providing more granularities.

For example, if the application or `web.config` file has a `StatementCacheSize` configuration setting of `100`, this application-specific setting forces the version of ODP.NET that is loaded by that application to use `100` for the `StatementCacheSize` and overrides any setting in the `machine.config` and in the registry. Note that for any setting that does not exist in a config file (`machine.config` or application/web config), the value in the registry for a loaded version of ODP.NET is used, as in previous releases.

Note that ODP.NET reads the `machine.config` files from the version of the .NET Framework on which ODP.NET runs, not from the version of ODP.NET.

ODP.NET only reads the Windows Registry and the XML configuration file when it is loaded into memory, thus any configuration changes made after that are not read or used until the application is re-started.

All boolean attributes in ODP.NET .NET configuration settings accept `true`, `false`, `1`, and `0` as valid values. `1` is equivalent to `true` and `0` is equivalent to `false`.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET Core does not support the Windows registry nor .NET configuration files. ODP.NET Core configuration can be set using .NET Configuration API, `sqlnet.ora` file, and `tnsnames.ora` file.

Oracle Client Configuration File Automated Setup During Installation

When installing Oracle Data Access Components (ODAC) in a new Oracle Home, Oracle Universal Installer (OUI) automatically copies the Oracle local naming

(tnsnames.ora), profile (sqlnet.ora), and directory (ldap.ora) parameter files and settings from an existing Oracle home into the newly installed ODAC home, as long as they share the same bitness. That is, they are both 32-bit installations or they are both 64-bit installations.

Alternatively, existing `*.ora` files can be copied over from another existing Oracle home, besides the last active one, to the new ODAC Oracle home. OUI provides location information for these files from up to three other existing Oracle homes if they exist. The `*.ora` files can be customized if the new Oracle home uses a different configuration from the previous Oracle home from which the files were copied over.

If you install into an existing ODAC or RDBMS Oracle home, then no new `*.ora` files is copied or created.

If you install onto a computer without any previous Oracle homes present, then OUI prompts the user for the database connection alias information. OUI then automatically creates the `tnsnames.ora` file. If no alias information is provided, then no `tnsnames.ora` file is created. Even if the user does not have all the database connection information readily available, Oracle recommends inserting placeholder values during the install process, then modifying the `tnsnames.ora` file later with actual values to replace the placeholders.

Oracle Client Configuration File Settings

ODP.NET configuration file parameter values can be set in .NET configuration, `tnsnames.ora`, `sqlnet.ora`, and `ldap.ora` files. The `*.ora` file location can be a location different from the standard *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/network/admin` directory. The `*.ora` settings order of precedence is similar to ODP.NET's settings order of precedence. The main difference is that the `*.ora` files themselves are included in the search order. The `tnsnames.ora` and `sqlnet.ora` precedence order is as follows.

Managed ODP.NET:

1. `OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources`
2. `<dataSources>` in .NET configuration file
3. Directory set in `OracleConnection.TnsAdmin` property
4. Directory set for the `Tns_Admin` connection string attribute
5. Directory set in `OracleConfiguration.TnsAdmin` property
6. `TNS_ADMIN` directory setting in .NET configuration file
7. Current working directory
8. `TNS_ADMIN` directory setting of the Windows environment variable or container environment variable

Unmanaged ODP.NET:

1. `<dataSources>` and `<settings>` in .NET configuration file
2. `TNS_ADMIN` directory setting in .NET configuration file
3. Current working directory
4. `TNS_ADMIN` directory setting of the Windows environment variable or container environment variable
5. `TNS_ADMIN` Windows Registry setting (`HKLM\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\KEY_<Oracle Version>HOME<#>\`)

6. %ORACLE_HOME%\network\admin directory

The managed ODP.NET ldap.ora precedence order is as follows:

1. <LDAPsettings> and <settings> in .NET configuration file
2. Directory set in OracleConnection.TnsAdmin property
3. Directory set for the Tns_Admin connection string attribute
4. Directory set in OracleConfiguration.TnsAdmin property
5. Directory set in OracleConfiguration.LdapAdmin property
6. TNS_ADMIN directory setting in .NET configuration file
7. LDAP_ADMIN directory setting in .NET configuration file
8. Current working directory
9. TNS_ADMIN directory setting in the Windows environment variable
10. LDAP_ADMIN directory setting in the Windows environment variable

The unmanaged ODP.NET ldap.ora precedence order is as follows:

1. LDAP_ADMIN directory setting in the Windows environment variable
2. %ORACLE_HOME%\ldap\admin directory
3. TNS_ADMIN directory setting in the Windows environment variable
4. %ORACLE_HOME%\network\admin directory

Oracle recommends using an app.config or web.config file to store all these Oracle Client configuration parameter settings.

Once the first tnsnames.ora, sqlnet.ora, and ldap.ora are found and read, no additional *.ora file lower in the precedence order is read. That means all Oracle Client configuration settings must be made in the app.config, web.config, machine.config, or the first set of *.ora files found. Additional parameter values set in *.ora files lower in the precedence order will not be read.

Configuring .NET Framework to Use ODP.NET

Automatic ODP.NET machine-wide configuration upon installation is no longer available as of ODAC 18c. This change improves compatibility when applications on the same machine use different ODP.NET versions and/or depend on application-specific configuration settings instead of machine-wide assembly registration and configuration.

Nonetheless, administrators can still manually place managed and unmanaged ODP.NET in the Global Assembly Cache (GAC), as well as add configurations for section handler, DbProviderFactories, TNS_ADMIN, LDAP_ADMIN, and assembly redirection (in place of policy DLLs), into machine.config, if desired.

Most ODP.NET settings in machine.config can be overridden by local settings in app.config or web.config. However, conflicts between the machine.config and, app.config or web.config can prevent applications from running properly. Care should be taken when configuring ODP.NET at both the machine.config level and application level using app.config or web.config.

To avoid such issues, Oracle recommends ODP.NET application configuration settings reside in the `app.config` or `web.config`. The following sections explore how to set up these ODP.NET configuration sections and provide sample configuration sections and files.

Configuration Section Handler

In order for the application to read the ODP.NET configuration section, a section handler must be configured. The following entry should be added to the .NET configuration file to enable applications to add an `oracle.manageddataaccess.client` section for ODP.NET, Managed Driver-specific configuration:

```
<configuration>
  <configSections>
    <section name="oracle.manageddataaccess.client"
type="OracleInternal.Common.ODPMSectionHandler, Oracle.ManagedDataAccess,
Version=4.122.19.1, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
  </configSections>
</configuration>
```

> **Note:**
>
> In all the examples in this section, the version of the ODP.NET assembly is understood to be 4.122.19.1. This version number should be modified appropriately if you are using another version.

The unmanaged ODP.NET equivalent section handler is as follows:

```
<configuration>
  <configSections>
    <section name="oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client"
type="OracleInternal.Common.CustomSectionHandler, Oracle.DataAccess,
Version=4.122.19.1, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
  </configSections>
</configuration>
```

One of the configuration entries that either has to match between `machine.config` and, `app.config` or `web.config`, or only exist in the `app.config` or `web.config` to avoid any conflict is the configuration for the section handler. For example, if your application is a web application and the above entry was added to a `web.config` and the same configuration section handler for `oracle.manageddataaccess.client` also exists in `machine.config` but the `Version` attribute values are different, an error message of "There is a duplicate `oracle.manageddataaccess.client` section defined." may be observed at runtime. To avoid this issue, the configuration section handler entry in the `machine.config` for `oracle.manageddataaccess.client` has to be removed from the `machine.config` or the ODP.NET config section handler entry in `machine.config` and `web.config` has to match exactly. If there are other applications on the machine that depend on this entry in the `machine.config`, then this section handler entry will need to be moved to all local applications' .NET configuration files.

DbProviderFactories

The following entry should be added in the `app.config` or `web.config` for applications that use `DbProviderFactories` and `DbProviderFactory` classes. Also, any `DbProviderFactories`

entry for `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client` in the `machine.config` will be ignored due to the `<remove>` entry:

```
<configuration>
  <system.data>
    <DbProviderFactories>
      <remove invariant="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client" />
      <add name="ODP.NET, Managed Driver"
invariant="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client" description="Oracle Data Provider
for .NET, Managed Driver"
type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.OracleClientFactory,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.19.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
    </DbProviderFactories>
  </system.data>
</configuration>
```

The equivalent for unmanaged ODP.NET is as follows:

```
<configuration>
  <system.data>
    <DbProviderFactories>
      <remove invariant="Oracle.DataAccess.Client" />
      <add name="Oracle Data Provider for .NET"
invariant="Oracle.DataAccess.Client" description="Oracle Data Provider for .NET"
type="Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleClientFactory, Oracle.DataAccess,
Version=4.122.191, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
    </DbProviderFactories>
  </system.data>
</configuration>
```

Dependent Assembly

For users accustomed to the policy DLLs that were registered automatically upon installation, the same can be accomplished through configuration. The following is an example configuration that redirects the application that depends on 4.122 version of ODP.NET and higher to be redirected to use ODP.NET 4.122.19.1. Note that in this example, an entry is added to ignore policy ODP.NET DLLs that are registered in the GAC:

```
<configuration>
  <runtime>
    <assemblyBinding xmlns="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:asm.v1">
      <dependentAssembly>
        <publisherPolicy apply="no" />
        <assemblyIdentity name="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess"
publicKeyToken="89b483f429c47342" culture="neutral" />
        <bindingRedirect oldVersion="4.122.0.0 - 4.65535.65535.65535"
newVersion="4.122.19.1" />
      </dependentAssembly>
    </assemblyBinding>
  </runtime>
</configuration>
```

The equivalent for unmanaged ODP.NET is as follows:

```
<configuration>
  <runtime>
    <assemblyBinding xmlns="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:asm.v1">
      <dependentAssembly>
        <publisherPolicy apply="no" />
```

```
        <assemblyIdentity name="Oracle.DataAccess" publicKeyToken="89b483f429c47342"
culture="neutral" />
        <bindingRedirect oldVersion="4.122.0.0 - 4.65535.65535.65535"
newVersion="4.122.19.1" />
      </dependentAssembly>
    </assemblyBinding>
  </runtime>
</configuration>
```

The final .NET configuration section that includes a configuration section handler, DbProviderFactories, dependent assembly, and provider configuration would look similar to the following example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<configuration>
  <configSections>
    <section name="oracle.manageddataaccess.client"
      type="OracleInternal.Common.ODPMSectionHandler, Oracle.ManagedDataAccess,
Version=4.122.19.1, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342"/>
    </configSections>
    <startup>
        <supportedRuntime version="v4.0" sku=".NETFramework,Version=v4.7.1"/>
    </startup>
    <system.data>
        <DbProviderFactories>
            <remove invariant="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client"/>
            <add name="ODP.NET, Managed Driver"
invariant="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client" description="Oracle Data Provider
for .NET, Managed Driver"
type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.OracleClientFactory, Oracle.ManagedDataAccess,
Version=4.122.19.1, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342"/>
        </DbProviderFactories>
    </system.data>
    <runtime>
        <assemblyBinding xmlns="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:asm.v1">
            <dependentAssembly>
                <publisherPolicy apply="no"/>
                <assemblyIdentity name="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess"
publicKeyToken="89b483f429c47342" culture="neutral"/>
                <bindingRedirect oldVersion="4.121.0.0 - 4.65535.65535.65535"
newVersion="4.122.19.1"/>
            </dependentAssembly>
        </assemblyBinding>
    </runtime>
    <oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
        <version number="*">
            <dataSources>
                <dataSource alias="SampleDataSource"
descriptor="(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=localhost)(PORT=1521))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=ORCL))) "/>
            </dataSources>
        </version>
    </oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

ODP.NET Intellisense for .NET Configuration Files

When installing ODP.NET from a non-ODAC release, such as from a database server installation, Intellisense for ODP.NET configuration files is not enabled by default as it is with ODAC-based GUI installations. `.xsd` files are included in the `ORACLE_HOME\odp.net\managed\common` directory to enable developers to modify the .NET configuration file using IntelliSense. For Visual Studio to leverage the supplied `.xsd` files, do the following:

1. Open the .NET config file (i.e. `app.config`, `web.config`, or `machine.config`) within Visual Studio.
2. Within Visual Studio, navigate to **XML**, and then **Schemas**.
3. Enable the check mark under the **Use** column for:

   `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.Configuration.Section.xsd` for managed ODP.NET and

   `Oracle.UnmanagedDataAccess.Client.Configuration.Section.xsd` for unmanaged ODP.NET, respectively.

Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver Configuration

The following sections explain how to configure ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.

ODP.NET can be configured using an XML file named `web.config`, `app.config`, or `machine.config`. These config files contain sections specific to ODP.NET configuration.

For unmanaged ODP.NET, developers use either the traditional `<oracle.dataaccess.client>` section or the newer `<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>` section. Oracle recommends applications use `<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>` when possible. For managed ODP.NET, developers use `<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>`.

`<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>` is a superset of `<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>` as unmanaged ODP.NET supports some features not available in the managed driver. For features both providers have in common, they share the same structure, properties, and nearly all values. Programmers will find using either provider interchangeably or migrating between unmanaged and managed ODP.NET is easier with the shared format.

This documentation section covers unmanaged ODP.NET configuration settings in the Windows registry, `<oracle.dataaccess.client>`, or unique `<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>` settings. For shared settings with `<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>`.

> **See Also:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver Configuration

Supported Configuration Settings

ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver supports the configuration of an attribute as follows:

- In the Windows registry.
- In an XML file.
- Through a different mechanism such as a connection string or programmatically through an ODP.NET class, if applicable.

Table 2-3 describes each configurable attribute that is supported by ODP.NET. In the table, the term Configuration Support is followed by the types of configuration support (Windows registry, XML file, and so on) that are available for that attribute.

The table describes valid values as well as the default for each attribute.

> **Note:**
>
> The default values shown are the values used for an attribute if the registry key does not exist or if it is not configured anywhere.

Table 2-3 Configuration Attributes

Attribute/Setting Name	Description
`CheckConStatus`	Specifies whether the status of the connection is checked or not before putting the connection back into the connection pool. This registry entry is not created by the installation of ODP.NET. However, the default value `1` is used. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: `1`: Check the status of the connection. `0`: Do not check the status of the connection. Default: `1`
`DbNotificationPort`	Specifies the port number which ODP.NET listens to, for all notifications sent by the database for change notification, HA, or RLB features. ODP.NET does not throw any errors if an invalid or used port number is specified. The port can also be set to override the Windows registry and XML configuration file by setting the `OracleDependency.Port` static field. Configuration Support: XML file, and ODP.NET class Valid Values: `-1`: Open a random unused port to listen to. *n* > = `0`: Listen on port *n*. Default: `-1`

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Configuration Attributes

Attribute/Setting Name	Description
DemandOraclePermission	Specifies whether ODP.NET demands OraclePermission from the .NET application that is trying to access the database using ODP.NET. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: 0: Disables demands for OraclePermission. 1: Enables demands for OraclePermission Default: 0
DllPath	Specifies the location where dependent unmanaged Oracle Client binaries load from. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: The path where dependent unmanaged Oracle Client binaries reside. Default: *ORACLE_BASE**ORACLE_HOME*\bin
DynamicEnlistment	Due to a behavior change with the ODAC 12c Release 3 version of ODP.NET connection string attribute enlist=dynamic, DynamicEnlistment has no operation now.
FetchSize	Specifies the total memory size, in bytes, that ODP.NET allocates to cache the data fetched from a database round-trip. This value can be set on the OracleCommand and the OracleDataReader FetchSize property as well. Configuration Support: Windows Registry, XML file, and ODP.NET class Valid Values: 0 <= *n* <= int.MaxValue: *n* is the size of the cache in bytes. Default: 131072
LegacyEntireLobFetch	Returns either OracleBlob and OracleClob types or OracleBinary and OracleString types from Oracle Database BLOB and CLOB columns. This setting only applies when InitialLobFetchSize is set to -1. Valid Values: 0: Returns OracleBlob and OracleClob 1: Returns OracleBinary and OracleString Default: 0

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Configuration Attributes

Attribute/Setting Name	Description
LegacyTransactionBindingBehavior	Specifies when a database connection detaches from a System.Transactions transaction. By default, connections detach from a transaction only when explicitly unbound as is the case when the connection closes or implicitly unbound when the transaction is disposed. Alternatively, this attribute can be set so that the connection detaches whenever the transaction ends (commits, aborts, or times out), the connection closes, or the transaction is disposed. In ODP.NET 11.2.0.3.20 and earlier releases, the latter was the default behavior. Oracle recommends using the current default behavior. In the earlier default behavior, when the timeout elapses before the transaction completes, the connection unbinds itself from the transaction and all subsequent executions on this connection execute in AutoCommit mode. Any operations prior to the timeout roll back, but operations performed after the timeout commit. In the current default setting, users receive an exception when the transaction times out and additional operations execute on the connection. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: 0: Connections detach from transaction when the connection closes or the transaction is disposed. 1: Connections detach from transaction when the connection closes, the transaction is disposed, or the transaction completes (commits, rolls back, times out). Default: 0
MaxStatementCacheSize	Specifies the maximum number of statements that can be cached when self-tuning is enabled. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: 0 to System.Int32.MaxValue. Default: OPEN_CURSORS setting value of the database

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Configuration Attributes

Attribute/Setting Name	Description
`MetaDataXml`	Specifies the name of the XML file that customizes the queries to obtain the metadata the ADO.NET 2.0 `GetSchema` method returns. `MetaDataXml` can only be set in a configuration file. Configuration Support: XML file only Valid Values: A complete file name for the XML file. Default: *none*
`PerformanceCounters`	Enables or disables publishing performance counters for connection pooling. Multiple performance counters can be obtained by adding the valid values. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: `0`: Not Enabled `1`: Number of sessions being established with Oracle Database every second. `2`: Number of sessions being severed from Oracle Database every second. `4`: Number of active connections originating from connection pools every second. `8`: Number of active connections going back to the connection pool every second. `16`: Total number of active connections. `32`: Number of inactive connection pools. `64`: Total number of connections in use. `128`: Total number of connections available for use in all the connection pools. `256`: Total number of pooled active and free connections. `512`: Number of non-pooled active connections `1024`: Number of connections which were garbage-collected implicitly. `2048`: Number of connections that will be soon available in the pool. User has closed these connections, but they are currently awaiting actions, such transaction completion, before they can be placed back into the pool as free connections. `4095`: All the above Default: `0`

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Configuration Attributes

Attribute/Setting Name	Description
`SelfTuning`	Specifies whether self-tuning is enabled for an ODP.NET application. Configuration Support: Windows Registry, XML file, and `Self Tuning` connection string attribute Valid Values: 0: Self Tuning is disabled. Used in the registry or XML file. `false`: Self Tuning is disabled. Used for the `Self Tuning` connection string attribute. 1: Self Tuning is enabled. Used in the registry or XML file. `true`: Self Tuning is enabled. Used for the `Self Tuning` connection string attribute. Default: 1
`StatementCacheSize`	Specifies the number of cursors or statements to be cached on the database for each connection. This setting corresponds to *Statement Cache Size* attribute in the connection string. A value greater than zero also enables statement caching. Configuration Support: Windows Registry, XML file, and *Statement Cache Size* connection string attribute Valid Values: `0 <=` *n* `<=` the value of `OPEN_CURSORS` parameter set in `init.ora` database config file. *n* is the number to set. Default: `0`
`StatementCacheWithUdts`	Specifies whether or not Oracle UDTs retrieved by executing a `SELECT` statement are cached along with the statement in the statement cache. This setting affects the memory usage and performance of the application. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: `0`: Oracle UDTs are not cached with statements. `1`: Oracle UDTs are cached along with statements. Default: `1`

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Configuration Attributes

Attribute/Setting Name	Description
`ThreadPoolMaxSize`	Specifies the default maximum size of worker threads for each available processor in a process. This value may affect the performance of ODP.NET connection creation, command execution timeout, and external procedures (`extproc`) that use the thread pool. However, unnecessarily increasing thread pool maximum size can also cause performance problems. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: `0 <= n <= int.MaxValue`: Allows ODP.NET to reset thread pool maximum size with the value *n*. The ODP.NET reset operation may be ignored if the value is invalid. For example, if *n* is less than the number of available processors of the system. In this case, the result is the same as the value `-1`. `-1`: Leave the thread pool max size as is. Default: `-1` (this registry entry is not created by default)
`TraceFileLocation`	Trace file destination directory, for example, `D:\traces`. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Default: *<Windows user temporary folder>*`\ODP.NET\unmanaged\trace`
`TraceFileMaxSize`	Maximum file size of each trace file. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Default: 100. Units are in megabytes (that is, 100 MB).
`TraceFileName`	Specifies the file name to be used for logging trace information. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: Any valid directory location and file name. Default: `c:\odpnet2.trc` (for .NET Framework 2.0)

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Configuration Attributes

Attribute/Setting Name	Description
`TraceLevel`	Specifies the level of tracing in ODP.NET. Because tracing all the entry and exit calls for all the objects can be excessive, `TraceLevel` is provided to limit tracing to certain areas of the provider. Each valid value indicates a possible tracing level. Compounded tracing levels can be obtained by adding the valid values. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: `0`: None `1`: Entry, exit, and SQL statement information `2`: Connection pooling statistics `4`: Distributed transactions (enlistment and delistment) `8`: User-mode dump creation upon unmanaged exception `16`: HA Event Information `32`: Load Balancing Information `64`: Self Tuning Information `127`: All the above Default: 0 **Note:** ODP.NET does bit-wise checking on the value. When tracing is enabled, logging to the trace file can affect ODP.NET performance. **Note:** The user-mode dump creation requires `dbghelp.dll` version 5.1.2600.0 or later.
`TraceOption`	Specifies whether to log trace information in single or multiple files for different threads. If a single trace file is specified, the file name specified in `TraceFileName` is used. If the multiple trace files option is requested, a Thread ID is appended to the file name provided to create a trace file for each thread. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: `0`: Single trace file `1`: Multiple trace files Default: `0`

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Configuration Attributes

Attribute/Setting Name	Description
`UdtCacheSize`	Specifies the size of the object cache for each connection in kilobytes (KB) that ODP.NET uses to retrieve and manipulate Oracle UDTs. Configuration Support: Windows Registry and XML file Valid Values: `0 <= n <= 4194303`, *n* is the number to set. Default: `4096`
UDT Mapping	Specifies a mapping between a custom type and an Oracle UDT in the database. The mappings can be specified in configuration files and custom type factories. However, if the mapping is specified in both places, mappings specified in the configuration files takes precedence over mappings specified using custom type factories. Configuration Support: XML file and Custom Type Factory Classes Valid Values: Any valid mapping. Default: *none*

Windows Registry

Upon installation, ODP.NET creates entries for configuration and tracing within the Windows Registry. Configuration and tracing registry values apply across all ODP.NET applications running in that Oracle client installation. Individual ODP.NET applications can override some of these values by configuring them within the ODP.NET application itself (for example, `FetchSize`). Applications can also use the .NET configuration files to override some of the ODP.NET Windows Registry values.

The ODP.NET registry values are located under `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Oracle\ODP.NET\`*`version`*`\`. There is one key for .NET Framework 3.5, and one key for .NET Framework 4 and later.

> **Note:**
>
> 32-bit applications running on an x64-based version of Windows use the registry subkey, `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\WOW6432node` in place of `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software`. If such applications use Oracle Data Provider for .NET (32-bit), then the ODP.NET registry values are located under `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Oracle\ODP.NET\version\`.

Configuration File Support

For customers who have numerous applications on a computer that depends on a single version of ODP.NET, the Windows Registry settings for a given version of ODP.NET may not necessarily be applicable for all applications that use that version of ODP.NET. To provide more granular control, ODP.NET Configuration File Support allows developers to specify ODP.NET configuration settings in an application config, `web.config`, or a `machine.config` file.

If a computer does not require granular control beyond configuration settings at the ODP.NET version level, there is no need to specify ODP.NET configuration settings through configuration files.

The following is an example of a `web.config` file for .NET Framework:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
  <oracle.dataaccess.client>
    <settings>
      <add name="DllPath"               value="C:\oracle\bin"/>
      <add name="FetchSize"             value="131072"/>
      <add name="StatementCacheSize"    value="10"/>
      <add name="TraceFileName"         value="D:\odpnet2.trc"/>
      <add name="TraceLevel"            value="63"/>
      <add name="TraceOption"           value="1"/>
    </settings>
  </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

The following is an example of `app.config` for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver using .NET Framework, which sets some additional attributes as well as two UDT type mappings:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
 <oracle.dataaccess.client>
   <settings>
     <add name="DbNotificationPort" value="-1"/>
     <add name="DllPath" value="C:\app\user\product\21.3.0\client_1\bin"/>
     <add name="DynamicEnlistment" value="0"/>
     <add name="FetchSize" value="131072"/>
     <add name="MetaDataXml" value="CustomMetaData.xml"/>
     <add name="PerformanceCounters" value="4095"/>
     <add name="StatementCacheSize" value="50"/>
     <add name="ThreadPoolMaxSize" value="30"/>
     <add name="TraceFileName" value="D:\odpnet2.trc"/>
     <add name="TraceLevel" value="0"/>
     <add name="TraceOption" value="0"/>
     <add name="Person" value="udtMapping factoryName='PersonFactory, Sample,
       Version=0.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=null' typeName='PERSON'
       schemaName='HR' dataSource='oracle'"/>
     <add name="Student" value="udtMapping factoryName='StudentFactory, Sample,
       Version=0.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=null' typeName='STUDENT'
       schemaName='HR'"/>
   </settings>
 </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver now has the option of using the same configuration file format as ODP.NET, Managed Driver. The format simplifies configuration by using a single unified

scheme. To utilize this format, the existing unmanaged ODP.NET configuration section should be renamed from `<oracle.dataaccess.client>` to `<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>`. The existing unmanaged ODP.NET elements and values are supported within the new section using the same format as with ODP.NET, Managed Driver. To see how to set the elements and values, see "Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver Configuration" for more information.

For example, converting the `FetchSize` element and value from the traditional to the new format would be done as follows:

```
<oracle.dataaccess.client>
   <settings>
     <add name="FetchSize" value="131072" />
   </settings>
</oracle.dataaccess.client>

<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>
   <version number="*">
     <settings>
       <setting name="FetchSize" value="131072" />
     </settings>
   </version>
</oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>
```

The traditional ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver configuration file format will continue to be supported.

SQL Translation Framework Configuration

Configuring the SQL Translation Profile

The default SQL Translation Profile can be set in the .NET config file, either for all connections across the application, or it is also possible to limit the scope of a profile based on optional `dataSource` and `userId` XML attributes. Please note that these `dataSource` and `userId` XML attributes directly correspond to the `Data Source` and `User Id` attributes in the connection string used to open a database connection.

> **Note:**
>
> SQL Translation Profile settings are only supported in the `<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>` section. It is not supported in the <`oracle.dataaccess.client>` section nor the `<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>` section.

This would be used for all connections to the `Data Source`s and `User Id`s.

This would be used for all connections to the specified `Data Source`.

This would be used for all connections to the specified `User Id`.

This would be used for all connections to the specified `Data Source` and `User Id`.

It is possible to configure multiple default profile entries which allow configuring default profiles for different `dataSource` and `userId` attributes, but while selecting a profile, the profile with maximum matching attributes will be selected.

In case there are 2 matching entries, one with `dataSource` only and the other with `userId` only then the entry with matching the `userId` would be given priority over the entry with matching `dataSource`.

With the above configuration, if we try to connect with a connection string which has `stf_ds` for `Data Source` and `stf_user` for `User Id` attributes, then both the entries given above will match and in such cases, we will give priority to the entry with a matching `User Id` attribute which means `profile_user` will be selected as the default profile.

Configuring the Error Mapping

Applications can configure the connection related error mapping in their application configuration file. The error mapping can also be scoped based on `Data Source` name, `User Id` and the profile name itself.

Here is an example of providing error mapping with all three attributes.

```
<configuration>
  <oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>
   <version number="*">
   <sqlTranslation>
     <defaultProfiles>
      <defaultProfile dataSource="stf_ds" userId="stf_user" profile=" Profile4"/>
     </defaultProfiles>
     <ErrorMappings>
        <ErrorMapping dataSource="stf_ds" userId="stf_user" profile="Profile4">
          <add oracleErrorNumber="1017" translatedErrorCode="222" />
          <add oracleErrorNumber="1005" translatedErrorCode="888" />
        </ErrorMapping>
     </ErrorMappings>
    </sqlTranslation>
   </version>
  </oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

Please note that `dataSource` and `userId` attributes are optional but can be used to scope the mapping.

It is also possible to provide an error mapping which could be used for all profiles. Here is an example:

```
<ErrorMappings>
  <ErrorMapping profile="*">
    <add oracleErrorNumber="1017" translatedErrorCode="222" />
    <add oracleErrorNumber="1018" translatedErrorCode="888" />
  </ErrorMapping>
</ErrorMappings>
```

Configuring the Default Error Mapping Profile

The default error mapping profile can be configured through the `defaultErrorMappingProfile` setting. This is to be used to specify the default error mapping profile, especially in scenarios when the default profile is not specified through the .NET configuration file, but specified on the server side. In this case, if connectivity related errors

occur, then ODP.NET will be able to properly use error mappings specified in the .NET configuration file for the profile specified by the `defaultErrorMappingProfile` setting.

Here is an example to configure the default error mapping profile:

```
<sqlTranslation>
  <settings>
    <add name="defaultErrorMappingProfile" value="error_mapping_profile" />
  <settings>
</sqlTranslation>
```

Configuring the SQL Translation Framework Statement Cache Size

Client can configure the number of translated statements that ODP.NET can cache internally to avoid translations, which can be an expensive operation.

Here is an example to configure default error mapping profile:

```
<sqlTranslation>
    <settings>
      <add name="translatedStatementCacheSize" value="50" />
      <settings>
</sqlTranslation>
```

Sample SQL Translation Framework configuration file

Here is a sample configuration file with all possible elements that can be used:

```
<sqlTranslation>
  <settings>
    <add name="translatedStatementCacheSize" value="50" />
    <add name="defaultErrorMappingProfile" value="def_Profile" />
  <settings>
  <defaultProfiles>
    <defaultProfile profile="STF.NO_DS_NO_USERID"/>
    <defaultProfile userId="stf" profile="STF_NO_DS"/>
    <defaultProfile dataSource="stf_inst" profile="STF_NO_USERID"/>
    <defaultProfile dataSource="stf_inst" userId="stf" profile="STF.STF_X"/>
  </defaultProfiles>
  <ErrorMappings>
    <ErrorMapping profile="def_profile">
      <add oracleErrorNumber="1017" translatedErrorCode="444" />
    </ErrorMapping>
    <ErrorMapping dataSource="stf_inst" userId="stf" profile=" STF.STF_X ">
      <add oracleErrorNumber="1018" translatedErrorCode="88888" />
    </ErrorMapping>
  </ErrorMappings>
</sqlTranslation>
```

Example 2-1 Setting the profile which could be used for all connections

```
<configuration>
  <oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>
   <version number="*">
    <sqlTranslation>
     <defaultProfiles>
       <defaultProfile profile="Profile1"/>
      </defaultProfiles>
     </sqlTranslation>
   </version>
  </oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

Example 2-2 Setting the Profile for a Specific Data Source

```
<defaultProfiles>
  <defaultProfile dataSource="stf_ds" profile="Profile2"/>
</defaultProfiles>
```

Example 2-3 Setting the Profile for a Specific User Id

```
<defaultProfiles>
  <defaultProfile userId="stf_user" profile="Profile3"/>
</defaultProfiles>
```

Example 2-4 Setting the Profile for a Specific Data Source and User Id'

```
<defaultProfiles>
  <defaultProfile dataSource="stf_ds" userId="stf_user" profile="Profile4"/>
</defaultProfiles>
```

Example 2-5 Configuring Multiple Default Profile Entries

```
<defaultProfiles>
  <defaultProfile dataSource="stf_ds" profile="profile_ds"/>
  <defaultProfile userId="stf_user" profile="profile_user"/>
</defaultProfiles>
```

Specifying UDT Mappings with Unified Configuration for Unmanaged ODP.NET

As UDT mapping is not currently supported by ODP.NET, Managed Driver, a new section within the `<version>` section is used to support custom UDT mappings for unmanaged ODP.NET in the unified configuration format. This new section is identified as `<udtmappings>` and each mapping is identified using a `<udtmapping>` element. The following attributes may be specified for each `udtMapping` element:

- `typeName` (required)
- `factoryName` (required)
- `dataSource` (optional)
- `schemaName` (optional)

These elements retain the same name and meaning as when used with the traditional configuration format.

Example of converting traditional format to unified format:

```
<configuration>
   <oracle.dataaccess.client>
     <settings>
       <add name="Person" value="udtMapping factoryName='PersonFactory, Sample,
Version=0.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=null' typeName='PERSON'
schemaName='SCOTT' dataSource='oracle'" />
     </settings>
   </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>

<configuration>
   <oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>
     <udtmappings>
       <udtmapping typename="PERSON" factoryname="PersonFactory, Sample,
Version=0.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=null" schemaname="SCOTT"
datasource="oracle" />
```

```
    </udtmappings>
  </oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

> **See Also:**
>
> Oracle User-Defined Types (UDTs) and .NET Custom Types

Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver Configuration

ODP.NET, Managed Driver supports .NET configuration file-based settings in `machine.config`, `app.config`, and `web.config`. It does not support Windows registry based configuration. ODP.NET, Managed Driver settings in .NET configuration files are similar to ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver settings to make porting easier.

The ODP.NET, Managed Driver configuration file section name is `<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>`. The `<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>` settings and values are also supported in unmanaged ODP.NET configuration file: `<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>`. While this documentation section discusses managed ODP.NET configuration, it is also applicable to `<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>`. The `<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>` share numerous common settings with `<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>`. Differences between the two are noted on this page. The `<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>` settings not available in managed ODP.NET are documented in "Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Unmanaged Driver Configuration". A typical .NET config that uses ODP.NET, Managed Driver has some or all of the following subsections nested within a `<version>` subsection under `<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>` section. Note the tag names are case sensitive, while the attribute names are case insensitive.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
  <oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
    <version number="*">
      <dataSources>
        ...
        ...
      </dataSources>
      <settings>
        ...
        ...
      </settings>
      <LDAPsettings>
        ...
        ...
      </LDAPsettings>
      <implicitRefCursor>
        ...
        ...
      </implicitRefCursor>
      <edmMappings>
        ...
```

```
      ...
    <edmMappings>
  </version>
  <version number="4.121.2.0">
    <dataSources>
      ...
      ...
    </dataSources>
    <settings>
      ...
      ...
    </settings>
    <LDAPsettings>
      ...
      ...
    </LDAPsettings>
    <implicitRefCursor>
      ...
      ...
    </implicitRefCursor>
    <edmMappings>
      ...
      ...
    <edmMappings>
  </version>
 </oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

The ODP.NET, Managed Driver configuration and settings are described in the following sections. Many of the attributes are the same as ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver. See Table 2-3 for detailed attribute descriptions.

version Section

All the information required by an application should be grouped under the `version` subsections. Each `<version number="X">` section contains parameters applicable for version `X` of the ODP.NET, Managed Driver. For example, `<version number="4.121.2.0">` section parameters will be applicable only for those applications using ODP.NET, Managed Driver assembly 4.121.2.0.

Apart from version specific sections, there can also be a generic section `<version number="*">`. This section's parameters are applicable for all ODP.NET, Managed Driver versions. Parameters in the version specific section take precedence over the parameters of the generic section. The following is an example of a `version` section:

```
<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
  <version number="*">
     <settings>
          <setting name="TraceOption" value="1"/>
          <setting name="PerformanceCounters" value="0" />
     </settings>
  </version>
  <version number="4.121.2.0">
     <settings>
          <setting name="PerformanceCounters" value="4095" />
     </settings>
  </version>
</oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
```

An application referencing ODP.NET, Managed Driver 4.121.2.0 has the following values set:

- `TraceOption = 1`
- `PerformanceCounters= 4095`

dataSources Section

This section can appear only under a `<version>` section. The mapping between the different data source aliases and corresponding data descriptors should appear in this section. This section is supported by managed ODP.NET only. The following is an example.

```
<dataSources>
  <dataSource alias="inst1" descriptor="(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)
(HOST=sales-server).....)))"/>
  <dataSource alias="inst2" descriptor="(DESCRIPTION= .....)))"/>
</dataSources>
```

> **Note:**
>
> The `data source` connection string attribute can alternatively be set to a full descriptor or Easy Connect syntax rather than a data source alias.

Requirements for connecting to a local database *without* specifying "data source" connection string attribute:

- The listener must be up and running.
- `ORACLE_SID` environment variable must be set appropriately.

> **Note:**
>
> When `data source` connection string attribute is not specified, protocol defaults to 'tcp' and port defaults to '1521'.

The ODP.NET managed driver reads and caches all the alias entries from the `app.config`, `web.config`, `machine.config`, and from a `tnsnames.ora` file that is found at application start-up time. However, aliases that are defined in LDAP servers are resolved and cached on demand. This means for each unique alias that is used by the application, an alias resolution query is executed against an LDAP server and the full descriptor associated with the alias will be cached once it is fetched.

For developers that need to change or add alias settings while developing applications, one may consider using `OracleDataSourceEnumerator.GetDataSources()` rather than restarting the application. Invoking this method will first wipe out existing cache entries that were read from the `tnsnames.ora` file and all aliases obtained from the LDAP Server. Then, the `tnsnames.ora` is re-parsed and all its entries will be cached again. Please note that the `app.config`, `web.config`, and `machine.config` entries are read only once at

application start-up time and thus their contents are maintained and not re-parsed even if `OracleDataSourceEnumerator.GetDataSources()` is invoked.

The `OracleDataSourceEnumerator.GetDataSources()` method invocation has an impact on the connection pool. This is because a connection pool, which is created for each unique connection string, will cache the resolved full descriptor information after the first connection is created for a given connection pool. After that, the connection pool uses the cached full descriptor information for all subsequent connection creations. Thus, for applications that have their `tnsnames.ora` or LDAP entries modified during the execution of an application where an alias points to a different database than before, one should call the `OracleDataSourceEnumerator.GetDataSources()` method to remove old cached entries. This should be followed by the invocation of the `ClearPool(OracleConnection)` instance method or the `ClearAllPools()` static method to remove existing connections and also have it obtain a new full descriptor value that was read by the invocation of `OracleDataSourceEnumerator.GetDataSources()`. Following this scheme will assure that *all* the connections in the connection pool uses the new full descriptor that is now associated with the alias and all connections in a connection pool is established to the same database.

The following keywords are supported within the descriptor setting:

- `ADDRESS`
- `ADDRESS_LIST` (Note: only failover supported)

  Oracle recommends using SCAN listener and Runtime Load Balancing to balance the load when connecting to an Oracle RAC database.
- `DESCRIPTION`
- `DESCRIPTION_LIST` (Note: Failover supported; `Address_list` load balancing not supported)
- `HOST` (Note: <hostname>, <IPv6 literal>, and <IPv4 literal> are supported)
- `IP` (Note: "loopback" is supported)
- `PROTOCOL` (Note: tcp and tcps are supported. In addition, WS and WSS are also supported.)
- `RETRY_COUNT`: Specifies the number of times an `ADDRESS` list is traversed before the connection attempt is terminated and times out.
- `RETRY_DELAY`: Specifies the delay in seconds between subsequent retries for a connection.

  `RETRY_COUNT` and `RETRY_DELAY` are timeout parameters that work at the Oracle networking layer. They are intended to be used in conjunction with each other. When these parameters are used, ODP.NET will attempt to connect with one of the addresses in the `ADDRESS_LIST`. If there is no successful connection after going through the entire list, then ODP.NET will wait for the number of seconds specified by `RETRY_DELAY` before traversing the address list again. It will repeat this behavior until there is a successful connection or the `RETRY_COUNT` limit is hit.

  For example, let's assume `RETRY_COUNT=2` and `RETRY_DELAY=4` when ODP.NET cannot successfully connect to any address on the list. The following sequence is triggered:

  1. Traverse address list to connect.
  2. Wait four seconds for next set of retry attempts.
  3. Traverse the address list again. This is first set of retry attempts.

4. Wait four seconds for the next retry attempt.
5. Traverse the address list again. This is the second and final set of retry attempts.
6. Timeout

These timeout parameters function independent of ODP.NET application timeouts, such as the `Connection Timeout` connection string attribute. If the `Connection Timeout` is set to a low value, then it may trigger before the `RETRY_COUNT` and `RETRY_DELAY` attempt cycle completes.

- Session Data Unit size supports from `256` to `2097152` in bytes.
- `SECURITY: SSL_VERSION` (Note: overrides sqlnet.ora:ssl_version)
- `TRANSPORT_CONNECT_TIMEOUT` (Note: overrides tcp.connect_timeout)

Note:

- SSL is now supported via method MCS and FILE.
- Both Kerberos5 and NTS authentication are supported. RADIUS is not supported.
- Only NTS authentication is supported. No RADIUS nor Kerberos5 authentication.
- Only Net Services, Easy Connect naming, and LDAP (namely, Active Directory and Oracle Internet Directory) are supported.
- No bequeath (`beq`) support. Default address is instead TCP loopback with port 1521 and Oracle service name from environment (`ORACLE_SID`)

See Also:

Oracle Database Net Services Reference for a detailed description of the attributes.

Though managed ODP.NET does not support TNS descriptor based load balancing, it does support failover through both an `ADDRESS_LIST` and `DESCRIPTION_LIST`.

Note that you need not specify either the `LOAD_BALANCE` or the `FAILOVER` directive, because only failover is supported. The directives are ignored.

The following examples demonstrate TNS descriptors utilizing failover:

```
(DESCRIPTION=
   (ADDRESS_LIST=
     (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host1)(PORT=1630))
     (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host2)(PORT=1630))
     (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=host3)(PORT=1521)))
   (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=Sales.us.example.com)))

(DESCRIPTION_LIST=
 (DESCRIPTION=
```

```
  (ADDRESS_LIST=
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1a-svr)(PORT=1521))
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1b-svr)(PORT=1521)))
  (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales1.example.com)))
 (DESCRIPTION=
  (ADDRESS_LIST=
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2a-svr)(PORT=1521))
   (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2b-svr)(PORT=1521)))
  (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales2.us.example.com))))
```

settings section

This section can appear only under a `<version>` section. Any ODP.NET, Managed Driver specific settings should appear in this section. The following is an example of a `settings` section:

```
<settings>
  <setting name="TraceLevel" value="7" />
  <setting name="TraceOption" value="1"/>
  <setting name="TNS_ADMIN" value="C:\oracle\work"/>
</settings>
```

A new default behavior has been introduced for ODP.NET Release 12.1.0.2 and later when `InitialLobFetchSize` is set to `-1`. The new default value is `LegacyEntireLOBFetch = 0`. To use the old behavior, set `LegacyEntireLobFetch = 1` in the ODP.NET configuration. Refer to "Setting InitialLONGFetchSize to -1" for more information.

ODP.NET, Managed Driver configuration settings that are supported:

- `BindByName`
- `CPVersion`: Determines whether ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver uses the traditional connection pool implementation (`Default=1.0`) or the more modern connection pool implementation with better high availability support (`2.0`). In addition, the more modern connection pool (`2.0`) is required if the application uses Database Resident Connection Pooling (DRCP), or hosts multiple pluggable databases or editions in the same pool. Possible values: `1.0` or `2.0`.

  ODP.NET, Managed Driver only uses the more modern connection pool implementation. This setting can only be used for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver for .NET Framework 4 and higher. It cannot be used for earlier versions of unmanaged ODP.NET, which will always use the traditional connection pool implementation.

  If `CPVersion` is set explicitly, then that setting will be used across processes for all connection strings.

  If `CPVersion` is left unmodified (or contains an invalid value) and an application's first unmanaged ODP.NET established connection for a given connection string uses DRCP, pluggable databases, or editions by modifying one these features' properties or configuration settings, then `CPVersion` will be implicitly modified to use the newer connection pool implementation (`2.0`).

  If a `CPVersion 1.0` pool attempts to use DRCP, pluggable database, or edition settings, then ODP.NET will raise an exception when the application attempts to open a connection.

  When `CPVersion 2.0` is used explicitly or implicitly and the "proxy user id" is not specified in the connection string, then a proxy connection will not be created, even if "proxy password" is supplied.

When `CPVersion 2.0` is used by ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, the connection pool behavior will be the same as the more modern connection pool as implementation that ODP.NET, Managed Driver uses.

- `DbNotificationPort`
- `DemandOraclePermission`
- `Disable_Oob`: Interrupts database query execution via either TCP/IP urgent data or normal TCP/IP data, called out of band data (default) or in band data, respectively. (Default=`off`).

  All Oracle database clients support interrupting database query execution, such as through an ODP.NET command timeout. Windows-based database servers only support in band breaks, whereas all other (predominantly UNIX-based) database servers can support out of band (OOB) or in band breaks. ODP.NET, Managed Driver uses OOB breaks by default with database servers that support it. For certain network topologies, the routers or firewalls involved in the route to the database may have been configured to drop urgent data or in band the data. If the routers or firewalls can not be changed to handle urgent data appropriately, then the ODP.NET, Managed Driver can be configured to utilize in band breaks by setting the .NET configuration parameter `Disable_Oob` to `on`.
- `DllPath`: (Unmanaged ODP.NET only) Specifies the directory location dependent unmanaged Oracle Client binaries are loaded from.

  See Search Order for Unmanaged DLLs for more information.
- `DRCPConnectionClass`: Specifies a logical name that identifies the DRCP connection pool that the ODP.NET connection will use. It will be used as a default if the `DRCPConnectionClass` property on the `OracleConnection` object is not set. It will be ignored for non-DRCP connections.

  Valid Values: the connection class name is string at max 1024 characters. The default is null.
- `FetchSize`
- `GetDecimalRetainTrailingZeros`: (Managed ODP.NET only) Specifies whether to retain trailing zeros from an Oracle `NUMBER` in a .NET Decimal.

  See OracleConfiguration GetDecimalRetainTrailingZeros for more information.
- `LDAP_ADMIN`: Specifies the `ldap.ora` location. The `LDAP_ADMIN` setting works in conjunction with the `TNS_ADMIN` setting to set `ldap.ora` search order.

  See Oracle Client Configuration File Settings for `ldap.ora` search order.
- `LegacyEntireLOBFetch`
- `MaxStatementCacheSize`
- `MetaDataXml`
- `NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH`: The default search order is `TNSNAMES` and `EZCONNECT`. `TNSNAMES`, `LDAP`, and `EZCONNECT` are the only name resolution methods supported, but their order of precedence can be modified.
- `NAMES.LDAP_AUTHENTICATE_BIND`
- `NAMES.LDAP_AUTHENTICATE_BIND_METHOD`
- `NAMES.LDAP_CONN_TIMEOUT`

- NODELAY
- ORA_DEBUG_JDWP: Allows Oracle PL/SQL Debugger and database to connect automatically without application code changes. Value is set as host=<*IP_address or host_name*>;port=<*debugging port number*>. Ex. host=localhost;port=1234
- OCI_COMPARTMENT
- OCI_CONFIG_FILE
- OCI_DATABASE
- OCI_PROFILE
- ORACLE_SID
- PASSWORD_AUTH: Possible values are OCI_TOKEN and PASSWORD_VERIFIER (default).
- PerformanceCounters
- Pipelining: (Managed ODP.NET only) Specifies whether to enable asynchronous execution on the database server side.
- RECEIVE_BUF_SIZE: Sets TCP SO_RECVBUF, the total buffer space associated with the local side of a TCP socket
- SelfTuning
- SEND_BUF_SIZE: Sets TCP SO_SENDBUF, the total buffer space associated with the local side of a TCP socket
- ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout

  In seconds. (Default = 90).

  Whenever a database service becomes unavailable, such as due to a service being relocated, an application can encounter numerous connectivity errors during this time. To avoid unnecessary connection attempts to an unavailable service which will result in an error, ODP.NET blocks any connection attempts until the service is up or until this property's specified time limit expires from the time when the service DOWN event was received, whichever comes first. Once the specified time elapses, all the connection attempts to the specific service which is known to be down will no longer be blocked. Those requests will be sent to the server. ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout is only operational in conjunction with Oracle Fast Connection Failover (HA Events = true). Once Fast Connection Failover is enabled for the .NET application, Service Relocation Connection Timeout is automatically enabled. It will use its default value if no ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout value has been explicitly set. It works with planned and unplanned outages.

  When connecting to Oracle Data Guard in Oracle Database 12*c* Release 2 or later, database administrators can set their own timeout value, drain_timeout, to indicate the number of seconds allowed for resource draining to be completed. This setting can be optionally used by the ODP.NET ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout value as the intent behind drain_timeout and ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout are the same.

  If ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout and drain_timeout are not set, then the default ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout value is used (90 seconds). If only drain_timeout is set, then that value will be used for the service relocation connection timeout. If only drain_timeout is set and is set to 0, then also default ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout value is used (90 seconds). If both are set, then the value of ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout will override the value of drain_timeout.

ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout itself can be set based upon the value of drain_timeout. For example, if ODP.NET administrators desire the service relocation connection timeout to be drain_timeout plus 50 seconds, then they would set ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout in the following manner:

```
<setting name="ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout"
value="drain_timeout + 50"/>
```

Service Relocation Connection Timeout is not supported in pools that connect to more than one pluggable database.

- SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES: Supported values are ALL, Kerberos5, NTS, TCPS, or NONE.

  Managed ODP.NET supports NTS, Kerberos5, and TCPS external authentication methods. This setting should be set based on the desired database authentication method. If internal database authentication is desired, then the setting should be set to NONE. Default value is NONE. The value(s) must be enclosed in parentheses. Example settings made in sqlnet.ora are:

  ```
  SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES = (TCPS)
  SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES = (NTS)
  SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES = (Kerberos5, NTS)
  SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES = (NONE)
  ```

  > **Note:**
  >
  > The NTS external authentication methodology is only supported on a Windows-based client and server.
  >
  > SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES default values are different for managed ODP.NET and unmanaged ODP.NET. Managed ODP.NET defaults to NONE and unmanaged defaults to ALL when no value is set.

- SQLNET.CLOUD_USER
- SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_CLIENT: Specifies the desired data integrity behavior when this client connects to a server. Supported values are accepted, rejected, requested, or required. Default = accepted.
- SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_TYPES_CLIENT: Specifies the data integrity algorithms that this client uses. Supported values are SHA512, SHA384, SHA256, and SHA1.
- SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_CLIENT = Negotiates whether to turn on encryption. Supported values are accepted, rejected, requested, or required.
- SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_TYPES_CLIENT = Encryption algorithm(s) to use.

  The following table lists the valid encryption algorithms for ODP.NET, Managed Driver.

Table 2-4 Encryption Algorithms for ODP.NET, Managed Driver

Algorithm Name	Legal Value
AES 128-bit key	AES128

Table 2-4 (Cont.) Encryption Algorithms for ODP.NET, Managed Driver

Algorithm Name	Legal Value
AES 192-bit key	AES192
AES 256-bit key	AES256
2-key 3DES	3DES112
3-key 3DES	3DES168

For more information on data encryption settings, refer to the *Oracle Database Security Guide*.

- `SQLNET.EXPIRE_TIME`: Specifies a time interval to send a new set of probes to verify the connection remains active. This setting is equivalent to the `OracleConnection.KeepAliveTime` property. `OracleConnection.KeepAliveInterval` is fixed at 6 seconds for `SQLNET.EXPIRE_TIME`. Default is 0 (off). By default the value is specified in minutes. However the value can be specified in seconds (sec) and milliseconds (ms), such as the following example:

  ```
  <setting name=" SQLNET.EXPIRE_TIME" value="30 sec" />
  ```

- `SQLNET.URI`
- `SQLNET.WALLET_OVERRIDE`
- `StatementCacheSize`
- `SSL_SERVER_DN_MATCH`: To enforce the distinguished name (DN) for the database server matches its service name. (Default=`no`).

  If you enforce the match verification, then SSL/TLS ensures that the certificate is from the server. If you select to not enforce the match verification, then SSL/TLS performs the check but allows the connection, regardless if there is a match. Not enforcing the match allows the server to potentially fake its identify.

  Supported values: `yes` | `on` | `true` to enforce a match.

  Supported values: `no` | `off` | `false` to not enforce a match.

  `SSL_SERVER_DN_MATCH` is often used together with `SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN`. `SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN` specifies the distinguished name (DN) of the database server. It can be set in the connect descriptor.

  ```
  net_service_name=
    (DESCRIPTION=
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales1-svr)(PORT=1521))
      (ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales2-svr)(PORT=1521))
      (CONNECT_DATA=
        (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.acme.com))
        (SECURITY=
         (SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN="cn=sales,cn=OracleContext,dc=us,dc=acme,dc=com")))
  ```

  The client uses this information to obtain the list of DNs it expects for each of the servers, enforcing the database server DN to match its service name. Use this parameter with `SSL_SERVER_DN_MATCH` to enable server DN matching.

- `SSL_VERSION`: Sets the version of the SSL/TLS connection. By default, all supported versions are enabled, in the order `1.2` and `1.3`.

The client and server negotiate to the highest version among the common conversions specified in their configurations. The versions from lowest to highest are:`1.2` and `1.3`.

To specify more than one version, enclose the version numbers between parentheses and separate the values with a comma. For example, `(1.2,1.3)`.

- `TNS_ADMIN`: Location where either one or more of `tnsnames.ora`, `ldap.ora`, and `sqlnet.ora` are located. Locations can consist of either absolute or relative directory paths.
- `TOKEN_AUTH`: This attribute specifies the access token authentication type. Possible values are `OCI_API_KEY`, `OCI_INSTANCE_PRINCIPAL`, `OCI_DELEGATION_TOKEN`, `OCI_INTERACTIVE`, `OCI_DEFAULT`, `OCI_TOKEN`, `OAUTH`, or `DISABLED`.
- `TOKEN_LOCATION`: This attribute is the file-based token location. The value can be a directory where a file named "token" is or it can be the file's full path specification.
- `TraceFileLocation`: Trace file destination directory, for example, `D:\traces`. The default `TraceFileLocation` is *`<Windows user temporary folder>`*`\ODP.NET\managed\trace`.
- `TraceFileMaxSize`: Maximum file size of each trace file. Default is 100 MB (100,000,000). The default value is 100. The unit of measure is megabytes (i.e. 100 MB).
- `TraceLevel`: `1` = public APIs; `2` = private APIs; `4` = network APIs/data; `8` = disables writing SQL statements and network packet contents. These values can be `OR`ed. To enable everything, set `TraceLevel` to `7`. Errors will always be traced.
- `TraceOption`
- `TCP.CONNECT_TIMEOUT`
- `UseClientInitiatedCQN`
- `WALLET_LOCATION`: Microsoft Certificate Store (MCS) and file system wallets are supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Database Net Services Reference*

LDAPsettings section

This section can appear only under a `<version>` section. Any ODP.NET, Managed Driver specific LDAP settings should appear in this section. This section is supported by managed ODP.NET only. The following is an example of a `<LDAPsetting>` subsection under the `<LDAPsettings>` section:

```
<LDAPsettings>
  <LDAPsetting name="DIRECTORY_SERVER_TYPE" value="AD" />
  <LDAPsetting name="DEFAULT_ADMIN_CONTEXT" value="dc=Oracle,dc=com"/>
</LDAPsettings>
```

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

ODP.NET, Managed Driver supports TNS alias resolution through a LDAP server/service, specifically Microsoft Active Directory and Oracle Internet Directory (OID). TNS alias resolution occurs when using the `LDAPsettings` section or `ldap.ora` file settings. The `LDAPsettings` section settings take precedence over `ldap.ora` settings.

For Active Directory, only the `DIRECTORY_SERVER_TYPE` and `DEFAULT_ADMIN_CONTEXT` parameters are required in `ldap.ora`. When the `DIRECTORY_SERVERS` parameter is missing or has no value, the default LDAP server for the current domain will be used.

For OID, all `ldap.ora` parameters must be set with valid values to complete configuration.

ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver support the same level of security when using LDAP for name resolution.

Table 2-5 Microsoft Active Directory: Encryption Types and Authentication Credentials For Connecting and Binding

No Encryption	SSL Encryption
Anonymous authentication	Anonymous authentication
Domain User authentication	Domain User authentication

Table 2-6 Oracle Internet Directory: Encryption Types and Authentication Credentials For Connecting and Binding

No Encryption	SSL Encryption
Anonymous authentication	Anonymous authentication
-	Wallet based authentication *Note: Wallet based authentication for Oracle Internet Directory is not supported for this release*

See Also:

- *Oracle Database Net Services Reference* for more information on Directory Usage Parameters.
- *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide* for more information on Managing Network Address.

implicitRefCursor section

This section can appear only under a `<version>` section. Any information about `REF CURSOR` parameters that need to be bound implicitly should appear in this section. The following is an example of an `<implicitRefCursor>` section:

```
<implicitRefCursor>
  <storedProcedure schema="USERREFCUR" name="TestProc1">
```

```
    <refCursor name="Param3">
     <bindInfo mode="Output"/>
     <metadata columnOrdinal="0" columnName="DEPTNO" baseColumnName="DEPTNO"
baseSchemaName="USERREFCUR" baseTableName="DEPT" nativeDataType="number"
providerType="Int32" dataType="System.Int16" columnSize="2" allowDBNull="true" />
     <metadata columnOrdinal="1" columnName="DNAME" baseColumnName="DNAME"
baseSchemaName="USERREFCUR" baseTableName="DEPT" nativeDataType="varchar2"
providerDBType="String" columnSize="30" />
    </refCursor>
    <refCursor name="param2">
      <bindInfo mode="Output"/>
      <metadata columnOrdinal="0" columnName="EMPNO" baseColumnName="EMPNO"
baseSchemaName="USERREFCUR" baseTableName="EMP" nativeDataType="number"
providerType="Int32" dataType="System.Int16" columnSize="4"
allowDBNull="false" />
    </refCursor>
   </storedProcedure>

   <!--Next stored procedure information-->
   <storedProcedure name="TestProc2">
      ...
      ...
   </storedProcedure>
</implicitRefCursor>
```

distributedTransaction section

This section can appear only under a `<version>` section. Any information about distributed transactions should appear in this section. The following is an example of a `distributedTransaction` section:

```
<distributedTransaction>
  <setting name="OMTSRECO_IP_ADDRESS" value="my-pc" />
  <setting name="OMTSRECO_PORT" value="2040" />
  <setting name="ORAMTS_SESS_TXNTIMETOLIVE" value="240" />
</distributedTransaction>
```

- `OMTSRECO_IP_ADDRESS`: Specifies the machine name (or IP address) that the OraMTS Recovery service will be running on to resolve database in-doubt transactions. The default is the local machine name.
- `OMTSRECO_PORT`: Specifies the port that the OraMTS Recovery service will be listening on to resolve database in-doubt transactions. The default is 2030.
- `ORAMTS_SESS_TXNTIMETOLIVE` : Specifies the time in seconds that the transaction can remain inactive after it has been detached or delisted from the database. Once this time expires, the transaction is automatically terminated by the provider. The default is 120 seconds.
- `UseOraMTSManaged`: When set to `true` and using .NET Framework 4.5.2 or higher, ODP.NET uses managed code for distributed transactions. If set to `false`, ODP.NET uses Oracle Services for Microsoft Transaction Server to support distributed transactions. Boolean (`Default = false`) for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver only.

connectionPools section

This section can appear only under a `<version>` section. This section allows setting a string identifier for each set of monitored connection counters. Refer to Connection Performance Counters documentation section for more details.

edmMappings section

This section can appear only under a `<version>` section. Any information related to EDM mappings should appear in this section. Refer to Oracle Number Default Data Type Mapping and Customization for more examples on `edmMappings` section.

onsConfig section

Oracle Notification Service (ONS) can be configured using either local or remote configuration using the `<onsConfig>` section. The `<onsConfig>` section is available only for managed ODP.NET. Remote configuration is the preferred configuration for standalone client applications. For releases earlier than Oracle Database 12c, this section is mandatory for ODP.NET to receive ONS notifications. With Oracle Database 12c and later, this section is optional and the information about the ONS daemons is received from the server itself. However, ODP.NET will also listen for events from any `<host:port>` pairs that is provided by the user in this section in addition to the `<host:port>` pairs received from the server.

For local configuration, please ensure that ONS is configured and available on the node where ODP.NET is running, so that ODP.NET can receive events directly from the local ONS daemon. The following is a sample format for the local configuration:

```
<onsConfig configFile="C:\temp\test.config" mode="local">
</onsConfig>
```

> **Note:**
>
> The `configFile` specified in .NET config should contain the same `localport` and `remoteport` values as specified in the `ons.config` used by the local ONS daemon. This will enable the application to receive events from the local ONS daemon.

Remote configuration is used in scenarios where the application directly receives ONS events from the ONS daemons running on remote machines. One of the advantages of this configuration is that no ONS daemon is needed on the client end and, therefore, there is no need to manage this process.

The following is a sample format for remote configuration:

```
<onsConfig mode="remote">
      <ons database="db1">
        <add name="nodeList" value="racnode1:4100, racnode2:4200" />
      </ons>
      <ons database="db2">
        <add name="nodeList" value=" racnode3:4100, racnode4:4200" />
      </ons>
    </onsConfig>
```

In case of remote configuration, the application has to specify the `<host>:<port>` values for every potential database that it can connect to. The `<host>:<port>` value pairs represent the

ports on the the different Oracle RAC nodes where the ONS daemons are talking to their remote clients.

> **See Also:**
>
> Client Side ONS Daemon Configurationfor information about client side ONS daemon configuration

ONS TCPS and Wallets

ODP.NET enables ONS communications to occur over TCP/IP with SSL/TLS (TCPS), which is more secure than just TCP/IP. As TCPS requires using a wallet for storing keys and certificates, ODP.NET can use one wallet for both ONS and ODP.NET connections or have separate wallets for each.

TCPS provides more secure ONS communication, gives administrators flexibility in how to configure their wallets, and enables cloud database connections.

`oracle.manageddataaccess.client` configuration section sample

```
<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
    <version number="*">
      <onsConfig mode="remote">
        <settings>
          <setting name="Protocol" value="TCPS" />
          <setting name="WALLET_LOCATION" value="D:\user\ONS_SSLWallet" />
        </settings>
        <ons database="acdb183">
          <add name="nodeList"
value="slcai611:6205,slcai610:6205,slcai612:6205" />
        </ons>
      </onsConfig>
      <settings>
        <setting name="WALLET_LOCATION" value=" D:\user\DBWallet" />
      </settings>
    </version>
</oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
```

The protocol and wallet location properties are often used together.

If an ONS wallet location is set, ODP.NET will use the wallet for ONS to connect via TCP/IP with SSL/TLS regardless of the protocol setting.

If the protocol is set to “TCPS”, ODP.NET first tries to use the wallet in the ONS configuration wallet location to connect via TCP/IP with SSL/TLS. If no wallet is present, ODP.NET next tries to use the wallet from the database wallet location. If no wallet is found, the connection fails.

Administrators can choose between having the ONS connection use its own independent wallet or share the database’s wallet for ease of use.

If the protocol is set to “TCP” and no ONS wallet location is set, ODP.NET ONS will connect with TCP/IP.

ODP.NET ONS TCPS works with any Oracle Database version that supports ONS TCPS on the server side.

Client Side ONS Daemon Configuration

ONS configuration is controlled by the ONS configuration file, *ORACLE_HOME*/opmn/conf/ons.config. This file tells the ONS daemon how it should behave. The SRVCTL utility can be used to start and stop the ONS daemon. It is installed on each node by default during server install.

Configuration information within ons.config is defined in simple name and value pairs. An example of ONS.config is given below

```
# This is an example ons.config file
#
# The first three values are required
localport=4100
remoteport=4200
nodes=racnode1.example.com:4200,racnode2.example.com:4200
```

Some parameters in the ons.config file are required and some are optional. Table Table 2-7 lists the required ONS configuration parameters and Table 2-8 lists the optional ONS configuration parameters.

Table 2-7 Required ONS Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Explanation
localport	The port that ONS binds to on the local host interface to talk to local clients. For example, localport=4100
remoteport	The port that ONS binds to on all interfaces for talking to other ONS daemons. For example, remoteport=4200
nodes	A list of other ONS daemons to talk to. Node values are given as a comma-delimited list of either host names or IP addresses plus ports. The port value that is given is the remote port that each ONS instance is listening on. In order to maintain an identical file on all nodes, the host:port of the current ONS node can also be listed in the nodes list. It will be ignored when reading the list. For example, nodes=myhost.example.com:4200,123.123.123.123:4200 The nodes listed in the nodes line correspond to the individual nodes in the Oracle RAC instance. Listing the nodes ensures that the middle-tier node can communicate with the Oracle RAC nodes. At least one middle-tier node and one node in the Oracle RAC instance must be configured to see one another. As long as one node on each side is aware of the other, all nodes are visible. You need not list every single cluster and middle-tier node in the ONS configuration file of each Oracle RAC node. In particular, if one ONS configuration file cluster node is aware of the middle tier, then all nodes in the cluster are aware of it.

Table 2-8 Optional ONS Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
`loglevel`	The level of messages that should be logged by ONS. This value is an integer that ranges from 1, which indicates least messages logged, to 9, which indicates most messages logged. The default value is 3. For example, `loglevel=3`
`logfile`	A log file that ONS should use for logging messages. The default value for log file is `$ORACLE_HOME/opmn/logs/ons.log`. For example, `logfile=C:\app\user\product\12.1.0\opmn\logs\myons.log`
`walletfile`	The wallet file used by the Oracle Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) to store SSL certificates. If a wallet file is specified to ONS, then it uses SSL when communicating with other ONS instances and require SSL certificate authentication from all ONS instances that try to connect to it. This means that if you want to turn on SSL for one ONS instance, then you must turn it on for all instances that are connected. This value should point to the directory where your `ewallet.p12` file is located. For example, `walletfile=C:\app\user\product\12.1.0\opmn\conf\ssl.wlt\default`
`useocr`	The value, reserved for use on the server-side, to indicate ONS whether it should store all Oracle RAC nodes and port numbers in Oracle Cluster Registry (OCR) instead of the ONS configuration file or not. A value of `useocr=on` is used to store all Oracle RAC nodes and port numbers in Oracle Cluster Registry (OCR). Do not use this option on the client-side.

The `ons.config` file allows blank lines and comments on lines that begin with the number sign (#).

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide* for more information about the `SRVCTL` utility.

Relative Windows Path and Windows Environment Variable Configuration Settings

The following managed ODP.NET configuration settings support relative Windows path and environment variables:

- `TraceFileLocation`
- `WALLET_LOCATION`

File locations for the above config parameters can now be set using relative Windows paths. The "." notation informs ODP.NET to use the current working directory. Sub-directories can be added by appending them. For example, `.\mydir` refers to the sub-directory `mydir` in the current working directory. To navigate to a parent directory, use the ".." notation.

For web applications, the current working directory is the application directory. For Windows applications, the `.EXE` location is the current working directory.

Windows paths can also be set using Windows environment variable names within "`%`" characters.

For example, `%tns_admin%`, `c:\%dir%\my_app_location`, `c:\%top_level_dir%\%bottom_level_dir%` etc.

Note:

- If the environment variable that is used by the configuration parameter is not set to anything, then an exception will be thrown.
- A directory name cannot partially be using an environment variable. For example, `c:\my_app_%id%`
- Multiple variables can used in given directory location. For example, `c:\%top_level_dir%\%bottom_level_dir%`.

See Also:

Oracle Database Net Services Reference chapters covering `sqlnet.ora` parameters, `tnsnames.ora` local naming parameters, and `listener.ora` Oracle Net Listener parameters, for more information about these Oracle client settings.

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Core Configuration

ODP.NET Core developers can assign application settings in .NET Configuration API, `sqlnet.ora` file, and `tnsnames.ora` file.

.NET Configuration API

.NET Core does not support application configuration via .NET configuration files, that is, `web.config`. Instead, it uses .NET Configuration API in lieu of a configuration file. ODP.NET Core supports Configuration API via the static class, `OracleConfiguration`, for application level provider settings. The `OracleDataSourceCollection` class supports adding and deleting net services names, that is, TNS entries. The `OracleOnsServerCollection` class supports adding to and deleting from a list of nodes where the Oracle Notification Service (ONS) daemons are talking to their remote clients.

All configurations settings through `OracleConfiguration` should be done before opening any connection in the application. Once a connection is opened, any updates to configuration properties will result in `InvalidOperationException`; with only exception of trace settings that are still allowed to change during application runtime.

Example 2-6 Code Sample

```
using System;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

namespace ODP_Core_Config_API
{
    class odp_core_config
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            // This sample demonstrates how to use ODP.NET Core Configuration API

            // Add connect descriptors and net service names entries.
            OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources.Add("orclpdb",
"(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=<hostname or IP>)(PORT=1521))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=<service name>)(SERVER=dedicated)))");
            OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources.Add("orcl",
"(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=<hostname or IP>)(PORT=1521))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=<service name>)(SERVER=dedicated)))");

            // Set default statement cache size to be used by all connections.
            OracleConfiguration.StatementCacheSize = 25;

            // Disable self tuning by default.
            OracleConfiguration.SelfTuning = false;

            // Bind all parameters by name.
            OracleConfiguration.BindByName = true;

            // Set default timeout to 60 seconds.
            OracleConfiguration.CommandTimeout = 60;

            // Set default fetch size as 1 MB.
            OracleConfiguration.FetchSize = 1024 * 1024;

            // Set tracing options
            OracleConfiguration.TraceOption = 1;
            OracleConfiguration.TraceFileLocation = @"D:\traces";
            // Uncomment below to generate trace files
            //OracleConfiguration.TraceLevel = 7;

            // Set network properties
            OracleConfiguration.SendBufferSize = 8192;
            OracleConfiguration.ReceiveBuffereSize = 8192;
            OracleConfiguration.DisableOOB = true;

            OracleConnection orclCon = null;

            try
            {
                // Open a connection
                orclCon = new OracleConnection("user id=hr; password=<password>;
data source=orclpdb");
                orclCon.Open();

                // Execute simple select statement that returns first 10 names
from EMPLOYEES table
                OracleCommand orclCmd = orclCon.CreateCommand();
                orclCmd.CommandText = "select first_name from employees where
```

```
rownum <= 10 ";
                OracleDataReader rdr = orclCmd.ExecuteReader();

                while (rdr.Read())
                    Console.WriteLine("Employee Name: " + rdr.GetString(0));

                Console.ReadLine();

                rdr.Dispose();
                orclCmd.Dispose();
            }
            finally
            {
                // Close the connection
                if (null != orclCon)
                    orclCon.Close();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Oracle Configuration Files

ODP.NET Core supports the `sqlnet.ora` and `tnsnames.ora` parameters below. These settings can be used in conjunction with .NET Configuration API.

- `BindByName`
- `DbNotificationPort`
- `Disable_Oob` – `sqlnet.ora`
- `DRCPConnectionClass`
- `FetchSize`
- `MaxStatementCacheSize`
- `NAMES.DIRECTORY_PATH` – `sqlnet.ora`
- `NODELAY` – `sqlnet.ora`
- `RETRY_COUNT`
- `RETRY_DELAY`
- `RECEIVE_BUF_SIZE` – `sqlnet.ora` or `tnsnames.ora`
- SelfTuning
- `SEND_BUF_SIZE` – `sqlnet.ora` or `tnsnames.ora`
- `ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout`
- `SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES` – `sqlnet.ora`
- `SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_CLIENT` – `sqlnet.ora`
- `SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_TYPES_CLIENT` – `sqlnet.ora`
- `StatementCacheSize`
- `SSL_SERVER_DN_MATCH` – `sqlnet.ora`
- `SSL_VERSION` – `sqlnet.ora`

- TNS_ADMIN
- TOKEN_AUTH
- TOKEN_LOCATION
- TraceFileLocation
- TraceLevel
- TraceOption
- TCP.CONNECT_TIMEOUT – sqlnet.ora
- SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_CLIENT – sqlnet.ora
- SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_TYPES_CLIENT – sqlnet.ora

ODP.NET Core will look for sqlnet.ora and tnsnames.ora files in the following precedence order:

1. OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources
2. Directory set in OracleConnection.TnsAdmin property
3. Directory set for the Tns_Admin connection string attribute
4. Directory set in OracleConfiguration.TnsAdmin property
5. Current working directory
6. TNS_ADMIN directory setting of the OS environment variable or container environment variable

ODP.NET Core will look for ldap.ora files in the following precedence order:

1. Directory set in OracleConnection.TnsAdmin
2. Directory set for the Tns_Admin connection string attribute
3. Directory set in OracleConfiguration.TnsAdmin property
4. Directory set in OracleConfiguration.LdapAdmin property
5. Current working directory
6. TNS_ADMIN directory setting in the environment
7. LDAP_ADMIN directory setting in the environment

See Also:

- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleDataSourceCollection Class

Configuration Differences among ODP.NET Drivers

Table 2-9 lists other configuration differences among ODP.NET Core, ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver..

Table 2-9 Configuration Differences among ODP.NET Core, ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver and ODP.NET, Managed Driver

Feature Category	Difference compared to ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
Configuration	The older, traditional ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver configuration file format is different. The new format allows both providers to share the same format. See "Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver Configuration."
Configuration	Windows Registry based configuration is not supported
Configuration Parameter	`Edition` is not supported.
Configuration Parameter	`CheckConStatus` is not supported.
Configuration Parameter	`DllPath` is not supported.
Configuration Parameter	`StatementCacheWithUdts` is not supported.
Configuration Parameter	`ThreadPoolMaxSize` is not supported.
Configuration Parameter	`TraceFileName` is not supported.
Configuration Parameter	`UdtCacheSize` is not supported.
Configuration Parameter	*`UDT Mapping`* is not supported.
Configuration Parameter	`UseOraMTSManaged` is not supported.
Connection String	Context Connection is not supported.
Connection String	`LegacyTransactionBindingBehavior` setting will be ignored. It will always be set to the default value of 1.
Connection String	`Statement Cache Purge` is not supported.
Connection String	`Tns_Admin` is supported in managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, but not in unmanaged ODP.NET.
Connection String	`Wallet_Location` is supported in managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, but not in unmanaged ODP.NET.
Connectivity	Connection to Oracle Times Ten Database is not supported.
Performance Monitor	`NumberOfStatisConnections` performance counter is not supported.
Performance Monitor	Performance monitor category name is "ODP.NET, Managed Driver"
Provider Types	Provider Types accept (via constructors) and generate (via `ToString()` methods) only culture-invariant strings
Tracing	Dynamic tracing is enabled by changing the `TraceLevel` setting in the `app`/`web`/`machine.config`. NOTE: For ASP.NET applications, doing so will recycle the application domain.

Centralized Configuration Providers for Deployments

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core can store and retrieve connection string configuration values securely from a centralized provider. Centralizing ODP.NET connection configuration information makes managing user credentials easier in an app deployment. Ensuring connection strings are stored securely is necessary since they can contain sensitive information, such as passwords.

This configuration provider is available for ODP.NET cloud deployments and on-premises deployments and work with any Oracle database version ODP.NET supports. It can be stored in the following locations:

- Connection String URLs
- Microsoft Azure: Store database connection information in Azure App Configuration and Azure Key Vault.
- Provider Configuration

Connection String URLs

The connection string URL is different from the traditional ODP.NET connection string format. To access the Azure centralized configuration provider, ODP.NET apps specify a URL in the `OracleConnection ConnectionString` property in place of the traditional ODP.NET connection string. This URL contains the centralized config provider type, that is, Azure, and its configuration storage name, as well as authentication and connection configuration parameter values, if applicable. The traditional connection string values, such as `User Id` and `Min Pool Size` are stored within the centralized configuration provider itself.

Nonetheless, it remains simple moving from a traditional ODP.NET connection string to the centralized configuration provider model. The traditional ODP.NET connection string attributes and values are moved over to Azure App Configuration. Then, the `ConnectionString` property is set to the connection string URL instead of a traditional ODP.NET connection string.

Sensitive information, such as passwords, can be stored in secure stores, such Azure Key Vault, or be encoded. The centralized configuration providers do not support storing plain text passwords in the connection string.

If using pooling, ODP.NET caches the connection string URL. Changing the configuration values in the centralized storage after the pool populates will not change the connection pool properties until the application is restarted.

If pooling is disabled, the connection string URL is not cached. Changes to the connection configuration is then possible for subsequent connection requests without an application restart.

Connection strings begin with the format `@config-<provider type>` where `azure` is the only supported provider type.

Azure Centralized Configuration Provider

The Azure configuration provider can use Azure App Configuration and Azure Key Vault store to store Oracle database connection information. The Azure Centralized Config Provider connection string URL syntax is:

```
@config-azure:{Config Name}[?
Key=Prefix&Label=Value&Option1=Value1&Option2=Value2...]
```

- (Required) `Config Name`: The Azure App Configuration name
- (Optional) `Key`: a key prefix to identify the connection. Ending the key prefix with a separator, such as ":", “/” or ".", improves readability, but is not a technical requirement. If a key is not specified, a top-level connection is implied.
- (Optional) `Label`: The Azure App Configuration label name

- (Optional) `Options` and `Values`: The Azure authentication options and information to use when connecting to the Azure App Configuration service. If no authentication information is provided, ODP.NET uses Azure Default Credential to access the Azure App Configuration.

Azure Authentication Options

ODP.NET uses the Azure SDK for .NET credential classes to provide authorization and authentication to Azure App Configuration and Key Vault services. This dependency can be resolved by having your project incorporate the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Azure` package available on NuGet Gallery when Azure authentication is required.

Developers set the Azure authentication option to “Authentication” in the ODP.NET URL connection string. The possible values for this option are listed in the following table.

> **Note:**
>
> These options and values are case insensitive. The required parameters can be set alternatively as environment variables

Table 2-10 Azure Authentication Methods and their Values

Authentication Method	`Authentication` Option Values	Required Parameters for This Option Value	Optional Parameters for This Option Value
Default Azure Credential	`AZURE_DEFAULT` or Empty String		`AZURE_TENANT_ID` `AZURE_MANAGED_IDENTITY_CLIENT_ID`

Service Principal with client secret*	`AZURE_SERVICE_PRINCIPAL`	`AZURE_CLIENT_ID`
		`AZURE_CLIENT_SECRET`
		`AZURE_TENANT_ID`	

Service Principal with client certificate*	`AZURE_SERVICE_PRINCIPAL`	`AZURE_CLIENT_ID`
		`AZURE_CLIENT_CERTIFICATE_PATH`
		`AZURE_TENANT_ID`
			`AZURE_CLIENT_CERTIFICATE_PASSWORD`

Managed Identity	`AZURE_MANAGED_IDENTITY`	`AZURE_CLIENT_ID` - required only if user assigned	
Interactive Browser OAuth token flow	`AZURE_INTERACTIVE`	`AZURE_CLIENT_ID` `AZURE_REDIRECT_URL`	

* The Azure service principal with client secret overrides Azure service principal with client certificate.

The ODP.NET connection string URL provides more connection configuration options, including:

- `AZURE_MAX_RETRIES`
- `AZURE_RETRY_TIMEOUT`

- `AZURE_MANAGED_IDENTITY_CLIENT_ID` - only available when using `DefaultAzureCredential` and for user assigned.
- `AZURE_TENANT_ID`
- `AZURE_AUTHORITY_HOST`

The following code sample provides an ODP.NET connection string URL that specifies an Azure App configuration store name called MyConfig. The prefix key for the connection in MyConfig is `MyConnection` and the Azure App Configuration label name is `production`. The code sample uses Azure Managed Identity authentication to connect and supplies that id value. The code sample then sets the connection string URL using `OracleConnection` constructor. ODP.NET obtains the connection string from the Azure App Configuration store implicitly when opening the connection.

```
       {
        // This ODP.NET URL uses Azure Managed Identity authentication
        string connectionString = "@config-azure:MyConfig?key=
          MyConnection/&Label=production&Authentication=Azure_Managed_Identity&
          Azure_Managed_Identity_Client_Id=111abccd8-18cc-4fa0-bf7b-
d894e5981c67";
        OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection();
        conn.ConnectionString = connectionString;
        conn.Open();
     }
```

> **See Also:**
>
> DefaultAzureCredential Class for more information about Azure identity and authentication.

Provider Configuration

Provider Configuration Keys

ODP.NET uses the values in the provider configuration keys to construct a connection string to an Oracle database. Configuration keys generally map to an existing ODP.NET connection string and Oracle connection properties. Some keys are generic to all Oracle data access drivers. Those properties are:

- `user`: database user/schema name
- `password`: database password
- `connect_descriptor`: ODP.NET data source

In Azure App Configuration, the ODP.NET specific configuration keys are prefixed with `ODP/` to indicate intent to be used for ODP.NET only. For example, `MyConnection/ODP/Pooling` key specifies the ODP.NET's Pooling connection string attribute.

Generally, ODP.NET configuration keys are case insensitive. However, the `ODP/` section in Azure App configuration, including the keys and their values, are case-sensitive.

Connection Attributes

The `ConnectionString` key is an ODP.NET specific key in the configuration provider. It allows defining complete or partial ODP.NET connection strings. ODP.NET apps can continue to use the `OracleConnection ConnectionString` property and are not required to use the configuration provider's `ConnectionString` key.

All the connection string attributes defined in `OracleConnection ConnectionString` are supported as is used in the traditional connection string except the following attributes:

- `Tns_Admin`: Not supported.
- `Token_Location`: Not supported.

ODP.NET also supports the following `OracleConnection` properties in the provider configuration:

- `BindByName`
- `CommandTimeout`
- `ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout`
- `ConnectionIdPrefix`
- `DatabaseEditionName`
- `DrcpConnectionClass`
- `FetchSize`
- `MaxStatementCacheSize`
- `OciCompartment`
- `OciDatabase`
- `OciIamUrl`
- `OciTenancy`
- `PasswordAuthentication`
- `Pipelining`
- `ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout`
- `TokenAuthentication`
- `UseClientInitiatedCQN`
- `Wallet_Location`: Wallet that is stored in local system file is not supported. Wallet that is stored as `Base64` string in Azure App Configuration, or Azure Vault is supported

If a non-supported attribute is specified in the provider configuration under the `ODP/` Azure App Configuration section, then ODP.NET throws an exception.

Within the configuration provider, `ConnectionString` key has precedence over other keys, such as `connect_descriptor`, with the same prefix key. Thus, if the `User Id` attribute is not included in the `ConnectionString`, then ODP.NET uses the `user` key that has the same prefix key. If the `Data Source` attribute is not included in the `ConnectionString`, then it will use the value of the `connect_descriptor` key that has the same prefix key. Similar behavior applies for all the `ConnectionString` attributes.

The precedence order for constructing the ODP.NET connection string from higher precedence to lower is as follows:

1. ODP.NET `ConnectionString` centralized configuration provider key
2. ODP.NET `OracleConnection ConnectionString` attributes, `OracleConnection` properties, provider configuration file, and ODP.NET connection parameters, such as `ODP/Pooling`, `ODP/Connection Timeout`, and `ODP/OciCompartment`. All of these have equal precedence.
3. Oracle common driver attributes in provider configuration file, such as `user`, `password`, and `connect_descriptor`.

Configuring for Entity Framework Code First

Developers must configure applications to use the Oracle Entity Framework functionality. This consists of creating two entries in the `app.config` or `web.config` file and adding an assembly reference:

- Add entries in the .NET config file
  - Connection string

    A standard ADO.NET connection string is used rather than the Entity Framework connection string used by Database First or Model First paths. The connection string name should match the application context name. The connection string entry is an element of the `connectionStrings` section in the configuration file.
  - Provider registration

    Entity Framework uses the provider registration to determine the assembly to use for Oracle Entity Framework functionality. The provider registration is an element of the `providers` section within the `entityFramework` section in the application configuration file.
- Add Assembly reference

  Add Oracle Entity Framework assembly to the project references.

> **Note:**
>
> When using the official ODP.NET, NuGet installation, these preceding sections are created automatically, if they do not already exist. After the NuGet install, the ODP.NET connection string will need to be customized to the application's specific settings.
>
> When using the Oracle Universal Installer or xcopy install, the preceding sections must all be configured manually.

Examples of connection strings are as follows:

- ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver

```
<add name="TestContext" providerName="Oracle.DataAccess.Client"
connectionString="User Id=test;Password=testpassword;Data Source=eftest" />
```

- ODP.NET, Managed Driver

```
<add name="TestContext" providerName="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client"
connectionString="User Id=test;Password=testpassword;Data Source=eftest" />
```

Examples of Oracle provider registration are as follows:

- ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver

```
<provider invariantName="Oracle.DataAccess.Client"
type="Oracle.DataAccess.EntityFramework.EFOracleProviderServices,
Oracle.DataAccess.EntityFramework, Version=6.121.2.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
```

- ODP.NET, Managed Driver

```
<provider invariantName="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client"
type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework.EFOracleProviderServices,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework, Version=6.121.2.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
```

Entity Framework 6 Code-Based Registration

Entity Framework 6 allows an application to register with an Entity Framework provider without using any configuration file. With ODP.NET, Managed Driver, the code will look as follows:

```
// C#
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework;
...
public class ModelConfiguration : DbConfiguration
{
   public ModelConfiguration()
   {
      SetProviderServices("Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client",
EFOracleProviderServices.Instance);
   }
}
```

For ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, replace occurrences of `ManagedDataAccess` with `DataAccess` in the preceding code.

If you are using code-based registration, then the configuration file should not include the registration. The configuration file based registration overrides the code-based registration.

Migrating from ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver to ODP.NET, Managed Driver or ODP.NET Core

To take advantage of new and better feature sets in managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, developers are migrating their existing unmanaged ODP.NET code to these providers. Migration from unmanaged to either managed or core ODP.NET is often straightforward and simple.

The APIs of ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core are nearly identical. Those two provider APIs generally match ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver APIs.

As unmanaged ODP.NET is deprecated, it will see fewer new features in the future. Managed and core providers will continually add new Oracle database, cloud, and .NET feature support.

To migrate from unmanaged ODP.NET to managed ODP.NET or ODP.NET Core, perform the following steps:

1. Add a Reference to `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll` in the .NET project.
2. Change the existing ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver namespace references to ODP.NET, Managed Driver references.

```
// C#
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types;

// VB
Imports Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client
Imports Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types
```

3. Some provider configuration settings may need to be migrated because ODP.NET, Managed Driver supports very few Windows Registry settings and a different .NET configuration setting format. ODP.NET Core does not support Windows Registry settings nor .NET Framework configuration files, that is, `app/machine/web.config`.

> **See Also:**
>
> Configuring Oracle Data Provider for .NET for more information.

Configuring a Port to Listen for Database Notifications

Oracle Data Provider for .NET opens a port to listen for database notifications when the following features are used:

- HA Events
- Load Balancing
- Continuous Query Notification
- AQ Notifications

All these features share the same port, which can be configured centrally by setting the `db notifications` port in an application or web configuration file.

If the configuration file does not exist or the `db notification` port is not specified, ODP.NET uses a valid, random port number. The configuration file may also request for a random port by specifying a `db notification` port value of `-1`. To specify a particular port in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, for example, `1200`, an application or web configuration file can be used as follows:

```
<configuration>
  <oracle.dataaccess.client>
    <settings>
      <add name="DbNotificationPort" value="1200"/>
    </settings>
  </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

To specify a particular port in ODP.NET, Managed Driver, an application or web configuration file can be used as follows:

```
<configuration>
  <oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
    <version number="*">
      <settings>
        <setting name="DbNotificationPort" value="1200"/>
      </settings>
    </version>
  </oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

The port number should be unique for each process running on a computer. Thus, the port number should be set uniquely for each application either programmatically or through an application config file. Note that if the specified port number is already in use or invalid, ODP.NET does not provide any errors.

When the process using ODP.NET starts, the application reads the `db notification` port number and listens on that port. Once the port is opened, the port number cannot be changed during the lifetime of the process.

See Also:

- "Fast Application Notification"
- "Runtime Connection Load Balancing"
- "Continuous Query Notification Support "
- "Advanced Queuing and Transactional Event Queues"

General .NET Programming Recommendations and Tips for ODP.NET

- `Thread.Abort()` should not be used, as unmanaged resources may remain unreleased, which can potentially cause memory leaks and hangs.
- To optimize resource usage, ODP.NET objects, such as `OracleConnection` and `OracleCommand`, should be explicitly closed or disposed, or both, when they are no longer needed. This should be done rather than relying on the .NET Framework garbage collector to reclaim resources. Many users have found that under stress conditions, explicit `Close` or `Dispose` calls result in much lower resource usage.
- It is recommended not to proceed with application execution if the application encounters exceptions that are associated with possible memory corruption, such as `System.AccessViolationException` and `System.Runtime.InteropServices.SEHException`.
- If the `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Oracle\NLS_LANG` registry entry is set to `NA`, ODP.NET encounters ORA-12705 errors. To eliminate this problem, remove the `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Oracle\NLS_LANG` registry entry.
- .NET requires certain special characters, such as backslash `\` and double quotation mark `"`, to be escaped when used within a string. In a connection string or a class property, .NET requires using the escape character, backslash, before the special character. To represent a backslash in a string, use a double backslash `\\`. To represent

a double quotation mark in a string, use a backslash followed by a double quotation mark `\"`. Alternatively, use the at sign `@` to mark the entire string as a verbatim string literal, in which case .NET ignores special characters.

3

Features of Oracle Data Provider for .NET

This section describes Oracle Data Provider for .NET provider-specific features and how to use them to develop .NET applications.

This section contains the following topics:

- Base Classes and Provider Factory Classes
- Code Access Security
- Connecting to Oracle Database
- Real Application Clusters and Global Data Services
- Using Transaction Guard to Prevent Logical Corruption
- Application Continuity
- Oracle Globally Distributed Database
- OracleCommand Object
- ODP.NET Types Overview
- GUIDs
- Obtaining Data from an OracleDataReader Object
- PL/SQL REF CURSOR and OracleRefCursor
- Implicit REF CURSOR Binding
- LOB Support
- Native JSON Support
- ODP.NET XML Support
- Oracle User-Defined Types (UDTs) and .NET Custom Types
- Bulk Copy
- Asynchronous Programming and Pipelining
- Advanced Queuing and Transactional Event Queues
- Continuous Query Notification Support
- OracleDataAdapter Safe Type Mapping
- OracleDataAdapter Requery Property
- Guaranteeing Uniqueness in Updating DataSet to Database
- Globalization Support
- SQL Domains
- Annotations
- OpenTelemetry
- Debug Tracing

- Database Application Migration: SQL Translation Framework

Base Classes and Provider Factory Classes

With ADO.NET, data classes derive from the base classes defined in the `System.Data.Common` namespace. Developers can create provider-specific instances of these base classes using provider factory classes.

Provider factory classes allow generic data access code to access multiple data sources with a minimum of data source-specific code. This reduces much of the conditional logic currently used by applications accessing multiple data sources.

Using Oracle Data Provider for .NET, the `OracleClientFactory` class can be returned and instantiated, enabling an application to create instances of the following ODP.NET classes that inherit from the base classes:

Table 3-1 ODP.NET Classes that Inherit from ADO.NET 2.0 Base Classes

ODP.NET Classes	Inherited from ADO.NET 2.0 Base Class
`OracleClientFactory`	`DbProviderFactory`
`OracleCommand`	`DbCommand`
`OracleCommandBuilder`	`DbCommandBuilder`
`OracleConnection`	`DbConnection`
`OracleConnectionStringBuilder`	`DbConnectionStringBuilder`
`OracleDataAdapter`	`DbDataAdapter`
`OracleDataReader`	`DbDataReader`
`OracleDataSourceEnumerator`	`DbDataSourceEnumerator`
`OracleException`	`DbException`
`OracleParameter`	`DbParameter`
`OracleParameterCollection`	`DbParameterCollection`
`OracleTransaction`	`DbTransaction`

In general, applications still require Oracle-specific connection strings, SQL or stored procedure calls, and declare that a factory from ODP.NET is used.

Note:

ODP.NET Core does not support factory classes.

See Also:

OracleClientFactory Class

Code Access Security

ODP.NET implements code access security through the `OraclePermission` class. This ensures that application code trying to access the database has the requisite permission to do so.

When a .NET assembly tries to access Oracle Database through ODP.NET, ODP.NET demands `OraclePermission`. The .NET runtime security system checks to see whether the calling assembly, and all other assemblies in the call stack, have `OraclePermission` granted to them. If all assemblies in the call stack have `OraclePermission` granted to them, then the calling assembly can access the database. If any one of the assemblies in the call stack does not have `OraclePermission` granted to it, then a security exception is thrown.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET Core does not support Code Access Security.

Configuring OraclePermission

The `DemandOraclePermission` configuration attribute is used to enable or disable `OraclePermission` demand for an ODP.NET API. The `DemandOraclePermission` value can be specified in the Windows registry for unmanaged ODP.NET only, or an individual application configuration file for both unmanaged and managed ODP.NET.

The following Windows registry key is used to configure the `DemandOraclePermission` configuration attribute:

`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\ODP.NET\`*`Assembly_Version`*`\DemandOraclePermission`

Here *`Assembly_Version`* is the full assembly version number of `Oracle.DataAccess.dll`. The `DemandOraclePermission` key is of type `REG_SZ`. It can be set to either `1` (enabled) or `0` (disabled).

You can also enable `OraclePermission` demand for an individual application using its application configuration file. The following example enables the `DemandOraclePermission` property in an application configuration file for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver:

```
<configuration>
  <oracle.dataaccess.client>
    <settings>
      <add name="DemandOraclePermission" value="1"/>
    </settings>
  </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

Similarly, you can use `DemandOraclePermission` to configure ODP.NET, Managed Driver under the settings section for managed provider configuration. See also "settings section" for more information.

An application or assembly can successfully access the database if `OraclePermission` has been added to the permission set associated with the assembly's code group. A system

administrator can modify the appropriate permission set manually or by using the Microsoft .NET configuration tool (`Mscorcfg.msc`).

Administrators may also use an appropriate .NET Framework Tool, such as the Code Access Security Policy Tool (`Caspol.exe`), to modify security policy at the machine, user, and enterprise levels for including `OraclePermission`.

`OracleConnection` makes security demands using the `OraclePermission` object when `OraclePermission` demand has been enabled using `DemandOraclePermission` configuration attribute. Application developers should make sure that their code has sufficient permission before using `OracleConnection`.

See Also:

- "OraclePermission Class"
- "OraclePermissionAttribute Class"

Configuring OraclePermission for Web Applications with High or Medium Trust Levels

For Web applications operating under high or medium trust, `OraclePermission` needs to be configured in the appropriate `web_TrustLevel.config` file, so that the application does not encounter any security errors.

`OraclePermission` can be configured using the `OracProvCfg` tool. `OraProvCfg.exe` adds appropriate entries to the `web_hightrust.config` and `web_mediumtrust.config` files associated with the specified .NET framework version.The following example illustrates using the `OraProvCfg` tool for configuring `OraclePermission` in a .NET 2.0 Web application:

```
OraProvCfg.exe /action:config  /product:odp /component:oraclepermission
               /frameworkversion:v2.0.50727
               /providerpath:full_path_of_Oracle.DataAccess.dll
```

On running the preceding command, the following entry is added to the `web_hightrust.config` and `web_mediumtrust.config` files under the ASP.NET permission set:

```
<IPermission class="Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OraclePermission, Oracle.DataAccess,
Version=2.112.2.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" version="1"
Unrestricted="true" />
```

`OraProvCfg` can also be used to remove these entries from the `.config` files when required. The following example illustrates this:

```
OraProvCfg.exe /action:unconfig  /product:odp  /component:oraclepermission
               /frameworkversion:v2.0.50727
               /providerpath:full_path_of_Oracle.DataAccess.dll
```

Configuring OraclePermission for Windows Applications Running in a Partial Trust Environment

For Windows applications operating in a partial trust environment, the `OraclePermission` entry should be specified under the appropriate permission set in the `security.config` file. The `security.config` file is available in the `%windir%\Microsoft.NET\Framework\{version}\CONFIG` folder.

The following example specifies the `OraclePermission` entry for a .NET 2.0 Windows application:

```
<IPermission class="Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OraclePermission, Oracle.DataAccess,
 Version=2.112.2.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" version="1"
 Unrestricted="true" />
```

Connecting to Oracle Database

Oracle Data Provider for .NET can connect to Oracle Database in a number of ways, such as using a user name and password, Windows Native Authentication, Kerberos, and Transport Layer Security/Secure Sockets Layer. This section describes `OracleConnection` provider-specific features, including:

- Connecting to Oracle Autonomous Database
- Using Oracle Identity and Access Management
- Using Azure Active Directory
- Connection String Attributes and URLs
- Connection String Builder
- Specifying the Data Source Attribute
- Using WebSocket
- Using Transport Layer Security and Secure Sockets Layer
- Using Secure External Password Store
- Using Kerberos
- Using Windows Native Authentication (NTS)
- Network Data Encryption and Integrity
- Schema Discovery
- Connection Pooling
- Connection Pool Management
- Connection Performance Counters
- Database Resident Connection Pooling and Connection Manager in Traffic Director Mode
- Oracle Multitenant and Pluggable Databases
- Edition-Based Redefinition
- Privileged Connections
- Connection Pooling with OracleCredential

- Password Expiration
- Proxy Authentication
- Dynamic Distributed Transaction Enlistment
- Client Identifier and End-to-End Tracing
- Transparent Application Failover (TAF) Callback Support

Connecting to Oracle Autonomous Database

Oracle Autonomous Database includes several deployment options:

- Oracle Autonomous Database Serverless (ADB-S)
- Oracle Autonomous Database on Dedicated Exadata Infrastructure (ADB-D)
- Oracle Autonomous Database on Exadata Cloud@Customer (ADBC@C)

TLS/SSL must be used to connect to ADB-S. For ADB-D and ADBC@C, use of TLS is optional. Currently, only ADB-S can be used with Oracle Identity and Access Management.

This documentation section focuses on how to connect to ADB-S.

Unmanaged ODP.NET 19.14 and 21.5 and higher supports TLS connections without a wallet.

ODP.NET core and managed drivers 19.13 and 21.4 and higher support TLS connections without a wallet.

ODP.NET Core 19.13.1 or 21.4.1 and higher support token based authentication with Oracle Identity and Access Management (IAM).

Managed ODP.NET 21.6.1 now supports token based authentication with IAM.

Oracle recommends using the latest ODP.NET driver version available on NuGet Gallery or Oracle website when connecting to Oracle ADB-S.

Connecting with a Wallet

The following quick start link has instructions how to download, install, and configure ODP.NET and Oracle Developer Tools for Visual Studio when using a wallet:

Quick Start: Developing .NET Applications for Oracle Autonomous Database

Connecting without a Wallet

When you connect to Oracle ADB-S with ODP.NET, you do not need to deploy the Oracle wallet or the Oracle network configuration files sqlnet.ora or tnsnames.ora with your application. Instead, you supply the data source attribute, a TLS connection string, with the configuration information in the ODP.NET connection.

To use ODP.NET TLS connections, do the following:

1. Obtain managed ODP.NET or ODP.NET Core versions 19.13 or 21.4 or above. For unmanaged ODP.NET, versions 19.14 and 21.5 can be obtained. Lower level versions do not support TLS connections without wallets.

2. Enable TLS connections on your Autonomous Database instance. See Update your Autonomous Database Instance to Allow both TLS and mTLS Authentication for details.
3. After you enable TLS connections, supply a TLS connection string in the ODP.NET data source to connect to your Autonomous Database instance. See View TNS Names and Connection Strings for an Autonomous Database Instance for details on viewing or copying TLS connection strings.

> **Note:**
>
> Older TNS names use a distinguished name and place quotation marks around it. Newer TNS names do not have it. If you store one of these older TNS names in a .NET string, add a backslash escape sequence before each quotation mark (for example, `\"`). This allows .NET to recognize the quotation mark as part of the TNS name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - Developing .NET Applications for Oracle Autonomous Database
> - Developing .NET Applications for Oracle Database as a Service
> - Autonomous Database Cloud Services Documentation
> - Oracle Database Cloud Services Documentation

Using Oracle Identity and Access Management

Oracle identity and access management (IAM) solutions provide secure access to enterprise applications for both cloud and on-premises deployments. Oracle IAM cloud service supports a unified identity across Oracle cloud services, including Oracle ADB-S. This capability allows identity to be propagated to all services Oracle IAM supports. A unified identity makes user management and account management easier for administrators and end users.

IAM users can connect to the Oracle Autonomous Database instance by using either an IAM database password verifier, an IAM token, or a database alternate password for token authentication.

Using the IAM database password verifier is similar to the Oracle Database password authentication process. However, instead of the password verifier (encrypted hash of the password) being stored in the Oracle Autonomous Database, the verifier is instead stored as part of the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) IAM user attributes. This option is supported by all ODP.NET clients.

The second connection method, the use of an IAM token for the database, is more modern. The use of token-based access is a better fit for Cloud resources such as Oracle Autonomous Database. The token is based on the strength that the IAM endpoint can enforce. This can be multi-factor authentication, which is stronger than the use of passwords alone. Starting with versions 19.13.1 and 21.4.1, ODP.NET Core supports this new connection method. This functionality was added to managed ODP.NET in version 21.6.1. This will utilize native OCI Authentication primitive, specifically OCI supported tokens for

authenticating OCI users when they logon to a database. By integrating with OCI IAM for authentication, Oracle databases in OCI will provide seamless identity integration with OCI services.

The third connection method is the database password for IAM token authentication. This method is different from using the IAM database password verifier since it is using a database alternate password for token authentication. This connection method is also called token-based authentication using password. ODP.NET Core and Managed ODP.NET support this feature starting with version 21.6.1.

The fourth connection method is IAM single sign-on token (SSO) authentication. Starting with ODP.NET 23c, Oracle IAM single sign-on is supported with the managed and core provider types. ODP.NET will automatically handle IAM token retrieval and management. Oracle Database 19c (19.16), 23c, and higher versions support IAM SSO.

> **See Also:**
>
> See also Use Identity and Access Management (IAM) Authentication with Autonomous Database in Using Oracle Autonomous Database Serverless.

Configuring a Client Connection Using an IAM Database Password Verifier

After you have configured the authorization needed for the IAM user, this user can log in without additional configuration.

The application provides the IAM user name and IAM database password, not the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) console password, using any ODP.NET driver type. The only constraint is that the ODP.NET driver must have support for Oracle Database 12c passwords verifiers. Earlier password verifiers are not supported with IAM. No special client or tool configuration is needed for the IAM user to connect to the Oracle Autonomous Database instance.

Configuring a Client Connection Using Token

ODP.NET supports the IAM token, which is a Signature token represented in standard JSON Web Token (JWT). Signature Token – also called Proof of Possession (PoP) token – is associated with a private key known to the client. The client sends a signature and token to the protected resource. The protected resource verifies the signature along with the token itself.

For passing IAM token to Oracle Autonomous Database, the following options are supported:

- Use of token file: For existing applications, use Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) command line interface (CLI) to request and store the database token in the file system, and configure ODP.NET to use the token file.
- Use of API: Modify application to request database token from IAM and pass the database token to the database client through ODP.NET API.

ODP.NET presents the database token when connecting to a database. The database requests the public key from IAM and the database validates the database token. If the

token is valid, the database requests the IAM groups that the user is a member. The database reviews the local schema mappings to find which global schema the IAM user will have access to, exclusive or shared. If no schema mapping exists, the user will not be allowed to access the database.

Configuring Client Connection to use Token File

The OCI CLI is available to request database tokens from IAM. When the OCI CLI tool is used to request tokens, it copies the token and private key to the default directory on the local machine or a custom directory can be specified. On Windows operating systems, the default directory is based on the USERPROFILE environment variable (i.e. `$USERPROFILE/.oci/db-token`). On Linux and macOS operating systems, the default directory is based on the HOME environment variable (i.e. `$HOME/.oci/db-token`).

To use token file for authentication:

1. Set ODP.NET User Id to "/" in the connection string and leave the password empty.
2. Set `TOKEN_AUTH` parameter to `OCI_TOKEN`. This parameter can be configured at various levels like TNS descriptor, `EZConnect` string, `sqlnet.ora` file or application configuration file. This can also be configured programmatically either at connection level through the `OracleConnection.TokenAuthentication` property or at process level through the `OracleConfiguration.TokenAuthentication` property.
3. If using a non-default token location, set the token file directory. More details on setting a specific token file location is discussed in the "Use of ODP.NET API to pass the Token" section.

When database token usage is enabled, all other external authentication methods, such as Kerberos, Windows authentication, and TLS cannot be used. However, TLS to encrypt the client-server connection can be used – and must be used when using IAM tokens.

> **See Also:**
>
> - Authenticating and Authorizing IAM Users for Oracle Autonomous Databases for all the steps needed to get the token file.
> - OCI Command Line Interface

Use of ODP.NET API to pass the Token

Applications can use OCI SDK to get database token for IAM user and pass the database token along with private key to ODP.NET through the API.

The database token has attributes within the token, some of which are worth noting, which will be covered in more detail later:

- `exp` attribute within the token represents the expiry time of the token.
- `sub` attribute within the token represents the IAM user of the token.

The `OracleConnection.AccessToken` property can be set to the `OracleAccessToken` object. The `OracleAccessToken` object can be constructed by providing both the signature token and private key, which are required to connect via IAM.

If `OracleConnection.AccessToken` property is not supplied by the application and the `TOKEN_AUTH` parameter is set to `OCI_TOKEN`, then ODP.NET will look for the signature token and private key files in the default directory. Applications can override this default directory by setting the `TOKEN_LOCATION` parameter. This parameter can also be configured at various levels like TNS descriptor, `EZConnect` string, `sqlnet.ora` file, or application configuration file. This parameter can also be configured programmatically either at the ODP.NET connection level through the `OracleConnection.TokenLocation` property or at process level through the `OracleConfiguration.TokenLocation` property.

The following table shows how ODP.NET will use IAM when a signature token is supplied and when `TOKEN_AUTH` / `TokenAuthentication` property is set.

Table 3-2 ODP.NET Authentication using IAM and Signature Token

Application Supplied Oracle Access Token	`TOKEN_AUTH` / `TokenAuthentation` Setting	`PASSWORD_AUTH` / `PasswordAuthentation` Setting	ODP.NET Authentication
Yes	OCI_TOKEN / `OracleTokenAuth.OciToken`	NOT SET / `OraclePasswordAuth.PasswordVerifier` (Default)	IAM via application SUPPLIED TOKEN
Yes	NOT SET / `OracleTokenAuth.Disabled` (default)	NOT SET / `OraclePasswordAuth.PasswordVerifier` (default)	IAM via application SUPPLIED TOKEN
No (default)	OCI_TOKEN / `OracleTokenAuth.OciToken`	NOT SET / `OraclePasswordAuth.PasswordVerifier` (Default)	IAM via file SUPPLIED TOKEN
No (default)	NOT SET / `OracleTokenAuth.Disabled` (default)	NOT SET / `OraclePasswordAuth.PasswordVerifier` (Default)	External Authentication, such as Kerberos, Windows, and TLS/SSL
Yes	OCI_TOKEN / `OracleTokenAuth.OciToken`	OCI_TOKEN / `OraclePasswordAuth.OciToken`	IAM via application SUPPLIED TOKEN
Yes	NOT SET / `OracleTokenAuth.Disabled` (default)	OCI_TOKEN / `OraclePasswordAuth.OciToken`	IAM via application SUPPLIED TOKEN
No (default)	OCI_TOKEN / `OracleTokenAuth.OciToken`	OCI_TOKEN / `OraclePasswordAuth.OciToken`	If `userid=/`, IAM via file supplied token. Else if `TokenAuthentication` set programmatically, then error. In all other cases, token from REST service.

Table 3-2 (Cont.) ODP.NET Authentication using IAM and Signature Token

Application Supplied Oracle Access Token	TOKEN_AUTH / TokenAuthentation Setting	PASSWORD_AUTH / PasswordAuthentation Setting	ODP.NET Authentication
No (default)	NOT SET / `OracleTokenAuth.Disabled` (default)	OCI_TOKEN / `OraclePasswordAuth.OciToken`	Token From REST Service if userid/ password set or `userid= /` with SEPS enabled. In all other cases, External Authentication.

ODP.NET applications using the API to provide signature token and private key are recommended to register with the `RefreshAccessToken` event exposed on the OracleAccessToken object to receive a callback when token is about to expire. The .NET event provides a convenient way for applications to “refresh” the signature token and the private key before they expire.

ODP.NET triggers the token refresh callback 60 seconds before it expires. It is the application’s responsibility to ensure that ODP.NET always has a valid token for authentication when creating new connections to the database. Please note that the callback will be called only once for an authenticated token.

After the callback provides the refreshed token and private key, all new connections start using the refreshed token for authentication. However, the token expiry has no impact on existing connections checked out from or within the connection pool. If for some reason, applications fail to provide a valid refreshed token and private key through the callback, it can use `OracleConnection` object’s `OpenWithNewToken()` method to open a connection by passing a new signature token and private key.

It's important to note that already established idle connections will be dispensed even when the token has expired. The newly supplied signature token will be used only to create new connections. If the supplied signature token is invalid or expired, applications will receive an error during the `Open()` method invocation on the `OracleConnection` object.

IAM Token Functionality Requirements

With ODP.NET Core NuGet packages, applications must target .NET 5.0 or higher to use IAM tokens.

Managed ODP.NET does not have any unique .NET assembly version dependencies to use IAM tokens.

Sample Code

Here is ODP.NET sample code showing how to use `OracleAccessToken` to establish a connection and how to propagate the refreshed token through the `OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs` class. This sample code works with managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core.

```
// C#
```

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class RefreshDbTokenSample
{
    // Update this path based from where token and private key would be read.
    private static string tokenPath = @"C:\token_dir";

    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create token and private key file path.
        string tokenFile = Path.Combine(tokenPath, "token");
        string privateKeyFile = Path.Combine(tokenPath, "oci_db_key.pem");

        // Read token and private key contents.
        char[] dbToken = File.OpenText(tokenFile).ReadToEnd().ToCharArray();
        char[] privateKey =
File.OpenText(privateKeyFile).ReadToEnd().ToCharArray();

        // Create OracleAccessToken
        OracleAccessToken accessToken = new OracleAccessToken(dbToken,
privateKey);

        // Set the token refresh call back
        accessToken.RefreshAccessToken += new
OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventHandler(OnRefreshAccessToken);

        // establish a connection
        string constr = "user id=/;data source=oracle";

        // Create connection object
        OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);

        // Set accessToken to the connection before opening connection.
        con.AccessToken = accessToken;

        // Open connection now.
        con.Open();

        Console.WriteLine("Connected using DB Token Authentication");

        con.Dispose();
    }

    public static void OnRefreshAccessToken(
                OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs eventArgs)
    {
        // Application code to get Refreshed DB token and private key
        RefreshToken(out char[] refreshedToken, out char[] refreshedPrivateKey);

        // Set the refreshed DB token and private key to eventArgs
        eventArgs.DbToken = refreshedToken;
        eventArgs.PrivateKey = refreshedPrivateKey;
    }

    public static void RefreshToken(out char[] refreshedToken, out char[]
refreshedPrivateKey)
  {
        refreshedToken = null;
        refreshedPrivateKey = null;
```

```
            // TODO: Add code to refresh the token.
        }
    }
```

Configuring a Client Connection Using Database Alternate Password for Token Authentication

The database alternate password connection method uses a username and password specific for IAM token-based authentication. This set of credentials is separate from the more common database username and password.

To use this feature, the `PASSWORD_AUTH` parameter must be set to `OCI_TOKEN`.

IAM exposes a REST endpoint for clients to request database bearer tokens. ODP.NET makes calls to request tokens from the endpoint via TLS 1.2 or higher. The driver specifies a username, password, oci iam url, tenant Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID), a database compartment identifier (optional), and a database identifier (optional) in the request. If a database identifier is specified, then the database compartment identifier becomes mandatory. A bearer token is returned to ODP.NET in the response. The driver then sends the returned bearer token to authenticate with the database.

ODP.NET caches the token for reuse when additional connection requests occur. It holds onto the token until its expiration. The application will need to refresh the token before it expires to be able to make connections.

ODP.NET alternate password credentials can be stored securely in a Secure External Password Store (SEPS) wallet for application use.

Comparing IAM Token Authentication Methods

The following table identifies the differences and similarities among the IAM token authentication options.

App provides Database Token and Private Key	Database Token and Private Key through File	Alternate User Credentials for Token Authentication
Username must be set to “/” in the connection string.	Username must be set to “/” in the connection string.	Username and Password in ODP.NET connection string represent alternate credentials.
-	-	SEPS can store credentials. When SEPS is enabled, the username and password is retrieved first. Then, the parameter, `PASSWORD_AUTH`, determines whether database access occurs via username/ password or token-based authentication.

App provides Database Token and Private Key	Database Token and Private Key through File	Alternate User Credentials for Token Authentication
Setting `OracleCredential` results in an error when opening a connection.	Setting `OracleCredential` results in an error when opening a connection.	`OracleCredential` can be set with alternate username and password. The username/password is provided through the connection string or `OracleCredential`.
No configuration parameter	`TOKEN_AUTH=OCI_TOKEN`	`PASSWORD_AUTH=OCI_TOKEN`
No configuration parameter	`TOKEN_LOCATION` can also be set to override default directory location of token and private file. You can set both `TOKEN_AUTH` and `PASSWORD_AUTH` to `OCI_TOKEN` on the same connection. In this scenario, if the username is set to "`/`", then file-based token authentication is used. Otherwise, alternate password is used.	`OCI_IAM_URL` and `OCI_TENANCY` must be set. `OCI_COMPARTMENT` and `OCI_DATABASE` can be set to provide specific compartment identifier and database identifier, respectively. If `OCI_DATABASE` is set, then, `OCI_COMPARTMENT` is mandatory. You can set both `TOKEN_AUTH` and `PASSWORD_AUTH` to `OCI_TOKEN` on the same connection. In this scenario, if the username is set to "`/`", then file-based token authentication is used. Otherwise, alternate password is used.
`OracleAccessToken` must be set on connection with proper database token and private key before opening.	-	-
Database token provided by the application must be Signature token.	Database token read from the file must be Signature token.	Database token received from IAM is bearer token.
ODP.NET sends the following information to the database upon opening a connection: • database token • header • Signature generated by signing the header using private key	ODP.NET reads the database token and private key from the files and sends the following information to the database for authentication upon opening a connection; • database token • header • Signature generated by signing the header using private key	Upon opening a connection, ODP.NET uses the username/password to request the database token from IAM and then sends that token to the database for authentication.

IAM Single Sign-On

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core support Oracle IAM single sign-on (SSO), allowing user identity to be propagated across Oracle databases and cloud services, including federated users. SSO is easier for end users as they only need to log on once to access all the services that use an Oracle IAM identity. It is also easier

for .NET developers as ODP.NET performs access token management automatically. The application is freed from dealing with the database token and private key.

When ODP.NET is given the Oracle IAM authentication parameters, it acquires the IAM access token to establish the database connection and all subsequent connection requests. The token is cached on a per connection pool basis. When the token is about to expire, ODP.NET automatically retrieves a new access token.

ODP.NET IAM SSO requires `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Oci` package in NuGet Gallery. That package uses the Oracle Cloud Identity Data Plane Service (`OCI.DotNetSDK.Identitydataplane` NuGet package) and Oracle Cloud Identity (`OCI.DotNetSDK.Identity` NuGet package), which is automatically downloaded as a dependency.

To configure IAM SSO, ODP.NET requires IAM credential and connection information. It can use the authentication parameters in the table below to connect.

Table 3-3 ODP.NET OCI IAM Parameters

OCI IAM Parameter	Description
Token authentication	Specifies the authentication flow for retrieving an OCI IAM access token
Configuration file	Specifies the configuration file location for retrieving OCI IAM authentication values, such as user id and tenancy OCID
Profile	Specifies the profile ODP.NET uses from the configuration file
Compartment	Specifies the compartment Oracle Cloud ID for the database
Database	Specifies the database Oracle Cloud ID

For all OCI IAM authentication flows, only the token authentication parameter is required. All other parameters are either optional or not needed. The table below shows all the IAM authentication flows ODP.NET supports and the parameters available.

Table 3-4 ODP.NET OCI IAM Authentication Flows

OCI IAM Authentication Flows	Required Parameters
API Key	• Token authentication set to `OciApiKey` • Configuration file (optional) • Profile (optional) • Compartment OCID (optional) • Database OCID (optional)
Instance Principal	• Token authentication set to `OciInstancePrincipal` • Compartment OCID (optional) • Database OCID (optional)
Resource Principal	• Token authentication set to `OciResourcePrincipal` • Compartment OCID (optional) • Database OCID (optional)

Table 3-4 (Cont.) ODP.NET OCI IAM Authentication Flows

OCI IAM Authentication Flows	Required Parameters
Delegation Token	• Token authentication set to `OciDelegationToken` • Compartment OCID (optional) • Database OCID (optional)
Interactive	• Token authentication set to `OciInteractive` • Configuration File (optional) • Profile (optional) • Compartment OCID (optional) • Database OCID (optional) • Username (optional placeholder)
Default	• Token authentication set to `OciDefault`

ODP.NET can retrieve the OCI IAM parameter values from any of the following configuration locations. The parameter values in the locations higher in the table have precedence over values in locations listed lower.

Table 3-5 ODP.NET OCI IAM Configuration Locations

Configuration Location	Available Parameters

`OciTokenAuthentication` class via `OracleConnection`	`ConfigurationFile`
	`Profile`
	`Compartment`
	`Database`
	`OracleConnection.TokenAuthentication`

`Tnsnames.ora` file or Easy Connect Plus	`OCI_CONFIG_FILE`
	`OCI_PROFILE`
	`OCI_COMPARTMENT`
	`OCI_DATABASE`
	`TOKEN_AUTH`

`OracleConfiguration` class	`OciConfigurationFile`
	`OciProfile`
	`OciCompartment`
	`OciDatabase`
	`TokenAuthentication`

App/Web configuration file	`OCI_CONFIG_FILE`
	`OCI_PROFILE`
	`OCI_COMPARTMENT`
	`OCI_DATABASE`
	`TOKEN_AUTH`

Table 3-5 (Cont.) ODP.NET OCI IAM Configuration Locations

Configuration Location	Available Parameters
Sqlnet.ora	OCI_CONFIG_FILE OCI_PROFILE OCI_COMPARTMENT OCI_DATABASE TOKEN_AUTH

ODP.NET OCI IAM SSO can be programmatically configured via the `OciTokenAuthentication` class, `OracleConnection UseOciTokenAuthentication` method, and `OracleConfiguration` class. The provider alters the `OciTokenAuthentication` object to read only after the connection is opened to ensure no OCI token authentication settings are changed for the pool's lifetime. With the settings locked, the token is cached for re-use when new pooled connections are requested.

ODP.NET OCI IAM SSO code sample:

```
OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection(constr);
conn.TokenAuthentication = OracleTokenAuth.OciApiKey;
OciTokenAuthentication tokenconfig = new OciTokenAuthentication
{
    ConfigurationFile = "<CONFIGURATION FILE>",
    Profile = "<PROFILE>",
       Compartment = "<COMPARTMENT OCID>",
       Database = "<DATABASE OCID>"
}
conn.UseOciTokenAuthentication(tokenConfig);
conn.Open();
conn.Close();
```

Alternatively, ODP.NET OCI IAM SSO can be configured without any ODP.NET code changes using `tnsnames.ora`, Easy Connect Plus, `sqlnet.ora`, and/or .NET configuration files.

IAM Interactive Authentication Flows

For interactive authentication flows, when the user and tenancy name values are the same for two different data sources, the user will only need to login once even if the connections belong to different connection pools. The reason why is that the same token is used for all these connections and ODP.NET caches it. The app can direct ODP.NET to clear its cache of all its session tokens so that they aren't used with new connections or new pools. `ClearInteractiveTokenCache` static method will clear access token cached in existing connection pools, that is, pools which are created with interactive authentication flows. Only existing opened connections will continue to work.

Code sample: ODP.NET OCI IAM Single Sign-on Connection Using Interactive Authentication Flow

```
string username = "user@company.com";
string constr = $"user id=<USERNAME>; data source = db-descriptor1";
OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection(constr);
conn.TnsAdmin = @"C:\DB1\TnsAdmin\";
```

```
conn.TokenAuthentication = OracleTokenAuth.OciInteractive;
OciTokenAuthentication obj1 = new OciTokenAuthentication()
{
    ConfigurationFile = @"C:\oci_config\config"
};
conn.UseOciTokenAuthentication(obj1);
conn.Open();
Console.WriteLine("Connected to DB 1.");
conn.Close();

string constr2 = $"user id=<USERNAME>; data source = db-descriptor2 ";
OracleConnection conn2 = new OracleConnection(constr2);
conn2.TnsAdmin = @"C:\DB2\TnsAdmin\";

conn2.TokenAuthentication = OracleTokenAuth.OciInteractive;
OciTokenAuthentication obj2 = new OciTokenAuthentication()
 {
    ConfigurationFile = @"C:\oci_config\config"
 };
conn2.UseOciTokenAuthentication(obj2);
conn2.Open();
Console.WriteLine("Connected to DB 2.");
conn2.Close();
```

Using Azure Active Directory

Starting with ODP.NET 21.7 and 19.15.1, ODP.NET supports Microsoft Entra ID, also known as Azure Active Directory (AAD), authentication when connecting to Oracle Database. ODP.NET will then use an access token to authenticate instead of a username and password.

This feature benefits applications and services that use AAD for centralized user authentication with Oracle database. Those services can include Azure and Microsoft 365-based cloud services, such as Microsoft Power BI service, that rely on AAD for user management.

Using token-based authentication is more secure and simpler for the end user. It becomes unnecessary to specify credentials each time the user accesses a resource. Moreover, the resource never needs to handle and manage individual user credentials.

AAD follows the OAuth 2.0 user authorization standard. OAuth 2.0 provides a means of obtaining an access token, then using that access token for accessing resources, such as Oracle database.

AAD is supported in the core, managed, and unmanaged ODP.NET drivers. It requires Oracle Autonomous Database or Oracle Database 19.16 or higher.

Managed and unmanaged ODP.NET require NET Framework 4.5.2 or higher for Azure Active Directory support. ODP.NET Core does not have a runtime requirement more specific than the general component system requirements to support Azure Active Directory.

Starting with ODP.NET 23c and Oracle Database 23c, AAD single sign-on is supported with managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core. ODP.NET will automatically handle AAD token retrieval and management.

Connecting Using Azure AD Tokens

For an ODP.NET application using the managed or core provider to authenticate with AAD using a file-based access token, the `TOKEN_AUTH` parameter or `OracleConfiguration.TokenAuthentication` property must be set to `OAUTH`. The token's location is then specified in the `TOKEN_LOCATION` parameter or `TokenLocation` property. The token location must be specified explicitly when using `OAUTH`. Otherwise, an error will occur. For `OAUTH`, this location can be the directory where the file "token" is, or the full path that includes a file name.

For an ODP.NET application to authenticate with AAD with an access token, none of these configuration steps is necessary. The access token is provided through ODP.NET APIs.

Developers construct an `OracleAccessToken` object to provide the access token via the `OracleConnection.AccessToken` property. If the application sets up a `RefreshAccessToken` event handler, ODP.NET will invoke it 60 seconds before the access token expires. The `OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs` parameter provides a refreshed access token in the callback method.

The `OracleAccessToken` token can only be updated by calling `OpenWithNewToken` method or by setting the `OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs.Token` property upon a .NET callback invocation.

For ODP.NET connection pooling, the `OracleAccessToken` object will be used to distinguish connection pools, not the actual token as they can expire and be refreshed. Only new connections need to use a refreshed access token. Existing pooled connections do not depend on the access token and will continue to work. Applications should always specify the same `OracleAccessToken` object on `OracleConnection` to ensure the same connection pool is used.

`TOKEN_AUTH` and `TOKEN_LOCATION` can also be set in the `tnsnames.ora` and `sqlnet.ora` files. To use OAuth with unmanaged ODP.NET, set your token values in these files as there are no equivalent unmanaged ODP.NET APIs.

Sample Code: Using ODP.NET Azure Active Directory Authentication

```
// This is a simple ODP.NET, Core Driver application that connects to an Oracle
Autonomous Database
// using a token obtained from Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

// Azure.Identity can be obtained through NuGet Gallery.
// It will include the Azure.Core and Azure.Identity namespaces.
using System;
using System.Threading;
using Azure.Core;
using Azure.Identity;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

namespace ConnectToOracleUsingAccessToken
{
  class Program
  {
    static void Main()
    {
      try
      {
        // Retrieve an access token from Azure AD.
```

```
        string token = GetAccessToken();

        // Create an instance of an OracleAccessToken.  The access token needs to
        // be passed to the OracleAccessToken constructor as array of characters.
        var oracleAccessToken = new OracleAccessToken(token.ToCharArray());

        // Create an instance of an OracleConnection object.
        // The developer must provide the appropriate data source setting.
        var connection = new OracleConnection("User Id=/;Data Source=<oracle>");

        // tnsnames.ora, sqlnet.ora, and cwallet.sso must reside in the same
        // directory as the application executable.  These files can be
downloaded
        // from Oracle Cloud for the Oracle Autonomous DB instance.
        connection.TnsAdmin = @".\";

        // Assign the OracleAccessToken to the AccessToken property on the
        // OracleConnection object.
        connection.AccessToken = oracleAccessToken;

        // Open the connection.
        connection.Open();

        // If Open() fails, it will throw an exception.
        Console.WriteLine("Open success.");

        // Dispose the OracleConnection object.
        connection.Dispose();
      }
      catch (Exception ex)
      {
        Console.WriteLine(ex);
      }
    }

    // Retrieves an Azure AD access token through the
    // Service Principal Auth flow using a client secret.
    static string GetAccessToken()
    {
      // The developer must configure the Azure AD parameters below.
      string clientId = "<client Id of app registration in Azure AD>";
      string tenantId = "<tenant Id of Azure AD>";
      string clientSecret = "<secret value of app registration in Azure AD>";
      string scope = "<scope of DB registration in Azure AD>";

      // Create a TokenRequestContext object.
      var tokenRequestContext = new TokenRequestContext(new[] { scope });

      // Create a ClientSecretCredential object.
      var credentials = new ClientSecretCredential(tenantId, clientId,
clientSecret);

      // Get the access token from Azure AD.
      AccessToken accessToken = credentials.GetToken(tokenRequestContext,
default(CancellationToken));

      // Return the access token.
      return accessToken.Token;
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> More Azure Active Directory ODP.NET sample code can be found on Oracle .NET GitHub site:
>
> https://github.com/oracle/dotnet-db-samples/tree/master/samples/azure-active-directory

Connecting Using Azure AD Single Sign-On

ODP.NET supports AAD single sign-on (SSO), allowing user identity to be propagated across Oracle databases and cloud services. SSO is easier for end users as they only need to log on once to access all the services that use an AAD identity. It is also easier for .NET developers as ODP.NET performs access token management automatically.

When ODP.NET is given the AAD authentication parameters, it acquires the AAD access token to establish the database connection and all subsequent connection requests. The token is cached on a per connection pool basis. When the token is about to expire, ODP.NET automatically retrieves a new access token.

ODP.NET AAD SSO requires `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Azure` package in NuGet Gallery. That package uses Azure .NET SDK (`Azure.Identity` NuGet package), which is automatically download as a dependency.

To configure AAD SSO, ODP.NET requires Azure credential and connection information. It uses the parameters in the following table to connect.

Parameters	Description
`Authentication method`	This specifies the authentication flow for getting an Azure AD bearer access token.
`DB application ID URI`	This specifies the protected resource identifier on Azure AD for which client application requests the access token.
`Tenant ID`	This specifies tenant identifier under which applications (client app or database) are registered. The tenant is an entity or a logical group of cloud resources assigned to an individual or an organization.
`Client ID`	Client ID is the identifier of an application registered on Azure AD.
`Client secret`	Client secret is the credential of a resource in Azure cloud. An app registered under Azure AD can have a client secret.
`Client certificate`	Client certificate is the digital certificate of an Azure cloud resource. This also can be used instead of client secret.
`Client certificate password`	This specifies the protected client certificate password.

Parameters	Description
`Redirect URI`	A redirect URI, or reply URL, is the location where the authorization server sends the user once the app has been successfully authorized and granted an authorization code or access token. It is used in interactive authorization flow.
`Azure username`	This is the Azure accounts user's ID. For example: `user@organization.onmicrosoft.com`
`Azure password`	This is the Azure account's password.

The parameters required to connect depend on Azure authentication method and cloud account configuration. The following table shows all the AAD authentication methods ODP.NET supports and the parameters each requires or can optionally use.

Authentication Methods	Required Parameters
Service Principal	• `Client ID` • `Tenant ID` • `Client secret` or `client digital certificate path` • `Certificate password` (only for protected certificates) • `DB application ID URI`
Interactive Authentication	• `Client ID` (optional when both client app and database registrations are under the same Azure tenant as the logged in user) • `Tenant ID` (optional when both client app and database registrations are under the same Azure tenant as the logged in user) • `Redirect URI` • `DB application ID URI` • `Username` (optional placeholder)
Managed Identity	• `DB application ID URI` • `Client ID` (only for user-defined managed identity)
Default	• `DB application ID URI` • `Client ID` [OPTIONAL] • `Tenant ID` [OPTIONAL] • `Client secret` [OPTIONAL] • `Client digital certificate path` [OPTIONAL] • `Certificate password` [OPTIONAL] • `Azure account username` [OPTIONAL] • `Azure account password` [OPTIONAL]
Username and Password	• `Client ID` • `Tenant ID` • `DB application ID URI` • `Azure account username` • `Azure account password`

Authentication Methods	Required Parameters
Device Code	• `Client ID` • `Tenant ID` • `DB application ID URI`

With Azure Default flow, the client driver evaluates five authentication flows in the sequence: Service Principal (using client secret), Service Principal (using client certificate), Username Auth Flow, Managed Identity, and Visual Studio Auth Flow. It performs the most appropriate flow based on the environment where the application is running.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET always uses the `.default` AAD scope.

ODP.NET can attain these AAD parameter values from any of the following configuration locations. The locations higher in the table have precedence over later locations listed lower.

Configuration Location	Available Parameters
`AzureTokenAuthentication class`	• `ClientId` • `TenantId` • `DatabaseApplicationIdUri` • `ClientSecret` • `ClientCertificate` • `ClientCertificatePassword` • `RedirectUri`
`Tnsnames.ora` file or Easy Connect Plus	• `CLIENT_ID` • `TENANT_ID` • `AZURE_DB_APP_ID_URI` • `CLIENT_CERTIFICATE` • `REDIRECT_URI`
`OracleCredential class`	Azure account username and password can be configured as username and password, respectively.
ODP.NET connection string	Azure account username and password can be configured as username and password, respectively.
SEPS wallet	Client ID and client secret can be configured as username and password, respectively. Azure account username and password can be configured as username and password, respectively.
`Sqlnet.ora`	• `CLIENT_ID` • `TENANT_ID` • `AZURE_DB_APP_ID_URI`

Configuration Location	Available Parameters
Azure .NET SDK environment variables	• AZURE_CLIENT_ID • AZURE_CLIENT_SECRET • AZURE_CLIENT_CERTIFICATE_PATH • AZURE_TENANT_ID • AZURE_USERNAME • AZURE_PASSWORD

ODP.NET AAD SSO can be programmatically configured using the `OracleConnection UseAzureTokenAuthentication` extension method. The provider alters the `AzureTokenAuthentication` object to read only after the connection is opened to ensure no Azure token authentication settings are changed for the pool's lifetime. With the settings locked, the token is cached for re-use when new pooled connections are requested.

Azure Interactive Authentication Flows

For interactive authentication flows, when the user, application Id uri, client id, tenant id, and redirect uri values are same for two different connections, the user will only need to login once even if the connections belong to different connection pools. The reason why is that the same token is used for all these connections and ODP.NET caches it. The app can direct ODP.NET to clear its cache of all its access tokens so that they aren't used with new connections or new pools.
`ClearInteractiveTokenCache` static method will clear access token cached in existing connection pools, that is, pools which are created with interactive authentication flows. Only existing opened connections will continue to work.

Code Sample: ODP.NET Azure Active Directory Single Sign-on Configuration and Connection

```
        string dbAppIdUri = "<value>";
        string clientId = "<value>";
        string tenantId = "<value>";
        string redirectUri = "<value>";
        var conn = new OracleConnection("User Id=/;Data
Source=<value>;Connection Timeout=900");
        var tokenConfig = new AzureTokenAuthentication
        {
          ClientId = clientId,
          TenantId = tenantId,
          DatabaseApplicationIdUri = dbAppIdUri,
          RedirectUri = redirectUri
        };
        conn.WalletLocation = @".\wallet";
        conn.TnsAdmin = @".\tns";
        conn.TokenAuthentication = OracleTokenAuth.AzureInteractive;
        conn.UseAzureTokenAuthentication(tokenConfig);
        conn.Open();
```

Alternatively, AAD SSO can be configured without any ODP.NET code changes using `tnsnames.ora`, Easy Connect Plus, `sqlnet.ora`, SEPS wallet, and/or Azure .NET SDK environment variables.

Connection String Attributes and URLs

All ODP.NET providers support the connection string attributes in the following table.

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core can accept connection string URLs in lieu of connection string attributes. These URLs access the Azure, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, or local file centralized configuration provider in which the ODP.NET connection string values are stored.

Table 3-6 lists the supported connection string attributes.

Table 3-6 Supported Connection String Attributes

Connection String Attribute	Description	Default Value
`Application Continuity`	Enables database requests to automatically replay transactional or non-transactional operations in a non-disruptive and rapid manner in the event of a severed database session, which results in a recoverable error.	`true`
`Connection Lifetime`	Minimum life time (in seconds) of the connection.	`0`
`Connection Timeout`	The time to wait (in seconds) for a new connection or an idle connection from the connection pool before a connection time out error can occur.	`15`
`Data Source`	Oracle Net Services Name, Connect Descriptor, or an easy connect naming that identifies the database to which to connect.	empty string
`DBA Privilege`	Administrative privileges: `SYSDBA`, `SYSASM`, `SYSOPER`, `SYSBACKUP`, `SYSDG`, `SYSKM`, or `SYSRAC`.	empty string
`Decr Pool Size`	Number of connections that are closed when an excessive amount of established connections are unused.	`1`
`Enlist`	Controls the enlistment behavior and capabilities of a connection in context of COM+ transactions or `System.Transactions`.	`true`
`HA Events`	Enables ODP.NET connection pool to proactively remove connections from the pool when an Oracle database service, service member, instance, or node goes down. Works with Oracle Global Data Services, including Oracle RAC, Data Guard, GoldenGate, and some single instance deployments.	`true`

Table 3-6 (Cont.) Supported Connection String Attributes

Connection String Attribute	Description	Default Value
`Load Balancing`	Enables ODP.NET connection pool to balance work requests across Oracle database instances based on the load balancing advisory and service goal. Works with Oracle Global Data Services, including Oracle RAC, Active Data Guard, and GoldenGate.	`true`
`Incr Pool Size`	Number of new connections to be created when all connections in the pool are in use.	`5`
`Max Pool Size`	Maximum number of connections in a pool.	`100`
`Metadata Pooling`	Caches metadata information.	`True`
`Min Pool Size`	Minimum number of connections in a pool.	`1`
`Password`	Password for the user specified by `User Id`.	empty string
`Persist Security Info`	Retrieval of the password in the connection string.	`false`
`Pooling`	Connection pooling.	`true`
`Proxy User Id`	User name of the proxy user.	empty string
`Proxy Password`	Password of the proxy user.	empty string
`Self Tuning`	Enables or disables self-tuning for a connection.	`true`
`Statement Cache Purge`	Statement cache purged when the connection goes back to the pool.	`false`
`Statement Cache Size`	Statement cache enabled and cache size, that is, the maximum number of statements that can be cached.	`0`
`Tns_Admin`	Directory where ODP.NET can find its `sqlnet.ora` and `tnsnames.ora` configuration files. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.*	empty string
`Token_Auth`	This attribute specifies the access token authentication type. Possible values are `OCITOKEN`, `OAUTH`, or `DISABLED`. Only supported for managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core.	`DISABLED`
`Token_Location`	This attribute is the file-based token location. The value can be a directory where a file named "token" is or it can be the file's full path specification. Only supported for managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core.	Varies depending on token authentication type
`User Id`	Oracle user name.	empty string
`Validate Connection`	Validation of connections coming from the pool.	`false`

Table 3-6 (Cont.) Supported Connection String Attributes

Connection String Attribute	Description	Default Value
Wallet_Location	ODP.NET wallet directory. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*	empty string

The following example uses connection string attributes to connect to Oracle Database:

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ConnectionSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    //using connection string attributes to connect to Oracle Database
    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    con.Open();
    Console.WriteLine("Connected to Oracle" + con.ServerVersion);

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
    Console.WriteLine("Disconnected");
  }
}
```

See Also:

- OracleConnection Properties for detailed information on connection attributes
- OracleCommand Object for detailed information on statement caching
- Centralized Configuration Providers for Deployments

Connection String Builder

The `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` class makes creating connection strings less error-prone and easier to manage.

Using this class, developers can employ a configuration file to provide the connection string and/or dynamically set the values though the key/value pairs. One example of a configuration file entry follows:

```
<configuration>
   <connectionStrings>
<add name="Publications" providerName="Oracle.DataAccess.Client"
          connectionString="User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=inst1" />
```

```
   </connectionStrings>
</configuration>
```

Connection string information can be retrieved by specifying the connection string name, in this example, `Publications`. Then, based on the `providerName`, the appropriate factory for that provider can be obtained. This makes managing and modifying the connection string easier. In addition, this provides better security against string injection into a connection string.

> **See Also:**
>
> OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class

Specifying the Data Source Attribute

This section describes different ways of specifying the data source attribute.

The following example shows a connect descriptor mapped to a TNS alias called `sales` in the `tnsnames.ora` file:

```
sales=
 (DESCRIPTION=
  (ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))
  (CONNECT_DATA=
     (SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.acme.com)))
```

The connection pool will maintain the full descriptor of an alias so that subsequent connection requests with the same connection string will not need to resolve the alias again. This applies to `tnsnames.ora`, .NET config data sources, and LDAP aliases. To flush out the cached full descriptor maintained by the connection pool, invoke `OracleDataSourceEnumerator.GetDataSources()` followed by `OracleConnection.ClearPool()` or `OracleConnection.ClearAllPools()`.

If connection pooling is not used, the alias will need to be resolved to the full descriptor for each request. In the case of LDAP, the LDAP server is contacted for each connection request.

Using the TNS Alias

To connect as `scott/tiger` using the TNS Alias, a valid connection appears as follows:

```
"user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=sales";
```

Using the Connect Descriptor

ODP.NET also allows applications to connect without the use of the `tnsnames.ora` file. To do so, the entire connect descriptor can be used as the `"data source"`.

The connection string appears as follows:

```
"user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=" +
     "(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)" +
```

```
"(HOST=sales-server)(PORT=1521))(CONNECT_DATA="+
"(SERVICE_NAME=sales.us.acme.com)))"
```

Easy Connect and Easy Connect Plus Naming Methods

The Easy Connect and Easy Connect Plus naming methods enable clients to connect to a database without any configuration.

With this enabled, ODP.NET allows applications to specify the `Data Source` attribute in the form of:

//host:[*port*]/[*service_name*]

Using the same example, some valid connection strings follow:

```
"user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=//sales-server:1521/sales.us.acme.com"
"user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=//sales-server/sales.us.acme.com"
"user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=sales-server/sales.us.acme.com"
```

If the port number is not specified, 1521 is used by default.

Easy Connect has been enhanced in ODP.NET 19c to support a wider application breadth, including clustered or cloud databases, and for ease of use. These improvements are called Easy Connect Plus and its features include:

- TCP/IP with SSL/TLS
- Any SQL*Net description level parameter can be used
- Multiple hosts and ports
- A straightforward name-value pair format

The syntax uses the question mark symbol `?` to indicate the name-value pairs start and the ampersand symbol `&` to delimit each name-value pair. The entire connect string must be specified as a single string. Leading and trailing white spaces are ignored within parameter values. If whitespace is required as part of the value, it should be placed within double-quotes.

Easy Connect Plus syntax:

```
[[protocol:]//]host1{,host12}[:port1]{,host2:port2}[/service_name][:server][/
instance_name][?parameter_name=value{&parameter_name=value}]
```

Easy Connect Plus samples:

- `tcps://salesserver1:1521/sales.us.example.com`
- `salesserver1:1521,salesserver2,salesserver3:1522/sales.us.example.com`
- `tcps://salesserver1:1521/sales.us.example.com?wallet_location=D:/oracle`
- `tcps://salesserver1:1521/sales.us.example.com?ssl_server_cert_dn=cn=sales,cn=OracleContext,dc=us,dc=example,dc=com`
- `tcps://salesserver1:1521/sales.us.example.com?https_proxy=www-proxy.mycompany.com&https_proxy_port=80`
- `salesserver1:1521/sales.us.example.com?connect_timeout=60&transport_connect_timeout=30&retry_count=3`

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide* for details and requirements in the section Using Easy Connect Naming Method

Using LDAP

ODP.NET can connect with connect identifiers mapped to connect descriptors in an LDAP-compliant directory server, such as Oracle Internet Directory and Microsoft Active Directory.

To enable ODP.NET LDAP connectivity, provide configuration information using an `ldap.ora` file. ODP.NET does not support using LDAP URLs.

To configure LDAP for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, follow these Oracle documentation instructions in Configuring the Directory Naming Method in *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide*.

To configure LDAP for ODP.NET, Managed Driver, follow the instructions in "settings section" and "LDAPsettings section."

To configure LDAP for ODP.NET Core, use the `OracleConfiguration` class directory properties settings. ODP.NET Core LDAP support is available on Windows operating systems. It requires the `System.DirectoryServices` and `System.DirectoryServices.Protocols` version 4.5 or higher as dependencies.

Starting with version 19.10, ODP.NET Core supports LDAP on non-Windows operating systems. This feature requires `System.DirectoryServices` and `System.DirectoryServices.Protocols` 5.0 or higher versions as project dependencies.

Beginning with Oracle Database release 18c, version 18.1, organizations can use centrally managed users (CMUs) with Active Directory. This feature is designed for organizations who prefer to use Active Directory as their centralized identity management solution. Organizations can use Kerberos, PKI, or password authentication with CMU and Active Directory.

LDAP channel binding and LDAP signing are ways to enhance the communication security between LDAP clients and Active Directory domain controllers. Beginning with version 19, managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core LDAP Naming adapters fully comply with the Microsoft LDAP hardening guidance.

> **See Also:**
>
> - *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide* and *Oracle Database Security Guide* for details and requirements in the section Using LDAP
> - Microsoft Guidance for Enabling LDAP Channel Binding and LDAP Signing

Data Source Enumerator

The data source enumerator enables the application to generically obtain a collection of the Oracle data sources that the application can connect to.

> **See Also:**
>
> "OracleDataSourceEnumerator Class"

Using WebSocket

Websocket is a protocol that offers full-duplex communication channels over a single TCP connection. WebSocket with SSL/TLS offers a secure WebSocket connection. WebSocket is an extension to HTTP and is able to work with HTTP proxies and intermediaries.

ODP.NET Core, managed, and unmanaged providers all support Websocket and secure WebSocket protocols in Oracle Database 19c and higher.

ODP.NET WebSocket Configuration

WebSocket and secure WebSocket can be set through the connect descriptor by setting PROTOCOL to WS for WebSocket or WSS for secure WebSocket in `tnsnames.ora`, .NET configuration file, or `OracleDataSourceCollection` Class.

The WebSocket uniform resource identifier (URI) can be set in `tnsnames.ora`, `sqlnet.ora`, .NET configuration file, and `OracleConfiguration` class.

ODP.NET Configuration File WebSocket URI Setting Sample:

```
<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
        <version number="*">
            <settings>
                <setting name="SQLNET.URI" value="<WebSocket URI>"/>
            </settings>
        </version>
</oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
```

OracleConfiguration WebSocket URI Setting C# Sample:

```
OracleConfiguration.SqlNetURI = <WebSocket URI>;
```

When setting the URI in unmanaged ODP.NET, it cannot begin with a forward slash character. For managed ODP.NET, the forward slash at the beginning of the URI is optional.

Using Transport Layer Security and Secure Sockets Layer

Transport Layer Security (TLS) and its predecessor, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), are industry standard protocols for securing network connections.

ODP.NET core, managed, and unmanaged versions support one-way and two-way TLS/SSL with wallets for database and transport authentication. ODP.NET core, managed, and

unmanaged also support one-way TLS without wallets. Not having to provide a wallet can simplify database connectivity, such as with Oracle Autonomous Database.

Secure Sockets Layer and Transport Layer Security Differences

Although SSL was primarily developed by Netscape Communications Corporation, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) took over development of it, and renamed it Transport Layer Security (TLS).

ODP.NET supports TLS 1.2 and 1.3.

The SSL/TLS client can ensure that the distinguished name (DN) is correct for the database server it is trying to connect to. Parameters for DN Matching are `SSL_SERVER_DN_MATCH` (`sqlnet.ora`) and `SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN` (`tnsnames.ora`), which can be defined in the .NET config file as well.

To turn DN Match on, set `SSL_SERVER_DN_MATCH` to `True` (or `On` or `Yes`). `SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN` is optional. It allows the administrator to specify exactly the DN they want to match. If the `SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN` is not set, then `HOSTNAME` based DN matching will be done.

`SSL_SERVER_DN_MATCH` can be set using:

- `sqlnet.ora`
- connect address: *Both* full description based and EZConnect
- `OracleConfiguration.SSLServerDNMatch`

`SSL_SERVER_CERT_DN` can be set using:

- connect address: *Both* full description based and EZConnect

See Also:

- The TLS Protocol Version 1.0 [RFC 2246] at the IETF Web site, which can be found at:

  `http://www.ietf.org`
- `SSL_VERSION` in the "settings section."

Note:

To simplify the discussion, this section uses the term SSL where either SSL or TLS may be appropriate because SSL is the most widely recognized term. However, where distinctions occur between how you use or configure these protocols, this section specifies what is appropriate for either SSL or TLS.

ODP.NET Secure Sockets Layer Configuration Using Wallets

When you configure Secure Sockets Layer on the client, you must confirm that the wallet is created and use TCP/IP with SSL on the client. Optionally, you can perform additional steps to enhance the configuration.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET supports auto login wallets, but not the local auto login wallet option.

SSL Configuration Topics:

- Step 1: Confirm Client Wallet Creation
- Step 2: Use TCP/IP with SSL on the Client
- Step 3: Specify Required Client SSL Configuration (Wallet Location)
- Step 4: Set the SSL Version on the Client (Optional)
- Step 5: Set SSL as an Authentication Service on the Client (Optional)

Step 1: Confirm Client Wallet Creation

Before proceeding to the next step, you must confirm that a wallet has been created on the client and that the client has a valid certificate.

ODP.NET, managed and core drivers support file and Microsoft Certificate Store (MCS) based wallets.

- For file-based wallets, use Oracle Wallet Manager to check that the wallet has been created. See Step 1A: Confirm Wallet Creation on the Server in *Oracle Database Security Guide* for information about checking a wallet.
- For MCS, ODP.NET will retrieve the credentials from the MY or Personal certificate store. Use Microsoft tools or the `orapki` utility to create certificates, then load the certificates into MCS for use.

Step 2: Use TCP/IP with SSL on the Client

The ODP.NET Data Source must be modified to use SSL. Specifically, the transport protocol must be changed to use TCP/IP with SSL or what Oracle calls "tcps". An example ODP.NET Data Source for use with SSL is:

```
finance = (DESCRIPTION=
  (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL=tcps) (HOST=finance_server) (PORT=1575) )
  (CONNECT_DATA = (SERVICE_NAME=Finance.us.example.com) ) )
```

Step 3: Specify Required Client SSL Configuration (Wallet Location)

Edit the `sqlnet.ora` or .NET application configuration to specify the wallet location.

- An example of setting the SSL wallet location for file based wallets, where `<wallet_location>` is the specified location where the client wallet is stored:

```
wallet_location = (SOURCE=(METHOD= File)
                          (METHOD_DATA=(DIRECTORY=<wallet_location>)))
```

- An example of setting the SSL wallet location for MCS based wallets is:

```
wallet_location = (SOURCE=(METHOD= MCS))
```

Step 4: Set the SSL Version on the Client (Optional)

The `SSL_VERSION` parameter can be set through the `sqlnet.ora` or the .NET `application.config`, `web.config`, or `machine.config` file. Normally, it is not necessary to set this parameter. The default setting for this parameter is `any`, which allows the database server to apply any necessary restrictions to the SSL version accepted. An example setting in the `sqlnet.ora` is:

```
SSL_VERSION=1.2
```

Step 5: Set SSL as an Authentication Service on the Client (Optional)

If TCPS is to be used as both a transport and as an external database authentication, set the `SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES` parameter in the `sqlnet.ora` or `application.config`, `web.config`, or `machine.config` file.

Note that SSL can be used as just a transport encryption vehicle. Hence, the "optional" designation for this setting.

If SSL/TLS is to be used as an external database authentication method, then an externally authenticated database user matching the client certificate must be created.

An example setting allowing SSL external authentication in the `sqlnet.ora` is:

```
SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES = (TCPS)
```

> **Note:**
>
> Prior to ODAC 12*c* Release 4, ODP.NET, Managed Driver SSL connections would be redirected to dynamic (ephemeral) port on the database server machine. With ODAC 12*c* Release 4 and later, managed ODP.NET SSL connections will now continue to the original socket connection to the Oracle Listener. Hence, firewalls will now only need to allow access to the Oracle Listener's port (e.g., 1521).

> **See Also:**
>
> - Enabling Secure Sockets Layer in *Oracle Database Security Guide* for more information about TLS/SSL and configuration with Oracle database.
> - Creating a User Who Is Authenticated Externally in *Oracle Database Security Guide* for more information about creating externally identified database users.

ODP.NET Secure Sockets Layer Configuration without Wallets

Starting with versions 19.13 and 21.4, ODP.NET managed and core drivers support SSL without wallets. Unmanaged ODP.NET introduced SSL support without wallets from versions 19.14 and 21.5. With one-way TLS, the client certificate is not required. A client wallet for the trusted Certificate Authority (CA) can be provided for ODP.NET authentication of the server. Without a wallet, the trusted CA will come from the local host's default trustpoints. Connection configuration is simpler without wallet files.

Walletless One-way TLS can be used in one of two ways:

- If the database server uses a certificate/wallet signed by a O/S-trusted certificate authority, as defined by the .NET root/localmachine store, then no client changes are required besides un-setting the Oracle wallet location if it is already set.
- If the database server uses a self-signed certificate/wallet, then the self-signed root certificate (public key) for the server certificate/wallet must be inserted into the root certificate store (root/localmachine) of the client machine.

ODP.NET will attempt to connect with one-way TLS when TCPS protocol is specified and either:

- no wallet location setting is present, or,
- wallet location is set to `system`.

ODP.NET essentially ignores existing static wallet configuration (file or `OracleConfiguration` based) when system is specified through the following dynamic configuration methods:

- TNS connect descriptor
  - `WALLET_LOCATION` or `MY_WALLET_DIRECTORY`
- Easy Connect Plus
  - `WALLET_LOCATION`
- ODP.NET connection string
  - `Wallet_Location`
- ODP.NET `OracleConnection` property
  - `WalletLocation`

These options allow administrators to specify at different granularities connections using a client certificate or SEPS and connections not using a wallet.

By default, Oracle Autonomous Database credentials use the `WALLET_LOCATION` in `sqlnet.ora`. To disable the wallet requirement, remove the `sqlnet.ora` `WALLET_LOCATION` setting completely or set one of the above dynamic wallet location settings to `system`.

Inserting Public Keys into System Trusted Certificate Authority List

The Certificate Authority (CA) public key is stored in the CA certificate. This certificate is stored in the local trust store on the client system. Here are typical commands to install root certificate in different platform.

Windows:

Base64/PEM format:

```
openssl pkcs12 -in ewallet.p12 -clcerts -nokeys -out rootca.pem
certutil -addstore -enterprise -f -v root rootca.pem
```

Linux (Oracle and Red Hat):

Create PEM certificate from PKCS #12 file:

```
openssl pkcs12 -in ewallet.p12 -clcerts -nokeys -out rootca.pem -password
pass:<password>
sudo cp rootca.pem /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors
sudo update-ca-trust
```

On Linux, the administrator can manually edit the root PEM file by adding the PEM file contents resulting from the `OPENSSL` command shown above. The root PEM file on Linux is located in `/etc/pki/tls/cert.pem`, which is a link to `/etc/pki/ca-trust/extracted/pem/tls-ca-bundle.pem`.

Linux (Ubuntu):

Change the PEM (.pem) or CER (.cer) file extension to a CRT extension (.crt). Then, execute the following two commands:

```
sudo cp rootca.crt /usr/local/share/ca-certificates/rootca.crt
sudo update-ca-certificates
```

macOS:

Base64/PEM format:

```
sudo security add-trusted-cert -d -r trustRoot -k "/Library/Keychains/
System.keychain" "<directory>/rootca.pem"
```

Troubleshooting TLS/SSL Setup

This section discusses commonly encountered issues and their typical resolution steps.

Common TLS/SSL Wallet Errors

Microsoft Windows now restricts wallets from using the MD5 algorithm. Oracle wallets may have been generated with this algorithm as that was the default option in Oracle Public Key Infrastructure (`orapki`) utility 12.1 and earlier.

`orapki` can be found in the `ORACLE_HOME\bin` directory of the database server installation or Oracle client administrator install. It is not included with Oracle Instant Client. The utility is only needed to setup up the wallet; it is not necessary to deploy it with the wallet.

When you setup TLS/SSL and encounter an "ORA-0052: Failure during SSL handshake" error combined with a 0x80004005 error code and first inner exception "A SSPI-call failed" and second inner exception "A token sent to the function is invalid", then it is very likely that Microsoft Security Support Provider Interface (SSPI) rejected your Oracle Wallet, such as when MD5 is used. This is a failure on the handshake. You can resolve this error by using the SHA-2 algorithm instead.

If the second inner exception instead indicates "The credentials supplied to the package were not recognized", it is possible the user certificate was generated without a certificate authority (CA). You can resolve this error by using `orapki` to generate a CA/root certificate and then regenerating your user wallet/certificate to point to this new CA/root certificate.

The steps below will regenerate your Oracle Wallet using `orapki` and SHA-2. Any `orapki` version can be used to generate the wallet with these instructions.

1. Create root wallet, for example, a CA wallet.

   ```
   orapki wallet create -wallet ./root -pwd <password>
   ```

2. Add a self-signed certificate (CA certificate) to the root wallet.

   ```
   orapki wallet add -wallet ./root -dn 'CN=<my root>' -keysize 1024 -
   self_signed -validity 3650 -pwd <password> -sign_alg sha512
   ```

3. Export the self-signed certificate from the wallet.

   ```
   orapki wallet export -wallet ./root -dn 'CN=<my root>' -cert ./root/
   b64certificate.txt -pwd <password>
   ```

4. Create a user wallet, for example, a customer wallet.

   ```
   orapki wallet create -wallet ./user -pwd <password> -auto_login
   ```

5. Add a certificate request.

   ```
   orapki wallet add -wallet ./user -dn 'CN=<client's hostname>' -keysize
   1024 -pwd <password> -sign_alg sha512
   ```

6. Export the certificate request.

   ```
   orapki wallet export -wallet ./user -dn 'CN=<client's hostname>' -
   request ./user/creq.txt -pwd <password>
   ```

7. Create a certificate issued by a CA.

   ```
   orapki cert create -wallet ./root -request ./user/creq.txt -cert ./user/
   cert.txt -validity 3650 -pwd <password> -sign_alg sha512
   ```

8. Add a trusted certificate (CA certificate) to the wallet. This example assumes the same CA for both the client and server wallets.

   ```
   orapki wallet add -wallet ./user -trusted_cert -cert ./root/
   b64certificate.txt -pwd <password>
   ```

9. Add a user certificate.

   ```
   orapki wallet add -wallet ./user -user_cert -cert ./user/cert.txt -pwd
   <password> -sign_alg sha512
   ```

10. Display contents of user wallet.

```
orapki wallet display -wallet ./user -pwd <password>
```

11. Create a server wallet.

```
orapki wallet create -wallet ./server -pwd <password> -auto_login
```

12. Add a server certificate request.

```
orapki wallet add -wallet ./server -dn 'CN=<server's hostname>' -
keysize 1024 -pwd <password> -sign_alg sha512
```

13. Export the certificate request.

```
orapki wallet export -wallet ./server -dn 'CN=<server's hostname>' -
request ./server/creq.txt -pwd <password>
```

14. Create a server certificate issued by a CA.

```
orapki cert create -wallet ./root -request ./server/creq.txt -
cert ./server/cert.txt -validity 3650 -pwd <password> -sign_alg
sha512
```

15. Add a trusted certificate (CA certificate) to the server wallet. This example assumes the same CA for both the client and server wallets.

```
orapki wallet add -wallet ./server -trusted_cert -cert ./root/
b64certificate.txt -pwd <password>
```

16. Add an `user_cert` certificate for the server wallet.

```
orapki wallet add -wallet ./server -user_cert -cert ./server/
cert.txt -pwd <password> -sign_alg sha512
```

17. Display contents of server wallet.

```
orapki wallet display -wallet ./server -pwd <password>
```

Using Secure External Password Store

The Secure External Password Store (SEPS) is the use of a client-side wallet for securely storing the password credentials. All ODP.NET driver types can be configured to use the external password store.

An Oracle wallet is a container that securely stores authentication and signing credentials. Wallets can simplify large-scale deployments that rely on password credentials for database connections. Applications no longer need embedded user names and passwords, which reduces security risk.

Using SEPS with ODP.NET Core requires the NuGet package, `System.Security,Cryptography.Pkcs` version 4.7 or higher, as a dependency for your application project.

Configuring Secure External Password Store (SEPS)

Steps for configuring SEPS:

- Step 1. Create the wallet file
- Step 2. Point the configuration to the client wallet
- Step 3. Turn on SEPS

Step 1. Create the wallet file

Use the `mkstore` utility to create the wallet file and insert the credentials.

Step 1a. Create a wallet on the client by using the following syntax at the command line:

```
mkstore -wrl wallet_location -create
```

For example:

```
mkstore -wrl c:\oracle\product\12.1.0\db_1\wallets -create
Enter password: password
```

Step 1b. Create database connection credentials in the wallet by using the following syntax at the command line:

```
mkstore -wrl wallet_location -createCredential db_connect_string username
Enter password: password
```

For example:

```
mkstore -wrl c:\oracle\product\12.1.0\db_1\wallets -createCredential orcl system
Enter password: password
```

Step 2. Point the configuration to the client wallet

In the client `sqlnet.ora` file, enter the `WALLET_LOCATION` parameter and set it to the directory location of the wallet you created in Step 1.

For example, if you created the wallet in `$ORACLE_HOME/network/admin` and your Oracle home is set to `C:\app\client\<user>\product\<version>\client_1\`, then you need to enter the following into your client `sqlnet.ora` file:

```
WALLET_LOCATION =
  (SOURCE =(METHOD = FILE)
           (METHOD_DATA =
              (DIRECTORY =
C:\app\client\<user>\product\<version>\client_1\Network\Admin) ) )
```

Step 3. Turn on SEPS

Enable SEPS in your application by setting the wallet override setting to `true` in the `OracleConfiguration.SqlNetWalletOverride` property or `SQLNET.WALLET_OVERRIDE` setting in `sqlnet.ora` or .NET configuration file.

```
SQLNET.WALLET_OVERRIDE = TRUE
```

This setting causes all `CONNECT /@db_connect_string` statements to use the information in the wallet at the specified location to authenticate to databases.

When external authentication is in use, an authenticated user with such a wallet can use the `CONNECT /@db_connect_string` syntax to access the previously specified databases without providing a user name and password. Note however, that the wallet file needs to be kept up to date with the database credentials. If the database credentials change, but the wallet file is not changed appropriately, then the connections will fail.

See Also:

- Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver Configuration for more details about the wallet settings.
- Managing the Secure External Password Store for Password Credentials in *Oracle Database Security Guide* for more information about secure external password store and configuration with Oracle database.

Using Kerberos

Kerberos is a network authentication service for security in distributed environments. ODP.NET applications can use Kerberos for single sign-on and centralized user authentication.

All ODP.NET provider types support Kerberos for external authentication to the database server, except ODP.NET Core. Managed ODP.NET has a dependency on MIT Kerberos 4.0.1.

Note:

- Managed ODP.NET does not support Kerberos constrained delegation.
- Managed ODP.NET also does not support Kerberos5Pre authentication adapter.

File Based Credential Cache and MSLSA

ODP.NET supports both a file-based Kerberos client credential cache (CC) and the ability to use Windows logon credentials as Kerberos client credentials. The latter is called MSLSA-based Kerberos authentication.

In order to utilize a file based Kerberos client credential cache (CC), the following executables associated with the full Oracle Call Interface (OCI) install are needed:

- `okinit.exe`
- `oklist.exe`
- `okdstry.exe`

The executables are required in order to acquire the Kerberos5 credentials and store them in the file based credential cache (CC). However, after credential cache creation,

as long as the credentials remain valid, the above executables are then unneeded by the ODP.NET application at run-time.

ODP.NET, Managed Driver Dependency on MIT Kerberos

To use Kerberos5 database authentication in conjunction with ODP.NET, Managed Driver, download and install MIT Kerberos for Windows 4.0.1 on the same machine as ODP.NET, Managed Driver from the following location:

http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/dist/

> **See Also:**
>
> Configuring Kerberos Authentication in *Oracle Database Security Guide* for more information about Kerberos and configuration with Oracle database.

Configuring Kerberos Authentication with ODP.NET

Please reference the following "key" when viewing the below Kerberos configuration examples:

- `oracleclient` = Kerberos/Windows Domain user ID used by the Oracle database client program to represent the Oracle Client user on the domain
- `oracleserver` = Kerberos/Windows Domain user ID used by the Oracle database server
- `DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM` = Kerberos/Windows domain
- `dbhost.company.com` = Oracle database server machine hostname
- `kerberos_service_name` = Kerberos service name
- `dc.company.com` = hostname for Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC) and Windows Domain Controller

Configuring Kerberos Authentication Topics:

- Step 1. Update Windows services file to include a "kerberos5" entry
- Step 2. Create client and server Kerberos users (Windows domain users for MSLSA)
- Step 3. Associate the DB server's Kerberos principal name with the DB server's Kerberos Service (SPN mapping) and generate the server keytab file
- Step 4. Confirm the mapping of server user to service principal
- Step 5. Setup server sqlnet.ora to point to the keytab file generated in step 2
- Step 6. Create a kerberos configuration file that points to the Kerberos KDC (Windows Domain Controller for MSLSA)
- Step 7. Configure the Oracle database client and server sqlnet.ora or .NET config to point to the above Kerberos configuration file
- Step 8. Point the client sqlnet.ora or .NET config to a credential cache file or to MSLSA
- Step 9. Set the client and server authentication services in the sqlnet.ora or .NET config to Kerberos5

- Step 10. Setup an externally authenticated database user that matches the Kerberos client user setup in step 1 (note the case)
- Step 11. Login to the client machine via the Windows Domain client user (for MSLSA) or perform an okinit to authenticate the client Kerberos user (for file based CC):
- Step 12. Run the ODP.NET application

Step 1. Update Windows services file to include a "kerberos5" entry

Change the Kerberos entry in the Windows service file (`C:\windows\system32\drivers\etc\services`) from:

```
kerberos    88/tcp           krb5 kerberos-sec      #Kerberos
```

to:

```
kerberos    88/tcp kerberos5 krb5 kerberos-sec      #Kerberos
```

Step 2. Create client and server Kerberos users (Windows domain users for MSLSA)

As noted in the above "key", we will use `oracleclient` and `oracleserver` as our client and server Kerberos user IDs, respectively.

ODP.NET supports MSLSA using Windows domain users which have the following attributes:

- "Kerberos DES" unchecked
- "Kerberos AES 128 bit" checked
- "Kerberos AES 256 bit" checked
- "Kerberos preauthentication not required" checked

Step 3. Associate the DB server's Kerberos principal name with the DB server's Kerberos Service (SPN mapping) and generate the server keytab file

Run the following commands on the Kerberos KDC (Windows Domain Controller for MSLSA) as an administrator:

```
> ktpass -princ kerberos_service_name/dbhost.company.com@DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM /
crypto all /mapuser oracleserver@DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM /pass <oracleserver
password> /out v5srvtab

> setspn -A kerberos_service_name/dbhost.company.com@DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM
oracleserver
```

Step 4. Confirm the mapping of server user to service principal

Also on the Kerberos KDC, run the following command, noting the output:

```
> setspn -L oracleserver

Registered ServicePrincipalNames for
CN=oracleserver,CN=Users,DC=domain,DC=company,DC=com:
        kerberos_service_name/dbhost.company.com
kerberos_service_name/dbhost.company.com@DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM
```

Step 5. Setup server sqlnet.ora to point to the keytab file generated in step 2

Add the following line to the server `sqlnet.ora`:

```
sqlnet.kerberos5_keytab = c:\krb\v5srvtab
```

Step 6. Create a kerberos configuration file that points to the Kerberos KDC (Windows Domain Controller for MSLSA)

An example kerberos configuration file (`krb.conf`):

```
[libdefaults]
default_realm = DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM

[realms]
DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM = {
  kdc = dc.company.com
 }

[domain_realm]
.domain.company.com = DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM
domain.company.com = DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM
.DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM = DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM
DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM = DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM
```

Step 7. Configure the Oracle database client and server sqlnet.ora or .NET config to point to the above Kerberos configuration file

Edit the client or server `sqlnet.ora` to include:

```
sqlnet.kerberos5_conf = C:\krb\krb.conf
```

Or edit the client application config to include (in the settings section):

```
<setting name="sqlnet.kerberos5_conf" value="C:\krb\krb.conf" />
```

Step 8. Point the client sqlnet.ora or .NET config to a credential cache file or to MSLSA

Example pointing to Credential Cache file:

```
sqlnet.kerberos5_cc_name = c:\krb\krb.cc
```

Example pointing to MSLSA:

```
sqlnet.kerberos5_cc_name = MSLSA:
```

Step 9. Set the client and server authentication services in the sqlnet.ora or .NET config to Kerberos5

```
sqlnet.authentication_services=(Kerberos5)
```

Step 10. Setup an externally authenticated database user that matches the Kerberos client user setup in step 1 (note the case)

```
create user "ORACLECLIENT@DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM" identified externally;
grant connect, create session to "ORACLECLIENT@DOMAIN.COMPANY.COM";
```

Step 11. Login to the client machine via the Windows Domain client user (for MSLSA) or perform an okinit to authenticate the client Kerberos user (for file based CC):

```
okinit oracleclient
```

In the credential cache case, use `oklist` to verify there are valid credentials in the cache. If those credentials are expired, then use `okdstry` to clean the cache and then execute a new `okinit` command.

Step 12. Run the ODP.NET application

Set the ODP.NET connection string to `User Id=/` and leave the Password blank.

Note:

- After configuring the client and server, the last 2 steps are the only steps required on an ongoing basis to run the ODP.NET application.
- A Microsoft Visual C Run-Time Library (MSVCRT.DLL) bug can cause ODP.NET, Managed Driver's setting of the Kerberos5 configuration to be ignored by the Microsoft run-time. In such a case, you will encounter the error message:

  ```
  OracleInternal.Network.NetworkException (0x80004005): NA Kerberos5:
  Authentication handshake failure at stage: krb5_sname_to_principal:
  default realm not found. Please set SQLNET.Kerberos5_conf.
  ```

  To workaround this error, manually set `KRB5_CONFIG` in the ODP.NET application's run-time environment to point to the Kerberos5 configuration file pointed to by `SQLNET.Kerberos5_conf`. For example,

  ```
  set KRB5_CONFIG=c:\oracle\network\admin\krb5.ini
  ```

See Also:

Configuring Kerberos Authentication in *Oracle Database Security Guide* for more information about Kerberos and configuration with Oracle database.

Using Windows Native Authentication (NTS)

With the Windows native authentication adapter, Oracle users can authenticate to the database using just their Windows user login credentials. It provides a way to enable single sign-on and to simplify user and role credential management. Windows native authentication is also known as Windows Native authentication (NTS).

> **Note:**
>
> - ODP.NET Core supports Windows Native Authentication on Windows only
> - Due to a limitation in the Microsoft .NET APIs, ODP.NET, Managed Driver only supports Windows Native authentication (NTS) via Microsoft NT LAN Manager (NTLM) instead of Kerberos-based credentials. Normally, this limitation would be invisible to the ODP.NET, Managed Driver application, since the Windows domain and the Oracle database server will transparently support both NTLM and Kerberos domain credentials by default.

Configuring Windows Native Authentication (NTS) for the ODP.NET Client

Steps in configuring the NTS for the ODP.NET Client:

- Step 1. Ensure OSAUTH_PREFIX_DOMAIN is set correctly
- Step 2. Setup the externally identified database user
- Step 3. Setup the client configuration to utilize NTS as the authentication methodology

Step 1. Ensure OSAUTH_PREFIX_DOMAIN is set correctly

Make sure `OSAUTH_PREFIX_DOMAIN` is set appropriately. If you desire the externally identified user ID to include the domain, set it to true, otherwise false. The parameter is a registry setting that can be found at `HKLM/software/oracle/HOME<ORACLE_SID>`. For example, if your `ORACLE_SID` is `r1`, it is located at `HKLM/software/oracle/HOMEr1`.

Step 2. Setup the externally identified database user

If you set the parameter to true in Step 1, use the following commands to setup the externally identified database user associated with the desired Windows domain user:

```
create user "MYDOMAIN\MYUSER" identified externally;
grant connect, create session to "MYDOMAIN\MYUSER";
```

Step 3. Setup the client configuration to utilize NTS as the authentication methodology

Edit the client sqlnet.ora or app config to add NTS to the s`qlnet.authentication_services`. For example.

```
sqlnet.authentication_services = (NTS)
```

> **Note:**
>
> After configuring the client and server, the last 2 steps are the only steps required on an ongoing basis to run the ODP.NET application.

> **See Also:**
>
> Authenticating Database Users with Windows in *Oracle Database Platform Guide for Microsoft Windows* for Windows for more information about Windows native authentication.

Operating System Authentication Credentials

Oracle Database can use Windows user login credentials to authenticate database users. To open a connection using Windows user login credentials, the `User Id` connection string attribute must be set to a slash (`/`). If the `Password` attribute is provided, it is ignored.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET Core supports operating system authentication for Windows only.

All ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver connections, including those using operating system authentication, can be pooled. ODP.NET, Managed Driver supports operating system authentication, except when the Windows domain is constrained to only support Kerberos-based domain authentication. Connections are pooled by default, and no configuration is required, as long as pooling is enabled.

The following example shows the use of operating system authentication:

```
/* Create an OS-authenticated user in the database
   Assume init.ora has OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX set to "" and <OS_USER>
   is any valid OS or DOMAIN user.

     create user <OS_USER> identified externally;
     grant connect, resource to <OS_USER>;

   Login through OS Authentication and execute the sample.  See Oracle
   documentation for details on how to configure an OS-Authenticated user
*/

// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OSAuthenticationSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    //Establish connection using OS Authentication
    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=/;Data Source=oracle;";
    con.Open();
    Console.WriteLine("Connected to Oracle" + con.ServerVersion);

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
```

```
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
    Console.WriteLine("Disconnected");
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Database Administrator's Reference for Microsoft Windows* for information on how to set up Oracle Database to authenticate database users using Windows user login credentials

Network Data Encryption and Integrity

ODP.NET enables data encryption and integrity over a network for both intranet and cloud deployments. This ensures that data is disguised to all, except authorized users, and guarantees the original message contents are not altered. In earlier releases, these features were known as Oracle Advanced Security Option (ASO) encryption. Starting with Oracle Database 12*c*, Oracle ASO is not required to use network data encryption and data integrity.

The `SQLNET.ALLOW_WEAK_CRYPTO`, `OracleConfiguration SqlNetAllowWeakCrypto`, or equivalent settings must be set to `true` (default) to use weaker encryption and checksum algorithms.

Using Data Encryption

All ODP.NET provider types support the following encryption standards and algorithms.

- Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)
  - AES 128-bit
  - AES 192-bit
  - AES 256-bit
- Triple-DES (3DES)
  - 112-bit*
  - 168-bit*

  * = Encryption algorithms that are considered weak

ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core use the following settings to configure network encryption:

- `SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_CLIENT`
- `SQLNET.ENCRYPTION_TYPES_CLIENT`

> **See Also:**
>
> settings section for definition and information on usage.

Using Data Integrity

All ODP.NET provider types support the following data integrity algorithms:

- SHA-1
- SHA-2
  - SHA-256
  - SHA-384
  - SHA-512

> **See Also:**
>
> - For more information on network encryption and integrity or configuring them for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, refer to the *Oracle Database Security Guide*.
> - To configure network encryption or data integrity in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core, refer to the `SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_CLIENT` and `SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_TYPES_CLIENT` settings in Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver Configuration or `sqlnet.ora`. On the database server machine, you will likely have to configure the `SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_SERVER` and `SQLNET.CRYPTO_CHECKSUM_TYPES_SERVER` parameters in the `sqlnet.ora` file.

Schema Discovery

ADO.NET exposes five different types of metadata collections through the `OracleConnection.GetSchema` API. This permits application developers to customize metadata retrieval on an individual-application basis, for any Oracle data source. Thus, developers can build a generic set of code to manage metadata from multiple data sources.

The following types of metadata are exposed:

- `MetaDataCollections`

  A list of metadata collections that is available from the data source, such as tables, columns, and indexes.

- `Restrictions`

  The restrictions that apply to each metadata collection, restricting the scope of the requested schema information.

- `DataSourceInformation`

  Information about the instance of the database that is currently being used, such as product name and version.

- `DataTypes`

A set of information about each data type that the database supports.

- `ReservedWords`

  Reserved words for the Oracle query language.

> **See Also:**
>
> Oracle Schema Collections

User Customization of Metadata

ODP.NET provides a comprehensive set of database schema information. Developers can extend or customize the metadata that is returned by the `GetSchema` method on an individual application basis.

To do this, developers must create a customized metadata file and provide the file name to the application as follows:

1. Create a customized metadata file and put it in the `CONFIG` subdirectory where the .NET framework is installed. This is the directory that contains `machine.config` and the security configuration settings.

   This file must contain the entire set of schema configuration information, not just the changes. Developers provide changes that modify the behavior of the schema retrieval to user-specific requirements. For instance, a developer can filter out internal database tables and just retrieve user-specific tables

2. Add an entry in the `app.config` file of the application, similar to the following, to provide the name of the metadata file, in name-value pair format.

```
<oracle.dataaccess.client>
  <settings>
    <add name="MetaDataXml" value="CustomMetaData.xml" />
  </settings>
</oracle.dataaccess.client>
```

When the `GetSchema` method is called, ODP.NET checks the `app.config` file for the name of the customized metadata XML file. First, the `GetSchema` method searches for an entry in the file with a element named after the provider, in this example, `oracle.dataaccess.client`. In this XML element, the value that corresponds to the name `MetaDataXml` is the name of the customized XML file, in this example, *`CustomMetaData.xml`*.

If the metadata file is not in the correct directory, then the application loads the default metadata XML file, which is part of ODP.NET.

> **See Also:**
>
> "GetSchema"

Connection Pooling

ODP.NET connection pooling is enabled and disabled using the `Pooling` connection string attribute. By default, connection pooling is enabled. The following are `ConnectionString` attributes that control the behavior of the connection pooling service:

- `Connection Lifetime`
- `Connection Timeout`
- `Decr Pool Size`
- `HA Events`
- `Incr Pool Size`
- `Load Balancing`
- `Max Pool Size`
- `Min Pool Size`
- `Pooling`
- `Validate Connection`

Connection Pooling Example

The following example opens a connection using `ConnectionString` attributes related to connection pooling.

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;


class ConnectionPoolingSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    //Open a connection using ConnectionString attributes
    //related to connection pooling.
    con.ConnectionString =
      "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;" +
      "Min Pool Size=10;Connection Lifetime=100000;Connection Timeout=60;" +
      "Incr Pool Size=5; Decr Pool Size=2";
    con.Open();
    Console.WriteLine("Connection pool successfully created");

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
    Console.WriteLine("Connection is placed back into the pool.");
  }
}
```

Using Connection Pooling

When connection pooling is enabled (the default), the `Open` and `Close` methods of the `OracleConnection` object implicitly use the connection pooling service, which is responsible for pooling and returning connections to the application.

The connection pooling service creates connection pools by using the `ConnectionString` property as a signature, to uniquely identify a pool.

In managed and Core versions of ODP.NET, connection strings themselves must be an exact match in their entirety. If keywords are supplied in a different order or a space is added to the connection string, a new pool is created. If a pool already exists with the requested signature, a connection is returned to the application from that pool.

In unmanaged ODP.NET, a new pool is created only when connection string attribute values change. Extra spaces or changing keyword order do not create a new pool.

When a connection pool is created, the connection pooling service initially creates the number of connections defined by the `Min Pool Size` attribute of the `ConnectionString` property. This number of connections is always maintained by the connection pooling service for the connection pool, except when Fast Connection Failover removes invalid connections is exceeded. In this case, the connection number could drop below the Min Pool Size. ODP.NET would then attempt to restore the minimum pool size level upon the next connection request.

At any given time, these connections are in use by the application or are available in the pool.

The `Incr Pool Size` attribute of the `ConnectionString` property defines the number of new connections to be created by the connection pooling service when more connections are needed in the connection pool.

When the application closes a connection, the connection pooling service determines whether or not the connection lifetime has exceeded the value of the `Connection Lifetime` attribute. If so, the connection pooling service destroys the connection; otherwise, the connection goes back to the connection pool. The connection pooling service enforces the `Connection Lifetime` only when `Close()` or `Dispose()` is invoked.

The `Max Pool Size` attribute of the `ConnectionString` property sets the maximum number of connections for a connection pool. If a new connection is requested, but no connections are available and the limit for `Max Pool Size` has been reached, then the connection pooling service waits for the time defined by the `Connection Timeout` attribute. If the `Connection Timeout` time has been reached, and there are still no connections available in the pool, the connection pooling service raises an exception indicating that the connection pool request has timed-out. Upon a connection timeout, ODP.NET distinguishes whether the timeout occurred due to the database server failing to deliver a connection in the allotted time or no connection being available in the pool due to the maximum pool size having been reached. The exception text returned will either be "Connection request timed out" in the case of the former or "Pooled connection request timed out" in the case of the latter.

The `Validate Connection` attribute validates connections coming out of the pool. This attribute should be used only when absolutely necessary, because it causes a round-trip to the database to validate each connection immediately before it is provided to the application. If invalid connections are uncommon, developers can create their own exception/error handler to retrieve and validate a new connection, rather than using the `Validate Connection` attribute. This generally provides better performance.

The connection pooling service closes connections when they are not used; connections are closed every 3 minutes. The `Decr Pool Size` attribute of the `ConnectionString` property provides connection pooling service for the maximum number of connections that can be closed every 3 minutes.

Enabling connection pooling by setting `"pooling=true"` in the connection string (which is the case by default) will also pool operating system authenticated connections.

Connection Pool Management

ODP.NET connection pool management provides explicit connection pool control to ODP.NET applications. Applications can explicitly clear connections in a connection pool.

Using connection pool management, applications can do the following:

Note:

- Clear connections from connection pools using the `ClearPool` method.
- Clear connections in all the connection pools in an application domain, using the `ClearAllPools` method.

See Also:

- "ClearPool"
- "ClearAllPools"

Connection Performance Counters

Installing Oracle Data Provider for .NET creates a set of performance counters on the target system. All ODP.NET provider types (Core, managed, and unmanaged) publish these performance counters for each of their client applications. These performance counters can be viewed using Windows Performance Monitor (Perfmon) or the `PerformanceCounter` class in the `System.Diagnostics` namespace version 4.5.0 or higher.

Note:

ODP.NET performance counters are available on Windows platforms only.

As ODP.NET performance counters are not enabled nor registered after installation, administrators must register the counters, then enable the specific counters of interest before being able to monitor them.

Registering Performance Counters

After installation, ODP.NET performance counters must be registered so that tools, such as `Perfmon`, can consume them. Registration requires running a PowerShell script for the respective provider.

ODP.NET installs six scripts for counters that must be run from PowerShell to take effect

- `register_odpc_perfmon_counters.ps1` – Registers ODP.NET Core counters
- `register_odpm_perfmon_counters.ps1` – Registers managed ODP.NET counters
- `register_odpu_perfmon_counters.ps1` – Registers unmanaged ODP.NET counters
- `unregister_odpc_perfmon_counters.ps1` – Unregisters ODP.NET Core counters
- `unregister_odpm_perfmon_counters.ps1` – Unregisters managed ODP.NET counters
- `unregister_odpu_perfmon_counters.ps1` – Unregisters unmanaged ODP.NET counters

These scripts are located in the `ORACLE_HOME\odp.net\PerfCounters` directory for Oracle Universal Installer and NuGet deployments, in the `<INSTALLATION_DIRECTORY>\odp.net\PerfCounters` directory for xcopy deployments, and `<VISUAL_STUDIO_SOLUTION_DIRECTORY>\packages\Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.<VERSION>\PerfCounters` directory for MSI deployments.

Windows Administrator privileges are required when running these PowerShell scripts.

To unregister, run the unregister PowerShell script that matches the ODP.NET provider type you wish to unregister.

Previously, the `OraProvCfg.exe` utility was included with ODP.NET for registering and unregistering counters. These PowerShell scripts replace the utility. If you registered ODP.NET counters with this utility, then unregister with the same `OraProvCfg.exe` version.

Enabling Performance Counters

ODP.NET enables monitoring many different connection counters, including pooled and non-pooled connections. These counters can be monitored individually or together. Developers can set which counters to monitor prior to application startup using the PerformanceCounters setting in the `<settings>` section of the .NET config file, which is available in managed and unmanaged ODP.NET, or Windows Registry, which is available in unmanaged ODP.NET only. For ODP.NET Core, developers can set the `OracleConfiguration.PerformanceCounters` property.

Table 3-7 lists the connection performance counters with their setting values.

Table 3-7 Performance Counters for Connection Pooling

Performance Counter	Valid Values	Description
None	`0`	Not enabled (Default)
`HardConnectsPerSecond`	`1`	Number of sessions being established with the Oracle Database every second.

Table 3-7 (Cont.) Performance Counters for Connection Pooling

Performance Counter	Valid Values	Description
HardDisconnectsPerSecond	2	Number of sessions being severed from the Oracle Database every second.
SoftConnectsPerSecond	4	Number of active connections originating from connection pools every second.
SoftDisconnectsPerSecond	8	Number of active connections going back to the connection pool every second.
NumberOfActiveConnectionPools	16	Total number of active connection pools.
NumberOfInactiveConnectionPools	32	Number of inactive connection pools.
NumberOfActiveConnections	64	Total number of connections in use.
NumberOfFreeConnections	128	Total number of connections available for use in all the connection pools.
NumberOfPooledConnections	256	Total number of pooled active and free connections.
NumberOfNonPooledConnections	512	Number of non-pooled active connections.
NumberOfReclaimedConnections	1024	Number of connections which were garbage-collected implicitly.
NumberOfStasisConnections	2048	No operation. This counter is no longer supported.

These settings are bitwise ORed in order to monitor more than one counter. For example, to collect counters for `SoftConnectsPerSecond (4)`, `SoftDisconnectsPerSecond (8)`, and `NumberOfActiveConnectionPools (16)`, set `PerformanceCounters` to `28` (i.e. 4 + 8 + 12).

Setting Performance Counters in .NET Configuration Files

Performance counters can be set using an .NET configuration file, such as `web.config` or `app.config`, in managed and unmanaged ODP.NET only. Since .NET configuration entries take precedence over Windows Registry settings, they can be used for a specific application.

As earlier described, populating the `PerformanceCounters` setting in the `<settings>` section enables individual performance counters to be monitored. Windows Perfmon uses very long and not easily human readable application instance names. To make identifying each application easier administrators can assign an identifier name in the `<connectionPools>` section of the .NET configuration file. This section supports the following settings:

- `connectionString`: This setting identifies the connections or pool to monitor using the connection string as the unique identifier. The connection string entered here

must match the target connection string to be monitored, but without the password attribute.

- `poolName` (optional): Connection strings can be very long and hard to read with many that look similar. `poolName` allows using an arbitrary string to easily identify which pool is being monitored.

The following examples show how to use these settings.

ODP.NET, Managed Driver

```
<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
 <version number="*">
  <connectionPools>
            .
            .
     <connectionPool connectionString="[connection string without password]"
poolName="[Pool Name]">   </connectionPool>
            .
            .
  </connectionPools>
 </version>
</oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
```

ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver can use the same pool name setting and format as listed above by replacing the <`oracle.manageddataaccess.client`> tags with <`oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client`> tags. Alternatively, the legacy <`oracle.dataaccess.client`> format is available for unmanaged ODP.NET.

ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver

```
<configuration>
 <oracle.dataaccess.client>
  <settings>
            .
            .
      <add name="[connection string without password]" value="connectionPool
name='[Pool Name]'"/>
           .
           .
    </settings>
  </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

Setting Performance Counters in Windows Registry

Publication of individual unmanaged ODP.NET performance counters is enabled or disabled using the Windows Registry value `PerformanceCounters` of type `REG_SZ`. This registry value is under:

`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\ODP.NET\`*`Assembly_Version`*

where *`Assembly_Version`* is the full assembly version number of `Oracle.DataAccess.dll`.

Similarly to the .NET config file, multiple performance counters can be obtained by adding the valid values. For example, if `PerformanceCounters` is set to 3, then both `HardConnectsPerSecond` and `HardDisconnectsPerSecond` are enabled.

Publishing Performance Counters

Commonly, ODP.NET performance counters are monitored using Perfmon. The counters are published under the following Category Names:

- ODP.NET, Core Driver
- ODP.NET, Managed Driver
- ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver

Administrators can choose the individual ODP.NET counters to monitor after selecting one or more of these categories. PerfMon shows all ODP.NET counters, but only the explicitly enabled counters generate statistics.

After choosing the counters to monitor, administrators then select the running instance(s) to monitor. ODP.NET instances must be actively running for them to appear in PerfMon. Otherwise, no instances will appear available to monitor. After instance selection occurs, they are added to PerfMon as counters to monitor.

Performance counters can monitor at the application domain, pool, or database instance level. Database instance level monitoring only applies if load balancing or Fast Connection Failover features are enabled.

The instance name format is as follows:

`<Application Domain Name> [<Process Id>, <Application Domain Id>] [<Connection String/Pool Name>][<Instance Name>]`. The entry is limited to 127 characters. There is a restriction length on every field in the instance name. The following table shows the maximum number of characters allocated for each field:

Table 3-8 Field Names of Performance Counters and Maximum Number of Characters

Field Name	Maximum Number of Characters
Application Domain	40
Pool Name/Connection String	70
Database Instance Name	16

When the length of a field value exceeds the length limit, the string is truncated and appended with "..." to fit within the length limit and indicate the continuation. For example, for a given application called `Program.exe` with a connection string `user id=hr;Password=<password>;data source=inst1;max pool size=125;min pool size=50`, one may see the following similar to the following for a process that has two application domains:

- `Program.exe [123, 1]`
- `Program.exe [123, 1][ user id=hr;data source=inst1;max pool siz...]`
- `Program.exe [123, 1][ user id=hr;data source=inst1;max pool siz...] [instA]`
- `Domain 2[123, 2]`
- `Domain 2[123, 2][ user id=hr;data source=inst1;max pool siz...]`

- `Domain 2[123, 2][ user id=hr;data source=inst1;max pool siz...] [instB]`
- `Domain 2[123, 2][ user id=hr;data source=inst1;max pool siz...] [instC]`

Since connection pool attributes can be similar in their first 70 characters, applications can set a Pool Name to uniquely identify each one in the monitoring tool. For example, when using Pool Name, the process will show up as follows:

```
Domain 2[123, 2][Pool Name][instC]
```

Database Resident Connection Pooling and Connection Manager in Traffic Director Mode

Client side connection pooling can be very efficient for middle tier machines. However, it can consume a great deal of database server resources if there are numerous middle tier servers with idle connections. While the intent is to keep the number of idle connections to a minimum, it becomes difficult as the number of middle tier servers increase, each possibly having idle connections that cannot be shared across applications.

Database Resident Connection Pooling (DRCP) is intended to optimize resource usage by pooling connections at the database server level, which can then be shared across many applications. The benefit is better scalability and lower resource usage at the database server level.

Oracle's database proxy solution, Connection Manager in Traffic Director Mode (CMAN-TDM) has its own pooling feature, Proxy Resident Connection Pooling (PRCP). PRCP works similarly to DRCP. If an application works well with DRCP, it will work just as well with PRCP. The only change necessary on the application side is the TNS alias or Easy Connect string should point to the PRCP server instead of the database/DRCP server.

ODP.NET supports DRCP and PRCP, which allows dispensing and releasing these connections to better utilize database server resources.

About DRCP

DRCP pools server processes, each of which is the equivalent to a dedicated server process and database session combined. These are called pooled servers. Pooled servers can be shared by multiple applications running on the same or multiple hosts.

When DRCP is configured for Oracle Database Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC), the pool configuration is applied to each database instance. Starting or stopping the pool on one instance starts or stops the pool on all instances.

DRCP and ODP.NET

DRCP is a server side pool that complements ODP.NET client side pooling. These two pools can be used together.

In a typical dedicated server mode, client side connection pooling saves both on server round trips and socket/session creation. In a connection open/close sequence, a server round trip is involved only upon the first `Open()`. For subsequent open/close sequences on the same connection, no client to server interaction is required because the connection is pooled locally in the client address space.

With DRCP enabled, when the client creates a connection, the connection is assigned a pooled server when needed. When the connection is closed, the database server releases the DRCP server session back to the server side pool, effectively making the DRCP server

session available for reuse. This server session can be reused by the same pool or a different pool on the same or different middle tier hosts.

Configuring DRCP and ODP.NET

The following section describe how DRCP can be configured on the client side and the server side.

- Configuring DRCP on the Client Side

  ODP.NET developers can enable DRCP on the client side by using `(SERVER=POOLED)` in the connect descriptor.

  Sample Descriptor:

  ```
  (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=myhost)(PORT=1521))
  (CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=sales.example.com)(SERVER=POOLED)))
  ```

- Configuring DRCP on the Server Side

  Oracle database includes a default connection pool called `SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL`. By default, this pool is created, but not started. To enable database resident connection pooling, you must explicitly start the connection pool.

  You must be a database administrator (DBA) and must log on as `SYSDBA` to start and end a pool.

  ```
  SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.START_POOL();
  ```

  For DRCP connections to be shared across multiple client-side ODP.NET connection pools, then set the `OracleConnection.DRCPConnectionClass` property to a string value before opening the ODP.NET connection. ODP.NET will first try to obtain an idle connection with the same DRCP connection class property value. If it does not find one, then it will create a new connection instead.

Example 3-1 Using Database Resident Connection Pooling: Sample Code

```
// This application uses the following connect descriptor:
// oracle = (DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=<hostname>)
(PORT=1521))(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=<service name>)
(SERVER=POOLED)))

using System;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class DRCP
{
    static void Main()
      {
            string constr = "user id=hr;password=hr;data
source=oracle";
            OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
            con.DRCPConnectionClass = "GroupA";
            con.Open();

            con.Dispose();
```

```
        }
}
```

> **Note:**
>
> To use DRCP with ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver,:
>
> - the .NET configuration setting, `CPVersion`, must be set to `2.0`, or,
> - have `CPVersion` not set at all, but have `(SERVER=POOLED)` in the TNS full descriptor that is used by the application.
>
> Refer to settings section for more information.

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information on configuring the default connection pool or end pool.

DRCP for Oracle Multitenant

In Oracle Database 21c and higher, each PDB can have its own separate DRCP.

In Oracle Database 19c and earlier, a DRCP can only be created on the CDB level and then be shared among all its PDBs. Thus, ODP.NET would have one DRCP for the entire CDB that would be configured and managed (start, stop, or reconfigure) only by connecting to the root container.

To configure, set a session to point to the CDB and start the DRCP pool. For example:

```
alter session set container = cdb$root;
execute dbms_connection_pool.configure_pool('SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL');
execute dbms_connection_pool.start_pool();
```

DRCP for Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC)

In an Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) environment, when a user creates a DRCP on an instance, that DRCP is replicated on all the instances of an Oracle RAC database and you can use any instance to manage the connection pool. Any changes you make to the pool configuration are applicable on all Oracle RAC instances.

DRCP Restrictions for ODP.NET

ODP.NET does not support the following features with DRCP:

- Open the proxy connection with end user authentication
- Open the `sysoper` connection
- Open using `OpenWithNewPassword`

- Set the `SQLNET.AUTHENTICATION_SERVICES` parameter value to `nts`, which enables Microsoft Windows native operating system authentication
- .NET Framework versions earlier than .NET Framework 4

Oracle Multitenant and Pluggable Databases

Oracle Database 12*c* introduced Oracle Multitenant, which enables an Oracle database to contain a portable collection of schemas, schema objects, and nonschema objects that appears to ODP.NET as a separate database. This self-contained collection is called a pluggable database (PDB).

Oracle Multitenant is a database architecture that enables customers to easily consolidate multiple pluggable databases without changing their application. This architecture delivers all the benefits of managing many databases as one, yet retains the isolation and resource prioritization of separate databases. In addition, Oracle Multitenant enables rapid provisioning and upgrades, and fully complements other Oracle database options.

Managed and unmanaged ODP.NET fully support Oracle Multitenant. In addition to being able to connect to individual pluggable databases, ODP.NET has been enhanced so that applications can request and obtain connections to specific PDBs from the same connection pool. The application can connect to any of the PDBs that are part of the same container database (CDB) and they must have the same common user. Moreover, if connections span multiple instances, such as with Oracle Real Application Clusters, then every instance must uniformly have the same exact PDBs and services for the common user to connect to. If these conditions are met, then ODP.NET will be able to connect to or implicitly switch connections from one PDB to another within the same pool in a highly performant manner.

To obtain a connection to a specific PDB (as a common user) set the `OracleConnections` properties, `PDBName` and `ServiceName`, and then call `OracleConnection.Open()` to obtain the a connection to the specified PDB and Service name. `PDBName` and `ServiceName` identify the PDB and service that the connection needs to be established to or switched to if using an existing idle connection from the connection pool. They are the pluggable database name and database service name, respectively. If only the `PDBName` property is set and the service name is not set by the user, then the provider will return a connection that uses the default (administrative) service.

> **Note:**
>
> For ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver to be able to switch PDB connections within the same pool:
>
> - the .NET configuration setting, `CPVersion`, must be set to `2.0`, or,
> - have `CPVersion` not set at all, but set `PDBName` and/or `ServiceName` to a non-null/non-empty value for the first connection request for a given connection string.
>
> Refer to settings section for more information.

Example 3-2 Using Pluggable Database: Sample Code

```
// C#
using System;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class PDB
{
    static void Main()
    {
            string constr = "user id=hr;password=hr;data source=oracle";
            OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
            con.PDBName = "pdb1";
            con.ServiceName = "db1.company.com";
            con.Open();
            con.Close();
    }
}
```

ODP.NET keeps track of the `PDBName` and `ServiceName` to which the pooled connections are established to. Upon the application requesting for a connection with a specified `PDBName` and `ServiceName`, ODP.NET will return a connections that matches that request. However, if a matching connection is not found, ODP.NET will create a new connection and/or alter the session to switch to the requested `PDBName` and `ServiceName`. If the `PDBName` and/or `ServiceName` has been altered, then the `SwitchedConnection` property will return true if called with the `Open()` method invocation.

ODP.NET does not support usage of the `ALTER SESSION` statement to modify the container database during the lifetime of a process. If using PDBs with Oracle Continuous Query Notification, you must connect to Oracle Database 12*c* Release 2 or higher. Hosting connections to multiple PDBs from the same pool requires ODP.NET for .NET Framework 4 or higher.

> **Note:**
>
> When the connection is implicitly being switched from one PDB/Service to another, Service Relocation Connection Timeout(SRCT) will not take effect.

> **See Also:**
>
> Managing Pluggable Databases in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

Edition-Based Redefinition

Edition-based redefinition enables you to upgrade the database component of an application even while the application is being used. This minimizes or eliminates downtime for the application.

ODP.NET does not support usage of the `ALTER SESSION` statement to modify the Edition during the lifetime of a process.

Managed and unmanaged ODP.NET can connect to a database edition, and also have the ability to host connections to multiple Editions from within the same pool. An ODP.NET application can obtain a connection that is associated with a specified database edition by setting the `OracleConnection.DatabaseEditionName` property to the name of the database edition that the connection should be associated with. To use a single pool, the same user must be able to connect to both Editions. Applications will perform better and more efficiently when using Editions because ODP.NET can use the same connection pool and even share the same `OracleConnection` object by only changing Edition-specific properties.

Example 3-3 Using Edition-Based Redefinition: Sample Code

```
using System;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class Editions
{
    static void Main()
    {
            // Create a  connection
            string constr = "user id=hr;password=hr;data
source=oracle";
            OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);

            // Obtain a connection associated with EditionX
            con.DatabaseEditionName = "EditionX";
            con.Open();

            // Obtain a connection associated with EditionY
            con.Close();
            con.DatabaseEditionName = "EditionY";
            con.Open();
            con.Dispose();
    }
}
```

Changing the edition name through `DatabaseEditionName` while the connection is open is not allowed. It must be changed while the connection is in a closed state.

ODP.NET supports Editions when connecting to Oracle Database 11*g* Release 2 or later. Hosting multiple Editions in the same pool is available only in ODP.NET for .NET Framework 4 and above.

> **Note:**
>
> To use this Edition-Based Redefinition feature with unmanaged ODP.NET connection pools:
>
> - the .NET configuration setting, `CPVersion`, must be set to `2.0`, or,
> - have `CPVersion` not set at all, but set the `DatabaseEditionName` property to a non-null/non-empty value for the first connection request for a given connection string.
>
> Refer to settings section for more information.

Applications can specify an Edition at deployment time using the registry or configuration file. An application can create the following registry entry of type `REG_SZ`:

`HKLM\Software\Oracle\ODP.NET\`*`version`*`\`*`Edition`*

Here *`version`* is the version of ODP.NET, and *`Edition`* is a valid Edition string value.

An application can alternatively use the `web.config` or `application.config` configuration file to specify the Edition at deployment time. The `machine.config` configuration file can be used to specify the Edition for all applications that use a particular version of the .NET framework.

The following example sets the Edition to `E1` in a .NET configuration file for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
 <oracle.dataaccess.client>
  <settings>
   <add name="Edition" value="E1"/>
  </settings>
 </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

To summarize, the Edition name can be set by the `DatabaseEditionName` property, in the .NET configuration file, or in the Windows Registry. If `DatabaseEditionName` is set, then it takes precedence over the other two settings. If the .NET configuration file has an Edition set, then it takes precedence over the registry.

> **See Also:**
>
> For more information on Editions refer to the *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* and *Oracle Database Development Guide*

Privileged Connections

Oracle allows database administrators to connect to Oracle Database with various privileges, such as `SYSDBA`, `SYSASM`, and `SYSOPER`. This is done through the `DBA Privilege` attribute of the `ConnectionString` property.

The following example connects `scott`/`tiger` as `SYSDBA`:

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class PrivilegedConnectionSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    //Connect scott/tiger as SYSDBA
    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;" +
      "DBA Privilege=SYSDBA;Data Source=oracle;";
    con.Open();
    Console.WriteLine("Connected to Oracle" + con.ServerVersion);

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
    Console.WriteLine("Disconnected");
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> DBA Privilege "Table 6-48" for further information on privileged connections in the database

Connection Pooling with OracleCredential

To better secure passwords, all ODP.NET applications can use `OracleCredential` to store user names and passwords outside of the connection string. `OracleCredential` mitigates the possibility of exposing user credentials in a page file swap or in a crash dump.

`OracleCredential` can be used with or without connection pooling.

When using the `OracleCredential` object, one should be aware of the connection pool algorithm that has been modified to take this new feature into consideration, when opening connection to the Oracle database. With earlier implementations of ODP.NET connection pool algorithm, the uniqueness of connection string attribute values were used to decide if a new connection pool needs to be created or an existing connection pool can be used to dispense connections. But with the introduction of `OracleCredential`, the reference of this object is also used to decide which connection pool that `OracleConnection` object is associated with.

The decision to create a new connection pool now depends on two factors, first is the uniqueness of connection string (as in earlier releases) and the second is the reference comparison of the `OracleCredential` provided to the `OracleConnection` object while opening a new connection. If either of these is different, a separate pool is used. In order to keep re-using the same connection pool and not create additional connection pools while using the `OracleCredential` object, simply create one `OracleCredential` object per database user and re-use the same object when opening connections.

Here is an example to clarify the new algorithm:

```
using System;
using System.Security;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
//using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;


class Test
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string connStr1 = "user id=hr; password=hr; data source=oracle";
    string connStr2 = "data source=oracle";

    SecureString secPwd = new SecureString();
    secPwd.AppendChar('h');
    secPwd.AppendChar('r');
    secPwd.MakeReadOnly();

    OracleCredential oc1 = new OracleCredential("hr", secPwd);
    OracleCredential oc2 = new OracleCredential("hr", secPwd);
    OracleCredential oc3 = new OracleCredential("hr", secPwd);

    // con1 and con2 are associated with the same connection pool since both are using
the same
    // connection string and OracleCredential remains null in both cases.
    OracleConnection con1 = new OracleConnection(connStr1);
    OracleConnection con2 = new OracleConnection(connStr1, null);

    // con3 and con4 use the same connection string but different OracleCredential
objects
    // (although same contents) so they are associated with different connection pools.
    OracleConnection con3 = new OracleConnection(connStr2, oc1);
    OracleConnection con4 = new OracleConnection(connStr2, oc2);

    // con5 and con6 use the same connection string and same OracleCredential object
    // so they are associated with the same connection pool.
    OracleConnection con5 = new OracleConnection(connStr2, oc3);
    OracleConnection con6 = new OracleConnection(connStr2, oc3);

    // Open the connections
    con1.Open();
    con2.Open();
    con3.Open();
    con4.Open();
    con5.Open();
    con6.Open();

    // Please note that con1 and con2 use the same connection pool.
    // In addition, con3 and con4 use different connection pools
    // And lastly con5 and con6 use the same connection pool.
    // Thus, in the end, there will be 4 different connection pools created in total.
  }
}
```

> **Note:**
>
> `OracleCredential` does not support double quotes around a `SecureString` password. Double quotes can be used within a password, however.

> **See Also:**
>
> OracleCredential Class

Password Expiration

Oracle allows users passwords to expire. ODP.NET lets applications handle the password expiration by providing a new method, `OpenWithNewPassword`, that opens the connection with a new password.

The following example uses the `OracleConnection OpenWithNewPassword` method to connect with a new password of `panther`:

```
/* Database Setup
connect / as sysdba;
drop user testexpire cascade;
-- create user "testexpire" with password "testexpire"
grant connect , resource to testexpire identified by testexpire;
alter user testexpire password expire;
*/


// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class PasswordExpirationSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    try
    {
      con.ConnectionString =
        "User Id=testexpire;Password=testexpire;Data Source=oracle";
      con.Open();
      Console.WriteLine("Connected to Oracle" + con.ServerVersion);
    }
    catch (OracleException ex)
    {
      Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);

      //check the error number
      //ORA-28001 : the password has expired
      if (ex.Number == 28001)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("\nChanging password to panther");
```

```
        con.OpenWithNewPassword("panther");
        Console.WriteLine("Connected with new password.");
      }
    }
    finally
    {
      // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
      con.Close();
      con.Dispose();
      Console.WriteLine("Disconnected");
    }
  }
}
```

Note:

- The `OpenWithNewPassword` method should be used only when the user password has expired, not for changing the password.
- If connection pooling is enabled, then invoking the `OpenWithNewPassword` method also clears the connection pool. This closes all idle connections created with the old password.

See Also:

"OpenWithNewPassword(String)"

Proxy Authentication

With proper setup in the database, proxy authentication enables middle-tier applications to control the security by preserving database user identities and privileges, and auditing actions taken on behalf of these users. This is accomplished by creating and using a proxy database user that connects and authenticates against the database on behalf of a database user (that is, the *real* user) or database users.

Proxy authentication can then be used to provide better scalability with connection pooling. When connection pooling is used in conjunction with proxy authentication, the proxy authenticated connections can be shared among different real users. This is because only the connection and session established for the proxy is cached. An additional session is created for the real user when a proxy authenticated connection is requested, but it will be destroyed appropriately when the proxy authenticated connection is placed back into the pool. This design enables the application to scale well without sacrificing security.

ODP.NET applications can use proxy authentication by setting the `"Proxy User Id"` and `"Proxy Password"` attributes in the connection string. The real user is specified by the `"User Id"` attribute. Optionally, to enforce greater security, the real user's password can be provided through the `"Password"` connection string attribute. When using distributed transactions in conjunction with proxy authentication, the real user's password is no longer optional, and it must be supplied.

The following example illustrates the use of ODP.NET proxy authentication:

```
/*  Log on as DBA (SYS or SYSTEM) that has CREATE USER privilege.
    Create a proxy user and modified scott to allow proxy connection.

     create user appserver identified by eagle;
     grant connect, resource to appserver;
     alter user scott grant connect through appserver;
*/

// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ProxyAuthenticationSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    // Connecting using proxy authentication
    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;" +
      "Data Source=oracle;Proxy User Id=appserver;Proxy Password=eagle; ";
    con.Open();
    Console.WriteLine("Connected to Oracle" + con.ServerVersion);

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
    Console.WriteLine("Disconnected");
  }
}
```

See Also:

- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for the description and syntax of the proxy clause for the `ALTER USER` statement
- *Oracle Database Security Guide* for information about how auditing works for SQL statements and privileges in a multitier environment

Dynamic Distributed Transaction Enlistment

For those applications that dynamically enlist in distributed transactions through the `EnlistDistributedTransaction` of the `OracleConnection` object, the `"Enlist"` connection string attribute must be set to a value of `"true"`. If `"Enlist=true"`, the connection enlists in a transaction when the `Open` method is called on the `OracleConnection` object, if it is within the context of a COM+ transaction or a `System.Transactions`. If not, the `OracleConnection` object does not enlist in a distributed transaction, but it can later enlist explicitly using the `EnlistDistributedTransaction` or the `EnlistTransaction` method. If `"Enlist"` is equal to `"false"` or `"dynamic"`, the connection cannot enlist in the transaction. ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver in ODAC 12c Release 3 first introduced this new behavior for `"Enlist=dynamic"`.

See Also:

- "Connection String Attributes and URLs"
- "EnlistDistributedTransaction"

Client Identifier and End-to-End Tracing

The client identifier is a predefined attribute from the Oracle application context namespace `USERENV`. It is similar to proxy authentication because it can enable tracking of user identities. However, client identifier does not require the creation of two sessions (one for the proxy user and another for the end user) as proxy authentication does. In addition, the client identifier does not have to be a database user. It can be set to any string. But most importantly, by using client identifier, ODP.NET developers can use application context and Oracle Label Security, and configure Oracle Virtual Private Database (VPD) more easily. To set the client identifier, ODP.NET applications can set the `ClientId` property on the `OracleConnection` object after opening a connection. If connection pooling is enabled in unmanaged ODP.NET, then the `ClientId` is reset to null whenever a connection is placed back into the pool. In managed ODP.NET, the `ClientId` is reset to null (assuming no new value is provided) upon the first database round trip after a connection is placed back into the pool.

The client identifier can also be used for end-to-end application tracing. End-to-end tracing simplifies the process of diagnosing performance problems in multitier environments. In multitier environments, a request from an end client is routed to different database sessions by the middle tier making it difficult to track a client across different database sessions. End-to-end tracing uses the client identifier to uniquely trace a specific end-client through all tiers to the database server.

ODP.NET exposes the `ActionName`, `ClientId`, `ClientInfo`, and `ModuleName` write-only properties on the `OracleConnection` object. These properties correspond to the following end-to-end tracing attributes:

- `ActionName` - Specifies an action, such as an `INSERT` or `UPDATE` operation, in a module
- `ClientId` - Specifies an end user based on the logon ID, such as `HR.HR`
- `ClientInfo` - Specifies user session information
- `ModuleName` - Specifies a functional block, such as Accounts Receivable or General Ledger, of an application

See Also:

- "OracleConnection Properties"
- *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* for an overview of End-to-End Application Tracing
- *Oracle Database Security Guide*

Transparent Application Failover (TAF) Callback Support

Transparent Application Failover (TAF) is a feature in Oracle Database that provides high availability.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core do not support TAF nor TAF callbacks.

TAF enables an application connection to automatically reconnect to another database instance if the connection gets severed. Active transactions roll back, but the new database connection, made by way of a different node, is identical to the original. This is true regardless of how the connection fails.

With TAF, a client notices no loss of connection as long as there is one instance left serving the application. The database administrator controls which applications run on which instances, and also creates a failover order for each application.

When a session fails over to another database, the NLS settings that were initially set on the original session are not carried over to the new session. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the application to set these NLS settings on the new session.

TAF Notification

Given the delays that failovers can cause, applications may wish to be notified by a TAF callback. ODP.NET supports the TAF callback function through the `Failover` event of the `OracleConnection` object, which allows applications to be notified whenever a failover occurs. To receive TAF callbacks, an event handler function must be registered with the `Failover` event.

When Failover Occurs

When a failover occurs, the `Failover` event is raised and the registered event handler is invoked several times during the course of reestablishing the connection to another Oracle instance.

The first call to the event handler occurs when Oracle Database first detects an instance connection loss. This allows the application to act accordingly for the upcoming delay for the failover.

If the failover is successful, the `Failover` event is raised again when the connection is reestablished and usable. At this time, the application can resynchronize the `OracleGlobalization` session setting and inform the application user that a failover has occurred. No significant database operation should occur immediately after a `FailoverEvent.Begin` event. SQL and major database operations should wait until the `FailoverEvent.End` event. `FailoverEvent.Begin` is primarily used to reject failover or to trace it. `FailoverEvent.Begin` can also be used for non-database application operations, such as informing the end user a failover is in progress and to wait until it completes before proceeding. Transactions can be used in the `FailoverEvent.End`

callback phase, such as to file fault tickets or audit. These transactions must be committed before the callback completes.

If failover is unsuccessful, the `Failover` event is raised to inform the application that a failover did not take place.

The application can determine whether or not the failover is successful by checking the `OracleFailoverEventArgs` object that is passed to the event handler.

Registering an Event Handler for Failover

The following example registers an event handler method called `OnFailover`:

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class TAFCallBackSample
{
  public static FailoverReturnCode OnFailover(object sender,
                                              OracleFailoverEventArgs eventArgs)
  {
    switch (eventArgs.FailoverEvent)
    {
      case FailoverEvent.Begin :
        Console.WriteLine(
          " \nFailover Begin - Failing Over ... Please standby \n");
        Console.WriteLine(
          " Failover type was found to be " + eventArgs.FailoverType);
        break;

      case FailoverEvent.Abort :
        Console.WriteLine(" Failover aborted. Failover will not take place.\n");
        break;

      case FailoverEvent.End :
        Console.WriteLine(" Failover ended ...resuming services\n");
        break;

      case FailoverEvent.Reauth :
        Console.WriteLine(" Failed over user. Resuming services\n");
        break;

      case FailoverEvent.Error :
        Console.WriteLine(" Failover error gotten. Sleeping...\n");
        return FailoverReturnCode.Retry;

      default :
        Console.WriteLine("Bad Failover Event: %d.\n", eventArgs.FailoverEvent);
        break;
    }
    return FailoverReturnCode.Success;
  } /* OnFailover */

  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;";
```

```
    con.Open();
    con.Failover += new OracleFailoverEventHandler(OnFailover);
    Console.WriteLine("Event Handler is successfully registered");

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

The `Failover` event invokes only one event handler. If multiple `Failover` event handlers are registered with the `Failover` event, only the event handler registered last is invoked.

> **Note:**
>
> Distributed transactions are not supported in an environment where failover is enabled.

> **See Also:**
>
> - *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide*
> - "OracleFailoverEventHandler Delegate"
> - "OracleFailoverEventArgs Class"

Real Application Clusters and Global Data Services

This section discusses optimizations for the following products:

- Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) is a cluster database with a shared cache architecture that overcomes the limitations of traditional shared-nothing and shared-disk approaches to provide highly scalable and available database solutions for business applications.
- Oracle Data Guard provides one or more standby databases to protect Oracle data from failures, disasters, human error, and data corruptions for high availability in mission critical applications.
- Oracle GoldenGate replicates data among heterogeneous data environments. It enables high availability solutions, real-time data integration, transactional change data capture, data replication, transformations, and verification between operational and analytical enterprise systems.
- Global Data Services (GDS), new in Oracle Database 12*c*, provides database workload management features across replicated databases, such as Data Guard and GoldenGate.

ODP.NET supports Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC), Data Guard, and GoldenGate transparently, meaning you do not need to change ODP.NET code to use these Oracle components. To further take advantage of these technologies, ODP.NET offers connection pooling optimization features for achieving better application high

availability and performance. You can do this through configuring ODP.NET to receive, respond, and send database status messages to .NET applications.

These optimization configurations include the use of features such as Fast Application Notification (FAN), Runtime Connection Load Balancing, and Fast Connection Failover (FCF).

These connection pooling optimizations can improve high availability and performance for Oracle Real Application Clusters and Global Data Services products:

- Fast Application Notification
- In-Band Fast Application Notification
- Runtime Connection Load Balancing
- Fast Connection Failover (FCF)

See Also:

- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*.
- *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration*.

Fast Application Notification

Fast Application Notification (FAN) is a high availability and load balancing notification mechanism that Oracle RAC, Data Guard, and GoldenGate use to notify ODP.NET applications about cluster configuration and service-level information, including status changes such as UP or DOWN events and server load. FAN UP and DOWN events can apply to instances, services, and nodes. Based on information received, ODP.NET can adjust its connection pool accordingly to improve application availability and performance.

With out-of-band FAN, Oracle RAC, Data Guard, and GoldenGate, use Oracle Notification Service (ONS) as its messaging infrastructure to send notifications to ODP.NET applications.

Table 3-9 describes when each messaging system is used and the ODP.NET-related client configuration.

Table 3-9 Configurations for ODP.NET Driver Types

ODP.NET Driver Type	FAN Infrastructure	Configuration	Manual ONS Configuration Locations
Core and managed	ONS	Automatic or Manual	Either of these two files: • .NET configuration file • ONS configuration file
unmanaged	ONS	Automatic or Manual	`oraaccess.xml` file

For automatic ONS configuration, developers can add more nodes and ports for ODP.NET to listen to, in addition to the nodes and ports that ODP.NET obtains from the database automatically.

In earlier Oracle database versions, Oracle Database Advanced Queueing (AQ) provided the messaging infrastructure prior to ONS. ODP.NET applications do not require code changes to migrate from the AQ to ONS FAN infrastructure. However, some ODP.NET client configuration changes may be necessary when migrating to ONS, a newer database server version, or from ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver to the managed driver, as documented above.

On the database server side, FAN must be set up and configured for out-of-band messages.

Using out-of-band FAN from the database, ODP.NET can do the following:

- With Runtime Connection Load Balancing, ODP.NET load balances connections among Oracle RAC nodes, services, and service members and GDS resources. This feature improves ODP.NET response time and ensures better resource allocation of server resources.
- With the Fast Connection Failover (FCF) feature, Oracle RAC, Data Guard, and GoldenGate can inform the ODP.NET connection pool if database nodes, services, service members, or the databases have gone down. These DOWN messages indicate which connections in the pool are invalid and must be removed.

See Also:

- onsConfig section to configure the .NET configuration file.
- Client Side ONS Daemon Configuration to configure the ONS configuration file.
- Configuring a Port to Listen for Database Notifications for more information on AQ configuration for FAN.
- Runtime Connection Load Balancing
- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide* for more information about FAN.
- *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* to configure `oraaccess.xml`.
- *Oracle Database Development Guide*

In-Band Fast Application Notification

Oracle recommends using out of band notifications when possible as they support more high availability event types than in band and can be more reliable. In some scenarios, such as cloud deployments and when firewalls block notification messages between the database and client, out of band messages and using ONS may not be possible. ODP.NET can use in-band FAN notifications instead in these scenarios. In-band FAN notifications support the following usage scenarios:

- Pluggable database relocation
- Database service relocation
- Database rolling upgrade
- Connection Manager planned maintenance

In-band notifications rely on existing ODP.NET connections to communicate messages and for connection pooling to be enabled. ODP.NET will check for notifications every time a connection makes a database round trip, is checked in, or checked out. When a DOWN notification is received, ODP.NET will scan the pool for affected connections and close them. Applications should not see any errors as long as connections are returned to the pool prior to the drain timeout.

To use in-band notifications, no database server nor ODP.NET configuration changes are required. They are enabled automatically in ODP.NET Core and managed 19.9 and unmanaged ODP.NET 19.10 or higher versions. On the server side, in-band notifications are automatically enabled in Oracle Database 18c or higher versions.

As an HA best practice, out of band notifications should be enabled along with the default in-band notifications when possible.

Runtime Connection Load Balancing

With Runtime Connection Load Balancing, Oracle Data Provider for .NET balances work requests across Oracle RAC instances based on the load balancing advisory and service goal. Because workloads can constantly change, load balancing occurs when the application requests a new connection. Thus, ODP.NET optimizes service levels by connecting users to the least loaded nodes in real-time.

In Oracle Database 12*c*, Runtime Connection Load Balancing has been extended to Oracle Data Guard and Oracle GoldenGate so that ODP.NET 12*c* connections can be load balanced with these two database services as part of Global Data Services. No ODP.NET applications require code changes to use Global Data Services if they are already using Runtime Connection Load Balancing.

When Runtime Connection Load Balancing is enabled:

- The ODP.NET connection pool dispenses connections based on the load balancing advisory and service goal.
- The ODP.NET connection pool also balances the number of connections to each service member providing the service, based on the load balancing advisory and service goal.

By default, ODP.NET is enabled to receive Runtime Connection Load Balancing FAN messages from the server. The feature has been enabled via the "`Load Balancing=true`" and "`pooling=true`" settings in the connection string, which are the default values. This feature can only be used if "`pooling=true`". In order to use Runtime Connection Load Balancing, specific Oracle server configurations must be set.

The following connection string example enables Runtime Connection Load Balancing:

```
"user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=erp;load balancing=true;"
```

See Also:

- Table 3-6
- "Configuring a Port to Listen for Database Notifications"
- *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide* to set up the Oracle Net configuration that Runtime Connection Load Balancing requires
- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide* for the required Oracle RAC configuration
- *Oracle Database Global Data Services Concepts and Administration Guide*

Fast Connection Failover (FCF)

When an Oracle RAC service, service member, node, or a Data Guard database fails, the severed ODP.NET connection objects may continue to exist in the application. If users attempt to use these invalid connections, they will encounter errors. FCF enables ODP.NET to free these severed connections proactively and quickly. Users then will be able to use the application after a server side failure without manual intervention from an administrator.

In Oracle Database 12*c*, FCF has been extended to Oracle Data Guard and Oracle GoldenGate for ODP.NET 12*c* connections through Global Data Services. No ODP.NET applications require code changes to use Global Data Services if they already use FCF.

ODP.NET applications can enable FCF through the High Availability Events, "`HA Events`", connection string attribute. When HA Events are enabled:

- ODP.NET connection pool proactively removes connections from the pool when a Global Data Service or Oracle RAC service, service member, node, or database goes down.
- ODP.NET proactively forces threads waiting for responses from the downed database to exit out from the existing call to avoid any hangs. When such a connection is then returned to the pool, any resource associated with that connection is freed.
- ODP.NET establishes connections to existing Oracle instances if the removal of severed connections brings the total number of connections below the "`min pool size`", upon the next connection request.

By default, ODP.NET is enabled to receive FCF FAN messages from the server. This feature have been enabled via the `HA Events=true` and `pooling=true` settings in the connection string, which are the default values.

The following connection string example enables HA Events:

```
"user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=erp;HA events=true;"
```

See Also:

- Table 3-6
- Configuring a Port to Listen for Database Notifications
- *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide* to set up the Oracle Net configuration that FCF requires
- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide* for the required Oracle RAC configuration
- *Oracle Database Global Data Services Concepts and Administration Guide*

Using FCF Planned Outage to Minimize Service Disruption

FCF not only provides high availability services for unplanned outages, such as node failures, but also for planned outages, such as server repairs, upgrades, and changes, to minimize service disruption to ODP.NET application users.

When a database service is set to be stopped or relocated, a FAN message is published with a planned reason code. A FCF-aware ODP.NET connection pool (`HA Events=true`) receives the notification and commences to close idle connections, no longer allowing new connections to that specific database service. Active connections to that specific database service remain until users complete their tasks and the connection is returned to the pool. Thus, no users must stop work mid-stream due to a planned outage.

Eventually, all users complete their tasks and no connections remain to that database service. The database administrator can then stop the service for the planned outage task. This feature allows the database service to be stopped as quickly as possible without end user disruption.

Oracle planned outage support works with Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC), Oracle Data Guard, and some single instance scenarios.

Oracle RAC Planned Outage

A typical planned outage scenario for Oracle RAC follows below. Note that the database server commands apply to Oracle RAC 12*c* Release 2 or higher. Commands for earlier releases may be different.

1. There is a need to upgrade, patch, or repair a software or hardware issue on a database server. Stop the instance gracefully such that existing users experience no to few errors. You can wait until all users complete their work before doing so. Business requirements will dictate whether you wait for all users to log out or begin the planned outage after a set time. An administrator could issue the following command line operation using Oracle Server Control Utility (`srvctl`):

   ```
   srvctl relocate service –database <unique database name> –service <service name> –
   drain_timeout 120 –stopoption IMMEDIATE –oldinst <existing instance>
   ```

   This command relocates the database service from the existing instance to any instance it is configured to run on. Oracle Cluster Ready Services (CRS) will choose this instance, as the command line specifies no target. CRS will wait 120 seconds (`–drain_timeout 120`) for any active sessions to drain, after which any sessions remaining on the existing instance will be forcibly disconnected (`–stopoption IMMEDIATE`). If Application Continuity

is used in conjunction with planned outage, an attempt is made to recover these killed sessions, masking the outage from end users.

The relocate operation starts the service in the new location prior to stopping the service in its existing location. Immediate relocation allows draining with no brownout. If the service cannot be started, it is not stopped at the original location to maintain availability.

2. Meanwhile in the connection pool, the FAN planned DOWN event clears idle sessions for the instance being shutdown from the ODP.NET connection pool immediately and marks that instance's active sessions to be released at the next check-in. These FAN actions drain the sessions from this instance without disrupting the users.

   Existing connections on other instances remain usable, and new connections can be opened to these other instances.

3. Not all sessions will check their connections into the pool immediately. The timeout period specified by `-drain_timeout` after which the instance is forcibly shut down, evicting any remaining client connections. Administrators can check whether any active sessions to the instance remain by querying the `v$session` table.

4. Once the upgrade, patch, or repair is complete, restart the instance and the service on the original node. The FAN UP event will inform the ODP.NET pool that it can now use the original machine again.

Oracle Data Guard Planned Outage

Oracle Data Guard performs switchovers from primary databases to standby databases in planned failover scenarios. During the switchover, administrators will want to limit end user disruptions. In Oracle Database 12*c* Release 2 and higher, these administrators can use the Data Guard command-line interface (`DGMGRL`) command to switch roles between primary and standby databases:

```
SWITCHOVER TO <database name> [WAIT <timeout in seconds> ];
```

The `WAIT` option specifies to wait for sessions to drain before proceeding with the switchover.

Similar to the Oracle RAC scenario, FAN informs the ODP.NET to remove idle connections from the pool. Connections subsequently checked in are destroyed until no active connections remain to that primary database, which will allow the switchover to begin.

When switchover to the standby completes, a FAN UP event informs ODP.NET that it can start creating connections to the standby instance.

During the Data Guard service relocation process, new incoming connection requests will not be accepted until the service has fully relocated. Incoming connection requests arriving during the interim, such as in the middle of an Oracle Data Guard switchover, will receive connectivity errors.

To prevent these errors, ODP.NET can pause connection attempts until the new database service is available. ODP.NET blocks any connection attempts until the service is up or until the configured time limit expires from the time when the service DOWN event was received. This feature is useful for planned outages and service relocations. It works with Oracle RAC and Oracle Data Guard.

This time limit is the `ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout` setting, which can be set in the .NET configuration file.

> **See Also:**
>
> `ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout`

Pool Behavior in an Oracle RAC Database

When connection pools are created for a single-instance database, pool size attributes are applied to the single service. Similarly, when connection pools are created for an Oracle RAC database, the pool size attributes are applied to a service and not to service members. For example, if "`Min Pool Size`" is set to *`N`*, then ODP.NET does not create *`N`* connections for each service member. Instead, it creates, at minimum, *`N`* connections for the entire service, where *`N`* connections are distributed among the service members.

The following pool size connection string attributes are applied to a service.

- `Min Pool Size`
- `Max Pool Size`
- `Incr Pool Size`
- `Decr Pool Size`

ODP.NET connects to the same Oracle RAC node when required by a distributed transaction that has already begun on a particular node, by an Oracle runtime connection load balancing advisory, or by Oracle RAC load balancing gravitation in which connections will gravitate to an under utilized node. If the connection pool has no idle connections to this particular node, then ODP.NET will create a new connection to this node. Node affinity is honored even when the connection pool runs out of idle connections to dispense.

In the case of ODP.NET Core experiencing an unplanned database outage failing over to another database instance, connections may experience `System.PlatformNotSupportedException` errors upon an `Open()` method invocation on the `OracleConnection` object. This exception is a result of attempting to promote a local transaction to a distributed transaction due to multiple database instaces having to be involved in the transaction due to the unplanned outage. The `PlatformNotSupported` exception occurs because .NET (Core) has limited support for distributed transactions. This behavior does not occur with managed ODP.NET nor unmanaged ODP.NET as .NET Framework supports distributed transactions.

Using Transaction Guard to Prevent Logical Corruption

Transaction Guard allows managed and unmanged ODP.NET applications to use at-most-once execution in case of planned and unplanned outages and repeated submissions. Without Transaction Guard, applications that attempt to retry operations following outages can cause logical corruption by committing duplicate transactions.

After an outage, one of the traditional problems for recovering applications had been the non-durable commit message sent back to the client. If there is a break between the client and the server, the client sees an error message indicating that the communication failed, also known as a recoverable error. This error does not inform the application if the submission executed any commit operations, or if a procedural call ran to completion while executing all expected commits. The error also does not indicate session state changes or intermittent failures. The client is left wondering if the transaction committed and if it fully completed.

These recoverable errors may require end users or applications to attempt replay by issuing duplicate transaction submissions or other forms of logical corruption. The transaction cannot be validly resubmitted if the non-transactional state is incorrect or if it is committed. Continuing to process a committed but not completed call can result in the application using a database session that is in the wrong state.

ODP.NET and Transaction Guard

Transaction Guard allows ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver to eliminate duplicate transactions automatically and transparently, and in a manner that scales.

When a failure occurs, such as a node, network, or database failure, ODP.NET applications can deterministically conclude whether the transaction committed by querying its status, if the database service is up. Oracle retains the transaction status automatically, even after one of these failures.

In ODAC 12*c* Release 4, using Transaction Guard application development has been streamlined, reducing the application logic needed to determine the transaction outcome. Moreover, these benefits are available to both managed and unmanaged ODP.NET.

When a recoverable error is raised by a Transaction Guard enabled database service upon a database commit or upon a SQL or PL/SQL execution, which could have called a commit, then an ODP.NET `OracleException` is created with an `OracleLogicalTransaction` instance. `OracleLogicalTransaction` is always non-null. The database maintains the outcome of the logical transaction for the retention period specified by the administrator. ODP.NET automatically queries the database on behalf of the application when a recoverable error occurs so that the `OracleLogicalTransaction` object instance on the `OracleException` object can indicate whether the transaction has committed or not and whether the user call has completed or not.

If the status is committed, then the transaction has completed successfully. No other action is likely needed by the administrator.

If not committed, then ODP.NET applications can learn the current transaction state, whether it is recoverable, and whether it can be retried using `OracleLogicalTransaction`. If the error is recoverable, then the transaction is safe to re-submit. If the error is not recoverable, the application will need to determine the transaction outcome using an alternative mechanism.

> **Note:**
>
> Transaction Guard supports only local transactions. It does not support distributed transactions.

The Transaction Guard feature is enabled or disabled through the Oracle service-level configuration through the `COMMIT_OUTCOME` setting. By default, it is not enabled. This setting can be changed without bringing down the database. Only new connections created against the service will use the new setting.

Here's an example of setting the `COMMIT_OUTCOME` using `SRVCTL`:

```
srvctl modify service -d orcl -s GOLD -commit_outcome TRUE
```

> **Note:**
>
> Grant the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_APP_CONT` package to the database users that retrieve the transaction status:
>
> ```
> GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_APP_CONT TO <user name> ;
> ```

The following is an example ODP.NET Transaction Guard application scenario:

An ODP.NET application receives a Fast Application Notification (FAN) down event or error. FAN automatically aborts the dead session and the application receives an `OracleException`. A Transaction Guard application built to handle errors transparently would do the following:

1. `OracleException.OracleLogicalTransaction.LogicalTransactionId` property

   The value returned by this property will be non-null if

   - Transaction Guard is enabled,
   - Transparent Application Failover (TAF) is not enabled on the connection, and
   - ODP.NET was not able to determine the outcome of the transaction.

   For a given `OracleException` object, if `OracleLogicalTransaction.Committed` and `OracleLogicalTransaction.UserCallCompleted` return all nulls, then the error is either a non-recoverable error, Transaction Guard is not enabled, or TAF is enabled on the connection. In any of these cases, the application should rollback then re-submit the transaction.

   The `LogicalTransactionId` property will return null even if Transaction Guard is enabled and a recoverable error happens, if `OracleLogicalTransaction.Committed` is true or false.

2. `OracleException.OracleLogicalTransaction.Committed` property

   This property returns true or false, depending on whether the transaction has been committed or not. If it returns null, then

   - ODP.NET could not determine the outcome of the transaction,
   - Error is not recoverable,
   - Transaction Guard was not enabled, or
   - TAF is enabled on the connection.

3. `OracleException.OracleLogicalTransaction.UserCallCompleted` property

   This property returns true if the user call has completed, else it returns false. This property returns null if

   - Transaction Guard was not enabled,
   - Error is not recoverable,
   - TAF is enabled on the connection, or
   - ODP.NET is not able to determine if the user call has completed or not.

See the following table for the implications of what `Committed` and `UserCallCompleted` values mean.

Table 3-10 Implication of Committed and UserCallCompleted Values

Committed Value	UserCallCompleted Value	Outcome
`True`	`True`	The transaction was successful. The result can be returned to the application.
`False`	`False`	The transaction was not successful. The application can resubmit the transaction again.
`True`	`False`	The transaction committed, but there may be additional state, such as row counts or nested PL/SQL logic, that prevents the application from continuing as expected.

Example 3-4 Using Transaction Guard: Sample Code

```
using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
//alternatively can use using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class TransactionGuardSample
{
    static void Main()
    {
        bool bReadyToCommit = false;

        string constr = "user id=hr;password=hr;data source=oracle";
        OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
        OracleTransaction txn = null;
        OracleCommand cmd = null;

        try
        {
            string sql = " update employees set salary=10000 where
employee_id=103";
            con.Open();
            txn = con.BeginTransaction();
            cmd = new OracleCommand(con, sql);
            cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
            bReadyToCommit = true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            // rollback here as the SQL execution is unsuccessful
            txn.Rollback();
            Console.WriteLine(ex.ToString());
        }
```

```
        try
        {
            if (bReadyToCommit)
                txn.Commit();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            if (ex is OracleException)
            {
                //  It's safe to re-submit the work if the error is
recoverable and the transaction has not been committed
                if (ex.IsRecoverable &&
ex.OracleLogicalTransaction.Committed == false)
                {
                    // safe to re-submit work
                }
                else
                {
                    // do not re-submit work
                }
            }
        }
        finally
        {
            // dispose all objects
            txn.Dispose();
            cmd.Dispose();
            con.Dispose(); // place the connection back to the connection
pool
        }
    }
}
```

Transaction Guard is not supported when Transparent Application Failover (TAF) is enabled for the service. As such, when TAF is enabled, the `LogicalTransactionId` will always be null and the transaction outcome will not be determined.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "OracleLogicalTransaction Class"
> - *Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information on Transaction Guard

Application Continuity

Oracle Application Continuity enables database requests to automatically replay transactional or non-transactional operations in a non-disruptive and rapid manner in the event of a severed database session, which results in a recoverable error. Application Continuity improves end-user experience by masking planned and unplanned related errors.

Applications can be developed without complex logic to handle exceptions, while automatically replaying database operations upon a recoverable error.

Without Application Continuity, it is almost impossible to mask outages in a safe and reliable manner. Common issues encountered include:

- The client state remains at present time, with entered data, returned data, and variables cached, while the database state changes are lost.
- If a transaction commit has occurred, the commit message is not durable. Moreover, checking a lost request does not guarantee that it will not commit after being checked.
- Non-transactional database session state is lost.
- If the request can continue, the database and the client session must be synchronized.

Application Continuity is a feature available with the Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC), Oracle RAC One Node, Oracle Active Data Guard, and Oracle Autonomous Database in both Shared and Dedicated Infrastructure.

In Oracle Database 18c, Application Continuity improves transparent session and transactional state tracking and recording of the database session to enable recovery following recoverable outages. This enhancement is called Transparent Application Continuity (TAC). TAC has no reliance on application knowledge or application code changes, allowing it to be enabled for your applications. ODP.NET application transparency and failover are achieved by consuming the state-tracking information that captures and categorizes the session state usage as the application issues user calls.

ODP.NET and Application Continuity

All ODP.NET provider types, core, managed, and unmanaged, support Application Continuity and Transparent Application Continuity.

> **Note:**
>
> Asynchronous ODP.NET does not support Application Continuity and Transparent Application Continuity.

With Application Continuity or TAC enabled, ODP.NET ensures all the application's executed statements are logged appropriately so that they can be replayed upon a recoverable error. This applies for all application SQL and PL/SQL, as well as any internal ODP.NET operations.

On the client side, Application Continuity or TAC is enabled by setting the ODP.NET connection string attribute, `Application Continuity=true`. The attribute is set to `true` by default.

If `Application Continuity` is set to `true`, but the database server does not enable Application Continuity or TAC, then ODP.NET will still create new connections. However, these connections will not be `Application Continuity` enabled.

Both Application Continuity and TAC can be used with ODP.NET connection pool by implicitly `BeginRequest`/`EndRequest` calls, as well as without ODP.NET connection pool, by explicitly calling `BeginRequest`/`EndRequest` calls.

> **See Also:**
>
> - *Oracle Call Interface Developer's Guide*
> - *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*

Application Continuity Work Requests

AC and TAC operate on request boundaries. A request is an application unit of work. Typically, it exists between when an application borrows and returns a database connection from the connection pool. All ODP.NET providers use this model by default to demarcate work request boundaries.

ODP.NET Core and managed ODP.NET include an additional capability for developers to explicitly identify request boundaries themselves using the `OracleConnection BeginRequest` and `EndRequest` methods. Preferably, applications will not need to use these methods and just rely on the default behavior. When a connection is checked out, ODP.NET implicitly calls `BeginRequest`. And when the connection is checked in, ODP.NET implicitly calls `EndRequest`. This model scales well and makes AC and TAC easier for developer use.

Applications that do not use ODP.NET connection pools should explicitly mark request boundaries, such as the case with custom connection pools. The `BeginRequest` method should be called upon connection check out and the `EndRequest` method should be called upon connection check in.

With an understanding of the request demarcation points, ODP.NET knows when it is safe to release the database call history. Proper request boundary identification conserves memory consumption for long living connections, such as when they exist in a custom pool.

These methods have no application impact other than improving resource consumption, recovery, and load balancing performance. They do not alter connection state by calling any method, SQL, nor PL/SQL.

If a begin or end request is made while a local transaction is open, ODP.NET returns an error.

Oracle Globally Distributed Database

Oracle Globally Distributed Database is a data tier architecture, where data is horizontally partitioned across independent databases. Each database in such a configuration is called a shard. All shards together make up a single logical database, which is referred to as a sharded database. Oracle Globally Distributed Database is a shared-nothing database architecture. The independent physical databases do not share CPU, memory, or storage devices. However, from the perspective of an application, the collection of physical databases looks like a single logical database.

Oracle Globally Distributed Database uses Global Data Services (GDS), where GDS routes a client request to an appropriate database based on parameters such as availability, load, network latency, and replication lag. A GDS pool is a set of replicated databases that offers the same global service. The databases in a GDS pool can be located in multiple data

centers across different regions. A sharded GDS pool contains all shards of a sharded database and their replicas, and appears as a single sharded database to database clients.

Applications can connect to multiple databases (shards) where data is partitioned based on one or more sharding strategies. The strategy can be hash based, range based, or list based. Each time a database operation is required, the application needs to determine which shard it must connect to.

A sharding key provides the partitioning key that determines in which shard a row of data is stored. A table can be partitioned using a sharding key.

A super sharding key is a collection of shard chunks, where only those chunks, which have a specific value of the super shard key identifier, are stored. A super sharding key is used for distributing data across database groups. Specifying super sharding keys are a way through which user-controlled data partitioning is possible.

ODP.NET Sharding

Starting from version 12.2, unmanaged ODP.NET and Oracle Database both support sharding. Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core started supporting sharding with version 21. All three providers support the same sharding features with the exception that unmnanaged ODP.NET does not support the chunk migration connection timeout property.

ODP.NET applications must provide the sharding key and super sharding key information before opening the database connection for single shard queries. These sharding values cannot be set or changed after opening the connection. If any of the shard key values need to be modified, a new connection must be created with the new values and then opened.

If shard keys are set after the connection has been opened, the ODP.NET connection will not use these new shard key values until after the next `OracleConnection.Open()` call.

The `OracleShardingKey` object stores one or more key values. Multiple keys can be set to create a composite key. ODP.NET recognizes the sharding key(s) specified and connects to the correct shard and chunk.

Sharding is supported with or without connection pooling. The ODP.NET connection pool maintains connections to different shards and chunks of the sharded GDS database within the same shared pool.

The shard key (`SHARD_KEY`) and super sharding key (`GROUP_KEY`) can be specified in the TNS connect descriptor, rather than in the application code. The .NET developer then chooses the connect descriptor applicable to the shard that the application will use.

The data distribution across the shards and chunks in the database is transparent to the end user. ODP.NET minimizes the end user impact of chunk resharding within GDS.

To perform cross-shard queries, no ODP.NET shard APIs are used. Instead, applications connect to the GDS catalog service, allowing access to all the sharded databases. The SQL query is specifically constructed to iterate over all the necessary shards. For example, the non-shard database query `select count(*) from employees` is equivalent to the cross- shard query `select sum(c) from (Iterator(select count(*) c from employees(i))`.

ODP.NET Single Shard Query Example

```
using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class Sharding
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection("user id=hr;password=hr;Data
Source=orcl;");
    //Setting a shard key
    OracleShardingKey shardingKey = new OracleShardingKey(OracleDbType.Int32, 123);
    //Setting a second shard key value for a composite key
    shardingKey.SetShardingKey(OracleDbType.Varchar2, "gold");
    //Creating and setting the super shard key
    OracleShardingKey superShardingKey = new OracleShardingKey();
    superShardingKey.SetShardingKey(OracleDbType.Int32, 1000);

    //Setting super sharding key and sharding key on the connection
    con.SetShardingKey(shardingKey, superShardingKey);
    con.Open();

    //perform SQL query
  }
}
```

By default, ODP.NET only dispenses connections to shards with chunks with read and write privileges available. If some chunks in a shard are read-only, ODP.NET will not dispense a connection to that shard unless `READONLY_CHUNK_OK` is set to `TRUE` in the `CONNECT_DATA` section of the connect descriptor. Connect descriptors are generally stored in `tnsnames.ora` files. Enabling `READONLY_CHUNK_OK` just means that both read/write and read-only connections can be dispensed. It does not specify only read-only connections are dispensed.

Shards are made read-only when chunks are migrating from one shard to another, usually to re-balance data or workload across shards.

Here's an example using `READONLY_CHUNK_OK` in a connect descriptor:

```
SHARDDB =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = tcp)(HOST = myhost)(PORT = 1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVICE_NAME = myservicename)
     (READONLY_CHUNK_OK=true)
    )
  )
```

In ODP.NET, super shard keys can use range sharding or list sharding. With composite sharding, the shard keys must use hash sharding. The table below describes operations supported for different shard key types, not super shard keys.

Table 3-11 Supported Operations for Shard Key Types

Chunk Event Type	Hash	Range	List
Chunk Read Only *Not supported in unmanaged ODP.NET*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chunk Up	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chunk Down	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chunk Split	Yes	Yes	Yes
Add Chunk	No	Yes	Yes
Add Chunk Values	No	No	Yes
Drop Chunk	No	Yes	Yes
Drop Chunk Values	No	No	Yes
Merge Chunk	No	Yes	Yes
Invalidate Chunk	No	Yes	Yes
Partitionset Split *Not supported in unmanaged ODP.NET*	Yes	No	No
New Partitionset *Not supported in unmanaged ODP.NET*	Yes	No	No

Sharding Split Partitionset

Over time, changing business needs require modifying data organization to optimize resource usage. Multiple super sharding keys grouped in the same shardspace may have been optimal under past conditions. If it becomes necessary to move one or more of the super sharding keys into their own shardspace, such as on a faster machine, then split partitionset operations can facilitate efficient data movement with little down time.

Because each chunk contains data for multiple super sharding keys, a split operation occurs first. Then, the data is moved. The operation is performed one chunk at a time. When the chunk needs to be split, its data will be read-only for a short time. The chunk's sharding key range does not change.

To limit connectivity errors while the chunk is unavailable during a chunk migration or split partitionset, developers can set the ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout property to wait for the set time or whenever the operation completes, whichever comes first. Users then do not receive connection timeout errors while the migration or split occurs if the operation completes in the expected time frame.

A key benefit for developers is they do not have to maintain and track split partitionset activity in their applications. ODP.NET performs this activity for them automatically and routes connections appropriately. It has a shard routing cache to manage the sharding topology and record changes. The ODP.NET connection pool will dispense the appropriate connection for a given sharding key and super sharding key, including after a split partitionset.

ODP.NET split partitionset is supported for hash sharding only with either list or range super shard keys.

> **See Also:**
>
> - OracleShardingKey Class
> - SetShardingKey(OracleShardingKey, OracleShardingKey)
> - ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout
> - ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout

OracleCommand Object

The `OracleCommand` object represents SQL statements executed on Oracle Database.

> **Note:**
>
> Optimizer hint syntax in the form `--+ ...` is not supported. ODP.NET supports this syntax: `/*+ ... */`.

This section includes the following topics:

- Command Auto-Commit
- Transactions
- System.Transactions and Promotable Transactions
- Distributed Transactions
- Parameter Binding
- Batch Processing
- Statement Caching
- Self-Tuning

Command Auto-Commit

By default, ODP.NET commits each SQL operation immediately upon execution outside of a transaction. Starting with 23c, managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core can disable auto-commit so that SQL statements are executed only after an explicit commit statement.

Unmanaged ODP.NET cannot disable auto-commit without a transaction.

Developers disable auto-commit by setting the `OracleConnection AutoCommit` property to false. ODP.NET can then start transactions implicitly. After the `AutoCommit` property is set, that setting is honored for all subsequent `Open()` calls on that specific `OracleConnection` object until the `AutoCommit` value is modified.

`OracleConnection` includes APIs to manage local transactions, such as the ability to commit, rollback, and create savepoints. It can check if the application is currently within a transaction. It can set the transaction isolation level.

When `AutoCommit` is set while enlisted in an explicit (that is, `BeginTransaction`), local, or distributed (that is, `System.Transactions`) transaction, an error will occur. Calling any `OracleConnection` transaction management API while enlisted in `System.Transactions` will also result in an error.

Transactions

Oracle Database starts a transaction only in the context of a connection. Once a transaction starts, all the successive command execution on that connection run in the context of that transaction. Transactions can be started only on an `OracleConnection` object, and the read-only `Transaction` property on the `OracleCommand` object is implicitly set by the `OracleConnection` object. Therefore, the application cannot set the `Transaction` property, nor does it need to.

Explicit transactions are required with SQL statements containing `"FOR UPDATE"` and `"RETURNING"` clauses. This is not necessary if global transactions are used.

System.Transactions and Promotable Transactions

ODP.NET supports `System.Transactions`. A local transaction is created for the first connection opened in the `System.Transactions` scope to Oracle Database. When a second connection is opened, this transaction is automatically promoted to a distributed transaction. This functionality provides enhanced performance and scalability.

Connections created within a transaction context, such as `TransactionScope` or `ServicedComponent`, can be established to different versions of Oracle Database. However, in order to enable the local transaction to be promotable, the following must be true:

- The first connection in the transaction context must be established to an Oracle Database.
- Promoting local transactions requires Oracle Services for Microsoft Transaction Server. If this requirement is not met, then a second connection request in the same transaction context throws an exception.

Transaction promotion will throw an ORA-24797 error when the database transaction is already distributed due to the use of database links.

If applications use `System.Transactions`, it is required that the `enlist` connection string attribute is set to either `true` (default) or `dynamic`. However, `enlist=dynamic` cannot be used with `TransactionScope` because auto-enlistment requires `enlist=true`.

ODP.NET supports the following `System.Transactions` programming models for applications using distributed transactions.

- Implicit Transaction Enlistment Using TransactionScope
- Explicit Transaction Enlistment Using CommittableTransaction .

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET Core does not support distributed transactions

Implicit Transaction Enlistment Using TransactionScope

The `TransactionScope` class provides a mechanism to write transactional applications where the applications do not need to explicitly enlist in transactions.To accomplish this, the application uses the `TransactionScope` object to define the transactional code. Connections created within this transactional scope will enlist in a local transaction that can be promoted to a distributed transaction.

Note that the application must call the `Complete` method on the `TransactionScope` object to commit the changes. Otherwise, the transaction is aborted by default.

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
using System.Transactions;

class psfTxnScope
{
  static void Main()
  {
    int retVal = 0;
    string providerName = "Oracle.DataAccess.Client";
    string constr =
           @"User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;enlist=true";

    // Get the provider factory.
    DbProviderFactory factory = DbProviderFactories.GetFactory(providerName);

    try
    {
      // Create a TransactionScope object, (It will start an ambient
      // transaction automatically).
      using (TransactionScope scope = new TransactionScope())
      {
        // Create first connection object.
        using (DbConnection conn1 = factory.CreateConnection())
        {
          // Set connection string and open the connection. this connection
          // will be automatically enlisted in a promotable local transaction.
          conn1.ConnectionString = constr;
          conn1.Open();

          // Create a command to execute the sql statement.
          DbCommand  cmd1 = factory.CreateCommand();
          cmd1.Connection = conn1;
          cmd1.CommandText = @"insert into emp (empno, ename, job) values
                                                  (1234, 'emp1', 'dev1')";

          // Execute the SQL statement to insert one row in DB.
          retVal = cmd1.ExecuteNonQuery();
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Rows to be affected by cmd1: {0}", retVal);

            // Close the connection and dispose the command object.
            conn1.Close();
            conn1.Dispose();
            cmd1.Dispose();
          }

          // The Complete method commits the transaction. If an exception has
          // been thrown or Complete is not called then the transaction is
          // rolled back.
          scope.Complete();
        }
      }
      catch (Exception ex)
      {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
      }
    }
}
```

Explicit Transaction Enlistment Using CommittableTransaction

The instantiation of the `CommittableTransaction` object and the `EnlistTransaction` method provides an explicit way to create and enlist in a transaction. Note that the application must call `Commit` or `Rollback` on the `CommittableTransaction` object.

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
using System.Transactions;

class psfEnlistTransaction
{
  static void Main()
  {
    int retVal = 0;
    string providerName = "Oracle.DataAccess.Client";
    string constr =
           @"User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;enlist=dynamic";

    // Get the provider factory.
    DbProviderFactory factory = DbProviderFactories.GetFactory(providerName);

    try
    {
      // Create a committable transaction object.
      CommittableTransaction cmtTx = new CommittableTransaction();

      // Open a connection to the DB.
      DbConnection conn1 = factory.CreateConnection();
      conn1.ConnectionString = constr;
      conn1.Open();

      // enlist the connection with the commitable transaction.
      conn1.EnlistTransaction(cmtTx);
```

```
      // Create a command to execute the sql statement.
      DbCommand cmd1 = factory.CreateCommand();
      cmd1.Connection = conn1;
      cmd1.CommandText = @"insert into emp (empno, ename, job) values
                                                  (1234, 'emp1', 'dev1')";

      // Execute the SQL statement to insert one row in DB.
      retVal = cmd1.ExecuteNonQuery();
      Console.WriteLine("Rows to be affected by cmd1: {0}", retVal);

      // commit/rollback the transaction.
      cmtTx.Commit();   // commits the txn.
      //cmtTx.Rollback(); // rolls back the txn.

      // close and dispose the connection
      conn1.Close();
      conn1.Dispose();
      cmd1.Dispose();
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
      Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
      Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> "EnlistTransaction"

Distributed Transactions

A distributed transaction includes one or more statements that, individually or as a group, update data on two or more distinct nodes of a distributed database.

ODP.NET, Managed and Unmanaged Drivers integrate with Microsoft Distributed Transaction Coordinator (MSDTC) and Oracle databases. MSDTC coordinates with all the resource managers that are enlisted to the same `System.Transactions` object, to perform a 2-phrase commit or rollback atomically. With that, Oracle distributed transactions can then be committed or rolled back across networks properly.

ODP.NET only supports the read committed isolation level for distributed transactions.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET Core does not support Distributed Transactions.

Microsoft Distributed Transaction Coordinator Integration

Managed ODP.NET includes a native fully managed implementation that supports integration with MSDTC for distributed transactions enlistments, commits, and rollbacks.

For unmanaged ODP.NET, Oracle Services for Microsoft Transaction (OraMTS) provides MSDTC integration that allows client components to participate in Oracle database distributed transactions. OraMTS act as a proxy for the Oracle database to MSDTC to ensure that Oracle distributed database transactions commit or rollback together with the rest of the distributed transaction.

Unmanaged ODP.NET can use either a managed or unmanaged OraMTS implementation. Oracle recommends using the managed OraMTS for applications requiring high availability from Oracle RAC or Data Guard.

If a failure occurs in a distributed transaction, such as a network failure or server hardware failure, then it can leave an in-process transaction in-doubt. Both managed and unmanaged ODP.NET use the OraMTS recovery service to resolve these in-doubt transactions. This recovery service runs as a Windows service. Administrators must install and configure the OraMTS Windows recovery service to manage recovery scenarios whether they use managed or unmanaged ODP.NET. Only one recovery service is needed per machine.

It is required to install the OraMTS Recovery Service on all the client machines where ODP.NET is running and participating in MSDTC. As a machine may have multiple IP addresses, administrators for managed ODP.NET applications can specify the host machine name or IP address that has the running recovery service in the application's .NET configuration file. ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver resolves the IP/machine name for the recovery service automatically.

Table 3-12 Supported ODP.NET Type and .NET Framework Version for Distributed Transaction

ODP.NET Type	.NET Framework Version	Distributed Transaction Support
Managed	4.8	.NET Framework's native managed implementation for distributed transactions.
Unmanaged	4.8	OraMTS (default) or managed OraMTS implementation. Oracle recommends using managed OraMTS for unmanaged ODP.NET applications requiring high availability from Oracle RAC or Data Guard.

See Also:

Manually Creating an Oracle MTS Recovery Service in *Oracle Services for Microsoft Transaction Server Developer's Guide for Microsoft Windows*.

ODP.NET, Managed Driver Setup

This section explains the setup and configuration steps required for using distributed transactions with ODP.NET, Managed Driver. Follow these steps to configure distributed transactions in these .NET Framework versions:

1. Create and setup the OraMTS recovery service or make sure an existing recovery service is running.
2. Set the value of `OMTSRECO_PORT` in the .NET configuration to specify the port number that the OraMTS recovery service is running.

ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver Setup

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver is deprecated in 23c. See Oracle Database Upgrade Guide for more information.

This section explains the setup and configuration steps required for using distributed transactions with ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.

ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver includes managed OraMTS in its assembly. OraMTS is the default option for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, to ensure implementation continuity during upgrades. However, Oracle recommends the managed OraMTS option when using any high availability FAN operations (HA Events = true) with Oracle Real Application Clusters or Oracle Data Guard. The managed OraMTS option support high availability functionality, while the traditional OraMTS does not.

Applications can set OraMTS (default) or managed OraMTS usage through the `UseOraMTSManaged` parameter in the .NET configuration file.

Install and configure OraMTS, including its recovery service to use traditional OraMTS implementation for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.

To set managed OraMTS up, perform the following steps:

1. Set `UseOraMTSManaged` to `true` in the .NET configuration file.
2. Create and setup the OraMTS recovery service or make sure an existing recovery service is running.

> **See Also:**
>
> distributedTransaction section for more information about .NET configuration setup

Parameter Binding

When the `DbType` property of an `OracleParameter` object is set, the `OracleDbType` property of the `OracleParameter` object changes accordingly, or vice versa. The parameter set last

prevails.An application can bind the data and have ODP.NET infer both the `DbType` and `OracleDbType` properties from the .NET type of the parameter value.ODP.NET allows applications to obtain an output parameter as either a .NET Framework type or an ODP.NET type. The application can specify which type to return for an output parameter by setting the `DbType` property of the output parameter (.NET type) or the `OracleDbType` property (ODP.NET type) of the `OracleParameter` object. For example, if the output parameter is set as a `DbType.String` type by setting the `DbType` property, the output data is returned as a .NET String type. On the other hand, if the parameter is set as an `OracleDbType.Char` type by setting the `OracleDbType` property, the output data is returned as an `OracleString` type. If both `DbType` and `OracleDbType` properties are set before the command execution, the last setting takes affect.

ODP.NET populates `InputOutput`, `Output`, and `ReturnValue` parameters with the Oracle data, through the execution of the following `OracleCommand` methods:

- `ExecuteReader`
- `ExecuteNonQuery`
- `ExecuteScalar`

An application should not bind a value for output parameters; it is the responsibility of ODP.NET to create the value object and populate the `OracleParameter Value` property with the object.

When binding by position (default) to a function, ODP.NET expects the return value to be bound first, before any other parameters.

This section describes the following:

- OracleDbType Enumeration Type
- Inference of DbType, OracleDbType, and .NET Types
- PL/SQL Associative Array Binding
- Array Binding

> **See Also:**
>
> "OracleDbType Enumeration"

Command Timeouts

The `OracleCommand CommandTimeout` property limits how long a command is allowed to execute before terminating with an exception. This setting prevents long running commands from consuming excessive resources or from blocking other necessary operations from occurring.

The database server can be interrupted via either TCP/IP urgent data or normal TCP/IP data, called out of band (OOB) or in band data, respectively. Windows-based database servers only support in band breaks, whereas all other (predominantly UNIX-based) database servers can support OOB or in band breaks.

ODP.NET, Managed Driver uses OOB breaks by default with database servers that support it. For certain network topologies, the routers or firewalls involved in the route to the database may have been configured to drop urgent data or in band the data. If

the routers or firewalls can not be changed to handle urgent data appropriately, then the ODP.NET, Managed Driver can be configured to utilize in band breaks by setting the .NET configuration parameter `Disable_Oob` to `on`.

> **See Also:**
>
> settings section in the Oracle Data Provider for .NET, Managed Driver Configuration section for more information.

OracleDbType Enumeration Type

`OracleDbType` enumerated values are used to explicitly specify the `OracleDbType` value of an `OracleParameter` object.

Table 3-13 lists all the `OracleDbType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 3-13 OracleDbType Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`Array`	Oracle Collection (`VArray` or Nested Table)
`BFile`	Oracle `BFILE` type
`BinaryFloat`	Oracle `BINARY_FLOAT` type
`BinaryDouble`	Oracle `BINARY_DOUBLE` type
`Blob`	Oracle `BLOB` type
`Boolean`	Oracle `BOOLEAN` type
`Byte`	`byte` type
`Char`	Oracle `CHAR` type
`Clob`	Oracle `CLOB` type
`Date`	Oracle `DATE` type
`Decimal`	Oracle `NUMBER` type
`Double`	8-byte `FLOAT` type
`Int16`	2-byte `INTEGER` type
`Int32`	4-byte `INTEGER` type
`Int64`	8-byte `INTEGER` type
`IntervalDS`	Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` type
`IntervalYM`	Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` type
`Json`	Oracle `JSON` type
`Long`	Oracle `LONG` type
`LongRaw`	Oracle `LONG RAW` type
`NChar`	Oracle `NCHAR` type
`Object`	Oracle Object type

Table 3-13 (Cont.) OracleDbType Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
NClob	Oracle NCLOB type
NVarchar2	Oracle NVARCHAR2 type
Raw	Oracle RAW type
Ref	Oracle REF type
RefCursor	Oracle REF CURSOR type
Single	4-byte FLOAT type
TimeStamp	Oracle TIMESTAMP type
TimeStampLTZ	Oracle TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE type
TimeStampTZ	Oracle TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE type
Varchar2	Oracle VARCHAR2 type
XmlType	Oracle XMLType type

Note:

PL/SQL LONG, LONG RAW, RAW, and VARCHAR data types can be bound with a size up to 32512 bytes.

Inference of DbType, OracleDbType, and .NET Types

This section explains the inference from the System.Data.DbType, OracleDbType, and Value properties in the OracleParameter class.

In the OracleParameter class, DbType, OracleDbType, and Value properties are linked. Specifying the value of any of these properties infers the value of one or more of the other properties.

Inference of DbType from OracleDbType

In the OracleParameter class, specifying the value of OracleDbType infers the value of DbType as shown in Table 3-14.

Table 3-14 Inference of System.Data.DbType from OracleDbType

OracleDbType	System.Data.DbType
Array	Object
BFile	Object
Blob	Object
BinaryFloat	Single
BinaryDouble	Double

Table 3-14 (Cont.) Inference of System.Data.DbType from OracleDbType

OracleDbType	System.Data.DbType
Boolean	Boolean
Byte	Byte
Char	StringFixedLength
Clob	Object
Date	Date
Decimal	Decimal
Double	Double
Int16	Int16
Int32	Int32
Int64	Int64
IntervalDS	Object
IntervalYM	Int64
Json	String
Long	String
LongRaw	Binary
NChar	StringFixedLength
NClob	Object
NVarchar2	String
Object	Object
Raw	Binary
Ref	Object
RefCursor	Object
Single	Single
TimeStamp	DateTime
TimeStampLTZ	DateTime
TimeStampTZ	DateTimeOffset
Varchar2	String
XmlType	String

Inference of OracleDbType from DbType

In the `OracleParameter` class, specifying the value of `DbType` infers the value of `OracleDbType` as shown in Table 3-15.

Table 3-15 Inference of OracleDbType from DbType

System.Data.DbType	OracleDbType
Binary	Raw

Table 3-15 (Cont.) Inference of OracleDbType from DbType

System.Data.DbType	OracleDbType
Boolean	Boolean
Byte	Byte
Currency	*Not Supported*
Date	Date
DateTime	TimeStamp
DateTimeOffset	TimeStampTZ
Decimal	Decimal
Double	Double
Guid	Blob
Int16	Int16
Int32	Int32
Int64	Int64
Object	Object
Sbyte	*Not Supported*
Single	Single
String	Varchar2
StringFixedLength	Char
Time	TimeStamp
UInt16	*Not Supported*
UInt32	*Not Supported*
Uint64	*Not Supported*
VarNumeric	*Not Supported*

Inference of DbType and OracleDbType from Value

In the `OracleParameter` class, `Value` is an object type that can be of any .NET Framework data type or ODP.NET type. If the `OracleDbType` and `DbType` properties of the `OracleParameter` class are not specified, the `OracleDbType` property is inferred from the type of the `Value` property.

Table 3-16 shows the inference of `DbType` and `OracleDbType` properties from the `Value` property when the type of `Value` is one of the .NET Framework data types.

Table 3-16 Inference of DbType and OracleDbType from Value (.NET Datatypes)

Value (.NET Datatypes)	System.Data.DbType	OracleDbType
Boolean	Boolean	Boolean
Byte	Byte	Byte
Byte[]	Binary	Raw

Table 3-16 (Cont.) Inference of DbType and OracleDbType from Value (.NET Datatypes)

Value (.NET Datatypes)	System.Data.DbType	OracleDbType
Char / Char []	String	Varchar2
DateTime	DateTime	TimeStamp
DateTimeOffset	DateTimeOffset	TimeStampTZ
Decimal	Decimal	Decimal
Double	Double	Double
Float	Single	Single
Guid	Guid	Blob
Int16	Int16	Int16
Int32	Int32	Int32
Int64	Int64	Int64
IOracleCustomType	Object	Object
Single	Single	Single
String	String	Varchar2
TimeSpan	Object	IntervalDS

Note:

Using other .NET Framework data types as values for the `OracleParameter` class without specifying either the `DbType` or the `OracleDbType` properties raises an exception because inferring `DbType` and `OracleDbType` properties from other .NET Framework data types is not supported.

Table 3-17 shows the inference of `DbType` and `OracleDbType` properties from the `Value` property when type of `Value` is one of `Oracle.DataAccess.Types`.

Table 3-17 Inference of DbType and OracleDbType from Value (ODP.NET Types)

Value (Oracle.DataAccess.Types)	System.Data.DbType	OracleDbType
OracleBFile	Object	BFile
OracleBinary	Binary	Raw
OracleBlob	Object	Blob
OracleBoolean	Boolean	Boolean
OracleClob	Object	Clob
OracleDate	Date	Date
OracleDecimal	Decimal	Decimal
OracleIntervalDS	Object	IntervalDS

Table 3-17 (Cont.) Inference of DbType and OracleDbType from Value (ODP.NET Types)

Value (Oracle.DataAccess.Types)	System.Data.DbType	OracleDbType
OracleIntervalYM	Int64	IntervalYM
OracleRef	Object	Ref
OracleRefCursor	Object	RefCursor
OracleString	String	Varchar2
OracleTimeStamp	DateTime	TimeStamp
OracleTimeStampLTZ	DateTime	TimeStampLTZ
OracleTimeStampTZ	DateTimeOffset	TimeStampTZ
OracleXmlType	String	XmlType

PL/SQL Associative Array Binding

ODP.NET supports PL/SQL Associative Arrays (formerly known as PL/SQL Index-By Tables) binding.

An application can bind an `OracleParameter` object, as a PL/SQL Associative Array, to a PL/SQL stored procedure. The following `OracleParameter` properties are used for this feature:

- `CollectionType`

  This property must be set to `OracleCollectionType.PLSQLAssociativeArray` to bind a PL/SQL Associative Array.

- `ArrayBindSize`

  This property is ignored for the fixed-length element types (such as `Int32`).

  For variable-length element types (such as `Varchar2`), each element in the `ArrayBindSize` property specifies the size of the corresponding element in the `Value` property.

  For `Output` parameters, `InputOutput` parameters, and return values, this property must be set for variable-length variables.

  If the database server supports up to `32 KB VARCHAR2`, then each ODP.NET array element can store up to `32 KB` characters or binary data. If the database server supports up to `4 KB VARCHAR2`, then each ODP.NET array element can store up to `4 KB` characters or `2 KB` binary data.

- `ArrayBindStatus`

  This property specifies the execution status of each element in the `OracleParameter.Value` property.

- `Size`

  This property specifies the maximum number of elements to be bound in the PL/SQL Associative Array.

- `Value`

This property must be set to an array of values, `null`, or the `DBNull.Value` property.

ODP.NET supports binding parameters of PL/SQL Associative Arrays which contain the following data types.

- `BINARY_FLOAT`
- `CHAR`
- `DATE`
- `NCHAR`
- `NUMBER`
- `NVARCHAR2`
- `RAW`
- `ROWID`
- `UROWID`
- `VARCHAR2`

Using unsupported data types with associative arrays can cause an ORA-600 error.

Example of PL/SQL Associative Arrays

This example binds three `OracleParameter` objects as PL/SQL Associative Arrays: `Param1` as an `In` parameter, `Param2` as an `InputOutput` parameter, and `Param3` as an `Output` parameter.

PL/SQL Package: MYPACK

```
/* Setup the tables and required PL/SQL:

   connect scott/tiger@oracle
   CREATE TABLE T1(COL1 number, COL2 varchar2(20));

   CREATE or replace PACKAGE MYPACK AS
     TYPE AssocArrayVarchar2_t is table of VARCHAR(20) index by BINARY_INTEGER;
     PROCEDURE TestVarchar2(
       Param1 IN     AssocArrayVarchar2_t,
       Param2 IN OUT AssocArrayVarchar2_t,
       Param3    OUT AssocArrayVarchar2_t);
     END MYPACK;
/

   CREATE or REPLACE package body MYPACK as
     PROCEDURE TestVarchar2(
       Param1 IN     AssocArrayVarchar2_t,
       Param2 IN OUT AssocArrayVarchar2_t,
       Param3    OUT AssocArrayVarchar2_t)
     IS
     i integer;
     BEGIN
       -- copy a few elements from Param2 to Param1\n
       Param3(1) := Param2(1);
       Param3(2) := NULL;
       Param3(3) := Param2(3);
       -- copy all elements from Param1 to Param2\n
       Param2(1) := Param1(1);
       Param2(2) := Param1(2);
       Param2(3) := Param1(3);
```

```
      -- insert some values to db\n
      FOR i IN 1..3 LOOP
        insert into T1 values(i,Param2(i));
      END LOOP;
    END TestVarchar2;
  END MYPACK;
/
 */

// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class AssociativeArraySample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    con.Open();
    Console.WriteLine("Connected to Oracle" + con.ServerVersion);

    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand(
      "begin MyPack.TestVarchar2(:1, :2, :3); end;", con);

    OracleParameter Param1 = cmd.Parameters.Add("1", OracleDbType.Varchar2);
    OracleParameter Param2 = cmd.Parameters.Add("2", OracleDbType.Varchar2);
    OracleParameter Param3 = cmd.Parameters.Add("3", OracleDbType.Varchar2);

    Param1.Direction = ParameterDirection.Input;
    Param2.Direction = ParameterDirection.InputOutput;
    Param3.Direction = ParameterDirection.Output;

    // Specify that we are binding PL/SQL Associative Array
    Param1.CollectionType = OracleCollectionType.PLSQLAssociativeArray;
    Param2.CollectionType = OracleCollectionType.PLSQLAssociativeArray;
    Param3.CollectionType = OracleCollectionType.PLSQLAssociativeArray;

    // Setup the values for PL/SQL Associative Array
    Param1.Value = new string[3] {
      "First Element", "Second Element ", "Third Element "
    };
    Param2.Value = new string[3] {
      "First Element", "Second Element ", "Third Element "
    };
    Param3.Value = null;

    // Specify the maximum number of elements in the PL/SQL Associative Array
    Param1.Size = 3;
    Param2.Size = 3;
    Param3.Size = 3;

    // Setup the ArrayBindSize for Param1
    Param1.ArrayBindSize = new int[3] { 13, 14, 13 };

    // Setup the ArrayBindStatus for Param1
    Param1.ArrayBindStatus = new OracleParameterStatus[3] {
      OracleParameterStatus.Success, OracleParameterStatus.Success,
```

```
      OracleParameterStatus.Success};

    // Setup the ArrayBindSize for Param2
    Param2.ArrayBindSize = new int[3] { 20, 20, 20 };

    // Setup the ArrayBindSize for Param3
    Param3.ArrayBindSize = new int[3] { 20, 20, 20 };

    // execute the cmd
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    //print out the parameter's values
    Console.WriteLine("parameter values after executing the PL/SQL block");
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
      Console.WriteLine("Param2[{0}] = {1} ", i,
        (cmd.Parameters[1].Value as Array).GetValue(i));

    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
      Console.WriteLine("Param3[{0}] = {1} ", i,
        (cmd.Parameters[2].Value as Array).GetValue(i));

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
    Console.WriteLine("Disconnected");
  }
}
```

Array Binding

The array bind feature enables applications to bind arrays of a type using the `OracleParameter` class. Using the array bind feature, an application can insert multiple rows into a table in a single database round-trip.

The following example inserts three rows into the `Dept` table with a single database round-trip. The `OracleCommand ArrayBindCount` property defines the number of elements of the array to use when executing the statement.

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ArrayBindSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();
    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;";
    con.Open();
    Console.WriteLine("Connected successfully");

    int[] myArrayDeptNo = new int[3] { 10, 20, 30 };
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand();

    // Set the command text on an OracleCommand object
    cmd.CommandText = "insert into dept(deptno) values (:deptno)";
    cmd.Connection = con;
```

```
    // Set the ArrayBindCount to indicate the number of values
    cmd.ArrayBindCount = 3;

    // Create a parameter for the array operations
    OracleParameter prm = new OracleParameter("deptno", OracleDbType.Int32);

    prm.Direction = ParameterDirection.Input;
    prm.Value = myArrayDeptNo;

    // Add the parameter to the parameter collection
    cmd.Parameters.Add(prm);

    // Execute the command
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
    Console.WriteLine("Insert Completed Successfully");

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> "Value " for more information

OracleParameter Array Bind Properties

The `OracleParameter` class provides two properties for granular control when using the array bind feature:

- `ArrayBindSize`

  The `ArrayBindSize` property is an array of integers specifying the maximum size for each corresponding value in an array. The `ArrayBindSize` property is similar to the `Size` property of an `OracleParameter` object, except the `ArrayBindSize` property specifies the size for each value in an array.

  Before the execution, the application must populate the `ArrayBindSize` property; after the execution, ODP.NET populates it.

  The `ArrayBindSize` property is used only for parameter types that have variable length such as `Clob`, `Blob`, and `Varchar2`. The size is represented in bytes for binary data types, and characters for the Unicode string types. The count for string types does not include the terminating character. The size is inferred from the actual size of the value, if it is not explicitly set. For an output parameter, the size of each value is set by ODP.NET. The `ArrayBindSize` property is ignored for fixed-length data types.

  The maximum `ArrayBindSize` size is `2 GB` for both character and binary data.

- `ArrayBindStatus`

  The `ArrayBindStatus` property is an array of `OracleParameterStatus` values that specify the status of each corresponding value in an array for a parameter. This property is similar to the `Status` property of the `OracleParameter` object, except that the `ArrayBindStatus` property specifies the status for each array value.

Before the execution, the application must populate the `ArrayBindStatus` property. After the execution, ODP.NET populates the property. Before the execution, an application using the `ArrayBindStatus` property can specify a `NULL` value for the corresponding element in the array for a parameter. After the execution, ODP.NET populates the `ArrayBindStatus` property, indicating whether the corresponding element in the array has a `null` value, or if data truncation occurred when the value was fetched.

Error Handling for Array Binding

If an error occurs during an array bind execution, it can be difficult to determine which element in the `Value` property caused the error. ODP.NET provides a way to determine the row where the error occurred, making it easier to find the element in the row that caused the error.

When an `OracleException` object is thrown during an array bind execution, the `OracleErrorCollection` object contains one or more `OracleError` objects. Each of these `OracleError` objects represents an individual error that occurred during the execution, and contains a provider-specific property, `ArrayBindIndex`, which indicates the row number at which the error occurred.

The following example demonstrates error handling for array binding:

```
/* Database Setup
connect scott/tiger@oracle
drop table depttest;
create table depttest(deptno number(2));
*/

// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ArrayBindExceptionSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();
    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;";
    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand();

    // Start a transaction
    OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction(IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted);

    try
    {
      int[] myArrayDeptNo = new int[3] { 10, 200000, 30 };
      // int[] myArrayDeptNo = new int[3]{ 10,20,30};

      // Set the command text on an OracleCommand object
      cmd.CommandText = "insert into depttest(deptno) values (:deptno)";
      cmd.Connection = con;

      // Set the ArrayBindCount to indicate the number of values
      cmd.ArrayBindCount = 3;
```

```
      // Create a parameter for the array operations
      OracleParameter prm = new OracleParameter("deptno", OracleDbType.Int32);

      prm.Direction = ParameterDirection.Input;
      prm.Value = myArrayDeptNo;

      // Add the parameter to the parameter collection
      cmd.Parameters.Add(prm);

      // Execute the command
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
    }
    catch (OracleException e)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("OracleException {0} occured", e.Message);
      if (e.Number == 24381)
        for (int i = 0; i < e.Errors.Count; i++)
          Console.WriteLine("Array Bind Error {0} occured at Row Number {1}",
            e.Errors[i].Message, e.Errors[i].ArrayBindIndex);

      txn.Commit();
    }
    cmd.Parameters.Clear();
    cmd.CommandText = "select count(*) from depttest";

    decimal rows = (decimal)cmd.ExecuteScalar();

    Console.WriteLine("{0} row have been inserted", rows);
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> "ArrayBindIndex " for more information

OracleParameterStatus Enumeration Types

Table 3-18 lists `OracleParameterStatus` enumeration values.

Table 3-18 OracleParameterStatus Members

Member Names	Description
`Success`	For input parameters, indicates that the input value has been assigned to the column. For output parameters, indicates that the provider assigned an intact value to the parameter.
`NullFetched`	Indicates that a `NULL` value has been fetched from a column or an `OUT` parameter.
`NullInsert`	Indicates that a `NULL` value is to be inserted into a column.
`Truncation`	Indicates that truncation has occurred when fetching the data from the column.

Batch Processing

The `OracleDataAdapter UpdateBatchSize` property enables batch processing when the `OracleDataAdapter.Update` method is called. `UpdateBatchSize` is a numeric property that indicates how many DataSet rows to update the Oracle database for each round-trip.

This enables the developer to reduce the number of round-trips to the database.

> **See Also:**
>
> "UpdateBatchSize"

Statement Caching

Statement caching eliminates the need to parse each SQL or PL/SQL statement before execution by caching server cursors created during the initial statement execution. Subsequent executions of the same statement can reuse the parsed information from the cursor, and then execute the statement without reparsing, for better performance.

In order to see performance gains from statement caching, Oracle recommends caching only those statements that will be repeatedly executed. Furthermore, SQL or PL/SQL statements should use parameters rather than literal values. Doing so takes full advantage of statement caching, because parsed information from parameterized statements can be reused even if the parameter values change in subsequent executions. However, if the literal values in the statements are different, the parsed information cannot be reused unless the subsequent statements also have the same literal values.

Statement Caching Connection String Attributes

The following connection string attributes control the behavior of the ODP.NET statement caching feature:

- `Statement Cache Size`

  This attribute enables or disables ODP.NET statement caching. By default, this attribute is set to `0` (disabled). If it is set to a value greater than `0`, ODP.NET statement caching is enabled and the value specifies the maximum number of statements that can be cached for a connection. Once a connection has cached up to the specified maximum cache size, the least recently used cursor is freed to make room to cache the newly created cursor.

  If self tuning is enabled, then statement caching is enabled as well. The `Statement Cache Size` is configured automatically in such cases.

- `Statement Cache Purge`

  This attribute provides a way for connections to purge all statements that are cached when a connection is closed or placed back into the connection pool. By default, this attribute is set to `false`, which means that cursors are not freed when connections are placed back into the pool.

Enabling Statement Caching through the Registry

To enable statement caching by default for all ODP.NET applications running in a system, without changing the application, set the registry key of `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\ODP.NET\Assembly_Version\StatementCacheSize` to a value greater than `0`. This value specifies the number of cursors that are to be cached on the server.

The default value for the system can be overridden at the connection pool level. The `Statement Cache Size` attribute can be set to a different size than the registry value or it can be turned off. The `Statement Cache Size` can also be configured through an XML configuration file.

> **See Also:**
>
> Configuring Oracle Data Provider for .NET for more details.

Statement Caching Methods and Properties

The following property and method are relevant only when statement caching is enabled:

- `OracleCommand.AddToStatementCache` property

  If statement caching is enabled, having this property set to `true` (default) adds statements to the cache when they are executed. If statement caching is disabled or if this property is set to `false`, the executed statement is not cached.

- `OracleConnection.PurgeStatementCache` method

  This method purges all the cached statements by closing all open cursors on the database that are associated with the particular connection. Note that statement caching remains enabled after this call.

Connections and Statement Caching

Statement caching is managed separately for each connection. Therefore, executing the same statement on different connections requires parsing once for each connection and caching a separate cursor for each connection.

Pooling and Statement Caching

Pooling and statement caching can be used in conjunction. If connection pooling is enabled and the `Statement Cache Purge` attribute is set to `false`, statements executed on each separate connection are cached throughout the lifetime of the pooled connection.

If the `Statement Cache Purge` attribute is set to `true`, all the cached cursors are freed when the connection is placed back into the pool. When connection pooling is disabled, cursors are cached during the lifetime of the connection, but the cursors are closed when the `OracleConnection` object is closed or disposed of.

If schema object metadata is changed, such as dropping a table column, while the .NET app is running, ODP.NET should not use the cached schema information. The cache is now out of date and returns an "ORA-01007 variable not in select list" or similar error. If your app changes schema objects during the .NET app's running lifetime, then disable both statement caching and metadata pooling for ODP.NET commands that use those schema objects to avoid the error.

Self-Tuning

ODP.NET applications can be self-tuned for performance optimization. ODP.NET dynamically monitors application queries during runtime.

> **Note:**
>
> Self-tuning for applications does not take place if the `Pooling` connection string attribute is set to `false`.

The statement cache size (StatementCacheSize) is tuned automatically by monitoring the statements that are executed by the application. The following sections discuss self-tuning in applications:

- Self-Tuning Statement Caching
- Enabling or Disabling Self-Tuning for Applications
- Tracing Optimization Changes

Self-Tuning Statement Caching

Statement caching helps improve performance by eliminating the need to re-parse each SQL or PL/SQL statement before execution.

If self-tuning is enabled for an application, then ODP.NET continuously monitors application behavior in order to determine the optimum value for the statement cache size. Any statement cache size value specified in the connection string, configuration file, or registry is ignored.

When the application first initializes, it uses the default value of statement cache size. As the application executes statements, ODP.NET collects statistics that are used to self-tune the value of statement cache size. Self-tuning of statement cache size results in increased performance.

> **Note:**
>
> To take full advantage of statement caching, you should not dynamically generate statements, with different inline values, for every statement execution. Instead, use parameterized commands to minimize the number of unique statements that need to be executed and cached. This is because only one statement needs to be cached for every unique command text, regardless of the parameter values and the number of times that the statement is executed.

The maximum number of statements that can be cached per connection is determined by the `MaxStatementCacheSize` configuration attribute. The `MaxStatementCacheSize` value can be specified in the Windows registry or XML configuration file.

The `MaxStatementCacheSize` setting is useful in limiting the number of cached statements, as well as the number of open cursors. This is because a cached statement equates to a cursor being opened on the server. For this reason, you should not set `MaxStatementCacheSize` to a value that is greater than the database `OPEN_CURSORS` setting.

The following Windows registry key is used to configure the `MaxStatementCacheSize` configuration attribute:

`HKLM\Software\Oracle\ODP.NET\`*`version`*`\MaxStatementCacheSize`

The `MaxStatementCacheSize` key is of type `REG_SZ`. It can be set to an integer value between 0 and `System.Int32.MaxValue`.

The following example sets the `MaxStatementCacheSize` property in an ADO.NET 2.0, or above, configuration file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
  <oracle.dataaccess.client>
    <settings>
      <add name="MaxStatementCacheSize" value="300"/>
    </settings>
  </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

If self-tuning is disabled for an application, then the value of statement cache size is determined by the settings in the connection string, configuration file, or the registry. If statement cache size is not specified in any of these sources, then the default value of statement cache size is set to 0. To have ODP.NET configured with the same default settings as previous releases of ODP.NET, disable self-tuning and set the `StatementCacheSize` value to 10.

> **See Also:**
>
> "Statement Caching"

Enabling or Disabling Self-Tuning for Applications

Self-tuning for ODP.NET applications is enabled by default. An application can enable or disable self-tuning using one of the following methods:

- Self-Tuning Connection String Attribute

  An application can modify the `Self Tuning` connection string attribute to enable or disable self-tuning for a particular connection pool. The default value for `Self Tuning` is `true`.

- Windows Registry

  An application can enable or disable self-tuning for a particular version of ODP.NET by modifying the following registry entry:

```
HKLM\Software\Oracle\ODP.NET\version\SelfTuning
```

The `SelfTuning` key is of type `REG_SZ`. It can be set to either `1` (enabled) or `0` (disabled).

- Configuration File

  An ODP.NET application can modify the application configuration file (`app.config`) or Web configuration file (`web.config`) to enable or disable self-tuning.

  The following example shows how to enable self-tuning in an ADO.NET 2.0 application configuration file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
  <oracle.dataaccess.client>
    <settings>
      <add name="SelfTuning" value="1"/>
    </settings>
  </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

> **Note:**
>
> If the optimal statement cache size is known for an application, then you can disable self-tuning and set `StatementCacheSize` to its optimum value in the registry, configuration file, or the application. If self-tuning is disabled and `StatementCacheSize` is not set at all, then the default value of 0 is used for `StatementCacheSize`.

Tracing Optimization Changes

Applications can trace optimization changes made by self-tuning. All changes to `StatementCacheSize` are traced. Errors, if any, are also traced.

The `TraceLevel` used for tracing self-tuning is `64` for unmanaged ODP.NET. Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core uses `TraceLevel` to `7`.

> **See Also:**
>
> Table 2-3 for details on `TraceLevel` values

Data Transmission Performance

ODP.NET data transmission performance can be optimized via the Session Data Unit (SDU) size setting. The SDU is a buffer that Oracle uses to place data before transmitting it across the network. Oracle sends the data in the buffer either when requested or when it is full.

Adjusting the size of the SDU buffers relative to the amount of data to send at any one time can improve performance, network utilization, and memory consumption. When large amounts of data are being transmitted, increasing the SDU size can improve performance and network throughput. SDU size can be adjusted lower or higher to achieve higher throughput for a specific deployment. A larger SDU size allows more data to be sent per

buffer, reducing number of database round trips for large amounts of data. To accommodate the larger buffer, more memory consumption occurs.

This buffer size can be set on either the ODP.NET client side or database server side. ODP.NET supports SDU sizes between 256 and 2,097,152 bytes. In ODP.NET, this can be set in the .NET configuration file (.NET Framework), `tnsnames.ora`, or `sqlnet.ora`.

For managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, if the application does not provide a client side SDU value, then connections will use the database server's SDU size. If the client side SDU size is set, then connections will compare it against the DB server's SDU size, and then choose the lower of the two values for the SDU size to use.

Unmanaged ODP.NET SDU setting behavior is the same as the Oracle database client's.

> **See Also:**
>
> Optimizing Performance in *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide* for more SDU details.

ODP.NET Types Overview

ODP.NET types represent Oracle native data types and PL/SQL data types as a structure or as a class. ODP.NET type structures follow value semantics, while ODP.NET type classes follow reference semantics. ODP.NET types provide safer and more efficient ways of obtaining Oracle native data and PL/SQL data types in a .NET application than .NET types. For example, an `OracleDecimal` structure holds up to 38 digits of precision, while a .NET `Decimal` only holds up to 28.

Table 3-19 lists data types supported by ODP.NET and their corresponding ODP.NET types: data types in the first column refer to both Oracle native data types and PL/SQL data types of that name. Those data types that exist only in PL/SQL are indicated by (PL/SQL only) after the data type name. The entries for the PL/SQL data types also represent the subtypes of the data types, if any. The third column lists the .NET Framework data type that corresponds to the `Value` property of each ODP.NET type.

Table 3-19 Value Property Type of ODP.NET Type

Oracle Native Data Type or PL/SQL Data Type	ODP.NET Type	.NET Framework Data Types
`BFILE`	`OracleBFile` class	`System.Byte[]`
`BINARY_DOUBLE`	`OracleDecimal` structure	`System.Decimal`
`BINARY_FLOAT`	`OracleDecimal` structure	`System.Decimal`
`BINARY_INTEGER` (PL/SQL only)	`OracleDecimal` structure	`System.Decimal`
`BLOB`	`OracleBlob` class	`System.Byte[]`

Table 3-19 (Cont.) Value Property Type of ODP.NET Type

Oracle Native Data Type or PL/SQL Data Type	ODP.NET Type	.NET Framework Data Types
BOOLEAN	OracleBoolean structure	System.Boolean
CHAR	OracleString structure	System.String
CLOB	OracleClob class	System.String
DATE	OracleDate structure	System.DateTime
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	OracleIntervalDS structure	System.TimeSpan
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH	OracleIntervalYM structure	System.Int64
JSON	OracleString structure	System.String
LONG	OracleString structure	System.String
LONG RAW	OracleBinary structure	System.Byte[]
NCHAR	OracleString structure	System.String
NCLOB	OracleClob class	System.String
NUMBER	OracleDecimal structure	System.Decimal
NVARCHAR2	OracleString structure	System.String
PLS_INTEGER (PL/SQL only)	OracleDecimal Structure	System.Decimal
RAW	OracleBinary structure	System.Byte[]
REF	OracleRef class	System.String
REF CURSOR (PL/SQL only)	OracleRefCursor class	Not Applicable
ROWID	OracleString structure	System.String
TIMESTAMP	OracleTimeStamp structure	System.DateTime
TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE	OracleTimeStampLTZ structure	System.DateTime
TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	OracleTimeStampTZ structure	System.DateTimeOffset
UROWID	OracleString structure	System.String
VARCHAR2	OracleString structure	System.String
XMLType	OracleXmlType class	System.String

Deserializing ODP.NET Types into DataSet and DataTable

Due to a change in all .NET versions to enhance application security, the allowed `DataSet` and `DataTable` data types that can be deserialized are now restricted. This change applies to .NET 5, plus .NET Core and .NET Framework updates. If your `DataSets` and `DataTables` use Oracle data types with one of these new .NET versions, then you will have to add ODP.NET-specific data types to the “allow” list so that they can be deserialized into `DataSet`

or `DataTable`. If an attempt is made to deserialize ODP.NET-specific types without adding them to the allow list, an ODP.NET type initializer exception will be encountered.

The most straightforward way to add all ODP.NET data types to the allow list to call the `OracleConfiguration AddOracleTypesDeserialization` method in your application.

Alternatively, in .NET Framework 4, the specific ODP.NET data types can be added individually to the application .NET configuration file. Here's a sample configuration file for adding all managed ODP.NET 21c data types to the allow list.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<configuration>
  <configSections>
    <sectionGroup name="system.data.dataset.serialization"
type="System.Data.SerializationSettingsSectionGroup, System.Data,
Version=4.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089">
      <section name="allowedTypes" type="System.Data.AllowedTypesSectionHandler,
System.Data, Version=4.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089"/>
    </sectionGroup>
  </configSections>
  <system.data.dataset.serialization>
    <allowedTypes>
      <!-- <add type="assembly qualified type name" /> -->
            <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleBinary,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleBlob,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleClob,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleDate,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleDecimal,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleIntervalDS,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleIntervalYM,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleRef,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleString,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleTimeStamp,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleTimeStampLTZ,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleTimeStampTZ,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <add type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types.OracleXmlType,
```

```
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess, Version=4.122.21.1, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
      <!-- additional <add /> elements as needed -->
    </allowedTypes>
  </system.data.dataset.serialization>
</configuration>
```

With the .NET configuration file, developers can enable specific ODP.NET data types to allow, rather than enable all of them with `AddOracleTypesDeserialization` method.

> **See Also:**
>
> https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/framework/data/adonet/dataset-datatable-dataview/security-guidance

GUIDs

ODP.NET does support GUIDs. GUIDs can be inserted into a `RAW(16)` column which is big enough to hold any GUID value. But caution needs to be taken in order to handle GUIDs appropriately. This is due to the fact that as the .NET Guid structure flips the byte values in reverse order for the integer-based parts of the GUID values when `Guid(byte[ ])` constructor is used and when the `ToByteArray()` method on the Guid struct is invoked.

When the Guid is provided to ODP.NET as an input parameter, for example, ODP.NET invokes the `ToByteArray()` method before passing the values to the Oracle Database as raw bytes. This means that if the Guid originally has a sequence of bytes of

```
9D4E51F764A940E4854D667F0DD61093
```

then the `byte[ ]` representation of the GUID would be changed to

```
F7514E9DA964E440854D667F0DD61093
```

after the `ToByteArray()` method invocation that is invoked by ODP.NET internally before it's inserted into the `RAW(16)` column.

And when the same column value is then retrieved from the Oracle database, the value that is obtained is

```
F7514E9DA964E440854D667F0DD61093
```

which is how it was stored in the database. When the `GetGuid()` method is invoked on the `OracleDataReader` object, ODP.NET constructs the Guid structure using the `Guid(byte[ ])` constructor, which flips it back to the original sequence of bytes:

```
9D4E51F764A940E4854D667F0DD61093
```

This means that the sequence of bytes of the GUID in the application is not in the exact same order as how it is stored in the database. In other words, if the application executes a SQL using literal byte values, such as

```
select * from ... where <raw/guid_column> = '9D4E51F764A940E4854D667F0DD61093';
```

there will be no rows returned. The same GUID was inserted into the table as:

```
F7514E9DA964E440854D667F0DD61093
```

The application will be able to query for the row with the matching GUID if the application

- binds the guid value using Guid structure as an input parameter
- constructs the byte literal value that is to be used in the SQL from the `byte[]` returned from the `ToByteArray()` method invocation on the Guid structure.

The application developer should be cautious and mindful as to when the Guid(byte[ ]) constructor and the ToByteArray() method of the Guid structure is called, which can alter the sequence of the bytes. A simple program below demonstrates how the integer-based parts of the GUID values are flipped when Guid(byte[ ]) constructor and when the ToByteArray() method are invoked.

```
using System;
using System.Text;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class T
{
  static string ByteToString(byte[] data)
  {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(16);
    foreach (var b in data)
      sb.Append($"{b:X2}");
    return sb.ToString();
  }

  static void Main()
  {
    try
    {
      OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection("user id=<user
id>;password=<password>;data source=<data source>");
      con.Open();

      //
      // Generate a new GUID
      //
      Guid guid = Guid.NewGuid();
      string original = guid.ToString().ToUpper().Replace("-", "");
      Console.WriteLine("Original Guid                    : " + original);

      //
      // Drop the table
      //
      OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("drop table test_guid_table", con);
      try { cmd.ExecuteNonQuery(); } catch {}

      //
      // Create the table
      //
      cmd.CommandText = "create table test_guid_table (col1 RAW(16), col2
VARCHAR2(64))";
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

      //
```

```
      // Insert the newly generated GUID to the DB
      //
      cmd.CommandText = "insert into test_guid_table values (:1, 'new guid')";
      cmd.Parameters.Add(string.Empty, OracleDbType.Raw);
      cmd.Parameters[0].Value = guid;
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

      //
      // Query from the test table
      //
      cmd.CommandText = "select * from test_guid_table";
      OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

      while (reader.Read())
      {
        //
        // Get the RAW data as byte[]
        //
        byte[] guid_byte_array = (byte[])reader.GetValue(0);
        Console.WriteLine("GetValue() as byte[] / as-is in DB: " +
ByteToString(guid_byte_array));
        Console.WriteLine();

        //
        // Get the RAW data as Guid then convert to byte[]
        //
        Guid retrieved_guid = (Guid)reader.GetGuid(0);
        byte[] retrieved_guid_byte_array = retrieved_guid.ToByteArray();
        Console.WriteLine("GetGuid() then Guid.ToString()    : " +
retrieved_guid_byte_array.ToString());
        Console.WriteLine("GetGuid() then Guid.ToByteArray() : " +
ByteToString(retrieved_guid.ToByteArray()));
      }

      //
      // Find a matching row by binding the original GUID as-is
      //
      cmd.Parameters.Clear();
      Console.WriteLine("\nGuid Input Parameter             : " +
ByteToString(guid.ToByteArray()));
      cmd.CommandText = "select count(*) from test_guid_table where col1 = :1";
      cmd.Parameters.Add(string.Empty, OracleDbType.Raw);
      cmd.Parameters[0].Value = guid;
      reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();
      while (reader.Read())
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Rows found by binding GUID        : " +
(decimal)reader.GetValue(0));
      }

      //
      // Find a matching row by binding a byte[] from the original GUID
      //
      byte[] byte_array_param = guid.ToByteArray();
      Console.WriteLine("\nbyte[] Input Parameter            : " +
ByteToString(byte_array_param));
      cmd.CommandText = "select count(*) from test_guid_table where col1 = :1";
      cmd.Parameters.Clear();
      cmd.Parameters.Add(string.Empty, OracleDbType.Raw);
      cmd.Parameters[0].Value = byte_array_param;
      reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();
```

```
      while (reader.Read())
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Rows found by binding byte[]      : " +
(decimal)reader.GetValue(0));
      }

      //
      // Find a matching row by matching the binary/raw data (inline) using
Guid.ToByteArray()
      //
      cmd.CommandText = "select count(*) from test_guid_table where col1 = '" +
ByteToString(guid.ToByteArray()) + "'";
      Console.WriteLine("\nLiteral RAW (from byte array)     : " +
ByteToString(guid.ToByteArray()));
      cmd.Parameters.Clear();
      reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();
      while (reader.Read())
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Rows found by inlined data        : " +
(decimal)reader.GetValue(0));
      }

      //
      // Find a matching row by matching the binary/raw data (inline) using
Guid.ToString()
      //
      cmd.CommandText = "select count(*) from test_guid_table where col1 = '" +
original + "'";
      Console.WriteLine("\nLiteral RAW (from string)         : " + original);
      cmd.Parameters.Clear();
      reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();
      while (reader.Read())
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Rows found by inlined data        : " +
(decimal)reader.GetValue(0));
      }
    } catch (Exception ex) { Console.WriteLine(ex); }
  }
}
```

A sample output from the sample code could be:

```
Original Guid                    : D54909F4169541CFA919F6752414909F
GetValue() as byte[] / as-is in DB: F40949D59516CF41A919F6752414909F

GetGuid() then Guid.ToString()    : System.Byte[]
GetGuid() then Guid.ToByteArray() : F40949D59516CF41A919F6752414909F

Guid Input Parameter              : F40949D59516CF41A919F6752414909F
Rows found by binding GUID        : 1

byte[] Input Parameter            : F40949D59516CF41A919F6752414909F
Rows found by binding byte[]      : 1

Literal RAW (from byte array)     : F40949D59516CF41A919F6752414909F
Rows found by inlined data        : 1

Literal RAW (from string)         : D54909F4169541CFA919F6752414909F
Rows found by inlined data        : 0
```

> **Note:**
>
> Every execution of the test generates a new or different GUID.

Obtaining Data from an OracleDataReader Object

The `ExecuteReader` method of the `OracleCommand` object returns an `OracleDataReader` object, which is a read-only, forward-only result set.

This section provides the following information about the `OracleDataReader` object:

- Typed OracleDataReader Accessors
- Obtaining LONG and LONG RAW Data
- Obtaining LOB Data
- Controlling the Number of Rows Fetched in One Database Round-Trip

Typed OracleDataReader Accessors

The `OracleDataReader` class provides two types of typed accessors:

- .NET Type Accessors
- ODP.NET Type Accessors

.NET Type Accessors

Table 3-20 lists all the Oracle native database types that ODP.NET supports, and the corresponding .NET types that can represent the Oracle native type. If more than one .NET type can be used to represent an Oracle native type, the first entry is the .NET type that best represents the Oracle native type. The third column indicates the valid typed accessor that can be invoked for an Oracle native type to be obtained as a .NET type. If an invalid typed accessor is used for a column, an `InvalidCastException` is thrown. Oracle native data types depend on the version of the database; therefore, some data types are not available in earlier versions of Oracle Database.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "OracleDataAdapter Class "
> - "OracleDataReader Class"

Table 3-20 .NET Type Accessors

Oracle Native Data Type	.NET Type	Typed Accessor
`BFILE`	`System.Byte[]`	`GetBytes`
	`System.Guid`	`GetGuid`[1]

Table 3-20 (Cont.) .NET Type Accessors

Oracle Native Data Type	.NET Type	Typed Accessor
BINARY_DOUBLE	System.Double	GetDouble
	System.Boolean	GetBoolean
	System.String	GetString
BINARY_FLOAT	System.Single	GetFloat
	System.Boolean	GetBoolean
	System.String	GetString
BLOB	System.Byte[]	GetBytes
	System.Guid	GetGuid[1]
BOOLEAN	System.Boolean	GetBoolean
CHAR	System.String	GetString
	System.Char[]	GetChars
	System.Boolean	GetBoolean
CLOB	System.String	GetString
	System.Char[]	GetChars
DATE	System.DateTime	GetDateTime
	System.String	GetString[1]
FLOAT	System.Boolean	GetBoolean
	System.Byte	GetByte
	System.Decimal	GetDecimal
	System.Double	GetDouble
	System.Single	GetFloat
	System.Int16	GetInt16
	System.Int32	GetInt32
	System.Int64	GetInt64
	System.String	GetString
	System.Object	GetValue
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	System.Timespan	GetTimeSpan
	System.String	GetString[1]
	System.Decimal	GetDecimal[2]
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH	System.Int64	GetInt64
	System.String	GetString[1]
	System.Decimal	GetDecimal[2]
LONG	System.String	GetString
	System.Char[]	GetChars
LONG RAW	System.Byte[]	GetBytes
	System.Guid	GetGuid[1]
NCHAR	System.String	GetString
	System.Char[]	GetChars
	System.Boolean	GetBoolean

Table 3-20 (Cont.) .NET Type Accessors

Oracle Native Data Type	.NET Type	Typed Accessor
NCLOB	System.String	GetString
	System.Char[]	GetChars
NUMBER	System.Decimal	GetDecimal
	System.Byte	GetByte
	System.Int16	GetInt16
	System.Int32	GetInt32
	System.Int64	GetInt64
	System.Single	GetFloat
	System.Double	GetDouble
	System.Boolean	GetBoolean
	System.String	GetString
NVARCHAR2	System.String	GetString
	System.Char[]	GetChars
	System.Boolean	GetBoolean
RAW	System.Byte[]	GetBytes
	System.Guid	GetGuid[1]
REF	System.String	GetString
ROWID	System.String	GetString
	System.Char[]	GetChars
TIMESTAMP	System.DateTime	GetDateTime
	System.String	GetString[1]
TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE	System.DateTime	GetDateTime
	System.String	GetString[1]
TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	System.DateTimeOffset	GetDateTimeOffset
	System.String	GetString[1]
UROWID	System.String	GetString
	System.Char[]	GetChars
VARCHAR2	System.String	GetString
	System.Char[]	GetChars
	System.Boolean	GetBoolean
XMLType	System.String	GetString
	System.Xml.XmlReader	GetXmlReader

- Superscript [1]: The typed accessor is available in managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core only. The `GetString` accessors were added starting in ODP.NET 19.10.
- Superscript [2]: The typed accessor is available in unmanaged ODP.NET only.

Certain methods and properties of the `OracleDataReader` object require ODP.NET to map a `NUMBER` column to a .NET type based on the precision and scale of the column. These members are:

- `Item` property
- `GetFieldType` method
- `GetValue` method
- `GetValues` method

ODP.NET determines the appropriate .NET type by considering the following .NET types in order, and selecting the first .NET type from the list that can represent the entire range of values of the column:

- `System.Byte`
- `System.Int16`
- `System.Int32`
- `System.Int64`
- `System.Single`
- `System.Double`
- `System.Decimal`

If no .NET type exists that can represent the entire range of values of the column, then an attempt is made to represent the column values as a `System.Decimal` type. If the value in the column cannot be represented as `System.Decimal`, then an exception is raised.

For example, consider two columns defined as `NUMBER(4,0)` and `NUMBER(10,2)`. The first .NET types from the previous list that can represent the entire range of values of the columns are `System.Int16` and `System.Double`, respectively. However, consider a column defined as `NUMBER(20,10)`. In this case, there is no .NET type that can represent the entire range of values on the column, so an attempt is made to return values in the column as a `System.Decimal` type. If a value in the column cannot be represented as a `System.Decimal type`, then an exception is raised.

The `Fill` method of the `OracleDataAdapter` class uses the `OracleDataReader` object to populate or refresh a `DataTable` or `DataSet` with .NET types. As a result, the .NET type used to represent a `NUMBER` column in the `DataTable` or `DataSet` also depends on the precision and scale of the column.

See Also:

- "OracleDataReader Class"
- "OracleDataAdapter Class "
- "Item "
- "GetFieldType "
- "GetValues "
- "GetValue "

ODP.NET Type Accessors

ODP.NET exposes provider-specific types that natively represent the data types in the database. In some cases, these ODP.NET types provide better performance and functioning than the corresponding .NET types. The ODP.NET types can be obtained from the `OracleDataReader` object by calling their respective typed accessor.

Table 3-21 lists the valid type accessors that ODP.NET uses to obtain ODP.NET types for an Oracle native type.

Table 3-21 ODP.NET Type Accessors

Oracle Native Data Type	ODP.NET Type	Typed Accessor
BFILE	OracleBFile	GetOracleBFile
BINARY_DOUBLE	OracleDecimal	GetOracleDecimal
BINARY_FLOAT	OracleDecimal	GetOracleDecimal
BLOB	OracleBlob	GetOracleBlob
	OracleBlob	GetOracleBlobForUpdate
	OracleBinary	GetOracleBinary
BOOLEAN	OracleBoolean	GetOracleBoolean
CHAR	OracleString	GetOracleString
CLOB	OracleClob	GetOracleClob
	OracleClob	GetOracleClobForUpdate
	OracleString	GetOracleString
DATE	OracleDate	GetOracleDate
FLOAT	OracleBoolean	GetOracleBoolean
	OracleDecimal	GetOracleDecimal
	OracleString	GetOracleString
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	OracleIntervalDS	GetOracleIntervalDS
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH	OracleIntervalYM	GetOracleIntervalYM
LONG	OracleString	GetOracleString
LONG RAW	OracleBinary	GetOracleBinary
NCHAR	OracleString	GetOracleString
NCLOB	OracleString	GetOracleString
NUMBER	OracleDecimal	GetOracleDecimal
NVARCHAR2	OracleString	GetOracleString
RAW	OracleBinary	GetOracleBinary
REF	OracleRef	GetOracleRef
ROWID	OracleString	GetOracleString
TIMESTAMP	OracleTimeStamp	GetOracleTimeStamp
TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE	OracleTimeStampLTZ	GetOracleTimeStampLTZ
TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	OracleTimeStampTZ	GetOracleTimeStampTZ

Table 3-21 (Cont.) ODP.NET Type Accessors

Oracle Native Data Type	ODP.NET Type	Typed Accessor
UROWID	OracleString	GetOracleString
VARCHAR2	OracleString	GetOracleString
XMLType	OracleString	GetOracleString
	OracleXmlType	GetOracleXmlType

> **See Also:**
>
> "ODP.NET Types Overview" for a list of all ODP.NET types

Obtaining LONG and LONG RAW Data

ODP.NET fetches and caches rows from the database during the `Read` method invocations on the `OracleDataReader` object. The amount of `LONG` and `LONG RAW` column data that is retrieved from this operation is determined by `InitialLONGFetchSize`. The different behaviors observed when `InitialLONGFetchSize` is set to `0`, greater than `0`, and `-1` are explained in the following sections.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET does not support the `CommandBehavior.SequentialAccess` enumeration value. Therefore, `LONG` and `LONG RAW` data can be fetched randomly.

Setting InitialLONGFetchSize to Zero or a Value Greater than Zero

The specified amount of `InitialLONGFetchSize` characters or bytes for `LONG` or `LONG RAW` column data is retrieved into the cache during the `Read` method invocations on the `OracleDataReader` object.

By default, `InitialLONGFetchSize` is set to 0. In this case, ODP.NET does not fetch any `LONG` or `LONG RAW` column data during the `Read` method invocations on the `OracleDataReader` object. The `LONG` or `LONG RAW` data is fetched when the typed accessor method is explicitly invoked for the `LONG` or `LONG RAW` column, which incurs a database round-trip because no data is cached.

If `InitialLONGFetchSize` is set to a value greater than `0`, that amount of specified data is cached by ODP.NET during the `Read` method invocations on the `OracleDataReader` object. If the application requests an amount of data less than or equal to the `InitialLONGFetchSize` through the typed accessor methods, no database round-trip is incurred. However, an additional database round-trip is required to fetch data beyond `InitialLONGFetchSize`.

To obtain data beyond the InitialLONGFetchSize characters or bytes, one of the following must be in the select list:

- Primary key
- ROWID
- Unique columns - (defined as a set of columns on which a unique constraint has been defined or a unique index has been created, where at least one of the columns in the set has a NOT NULL constraint defined on it)

To be able to fetch the entire LONG or LONG RAW data without having a primary key column, a ROWID, or unique columns in the select list, set the size of the InitialLONGFetchSize property on the OracleCommand object to equal or greater than the number of characters or bytes needed to be retrieved.

The LONG or LONG RAW data is returned when the appropriate typed accessor method (GetChars, GetOracleString, or GetString for LONG or GetOracleBinary or GetBytes for LONG RAW) is called on the OracleDataReader object.

Setting InitialLONGFetchSize to -1

By setting InitialLONGFetchSize to -1, it is possible to fetch the entire LONG or LONG RAW data from the database for a select query, without requiring a primary key, ROWID, or unique column in the select list.

When InitialLONGFetchSize is set to -1, the entire LONG or LONG RAW data is retrieved and cached during Read method invocations on the OracleDataReader object. Calls to GetString, GetOracleString, GetChars, GetBytes, or GetOracleBinary in the OracleDataReader return the entire column data.

Obtaining LOB Data

ODP.NET fetches and caches rows from the database during the Read method invocations on the OracleDataReader object. The amount of LOB column data that is retrieved from this operation is determined by InitialLOBFetchSize.

The following is a complete list of typed accessor methods that an application can call for the CLOB and BLOB columns, if InitialLOBFetchSize is set to 0, greater than 0, or -1:

- Methods callable for BLOB column
  - GetBytes
  - GetValue
  - GetValues
  - GetOracleBinary
  - GetOracleBlob
  - GetOracleBlobForUpdate
  - GetOracleValue
  - GetOracleValues
- Methods callable for CLOB column
  - GetChars

- `GetString`
- `GetValue`
- `GetValues`
- `GetOracleString`
- `GetOracleClob`
- `GetOracleClobForUpdate`
- `GetOracleValue`
- `GetOracleValues`

The following sections explain the different behaviors observed when `InitialLOBFetchSize` is set to `0`, greater than `0`, and -1.

Setting InitialLOBFetchSize to Zero

By default, the `InitialLOBFetchSize` property is 0. This value dictates to ODP.NET that any LOBs selected will have their client LOB data fetches deferred until after the `OracleDataReader Read`, such as when using the an accessor. Each LOB value is retrieved only at the point it is individually accessed.

The advantage of using this retrieval strategy is that it conserves client memory and bandwidth. If the LOBs selected are either very large or not necessary to be immediately consumed by the end user, or both, then the application can perform better if LOBs are retrieved as needed, rather than all at once.

Setting InitialLOBFetchSize to a Value Greater than Zero

If `InitialLOBFetchSize` is set to a value greater than `0`, ODP.NET caches LOB data up to `InitialLOBFetchSize` characters or bytes for each LOB selected during the `Read` method invocations on the `OracleDataReader` object. The maximum value is 2,147,483,647 (2GB). If the total size of a selected LOB is less than this number, the entire LOB data will be read.

By pre-fetching all LOB entries in one or more database round trips, applications can perform faster by reducing round trips. This approach is most advantageous when most LOBs are either small in size, or consumed by the end user almost immediately, or both. The down side of a large fetch size is higher memory consumption.

This section discusses the ways to fetch beyond the `InitialLOBFetchSize` characters or bytes that are cached.

The remaining LOB data is returned when a typed accessor is invoked, regardless of the value set to the `InitialLOBFetchSize` property. Primary key, `ROWID`, or unique columns are not required to be in the query select list to obtain data beyond the specified `InitialLOBFetchSize`.

The `GetOracleBlob`, `GetOracleClob`, `GetOracleBlobForUpdate`, and `GetOracleClobForUpdate` methods can now be invoked even if `InitialLOBFetchSize` is greater than `0`.

Setting InitialLOBFetchSize to -1

To fetch all LOB data selected during the read operation and not be bound by a set limit per LOB, set `InitialLOBFetchSize` to `-1`. A new default behavior has been introduced for ODP.NET Release 12.1.0.2 and higher when `InitialLobFetchSize` is set to `-1`.

When `LegacyEntireLOBFetch = 0`, which is the default value, the following operations are invoked for a LOB column:

- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleClob()`: returns `OracleClob` object
- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleBlob()` : returns `OracleBlob` object
- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleClobForUpdate()`: returns `OracleClob` object
- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleBlobForUpdate()`: returns `OracleBlob` object
- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleValue()`: returns `OracleClob` object for a CLOB column
- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleValue()`: returns `OracleBlob` object for a BLOB column
- `OracleDataAdapter.Fill()` with `ProviderSpecificTypes=true`: populates `DataTable` with `OracleClob` for a `CLOB` column
- `OracleDataAdapter.Fill()` with `ProviderSpecificTypes=true`: populates `DataTable` with `OracleBlob` for a `BLOB` column

To use the old behavior, set `LegacyEntireLobFetch = 1` in the ODP.NET configuration.

When `LegacyEntireLobFetch = 1` and `InitialLOBFetchSize = -1`, `GetOracleClob`, `GetOracleClobForUpdate`, `GetOracleBlob`, and `GetOracleBlobForUpdate` methods are not supported. The following operations are invoked for a LOB column in this scenario:

- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleClob()`: throws `InvalidCastException()`
- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleBlob()`: throws `InvalidCastException()`
- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleClobForUpdate()`: throws `InvalidCastException()`
- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleBlobForUpdate()`: throws `InvalidCastException()`
- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleValue()`: returns `OracleString` object for a `CLOB` column
- `OracleDataReader.GetOracleValue()`: returns `OracleBinary` object for a `BLOB` column
- `OracleDataAdapter.Fill()` with `ProviderSpecificTypes=true`: populates `DataTable` with `OracleString` for a `CLOB` column
- `OracleDataAdapter.Fill()` with `ProviderSpecificTypes=true`: populates `DataTable` with `OracleBinary` for a `BLOB` column

For releases prior to ODP.NET 12.1.0.2, by setting `InitialLOBFetchSize` to `-1`, it is possible to fetch the entire LOB data from the database for a select query, without requiring a primary key, `ROWID`, or unique column in the select list. When `InitialLOBFetchSize` is set to `-1`, the entire LOB column data is fetched and cached during the `Read` method invocations on the `OracleDataReader` object. Calls to `GetString`, `GetOracleString`, `GetChars`, `GetBytes`, or `GetOracleBinary` in the `OracleDataReader` allow retrieving all data.

Methods Supported for InitialLOBFetchSize of -1 and LegacyEntireLobFetch of 1

This section lists supported and not supported methods for the `CLOB` and `BLOB` data types when the `InitialLOBFetchSize` property is set to `-1` and `LegacyEntireLobFetch` property is set to `1`.

Table 3-22 lists supported and not supported methods for the `CLOB` data types.

Table 3-22 Supported OracleDataReader CLOB Methods for InitialLOBFetchSize of -1 and LegacyEntireLobFetch of 1

OracleDataReader CLOB Methods	Supported
`GetChars`	Yes
`GetString`	Yes
`GetValue`	Yes
`GetValues`	Yes
`GetOracleString`	Yes
`GetOracleValue`	Yes
`GetOracleValues`	Yes
`GetOracleClob`	No
`GetOracleClobForUpdate`	No

Table 3-23 lists supported and not supported methods for the `BLOB` data types.

Table 3-23 Supported OracleDataReader BLOB Methods for InitialLOBFetchSize of -1 and LegacyEntireLobFetch of 1

OracleDataReader BLOB Methods	Supported
`GetBytes`	Yes
`GetValue`	Yes
`GetValues`	Yes
`GetOracleBinary`	Yes
`GetOracleValue`	Yes
`GetOracleValues`	Yes
`GetOracleBlob`	No
`GetOracleBlobForUpdate`	No

Performance Considerations Related to the InitialLOBFetchSize Property

This section discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the various `InitialLOBFetchSize` property settings in different situations.

An application does not have to choose between performance and `OracleBlob` and `OracleClob` functionality. Setting the `InitialLOBFetchSize` property results in a

performance boost and still gives the flexibility to use the `OracleBlob` and `OracleClob` objects.

If the size of the LOB data is unknown or if the LOB data size varies irregularly, then it is better to leave the `InitialLOBFetchSize` property to its default value of `0`. This still gives better performance in most cases.

Setting the `InitialLOBFetchSize` property to a size equal to or greater than the LOB data size for most rows improves performance. It is generally recommended that the `InitialLOBFetchSize` property be set to a value larger than the size of the LOB data for more than 80% of the rows returned by the query. For example, if the size of the LOB data is less than 1 KB in 80% of the rows, and more than 1 MB for 20% of the rows, set the `InitialLOBFetchSize` property to 1 KB.

See Also:

- "LOB Support"
- "InitialLOBFetchSize"
- "InitialLONGFetchSize"

Controlling the Number of Rows Fetched in One Database Round-Trip

Application performance depends on the number of rows the application needs to fetch, and the number of database round-trips that are needed to retrieve them.

Use of FetchSize

The `FetchSize` property represents the total memory size in bytes that ODP.NET allocates to cache the data fetched from a database round-trip.

The `FetchSize` property can be set on the `OracleCommand`, `OracleDataReader`, or `OracleRefCursor` object, depending on the situation. It controls the fetch size for filling a `DataSet` or `DataTable` using an `OracleDataAdapter`.

If the `FetchSize` property is set on the `OracleCommand` object, then the newly created `OracleDataReader` object inherits the `FetchSize` property of the `OracleCommand` object. This inherited `FetchSize` value can be left as is, or modified to override the inherited value. The `FetchSize` property of the `OracleDataReader` object can be changed before the first `Read` method invocation, which allocates memory specified by the `FetchSize` property. All subsequent fetches from the database use the same cache allocated for that `OracleDataReader` object. Therefore, changing the `FetchSize` value after the first `Read` method invocation has no effect.

Fine-Tuning FetchSize

By fine-tuning the `FetchSize` property, applications can control memory usage and the number of rows fetched in one database round-trip for better performance.

For example, if a query returns 100 rows and each row takes 1024 bytes, then setting the `FetchSize` property to 102400 takes just one database round-trip to fetch 100 rows. For the

same query, if the FetchSize property is set to 10240, it takes 10 database round-trips to retrieve 100 rows. If the application requires all the rows to be fetched from the result set, the first scenario is faster than the second. However, if the application requires just the first 10 rows from the result set, the second scenario can perform better because it fetches only 10 rows, not 100 rows. When the next 10 rows are fetched, then the memory allocated for rows 1-10 is reused for rows 11-20.

The larger the FetchSize, the more system memory is used. Developers should not set large fetch sizes if their client systems have limited memory resources.

Using the RowSize Property

The RowSize property of the OracleCommand or OracleRefCursor object is populated with the row size (in bytes) after an execution of a SELECT statement. The FetchSize property can then be set to a value relative to the RowSize property by setting it to the result of multiplying the RowSize value times the number of rows to fetch for each database round-trip.

For example, setting the FetchSize to RowSize * 10 forces the OracleDataReader object to fetch exactly 10 rows for each database round-trip. Note that the RowSize value does not change due to the data length in each individual column. Instead, the RowSize value is determined strictly from the metadata information of the database table(s) that the SELECT statement is executed against.

The RowSize property can be used to set the FetchSize property at design time or at run time, as described in the following sections.

Setting FetchSize Value in the Registry

The HKLM\Software\Oracle\ODP.NET\ *version*\FetchSize registry entry can be set to specify the default result set fetch size (in bytes) for all applications that use that particular version of ODP.NET or the FetchSize attribute in the application configuration or web.config file can specify the default value for a given application. By default, the fetch size is 131072 bytes. This value can be overridden programmatically by having the applications set the FetchSize property on either the OracleCommand or the OracleDataReader at run time.

Setting FetchSize Value at Design Time

If the row size for a particular SELECT statement is already known from a previous execution, the FetchSize value of the OracleCommand object can be set at design time to the result of multiplying that row size times the number of rows the application wishes to fetch for each database round-trip. The FetchSize value set on the OracleCommand object is inherited by the OracleDataReader object that is created by the ExecuteReader method invocation on the OracleCommand object. Rather than setting the FetchSize value on the OracleCommand object, the FetchSize value can also be set on the OracleDataReader object directly. In either case, the FetchSize value is set at design time, without accessing the RowSize property value at run time.

Setting FetchSize Value at Run Time

Applications that do not know the row size at design time can use the RowSize property of the OracleCommand object to set the FetchSize property of the

OracleDataReader object. The RowSize property provides a dynamic way of setting the FetchSize property based on the size of a row.

After an OracleDataReader object is obtained by invoking the ExecuteReader method on the OracleCommand object, the RowSize property is populated with the size of the row (in bytes). By using the RowSize property, the application can dynamically set the FetchSize property of the OracleDataReader object to the product of the RowSize property value multiplied by the number of rows the application wishes to fetch for each database round-trip. In this scenario, the FetchSize property is set by accessing the RowSize property at run time.

PL/SQL REF CURSOR and OracleRefCursor

The REF CURSOR is a data type in the Oracle PL/SQL language. It represents a cursor or a result set in Oracle Database. The OracleRefCursor object is a corresponding ODP.NET type for the REF CURSOR type.

This section discusses the following aspects of using the REF CURSOR data type and OracleRefCursor objects:

- Obtaining an OracleRefCursor Object
- Obtaining a REF CURSOR Data Type
- Populating an OracleDataReader from a REF CURSOR
- Populating the DataSet from a REF CURSOR
- Populating an OracleRefCursor from a REF CURSOR
- Updating a DataSet Obtained from a REF CURSOR
- Behavior of ExecuteScalar Method for REF CURSOR
- Passing a REF CURSOR to a Stored Procedure

Obtaining an OracleRefCursor Object

There are no constructors for OracleRefCursor objects. They can be acquired only as parameter values from PL/SQL stored procedures, stored functions, or anonymous blocks.

An OracleRefCursor object is a connected object. The connection used to execute the command returning an OracleRefCursor object is required for its lifetime. Once the connection associated with an OracleRefCursor object is closed, the OracleRefCursor object cannot be used.

Obtaining a REF CURSOR Data Type

A REF CURSOR data type can be obtained as an OracleDataReader, DataSet, or OracleRefCursor object. If the REF CURSOR data type is obtained as an OracleRefCursor object, it can be used to create an OracleDataReader object or populate a DataSet from it. When accessing a REF CURSOR data type, always bind it as an OracleDbType.RefCursor parameter.

Populating an OracleDataReader from a REF CURSOR

A `REF CURSOR` data type can be obtained as an `OracleDataReader` object by calling the `ExecuteReader` method of the `OracleCommand` object. The output parameter with the `OracleDbType` property set is bound to `OracleDbType.RefCursor`. None of the output parameters of type `OracleDbType.RefCursor` is populated after the `ExecuteReader` method is invoked.

If there are multiple output `REF CURSOR` parameters, use the `NextResult` method of the `OracleDataReader` object to access the next `REF CURSOR` data type. The `OracleDataReader NextResult` method provides sequential access to the `REF CURSOR` data types; only one `REF CURSOR` data type can be accessed at a given time.

The order in which `OracleDataReader` objects are created for the corresponding `REF CURSOR` data types depends on the order in which the parameters are bound. If a PL/SQL stored function returns a `REF CURSOR` data type, then it becomes the first `OracleDataReader` object and all the output `REF CURSOR` data types follow the order in which the parameters are bound.

Populating the DataSet from a REF CURSOR

For the `Fill` method to populate the `DataSet` properly, the `SelectCommand` property of the `OracleDataAdapter` class must be bound with an output parameter of type `OracleDbType.RefCursor`. If the `Fill` method is successful, the `DataSet` is populated with a `DataTable` that represents a `REF CURSOR` data type.

If the command execution returns multiple `REF CURSOR` data types, the `DataSet` is populated with multiple `DataTable` objects.

With Oracle Data Provider for .NET release 11.1.0.6.20, the extended property, `REFCursorName`, has been introduced on the `DataTable`, to identify the `REF CURSOR` that populates the `DataTable`.

This property is particularly useful when a `DataSet` is being populated with more than one `REF CURSOR`, one or more of which is `NULL`. For example, if a `DataSet` is populated by executing a stored procedure that returns three `REF CURSOR`s and the second `REF CURSOR` is `NULL`, the `REFCursorName` property value for the first `DataTable` is `REFCursor` and for the second `DataTable`, `REFCursor2` . No `DataTable` is populated for the `NULL REF CURSOR`.

Populating an OracleRefCursor from a REF CURSOR

When the `ExecuteNonQuery` method is invoked on a command that returns one or more `REF CURSOR` data types, each of the `OracleCommand` parameters that are bound as an `OracleDbType.RefCursor` gets a reference to an `OracleRefCursor` object.

To create an `OracleDataReader` object from an `OracleRefCursor` object, invoke the `GetDataReader` method from the `OracleRefCursor` object. Subsequent calls to the `GetDataReader` method return a reference to the same `OracleDataReader` object.

To populate a `DataSet` with an `OracleRefCursor` object, the application can invoke a `Fill` method of the `OracleDataAdapter` class that takes an `OracleRefCursor` object. Similar to the `OracleDataReader` object, an `OracleRefCursor` object is forward-only.

Therefore, once a row is read from an `OracleRefCursor` object, that same row cannot be obtained again from it unless it is populated again from a query.

When multiple `REF CURSOR` data types are returned from a command execution as `OracleRefCursor` objects, the application can choose to create an `OracleDataReader` object or populate a `DataSet` with a particular `OracleRefCursor` object. All the `OracleDataReader` objects or `DataSet` objects created from the `OracleRefCursor` objects are active at the same time, and can be accessed in any order.

Updating a DataSet Obtained from a REF CURSOR

`REF CURSOR` types cannot be updated. However, data that is retrieved into a `DataSet` can be updated. Therefore, the `OracleDataAdapter` class requires a custom SQL statement to flush any `REF CURSOR` data updates to the database.

The `OracleCommandBuilder` object cannot be used to generate SQL statements for `REF CURSOR` updates.

Behavior of ExecuteScalar Method for REF CURSOR

The `ExecuteScalar` method returns the value of the first column of the first row of the `REF CURSOR` if it is one of the following:

- A return value of a stored function execution
- The first bind parameter of a stored procedure execution

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*for more information

Passing a REF CURSOR to a Stored Procedure

An application can retrieve a `REF CURSOR` type from a PL/SQL stored procedure or function and pass it to another stored procedure or function. This feature is useful in scenarios where a stored procedure or a function returns a `REF CURSOR` type to the .NET application, and based on the application logic, the application passes this `REF CURSOR` to another stored procedure for processing. Note that if you retrieve the data from a `REF CURSOR` type in the .NET application, you cannot pass it back to another stored procedure.

The following example demonstrate passing a `REF CURSOR`:

```
/*
connect scott/tiger@oracle
create table test (col1 number);
insert into test(col1) values (1);
commit;

create or replace package testPkg as type empCur is REF Cursor;
end testPkg;
/
```

```
create or replace procedure testSP(param1 IN testPkg.empCur, param2 OUT NUMBER)
as
begin
FETCH param1 into param2;
end;
/
*/

// C#


using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using System.Data;

class InRefCursorParameterSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection
      ("User Id=scott; Password=tiger; Data Source=oracle");

    conn.Open(); // Open the connection to the database

    // Command text for getting the REF Cursor as OUT parameter
    String cmdTxt1 = "begin open :1 for select col1 from test; end;";

    // Command text to pass the REF Cursor as IN parameter
    String cmdTxt2 = "begin testSP (:1, :2); end;";

    // Create the command object for executing cmdTxt1 and cmdTxt2
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand(cmdTxt1, conn);

    // Bind the Ref cursor to the PL/SQL stored procedure
    OracleParameter outRefPrm = cmd.Parameters.Add("outRefPrm",
      OracleDbType.RefCursor, DBNull.Value, ParameterDirection.Output);

    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery(); // Execute the anonymous PL/SQL block

    // Reset the command object to execute another anonymous PL/SQL block
    cmd.Parameters.Clear();
    cmd.CommandText = cmdTxt2;

    // REF Cursor obtained from previous execution is passed to this
    // procedure as IN parameter
    OracleParameter inRefPrm = cmd.Parameters.Add("inRefPrm",
      OracleDbType.RefCursor, outRefPrm.Value, ParameterDirection.Input);

    // Bind another Number parameter to get the REF Cursor column value
    OracleParameter outNumPrm = cmd.Parameters.Add("outNumPrm",
      OracleDbType.Int32, DBNull.Value, ParameterDirection.Output);

    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery(); //Execute the stored procedure

    // Display the out parameter value
    Console.WriteLine("out parameter is: " + outNumPrm.Value.ToString());
  }
}
```

Implicit REF CURSOR Binding

ODP.NET enables applications to run stored procedures with `REF CURSOR` parameters without using explicit binding for these parameters in the .NET code. ODP.NET unmanaged and managed drivers support `REF CURSOR` implicit binding through configuration done in .NET configuration files.

For a read-only result set, such as a `REF CURSOR` using `OracleDataReader`, `REF CURSOR` schema information is retrieved automatically.

For some scenarios, such as when updateable `REF CURSOR`s or Entity Framework is used, developers need to define the `REF CURSOR` schema information so that the application can bind the implicit `REF CURSOR`. Entity Framework applications use implicit `REF CURSOR` binding to instantiate complex types from `REF CURSOR` data. Applications must specify `REF CURSOR` bind and metadata information in the `app.config`, `web.config`, or `machine.config` .NET configuration file.

The attributes supplied in the .NET configuration file are also used when the application requests for schema information from the `OracleDataReader` object that represents a `REF CURSOR`. This means that for `REF CURSOR`s that are created using a `SELECT` from a single table, the application can update that table through the use of `OracleDataAdapter` and `OracleCommandBuilder`.

When using the Entity Framework, function imports can return an implicitly-bound `REF CURSOR`. The `REF CURSOR` can be returned as a collection of complex types or entity types. To return a complex type collection, the .NET configuration file needs to define the `REF CURSOR` bind and metadata information. To return an entity type collection, only the bind information needs to be defined in the .NET configuration file.

This section contains the following topics:

- Specifying REF CURSOR Bind and Metadata Information in the .NET Configuration File
- Sample Configuration File and Application
- Usage Considerations

Specifying REF CURSOR Bind and Metadata Information in the .NET Configuration File

Specify the `REF CURSOR` information in the `oracle.dataacccess.client` or in the `oracle.manageddataacccess.client` configuration section of the .NET configuration file. Use an `<add>` element for each piece of information. The `add` element uses `name-value` attributes to specify `REF CURSOR` information. Use the following format to specify bind information:

```
<add
name="SchemaName.PackageName.StoredProcedureName.RefCursor.RefCursorParameterPositionOr
Name"
value="implicitRefCursor bindinfo='mode=InputOutput|Output|ReturnValue'" />
```

Use the following format to specify metadata information:

```
<add
name="SchemaName.PackageName.StoredProcedureName.RefCursorMetaData.RefCursorParameterPo
```

```
sitionorName.Column.ColumnOrdinal"
value="implicitRefCursor metadata=AttributesList" />
```

Each `REF CURSOR` column needs to have an `add` element defined for it. For example, if you have a `REF CURSOR` returning five columns, then you need to define five `add` elements in the config file.

Each `add` element contains the `name` and `value` attributes. The `value` attribute must begin with the word `implicitRefCursor` followed by the `bindinfo` or `metadata` attribute for specifying bind or metadata information.

The `bindinfo` information is used by ODP.NET for binding `REF CURSOR` parameters. The `metadata` information is used by ODP.NET to associate the schema information with the appropriate `REF CURSOR`. The metadata comprises of an attributes list that includes parameters together with their values.

The *`SchemaName`*, *`PackageName`*, and *`StoredProcedureName`* are case-sensitive. In order to run a stored procedure with implicit `REF CURSOR` binding, the *`SchemaName`*`.`*`PackageName`*`.`*`StoredProcedureName`* portion of the `name` attribute must exactly match the name specified in the data dictionary for that stored procedure.

> **Note:**
>
> If the application uses implicit `REF CURSOR` binding feature outside of Entity Framework, then the .NET configuration file and `OracleCommand CommandText` do not require the schema name concatenated before the stored procedure name.

If any schema, package, or stored procedure name in the database contains lowercase characters, then it must be enclosed within double quotation marks (") in the config file to preserve the case. Double quotation marks are used within the `name` attribute by using `"` when needed. For example, if the schema name is `HrSchema`, the package name is `HrPackage`, and the stored procedure name is `HrStoredProcedure` in the database, the config file should use the following:

```
<add
name="&quot;HrSchema&quot;.&quot;HrPackage&quot;.&quot;HrStoredProcedure&quot;.RefCursorMetaData . . . />
```

By default, Oracle Database stores these names as uppercase characters. ODP.NET assumes default behavior, and converts all names to uppercase characters unless you explicitly preserve the case by using double quotation marks.

> **Note:**
>
> The *`SchemaName`*, *`PackageName`*, *`StoredProcedureName`*, or *`ParameterName`* cannot contain a period (".") in the name. For example, `P.0` is an unacceptable parameter name.

Depending on whether the application uses bind-by-name or bind-by-position, the *RefCursorParameterPositionOrName* portion of the name attribute must be set with the correct parameter position (for bind by position) or parameter name (for bind by name). For functions, the position is 0-based, where the position 0 represents the return value. For procedures, the position is 1-based, as there are no return values for procedures. For example, if a stored procedure accepts five parameters, returning only two `REF CURSOR`s in the third and fifth parameter positions, then the .NET config `REF CURSOR` bind information should contain one entry for position 3 and one entry for position 5.

If bind-by-name is used, the attribute name is used to identify the `REF CURSOR` parameter. The `name` should use the same name and case as the one specified in the data dictionary for that stored procedure.

For `bindinfo`, the `mode` specifies the parameter direction of the parameter. The mode must be either `InputOutput`, `Output`, or `ReturnValue`.

> **Note:**
>
> Implicit `REF CURSOR` binding for an input `REF CURSOR` parameter is not supported.
>
> An exception is thrown at runtime if the .NET configuration file contains an entry for a `REF CURSOR` whose `mode` is set to `Input`.

For `metadata`, The *AttributesList* contains the list of parameters. Table 3-24 describes the parameters that can be included in the *AttributesList*.

Example 3-5 shows a sample `add` element that uses `bindinfo`. Here, the schema name is `SCOTT` and the stored procedure name is `TESTPROC`. The parameter name is `parameter1`. The mode is `output`.

Example 3-6 shows a sample `add` element that uses `metadata`.

Table 3-24 Allowed Parameters in Attributes List

Name	Type	Required/Optional for Entity Framework	Description
`ColumnName`	`System.String`	Required	The name of the column.
`ProviderType`	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleDbType` or `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.OracleDbType`	Required	The database column type (`OracleDbType`) of the column
`NativeDataType`	`System.String`	Required	The Oracle type. For example, `NCLOB`.
`BaseColumnName`	`System.String`	Optional	The name of the column in the database if an alias is used for the column.

Table 3-24 (Cont.) Allowed Parameters in Attributes List

Name	Type	Required/Optional for Entity Framework	Description
`BaseSchemaName`	`System.String`	Optional	The name of the schema in the database that contains the column.
`BaseTableName`	`System.String`	Optional	The name of the table or view in the database that contains the column.
`ColumnSize`	`System.Int64`	Optional	The maximum possible length of a value in the column
`NumericPrecision`	`System.Int16`	Optional	The maximum precision of the column, if the column is a numeric data type.
`NumericScale`	`System.Int16`	Optional	The maximum scale of the column, if the column is a numeric data type.
`IsUnique`	`System.Boolean`	Optional	Indicates whether or not the column is unique.
`IsKey`	`System.Boolean`	Optional	Indicates whether or not the column is a key column. For a table to be updated with the `REF CURSOR` information, at least one of the columns in the `REF CURSOR` metadata should have this value set to `true`
`IsRowID`	`System.Boolean`	Optional	`true` if the column is a `ROWID`, otherwise `false`.
`DataType`	`System.RuntimeType`	Optional	Maps to the common language runtime type.
`AllowDBNull`	`System.Boolean`	Optional	`true` if null values are allowed, otherwise `false`
`IsAliased`	`System.Boolean`	Optional	`true` if the column is an alias; otherwise `false`.
`IsByteSemantic`	`System.Boolean`	Optional	`IsByteSemantic` is: • `true` if the `ColumnSize` value uses bytes semantics • `false` if `ColumnSize` uses character semantics
`IsExpression`	`System.Boolean`	Optional	`true` if the column is an expression, else `false`.
`IsHidden`	`System.Boolean`	Optional	`true` if the column is hidden, else `false`.
`IsReadOnly`	`System.Boolean`	Optional	`true` if the column is read-only, else `false`

Table 3-24 (Cont.) Allowed Parameters in Attributes List

Name	Type	Required/Optional for Entity Framework	Description
IsLong	System.Boolean	Optional	true if the column is of LONG, LONG RAW, BLOB, CLOB, or BFILE type, else false.
UdtTypeName	System.String	Optional	The type name of the UDT.
ProviderDBType	System.Data.DbType	Optional	System.Data.DbType
ObjectName	System.String	Optional	Represents the name of the object.

Some of the attributes, listed in Table 3-24, automatically have their values set using the result set's metadata. Developers can override these default values by setting a value explicitly.

You may have to explicitly define some attributes listed as optional for certain operations. For example, updateable REF CURSOR requires the developer to define key information.

Example 3-5 Using the add Element with bindinfo

```
<add name="SCOTT.TESTPROC.RefCursor.parameter1" value="implicitRefCursor
 bindinfo='mode=Output'" />
```

Example 3-6 Using the add Element with metadata

```
<add name="scott.TestProc.RefCursorMetaData.parameter1.Column.0"
value="implicitRefCursor metadata='ColumnName=EMPNO;BaseColumnName=EMPNO;
BaseSchemaName=SCOTT;BaseTableName=EMP;NativeDataType=number;
ProviderType=Int32;DataType=System.Int32;ColumnSize=4;AllowDBNull=false;
IsKey=true'" />
```

Sample Configuration File and Application

This section builds a sample application to illustrate implicit REF CURSOR binding. It contains the following topics:

- Sample Stored Procedure and Function
- Sample Application Configuration File
- Sample Application That Uses the Configuration File

Sample Stored Procedure and Function

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION GETEMP (
  EMPID IN NUMBER) return sys_refcursor is
  emp sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN emp FOR SELECT empno, ename FROM emp where empno = EMPID;
  return emp;
END;
/
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE "GetEmpAndDept" (
  EMPS OUT sys_refcursor,
  DEPTS OUT sys_refcursor) AS
BEGIN
  OPEN EMPS for SELECT empno, ename from emp;
  OPEN DEPTS for SELECT deptno, dname from dept;
END;
/
```

Sample Application Configuration File

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<configuration>
  <oracle.dataaccess.client>
    <settings>

      <!-- The following is for SCOTT.GETEMP -->
      <add name="SCOTT.GETEMP.RefCursor.0"
           value="implicitRefCursor bindinfo='mode=ReturnValue'" />

      <!-- The following is for SCOTT.GETEMP's REF CURSOR metadata -->
      <add name="SCOTT.GETEMP.RefCursorMetaData.0.Column.0"
           value="implicitRefCursor metadata='ColumnName=EMPNO;
           BaseColumnName=EMPNO;BaseSchemaName=SCOTT;BaseTableName=EMP;
           NativeDataType=number;ProviderType=Int32;ProviderDBType=Int32;
           DataType=System.Int32;ColumnSize=4;NumericPrecision=10;
           NumericScale=3;AllowDBNull=false;IsKey=true'" />

      <add name="SCOTT.GETEMP.RefCursorMetaData.0.Column.1"
           value="implicitRefCursor metadata='ColumnName=ENAME;
           BaseColumnName=ENAME;BaseSchemaName=SCOTT;BaseTableName=EMP;
           NativeDataType=varchar2;ProviderType=Varchar2;
           ProviderDBType=String;DataType=System.String;
           ColumnSize=10;AllowDBNull=true'" />

      <!-- The following is for "SCOTT"."GetEmpAndDept" -->
      <add name="SCOTT.&amp;quot;GetEmpAndDept&amp;quot;.RefCursor.EMPS"
           value="implicitRefCursor bindinfo='mode=Output'" />

      <!-- The following is for SCOTT.GETEMP's EMPS REF CURSOR metadata -->
      <add name="SCOTT.&amp;quot;GetEmpAndDept&amp;quot;
           .RefCursorMetaData.EMPS.Column.0"
           value="implicitRefCursor metadata='ColumnName=EMPNO;
           BaseColumnName=EMPNO;BaseSchemaName=SCOTT;BaseTableName=EMP;
           NativeDataType=number;ProviderType=Int32;ProviderDBType=Int32;
           DataType=System.Int32;ColumnSize=4;NumericPrecision=10;
           NumericScale=3;AllowDBNull=false;IsKey=true'" />

      <add name="SCOTT.&amp;quot;GetEmpAndDept&amp;quot;
           .RefCursorMetaData.EMPS.Column.1"
           value="implicitRefCursor metadata='ColumnName=ENAME;
           BaseColumnName=ENAME;BaseSchemaName=SCOTT;BaseTableName=EMP;
           NativeDataType=varchar2;ProviderType=Varchar2;
           ProviderDBType=String;DataType=System.String;
           ColumnSize=10;AllowDBNull=true'" />

      <!-- The following is for SCOTT.GETEMP's DEPTS REF CURSOR metadata -->
      <add name="SCOTT.&amp;quot;GetEmpAndDept&amp;quot;.RefCursor.DEPTS"
           value="implicitRefCursor bindinfo='mode=Output'" />

      <add name="SCOTT.&amp;quot;GetEmpAndDept&amp;quot;
```

```
            .RefCursorMetaData.DEPTS.Column.0"
            value="implicitRefCursor metadata='ColumnName=DEPTNO;
            BaseColumnName=DEPTNO;BaseSchemaName=SCOTT;BaseTableName=DEPT;
            NativeDataType=number;ProviderType=Int32;ProviderDBType=Int32;
            DataType=System.Int32;ColumnSize=4;NumericPrecision=10;
            NumericScale=3;AllowDBNull=false;IsKey=true'" />

      <add name="SCOTT.&amp;quot;GetEmpAndDept&amp;quot;
            .RefCursorMetaData.DEPTS.Column.1"
            value="implicitRefCursor metadata='ColumnName=DNAME;
            BaseColumnName=DNAME;BaseSchemaName=SCOTT;BaseTableName=DEPT;
            NativeDataType=varchar2;ProviderType=Varchar2;
            ProviderDBType=String;DataType=System.String;
            ColumnSize=10;AllowDBNull=true'" />
      </settings>
  </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

Sample Application That Uses the Configuration File

```
using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class Program
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    try
    {
      // Open a connection
      string constr =
        "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=inst1";
      OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
      con.Open();

      // Use implicit REF CURSOR binding
      //   to execute SCOTT.GETEMP function
      // Use bind by position as configured
      //   in app.config for SCOT.GETEMP
      OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = "SCOTT.GETEMP";
      cmd.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;
      cmd.BindByName = false;
      OracleParameter empid = cmd.Parameters.Add("empid",
        OracleDbType.Int32, ParameterDirection.Input);
      empid.Value = 7654;

      // Populate the DataSet
      OracleDataAdapter adapter = new OracleDataAdapter(cmd);
      DataSet ds = new DataSet();
      adapter.Fill(ds);
      Console.WriteLine("Retrieved {0} row from EMP",
        ds.Tables[0].Rows.Count);

      // Use implicit REF CURSOR binding
      //   to execute "SCOTT"."GetEmpAndDept" procedure
      // Use bind by name as configured
      //   in app.config for "SCOTT"."GetEmpAndDept"
      cmd = con.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = "\"SCOTT\".\"GetEmpAndDept\"";
```

```
      cmd.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;
      cmd.BindByName = true;
      adapter = new OracleDataAdapter(cmd);
      adapter.Fill(ds);
      Console.WriteLine("Retrieved {0} rows from DEPT",
        ds.Tables[1].Rows.Count);
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
      // Output the message
      Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
      if (ex.InnerException != null)
      {
        // If any details are available regarding
        // errors in the app.config, print them out
        Console.WriteLine(ex.InnerException.Message);
        if (ex.InnerException.InnerException != null)
        {
          Console.WriteLine(
            ex.InnerException.InnerException.Message);
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Usage Considerations

This section discusses the following usage considerations when using implicit `REF CURSOR`:

- CommandText Property Considerations
- Bind Considerations
- Overloaded Stored Procedures
- Type Initialization Exceptions
- Using Stored Functions with Function Import

CommandText Property Considerations

ODP.NET applications should ensure that the stored procedure name and the `OracleCommand CommandText` match exactly. Let's take a scenario where the stored procedure name in the database is `SCOTT.TESTPROC`. Now, if the `CommandText` uses `TESTPROC`, ODP.NET will look for entries matching `TESTPROC` only. The current schema name will not be automatically appended to `TESTPROC`. So, the correct `CommandText` to use in this scenario would be `SCOTT.TESTPROC`.

Also, the `CommandText` is case-sensitive and must use the same case as the stored procedure name in the database. So if the stored procedure name in the database is `SCOTT.Testproc`, then the `CommandText` must use `SCOTT.Testproc`.

Bind Considerations

If information about a `REF CURSOR` parameter has been added to the configuration file, then applications should not try to explicitly bind the `REF CURSOR` parameter to

`OracleCommand`. ODP.NET automatically binds the `REF CURSOR` parameter at the appropriate locations based on the information provided in the configuration file. If the application stored procedure also has non-`REF CURSOR` parameters, then these parameters must still be explicitly bound to `OracleCommand`.

If the information specified in the configuration file for a stored procedure identifies the `REF CURSOR` parameter by name, then all the other non-`REF CURSOR` parameters should also be bound by name. Also the `BindByName` property for the `OracleCommand` object should be set to `true` in this case. Entity Framework always uses BindByName to run stored procedures. Your .NET configuration file parameter names must use the same case that was used when creating the stored procedure in the database.

If the `OracleCommand BindByName` property is set to `false` (default), then ODP.NET assumes that the parameters have been bound based on their position, and all parameters have been specified in the correct order. For such cases, the parameters specified in the configuration file are bound in the same order in which they appear in the configuration file.

Overloaded Stored Procedures

ODP.NET does not support multiple stored procedures with the same name inside the configuration file. If an ODP.NET application uses an overloaded stored procedure, the application can store only one overloaded stored procedure information in the configuration file.

Type Initialization Exceptions

Type initialization exceptions can be caused by invalid .NET configuration file entries. Evaluate the exception that is caught as well as its inner exceptions to determine the .NET configuration file entry or the attribute setting that is causing the exception.

ODP.NET tracing logs the valid and invalid .NET configuration file entries that ODP.NET has parsed. To look for .NET configuration file related entries, set the `TraceLevel` to the *Entry, exit, and SQL statement information* level setting. Trace entries related to implicit `REF CURSOR` binding have a `(REFCURSOR)` entry along with `(ERROR)`, if any errors are encountered.

Using Stored Functions with Function Import

Function Import only supports stored procedures, and does not support functions. When using the **Add Function Import** dialog for the Entity Data Model that you have created, the **Get Column Information** button does not return the metadata information for the `REF CURSOR` that is being returned by a stored function, even if it is configured properly in the .NET configuration file.

LOB Support

ODP.NET provides an easy and optimal way to access and manipulate large object (LOB) data types.

> **Note:**
>
> SecureFiles can be used with existing ODP.NET LOB classes.

This section includes the following topics:

- Large Character and Large Binary Data Types
- Oracle Data Provider for .NET LOB Objects
- Updating LOBs Using a DataSet
- Updating LOBs Using OracleCommand and OracleParameter
- Updating LOBs Using ODP.NET LOB Objects
- Temporary LOBs

Large Character and Large Binary Data Types

Oracle Database supports large character and large binary data types.

Large Character Data Types

- `CLOB` - Character data can store up to 4 gigabytes.
- `NCLOB` - Unicode National character set data can store up to 4 gigabytes.

Large Binary Data Types

- `BLOB` - Unstructured binary data can store up to 4 gigabytes.
- `BFILE` - Binary data stored in external file can store up to 4 gigabytes.

> **Note:**
>
> `LONG` and `LONG RAW` data types are made available for backward compatibility in Oracle9*i*, but should not be used in new applications.

Oracle Data Provider for .NET LOB Objects

ODP.NET provides three objects for manipulating LOB data: `OracleBFile`, `OracleBlob`, and `OracleClob`.

Table 3-25 shows the proper ODP.NET object to use for a particular Oracle LOB type.

Table 3-25 ODP.NET LOB Objects

Oracle LOB Type	ODP.NET LOB Object
BFILE	OracleBFile
BLOB	OracleBlob
CLOB	OracleClob
NCLOB	OracleClob

The ODP.NET LOB objects can be obtained by calling the proper typed accessor on the `OracleDataReader` object, or by calling the proper typed accessor as an output parameter on a command execution with the proper bind type.

All ODP.NET LOB objects inherit from the .NET `Stream` class to provide generic `Stream` operations. The LOB data (except for `BFILE` types) can be updated using the ODP.NET LOB objects by using methods such as `Write`. Data is not cached in the LOB objects when read and write operations are carried out. Therefore, each read or write request incurs a database round-trip. The `OracleClob` object overloads the `Read` method, providing two ways to read data from a `CLOB`. The `Read` method that takes a `byte[]` as the buffer populates it with `CLOB` data as Unicode byte array. The `Read` method that takes a `char[]` as the buffer populates it with Unicode characters.

Additional methods can also be found on the `OracleBFile` object. An `OracleBFile` object must be explicitly opened using the `OpenFile` method before any data can be read from it. To close a previously opened `BFILE`, use the `CloseFile` method.

Every ODP.NET LOB object is a connected object and requires a connection during its lifetime. If the connection associated with a LOB object is closed, then the LOB object is not usable and should be disposed of.

If an ODP.NET LOB object is obtained from an `OracleDataReader` object through a typed accessor, then its `Connection` property is set with a reference to the same `OracleConnection` object used by the `OracleDataReader` object. If a LOB object is obtained as an output parameter, then its `Connection` property is set with a reference to the same `OracleConnection` property used by the `OracleCommand` object. If a LOB object is obtained by invoking an ODP.NET LOB object constructor to create a temporary LOB, the `Connection` property is set with a reference to the `OracleConnection` object provided in the constructor.

The ODP.NET LOB object `Connection` property is read-only and cannot be changed during its lifetime. In addition, the ODP.NET LOB types object can be used only within the context of the same `OracleConnection` referenced by the ODP.NET LOB object. For example, the ODP.NET LOB `Connection` property must reference the same connection as the `OracleCommand` object if the ODP.NET LOB object is a parameter of the `OracleCommand`. If that is not the case, ODP.NET raises an exception when the command is executed.

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*for complete information about Oracle Database 10*g* LOBs and how to use them

Updating LOBs Using a DataSet

`BFILE` and `BLOB` data are stored in the `DataSet` as `byte` arrays while `CLOB` and `NCLOB` data are stored as `string`s. In a similar manner to other types, an `OracleDataAdapter` object can be used to fill and update LOB data changes along with the use of the `OracleCommandBuilder` object for automatically generating SQL.

Note that an Oracle LOB column can store up to 4 GB of data. When the LOB data is fetched into the `DataSet`, the actual amount of LOB data the `DataSet` can hold for a LOB column is limited to the maximum size of a .NET string type, which is 2 GB. Therefore, when fetching LOB data that is greater than 2 GB, ODP.NET LOB objects must be used to avoid any data loss.

Updating LOBs Using OracleCommand and OracleParameter

To update LOB columns, LOB data can be bound as a parameter for SQL statements, anonymous PL/SQL blocks, or stored procedures. The parameter value can be set as a NET Framework type, ODP.NET type, or as an ODP.NET LOB object type. For example, when inserting .NET string data into a LOB column in an Oracle9*i* database or later, that parameter can be bound as `OracleDbType.Varchar2`. For a parameter whose value is set to an `OracleClob` object, the parameter should be bound as `OracleDbType.Clob`.

Updating LOBs Using ODP.NET LOB Objects

Oracle `BFILE`s cannot be updated; therefore, `OracleBFile` objects do not allow updates to `BFILE` columns.

Two requirements must be met to update LOB data using ODP.NET LOB objects:

1. A transaction must be started before a LOB column is selected.

   The transaction must be started using the `BeginTransaction` method on the `OracleConnection` object before the command execution, so that the lock can be released when the `OracleTransaction Commit` or `Rollback` method is invoked.

2. The row in which the LOB column resides must be locked; as part of an entire result set, or on a row-by-row basis.

   a. Locking the entire result set

      Add the `FOR UPDATE` clause to the end of the `SELECT` statement. After execution of the command, the entire result set is locked.

   b. Locking the row - there are two options:

      - Invoke one of the `OracleDataReader` typed accessors (`GetOracleClobForUpdate` or `GetOracleBlobForUpdate`) on the `OracleDataReader` object to obtain an ODP.NET LOB object, while also locking the current row.

        This approach requires a primary key, unique column(s), or a `ROWID` in the result set because the `OracleDataReader` object must uniquely identify the row to re-select it for locking.

      - Execute an `INSERT` or an `UPDATE` statement that returns a LOB in the `RETURNING` clause.

Temporary LOBs

Temporary LOBs can be instantiated for `BLOB`, `CLOB`, and `NCLOB` objects. To instantiate an ODP.NET LOB object that represents a temporary LOB, the `OracleClob` or the `OracleBlob` constructor can be used.

Temporary ODP.NET LOB objects can be used for the following purposes:

- To initialize and populate a LOB column with empty or non-empty LOB data.
- To pass a LOB type as an input parameter to a SQL statement, an anonymous PL/SQL block, or a stored procedure.

- To act as the source or the destination of data transfer between two LOB objects as in the `CopyTo` operation.

> **Note:**
>
> Temporary LOBs are not transaction aware. Commit and rollback operations do not affect the data referenced by a temporary LOB.

Native JSON Support

Oracle Database 21c adds a native JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) data type. ODP.NET Core, managed, and unmanaged drivers support this native JSON data type starting with version 21.

In ODP.NET, the database JSON data type can be retrieved or passed to the database. When using a .NET string or `OracleString`, it can be bound as a parameter using the `OracleDbType.Json` enumeration value. This enumeration value directs ODP.NET to perform decoding from and encoding to the native Oracle Database JSON binary format, OSON, on the client side, offloading the task from the server side.

Alternatively, JSON data can be bound as parameters to other ODP.NET and .NET data types or not use the `OracleDbType.Json` enumeration value. Oracle Database will then implicitly encode to and decode from OSON to the desired data type format instead of the client in these cases. In `DataSet`, the Oracle JSON type is converted to and stored as either a .NET string or `OracleString`.

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core JSON features require the `System.Text.Json` assembly be included as a project dependency. ODP.NET does not add the `System.Text.Json` package as a dependency itself. In many cases, .NET Core 3.1 and higher does automatically include this assembly with the .NET runtime, while .NET Framework 4.8 does not.

Unmanaged ODP.NET does not have a requirement for `System.Text.Json`.

JSON Numeric Values

For managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, JSON documents bound as `OracleDbType.Json` input parameters have a 28 precision upper limit for numeric values. In all other cases, up to 38 precision will be retained for JSON numeric values when sent to or retrieved from the database.

Unmanaged ODP.NET supports JSON numeric values with a maximum precision of 38, as does the database.

If a JSON document bound as `OracleDbType.Json` contains numeric values with higher precision than can be retained, then ODP.NET will round the value to the maximum supported precision. If more precision must be retained than the maximum, then store the numeric value as a string by placing double quotes around the JSON value before binding the JSON document as an input parameter.

JSON Relational Duality

JSON Relational Duality is a landmark capability introduced in Oracle Database 23c that provides game-changing flexibility and simplicity for Oracle Database developers. This

breakthrough innovation overcomes the historical challenges that developers faced when building applications, either when using the relational model or when using the document model.

JSON Relational Duality delivers a solution with the benefits of both relational tables and JSON documents, without the tradeoffs of either model.

In the database, JSON Relational Duality manifests as fully updatable JSON views over relational data. These views are called JSON Relational Duality Views.

> **See Also:**
>
> To learn more about the feature, refer to the Oracle Database JSON-Relational Duality Developer's Guide

ODP.NET and JSON Relational Duality Views

All ODP.NET provider types (core, managed, and unmanaged) support using JSON Relational Duality Views. ODP.NET supports the feature starting with release 19c.

With 21c and higher, ODP.NET can retrieve this JSON data as a .NET string or `OracleString` data type when parameters are bound with the OracleDbType.Json enumeration value.

ODP.NET 19c uses an earlier implementation that does not include this enumeration value. It fetches JSON data as a `BLOB` data type, then converts it to a string in .NET. With JSON Relational Duality, ODP.NET retrieves the data with `OracleDataReader GetValue(s)` or `GetOracleValue(s)` methods, but not `GetString` nor `GetOracleString`.

For the ODP.NET developer, the data type conversion and changes are transparent. No .NET data management needs to occur beyond treating the data as a string consisting of JSON in .NET.

Oracle JSON data can also be consumed and operated in .NET `DataSet`. When saving changes back to the Oracle Database from `DataSet`, the default generated `OracleCommandBuilder` insert operations will successfully complete. However, the default updates and deletes require some custom SQL with parameter binds to make these JSON data changes. Here's a code snippet of how to perform these JSON updates and deletes.

```
// "JRDVIEW" is the JSON Relational Duality View being updated in the example
below
// Custom UPDATE SQL
string customUpdateSQL = @"UPDATE JRDVIEW SET data = :updatedJSON where
json_value(data, '$.ID.number()') = json_value(:DBData, '$.ID.number()')";
adapter.UpdateCommand = new OracleCommand(customUpdateSQL, conn);
// Parameter bound to the updated data
adapter.UpdateCommand.Parameters.Add("updatedJSON", OracleDbType.Json, 100,
"data");
// Parameter bound to row on DB
adapter.UpdateCommand.Parameters.Add("DBData", OracleDbType.Varchar2, 100,
"data").SourceVersion = DataRowVersion.Original;

// Custom DELETE SQL
```

```
string customDeleteSQL = @"DELETE FROM JRDVIEW WHERE json_value(data, '$.ID.number()')
= json_value(:DBData, '$.ID.number()')";
adapter.DeleteCommand = new OracleCommand(customDeleteSQL, conn);
// Parameter bound to row on DB
adapter.DeleteCommand.Parameters.Add("DBData", OracleDbType.Varchar2, 100,
"data").SourceVersion = DataRowVersion.Original;

adapter.Update(ds);
```

In the sample code above, the ID field is a numeric type. We can specify it is a number by appending `.number()` to it in the SQL. Doing so is optional. However, the main benefit it provides is it allows the query to leverage indexes on the base tables, thereby improving execution performance. Other data types can be specified:

- `.string()` for `string` data types
- `.date()` for `date` data type
- `.timestamp()` for `timestamp` data type

> **Note:**
>
> When modifying the `DataSet`, do not change the `_metadata` member nor any of its constituent parts. That metadata is used to protect against dirty writes back to the database.

ODP.NET XML Support

ODP.NET allows the extraction of data from relational and object-relational tables and views as XML documents. The use of XML documents for insert, update, and delete operations to the database is also allowed. Oracle Database supports XML natively in the database, through Oracle XML DB, a distinct group of technologies related to high-performance XML storage and retrieval. Oracle XML DB is an evolution of the database that encompasses both SQL and XML data models in a highly interoperable manner, providing native XML support.

ODP.NET, Managed Driver follows XPath 1.0 specification and hence it does not support default XML namespaces. XML namespaces must be explicitly added to search or update nodes. This behavior differs from ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.

For samples related to ODP.NET XML support in ODAC installations done using Oracle Universal Installer, see the following directory:

*ORACLE_BASE**ORACLE_HOME*\ODACsamples

This section includes these topics:

- Supported XML Features
- OracleXmlType and Connection Dependency
- Updating XMLType Data in the Database
- Updating XML Data in OracleXmlType
- Characters with Special Meaning in XML
- Retrieving Query Result Set as XML

- Data Manipulation Using XML

Supported XML Features

XML support in ODP.NET provides the ability to do the following:

- Store XML data natively in the database as the Oracle database native type, `XMLType`.
- Access relational and object-relational data as XML data from an Oracle Database instance into the Microsoft .NET environment, and process the XML using the Microsoft .NET Framework.
- Save changes to the database using XML data.
- Execute XQuery statements.

For the .NET application developer, these features include the following:

- Enhancements to the `OracleCommand`, `OracleConnection`, and `OracleDataReader` classes.
- The following XML-specific classes:
  - `OracleXmlType`

    `OracleXmlType` objects are used to retrieve Oracle native `XMLType` data.
  - `OracleXmlStream`

    `OracleXmlStream` objects are used to retrieve XML data from `OracleXmlType` objects as a read-only .NET `Stream` object.
  - `OracleXmlQueryProperties`

    `OracleXmlQueryProperties` objects represent the XML properties used by the `OracleCommand` class when the `XmlCommandType` property is `Query`.
  - `OracleXmlSaveProperties`

    `OracleXmlSaveProperties` objects represent the XML properties used by the `OracleCommand` class when the `XmlCommandType` property is `Insert`, `Update`, or `Delete`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "XQuery Support"
> - "OracleCommand Class"
> - "OracleXmlType Class"
> - "OracleXmlStream Class"
> - "OracleXmlQueryProperties Class"
> - "OracleXmlSaveProperties Class"
> - *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

XQuery Support

ODP.NET supports the XQuery language through a native implementation of SQL/XML functions, `XMLQuery` and `XMLTable`. When executing XQuery statements, Oracle XML DB generally evaluates XQuery expressions by compiling them into the same underlying structures as relational queries. Queries are optimized, leveraging both relational-database and XQuery-specific optimization technologies, so that Oracle XML DB serves as a native XQuery engine.The treatment of all XQuery expressions, whether natively compiled or evaluated functionally, is transparent: programmers do not need to change their code to take advantage of XQuery optimizations.

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* to learn more about Oracle's XQuery support

OracleXmlType and Connection Dependency

The read-only `Connection` property of the `OracleXmlType` class holds a reference to the `OracleConnection` object used to instantiate the `OracleXmlType` class.

How the `OracleXmlType` object obtains a reference to an `OracleConnection` object depends on how the `OracleXmlType` class is instantiated:

- Instantiated from an `OracleDataReader` class using the `GetOracleXmlType`, `GetOracleValue`, or `GetOracleValues` method:

  The `Connection` property is set with a reference to the same `OracleConnection` object used by the `OracleDataReader` object.

- Instantiated by invoking an `OracleXmlType` constructor with one of the parameters of type `OracleConnection`:

  The `Connection` property is set with a reference to the same `OracleConnection` object provided in the constructor.

- Instantiated by invoking an `OracleXmlType(OracleClob)` constructor:

  The `Connection` property is set with a reference to the `OracleConnection` object used by the `OracleClob` object.

An `OracleXmlType` object that is associated with one connection cannot be used with a different connection. For example, if an `OracleXmlType` object is obtained using `OracleConnection A`, that `OracleXmlType` object cannot be used as an input parameter of a command that uses `OracleConnection B`. By checking the `Connection` property of the `OracleXmlType` objects, the application can ensure that `OracleXmlType` objects are used only within the context of the `OracleConnection` referenced by its connection property. Otherwise, ODP.NET raises an exception.

Updating XMLType Data in the Database

Updating `XMLType` columns does not require a transaction. However, encapsulating the entire database update process within a transaction is highly recommended. This allows the updates to be rolled back if there are any errors.

`XMLType` columns in the database can be updated using Oracle Data Provider for .NET in a few ways:

- Updating with DataSet, OracleDataAdapter, and OracleCommandBuilder
- Updating with OracleCommand and OracleParameter

Updating with DataSet, OracleDataAdapter, and OracleCommandBuilder

If the `XMLType` column is fetched into the `DataSet`, the `XMLType` data is represented as a .NET `String`.

Modifying `XMLType` data in the `DataSet` does not require special treatment. `XMLType` data can be modified in the same way as any data that is stored in the `DataSet`. When a change is made and the `OracleDataAdapter.Update` method is invoked, the `OracleDataAdapter` object ensures that the `XMLType` data is handled properly. The `OracleDataAdapter` object uses any custom SQL `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` statements that are provided. Otherwise, valid SQL statements are generated by the `OracleCommandBuilder` object as needed to flush the changes to the database.

Updating with OracleCommand and OracleParameter

The `OracleCommand` class provides a powerful way of updating `XMLType` data, especially with the use of an `OracleParameter` object. To update columns in a database table, the new value for the column can be passed as an input parameter of a command.

Input Binding

To update an `XMLType` column in the database, a SQL statement can be executed using static values. In addition, input parameters can be bound to SQL statements, anonymous PL/SQL blocks, or stored procedures to update `XMLType` columns. The parameter value can be set as .NET Framework Types, ODP.NET Types, or `OracleXmlType` objects.

While `XMLType` columns can be updated using an `OracleXmlType` object, having an instance of an `OracleXmlType` class does not guarantee that the `XMLType` column in the database can be updated.

Setting XMLType Column to NULL Value

Applications can set an `XMLType` column in the database to a `NULL` value, with or without input binding, as follows:

- Setting `NULL` values in an `XMLType` column with input binding

To set the XMLType column to NULL, the application can bind an input parameter whose value is DBNull.Value. This indicates to the OracleCommand object that a NULL value is to be inserted.

Passing in a null OracleXmlType object as an input parameter does not insert a NULL value into the XMLType column. In this case, the OracleCommand object raises an exception.

- Setting NULL Values in an XMLType Column without input binding

  The following example demonstrates setting NULL values in an XMLType column without input binding:

  ```
  // Create a table with an XMLType column in the database
  CREATE TABLE XML_TABLE(NUM_COL number, XMLTYPE_COL xmltype);
  ```

  An application can set a NULL value in the XMLType column by explicitly inserting a NULL value or by not inserting anything into that column as in the following examples:

  ```
  insert into xml_table(xmltype_col) values(NULL);

  update xml_table t set t.xmltype_col=NULL;
  ```

Setting XMLType Column to Empty XML Data

The XMLType column can be initialized with empty XML data, using a SQL statement:

```
// Create a table with an XMLType column in the database
CREATE TABLE XML_TABLE(NUM_COL number, XMLTYPE_COL xmltype);

INSERT INTO XML_TABLE (NUM_COL, XMLTYPE_COL) VALUES (4,
      XMLType.createxml('<DOC/>'));
```

Updating XML Data in OracleXmlType

The following are ways that XML data can be updated in an OracleXmlType object.

- The XML data can be updated by passing an XPATH expression and the new value to the Update method on the OracleXmlType object.
- The XML data can be retrieved on the client side as the .NET Framework XmlDocument object using the GetXmlDocument method on the OracleXmlType object. This XML data can then be manipulated using suitable .NET Framework classes. A new OracleXmlType can be created with the updated XML data from the .NET Framework classes. This new OracleXmlType is bound as an input parameter to an update or insert statement.

Characters with Special Meaning in XML

The following characters in Table 3-26 have special meaning in XML. For more information, refer to the XML 1.0 specifications

Table 3-26 Characters with Special Meaning in XML

Character	Meaning in XML	Entity Encoding
<	Begins an XML tag	<
>	Ends an XML tag	>

Table 3-26 (Cont.) Characters with Special Meaning in XML

Character	Meaning in XML	Entity Encoding
"	Quotation mark	"
'	Apostrophe or single quotation mark	'
&	Ampersand	&

When these characters appear as data in an XML element, they are replaced with their equivalent entity encoding.

Also certain characters are not valid in XML element names. When SQL identifiers (such as column names) are mapped to XML element names, these characters are converted to a sequence of hexadecimal digits, derived from the Unicode encoding of the character, bracketed by an introductory underscore, a lowercase `x` and a trailing underscore. A blank space is not a valid character in an XML element name. If a SQL identifier contains a space character, then in the corresponding XML element name, the space character is replaced by `_x0020_`, which is based on Unicode encoding of the space character.

Retrieving Query Result Set as XML

This section discusses retrieving the result set from a SQL query as XML data.

Handling Date and Time Format

The generated XML `DATE` and `TIMESTAMP` formats are based on the standard XML Schema formats.

> **See Also:**
>
> `http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/datatypes.html#isoformats` for more information on the XML Schema specification.

Characters with Special Meaning in Column Data

If the data in any of the select list columns in the query contains any characters with special meaning in XML (see Table 3-26), these characters are replaced with their corresponding entity encoding in the result XML document.

The following examples demonstrate how ODP.NET handles the angle bracket characters in the column data:

```
/* Database Setup
connect scott/tiger@oracle
drop table specialchars;
create table specialchars ("id" number, name varchar2(255));
insert into specialchars values (1, '<Jones>');
commit;
```

```
*/

// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Xml;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class QueryResultAsXMLSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;";
    con.Open();

    // Create the command
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("", con);

    // Set the XML command type to query.
    cmd.XmlCommandType = OracleXmlCommandType.Query;

    // Set the SQL query
    cmd.CommandText = "select * from specialchars";

    // Set command properties that affect XML query behavior.
    cmd.BindByName = true;

    // Set the XML query properties
    cmd.XmlQueryProperties.MaxRows = -1;

    // Get the XML document as an XmlReader.
    XmlReader xmlReader = cmd.ExecuteXmlReader();
    XmlDocument xmlDocument = new XmlDocument();

    xmlDocument.PreserveWhitespace = true;
    xmlDocument.Load(xmlReader);
    Console.WriteLine(xmlDocument.OuterXml);

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

The following XML document is generated for that table: The XML entity encoding that represents the angle brackets appears in bold.

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
<ROWSET>
   <ROW>
      <id>1</id >
      <NAME>&lt;Jones&gt;</NAME>
   </ROW>
</ROWSET>
```

Characters in Table or View Name

If a table or view name has any non-alphanumeric characters other than an underscore (_), the table or view name must be enclosed in quotation marks.

For example, to select all entries from a table with the name `test'ing`, the `CommandText` property of the `OracleCommand` object must be set to the following string:

```
"select * from \"test'ing\"";
```

Case-Sensitivity in Column Name to XML Element Name Mapping

The mapping of SQL identifiers (column names) to XML element names is case-sensitive, and the element names are in exactly the same case as the column names of the table or view.

However, the root tag and row tag names are case-insensitive. The following example demonstrates case-sensitivity in this situation:

```
//Create the following table
create table casesensitive_table ("Id" number, NAME varchar2(255));

//insert name and id
insert into casesensitive_table values(1, 'Smith');
```

The following XML document is generated:

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
  <ROWSET>
    <ROW>
      <Id>1</Id>
      <NAME>Smith</NAME>
    </ROW>
  </ROWSET>
```

Note that the element name for the `Id` column matches the case of the column name.

Column Name to XML Element Name Mapping

For each row generated by the SQL query, the SQL identifier (column name) maps to an XML element in the generated XML document, as shown in the following example:

```
// Create the following table
create table emp_table (EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4), LAST_NAME varchar2(25));
// Insert some data
insert into emp_table values(205, 'Higgins');
```

The SQL query, `SELECT * FROM EMP_TABLE`, generates the following XML document:

```
<?XML version="1.0"?>
  <ROWSET>
    <ROW>
      <EMPLOYEE_ID>205</EMPLOYEE_ID>
      <LAST_NAME>Higgins</LAST_NAME>
    </ROW>
  </ROWSET>
```

The EMPLOYEE_ID and LAST_NAME database columns of the employees table map to the EMPLOYEE_ID and LAST_NAME elements of the generated XML document.

This section demonstrates how Oracle database handles the mapping of SQL identifiers to XML element names, when retrieving query results as XML from the database. The demonstration uses the specialchars table involving the some id column.

```
// Create the specialchars table
create table specialchars ("some id" number, name varchar2(255));
```

Note that the specialchars table has a column named some id that contains a blank space character. The space character is not allowed in an XML element name.

When retrieving the query results as XML, the SQL identifiers in the query select list can contain characters that are not valid in XML element names. When these SQL identifiers (such as column names) are mapped to XML element names, each of these characters is converted to a sequence of hexadecimal digits, derived from the Unicode encoding of the characters, bracketed by an introductory underscore, a lowercase x, and a trailing underscore.

Thus, the SQL query in the following example can be used to get a result as an XML document from the specialchars table:

```
select "some id", name from specialchars;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> "Characters with Special Meaning in XML"

Improving Default Mapping

You can improve the default mapping of SQL identifiers to XML element names by using the following techniques:

- Modify the source. Create an object-relational view over the source schema, and make that view the new source.
- Use cursor subqueries and cast-multiset constructs in the SQL query.
- Create an alias for the column or attribute names in the SQL query. Prefix the aliases with an at sign (@) to map them to XML attributes instead of XML elements.
- Modify the XML document. Use Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) to transform the XML document. Specify the XSL document and parameters. The transformation is done automatically after the XML document is generated from the relational data. Note that this may have an impact on performance.
- Specify the name of the root tag and row tag used in the XML document.

Object-Relational Data

ODP.NET can generate an XML document for data stored in object-relational columns, tables, and views, as shown in the following example:

```
// Create the following tables and types
CREATE TYPE "EmployeeType" AS OBJECT (EMPNO NUMBER, ENAME VARCHAR2(20));
/
```

```
CREATE TYPE EmployeeListType AS TABLE OF "EmployeeType";
/
CREATE TABLE mydept (DEPTNO NUMBER, DEPTNAME VARCHAR2(20),
              EMPLIST EmployeeListType)
              NESTED TABLE EMPLIST STORE AS EMPLIST_TABLE;
INSERT INTO mydept VALUES (1, 'depta',
              EmployeeListType("EmployeeType"(1, 'empa')));
```

The following XML document is generated for the table:

```
<?xml version = "1.0"?>
<ROWSET>
   <ROW>
      <DEPTNO>1</DEPTNO>
      <DEPTNAME>depta</DEPTNAME>
      <EMPLIST>
         <EmployeeType>
            <EMPNO>1</EMPNO>
            <ENAME>empa</ENAME>
         </EmployeeType>
      </EMPLIST>
   </ROW>
</ROWSET>
```

ODP.NET encloses each item in a collection element, with the database type name of the element in the collection. The `mydept` table has a collection in the `EMPLIST` database column and each item in the collection is of type `EmployeeType`. Therefore, in the XML document, each item in the collection is enclosed in the type name `EmployeeType`, which appears in bold in the example.

NULL Values

If any database row has a column with a `NULL` value, then that column does not appear for that row in the generated XML document.

Data Manipulation Using XML

This section discusses making changes to the database data using XML.

Handling Date and Time Format

The generated XML `DATE` and `TIMESTAMP` formats are based on the standard XML Schema formats.

> **See Also:**
>
> `http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/datatypes.html#isoformats` for more information on the XML Schema specification.

Saving Changes Using XML

Changes can be saved to database tables and views using XML data. However, insert, update, and delete operations cannot be combined in a single XML document. ODP.NET cannot accept a single XML document and determine which are insert, update, or delete changes.

The insert change must be in an XML document containing only rows to be inserted, the update changes only with rows to be updated, and the delete changes only with rows to be deleted.

For example, using the `employees` table that comes with the HR sample schema, you can specify the following query:

```
select employee_id, last_name from employees where employee_id = 205;
```

The following XML document is generated:

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
<ROWSET>
   <ROW>
      <EMPLOYEE_ID>205</EMPLOYEE_ID>
      <LAST_NAME>Higgins</LAST_NAME>
   </ROW>
</ROWSET>
```

To change the name of employee `205` from **`Higgins`** to **`Smith`**, specify the `employees` table and the XML data containing the changes as follows:

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
<ROWSET>
   <ROW>
      <EMPLOYEE_ID>205</EMPLOYEE_ID>
      <LAST_NAME>Smith</LAST_NAME>
   </ROW>
</ROWSET>
```

Characters with Special Meaning in Column Data

If the data in any of the elements in the XML document contains characters that have a special meaning in XML (see Table 3-26), these characters must be replaced with appropriate entity encoding, or be preceded by an escape character in the XML document, so that the data is stored correctly in the database table column. Otherwise, ODP.NET throws an exception.

The following example demonstrates how ODP.NET handles the angle bracket special characters in the column data, using entity encoding:

```
// Create the following table
create table specialchars ("id" number, name varchar2(255));
```

The following XML document can be used to insert values `(1, '<Jones>')` into the `specialchars` table. The XML entity encoding that represents the angle brackets appears in bold.

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
 <ROWSET>
  <ROW>
```

```
  <id>1</id >
  <NAME>&lt;Jones&gt;</NAME>
 </ROW>
</ROWSET>
```

Characters with Special Meaning in Table or View Name

If a table or view name has any non-alphanumeric characters other than an underscore (_), the table or view name must be enclosed in quotation marks.

For example, to save changes to a table with the name `test'ing`, the `OracleCommand.XmlSaveProperties.TableName` property must be set to `"\"test'ing\""`.

Case-Sensitivity in XML Element Name to Column Name Mapping

For each XML element that represents a row of data in the XML document, the child XML elements map to database column names. The mapping of the child element name to the column name is always case-sensitive, but the root tag and row tag names are case-insensitive. The following example demonstrates this case-sensitivity:

```
//Create the following table
create table casesensitive_table ("Id" number, NAME varchar2(255));
```

The following XML document can be used to insert values (`1`, `Smith`) into the `casesensitive_table`:

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
  <ROWSET>
    <ROW>
      <Id>1</Id>
      <NAME>Smith</NAME>
    </ROW>
  </ROWSET>
```

Note that the element name for the `Id` column matches the case of the column name.

XML Element Name to Column Name Mapping

This section describes how Oracle database handles the mapping of XML element names to column names when using XML for data manipulation in the database. The following `specialchars` table involving the `some id` column demonstrates this handling.

```
// Create the specialchars table
create table specialchars ("some id" number, name varchar2(255));
```

Note that the `specialchars` table has a column named `some id` that contains a blank space character. The space character is not allowed in an XML element name.

Saving Changes to a Table Using an XML Document

When an XML document is used to save changes to a table or view, the `OracleCommand.XmlSaveProperties.UpdateColumnsList` property is used to specify the list of columns to update or insert.

When an XML document is used to save changes to a column in a table or view, and the corresponding column name contains any of the characters that are not valid in an

XML element name, the escaped column name must be specified in the `UpdateColumnsList` property as in the following example.

The following XML document can be used to insert values (`2`, `<Jones>`) into the `specialchars` table:

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
  <ROWSET>
    <ROW>
      <some_x0020_id>2</some_x0020_id>
      <NAME>&lt;Jones&gt;</NAME>
    </ROW>
  </ROWSET>
```

The following example specifies the list of columns to update or insert:

```
/* Database Setup
connect scott/tiger@oracle
drop table specialchars;
create table specialchars ("some id" number, name varchar2(255));
insert into specialchars values (1, '<Jones>');
commit;
*/

// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Xml;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class InsertUsingXmlDocSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;";
    con.Open();
    Console.WriteLine("Connected Successfully");

    // Create the command
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("", con);

    // Set the XML command type to query.
    cmd.XmlCommandType = OracleXmlCommandType.Insert;

    // Set the XML document
    cmd.CommandText = "<?xml version = '1.0'?>\n" + "<ROWSET>\n" + "<ROW>\n" +
      "<some_x0020_id>2</some_x0020_id>\n" + "<NAME>&lt;Jones&gt;</NAME>\n" +
      "</ROW>\n" + "</ROWSET>\n";
    cmd.XmlSaveProperties.Table = "specialchars";

    string[] ucols = new string[2];

    ucols[0] = "some_x0020_id";
    ucols[1] = "NAME";
    cmd.XmlSaveProperties.UpdateColumnsList = ucols;

    // Insert rows
    int rows = cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("Number of rows inserted successfully : {0} ", rows);

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

Improving Default Mapping

You can improve the default mapping by using the following techniques:

- Modify the target. Create an object-relational view over the target schema, and make the view the new target.
- Modify the XML document. Use XSLT to transform the XML document. Specify the XSL document and parameters. The transformation is done before the changes are saved. Note that this is may have an impact on performance.
- Specify the name of the row tag used in the XML document.

Object-Relational Data

Changes in an XML document can also be saved to object-relational data. Each item in a collection can be specified in one of the following ways in the XML document:

- By enclosing the database type name of the item as the XML element name.
- By enclosing the name of the database column holding the collection with `_ITEM` appended as the XML element name.

Multiple Tables

Oracle Database does not save changes to multiple relational tables that have been joined together. Oracle recommends that you create a view on those relational tables, and then update that view. If the view cannot be updated, triggers can be used instead.

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for the description and syntax of the `CREATE VIEW` statement

Commit Transactions

When the changes in an XML document are made, either all the changes are committed, or if an error occurs, all changes are rolled back.

Oracle User-Defined Types (UDTs) and .NET Custom Types

ODP.NET has the ability to represent Oracle UDTs found in the database as custom types in .NET applications. UDTs are useful in representing complex entities as a

single object that can be shared among applications. Oracle products, such as Oracle Spatial and Oracle XML DB, use their own complex types frequently.

To represent Oracle UDTs as .NET custom types, applications must apply .NET attributes to custom classes and structs, and to their public fields and properties.

To convert between UDTs and custom types, ODP.NET uses custom interfaces.

Starting with version 21.2, managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core support Oracle UDTs and .NET custom types. These providers are near-parity with unmanaged ODP.NET UDT APIs and features, which makes migrating to managed or core more straightforward for developers. Only a few code changes may be needed.

This section discusses the ODP.NET UDT topics below. All the topics, except Using UDTs with Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core and Migrating from Unmanaged ODP.NET to Managed or Core, discuss unmanaged ODP.NET UDT features and Oracle UDTs generally. These two topics contrast unmanaged ODP.NET UDTs with managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core UDTs.

- Oracle User-Defined Types (UDTs)
- Custom Types
- Specifying Custom Type Mappings
- Converting Between Custom Types and Oracle UDTs
- Oracle UDT Attribute Mappings
- Oracle UDT Retrieval from OracleDataReader
- Oracle UDT Metadata Retrieval from OracleDataReader
- Oracle UDT Parameter Binding with OracleParameter
- Populating the DataSet with Oracle UDTs
- UDT Method Invocation
- Configuration Settings for Oracle UDTs
- Using UDTs with Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core
- Migrating from Unmanaged ODP.NET to Managed or Core
- Handling NULL Attribute Values in UDTs

Oracle User-Defined Types (UDTs)

Oracle Data Provider for .NET supports Oracle object types or user-defined types (UDTs), which are defined in the Oracle database.

There are two kinds of UDTs:

- Object types (Oracle Object)
- Collection types (which can be `VARRAY` types or nested table types)

Additionally, ODP.NET supports references (`REF`) to object types.

The term UDT is used interchangeably with Oracle object types and abstract data types (ADTs).

The name of the Oracle UDT is case-sensitive and must be in the form *`schema_name.type_name`*.

See Also:

- OracleRef Class
- *Oracle Database Object-Relational Developer's Guide* for complete descriptions of object types
- UDT samples are available online on GitHub in the UDT directory:

  `https://github.com/oracle/dotnet-db-samples/tree/master/samples`

Custom Types

Oracle Data Provider for .NET supports UDTs by representing Oracle UDTs defined in the database as .NET types, that is, custom types. For every Oracle UDT that the application wishes to fetch and manipulate, one custom type factory and one custom type are needed. The custom factory class is solely responsible for instantiating the custom type. ODP.NET uses the interfaces implemented on the custom factory classes to instantiate custom types at run time. Custom types define the mapping between the Oracle UDT attributes or elements to the .NET members. ODP.NET uses the interfaces implemented on the custom type instances to transfer values between the Oracle UDT and the custom type at run time.

Custom types can be .NET classes or structures. They can represent either Oracle Objects or Oracle Collections. Custom types can be implemented manually by the application developer or generated through an ODP.NET code generation tool.

Once the factory class and the custom type are defined and meet the implementation requirements, the application may set ODP.NET to automatically discover the mapping between the Oracle UDT and the custom type. This discovery process is based on the attribute that is applied on the custom factory class. Alternatively, the application can provide an explicit mapping through a configuration file.

Oracle Collections can be represented as an array of .NET Types. For example, an Oracle Collection type of `NUMBER` can be mapped to an `int[]`. Moreover, an Oracle Collection type of an Oracle UDT can be mapped to an array of the custom type.

Custom types must adhere to certain requirements in order for ODP.NET to represent Oracle UDTs as custom types. These requirements are as follows:

Required Custom Type Implementations

This section lists the required implementations for a custom .NET class or structure.

- `Oracle.DataAcess.Types.IOracleCustomType` interface implementation

  This interface is used for conversions between custom types and Oracle UDTs.

  The interface methods are implemented using the static methods of the `OracleUdt` class.

- Custom Type Factories

A custom type factory is used to create an instance of a custom type. A custom type factory is an implementation of either the `IOracleCustomTypeFactory` interface, the `IOracleArrayTypeFactory` interface, or both interfaces, as follows:

- To create a custom type that represents an Oracle Object, the custom type or a separate custom type factory class must implement the `Oracle.DataAccess.Types.IOracleCustomTypeFactory` interface.
- To create a custom type that represents an Oracle Collection, the custom type or a separate custom type factory class must implement the `Oracle.DataAccess.Types.IOracleCustomTypeFactory` interface and the `Oracle.DataAccess.Types.IOracleArrayTypeFactory` interface.
- To create an array type that represents an Oracle Collection, a custom type factory class must implement the `Oracle.DataAccess.Types.IOracleArrayTypeFactory` interface.

- Custom Type Member Mapping Attributes

  The custom type member mapping attributes specify the mapping between custom type members and either Oracle object attributes or Oracle collection elements.

  There are two types of custom type member mapping attributes:

  - `OracleObjectMappingAttribute`

    This attribute specifies the mapping between custom type members and Oracle object attributes for custom types that represent Oracle objects. This attribute must be applied to each custom type member (either field or property) that represents an Oracle Object attribute.

    > **Note:**
    >
    > Not all Oracle object attributes need to be mapped to custom type members. If there is no `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` for a particular object attribute, ODP.NET ignores that object attribute when converting between Oracle objects and custom types.

  - `OracleArrayMappingAttribute`

    This attribute specifies the custom type member that stores the elements of an Oracle collection for custom types representing Oracle collections.The attribute must be specified on only one of the custom type members.

- `Oracle.DataAcess.Types.INullable` interface implementation

  This interface is used to determine if an instance of a custom type represents a null UDT. The `IsNull` property of the interface enables applications and ODP.NET to determine whether or not the UDT is null.

- Static Null field

  The public static `Null` property is used to return a null UDT. This property returns a custom type with an `IsNull` property that returns true.

Optional Custom Type Implementations

The following are optional:

- `IXMLSerializable`

  The `IXMLSerializable` interface is used in the .NET 2.0 framework to enable conversion between the custom type and its XML representation.This interface is only used if the serialization and deserialization of a custom type is needed in the `DataSet`.

- `Static Parse` and `Public ToString` methods

  These methods enable conversion between the custom type and its string representation.

  These methods are invoked when a `DataGrid` control is used to accept changes and display instance values.

- Type Inheritance

  Type Inheritance refers to the process of deriving an Oracle UDT in the database from a super type.

  If the custom type represents an Oracle UDT that is derived from a super type, the custom class should follow the same type hierarchy, that is, the custom class should be derived from another custom class that represents the super type defined in the database.

- `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute`

  The `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` object specifies the mapping between a custom type (or an array type) and an Oracle UDT.

  There must be a unique custom type factory for each Oracle UDT used by the application as follows:

  – Oracle Object Types:

    The custom type factory must return a custom type that only represents the specified Oracle Object Type.

  – Oracle Collection Types:

    The custom type factory may return a custom type that can be used by other Oracle Collection Types. This is common when an array type is used to represent an Oracle Collection, for example, when an `int[]` is used to represent a collection of `NUMBER`s.

  If the `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` is not specified, then custom type mappings must be specified through XML configuration files, that is, `machine.config`, and either `app.config` for Windows applications or `web.config` for web applications.

See Also:

- "IOracleCustomType Interface"
- "OracleRef Class"
- "IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface"

Specifying Custom Type Mappings

After creating a custom type, the application must specify a custom type mapping that maps the custom type to an Oracle UDT in the database. This can be done using a custom type factory or XML in configuration files.

Using XML to specify custom type mappings has priority, if both techniques have been implemented. At run time, if ODP.NET finds custom type mappings specified in configuration files, it ignores any custom type mappings specified through the `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` object. If a .NET application dynamically loads .NET assemblies, which contain .NET classes that Oracle UDTs are mapped to, then the mapping between .NET classes and Oracle UDTs must be configured using a .NET config file.

Custom type mappings cannot be specified using synonyms, regardless of whether or not the mapping is provided through the `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` object or the XML configuration file.

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Developer Tools for Visual Studio help* sections on User-Defined Types Node under Server Explorer in Visual Studio for further information on UDT mapping.

This section contains these topics:

- "Using a Custom Type Factory to Specify Custom Type Mappings"
- "Using XML in Configuration Files to Specify Custom Type Mappings"

Using a Custom Type Factory to Specify Custom Type Mappings

The application can specify a custom type mapping using a custom type factory. The application supplies the name of the Oracle UDT, in the format *`schema_name.type_name`*, to an `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` object and applies the name to the corresponding custom type factory. A custom type factory is a class or struct that implements either or both the `IOracleCustomTypeFactory` and `IOracleArrayTypeFactory` interfaces.

Note that for each Oracle UDT used by the application, there must be a unique custom type factory. Additionally, for Oracle Object Types, the custom type factory must return a custom type that uniquely represents the specified Oracle Object Type. For Oracle Collection Types, the custom type factory returns a custom type that can be used by other Oracle Collection Types. This is common when an custom type that is an array type represents an Oracle Collection, that is, when an `int[]` is used to represent a collection of `NUMBER`s.

At run time, using reflection programming, ODP.NET discovers all the custom type mappings specified by the application through the `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` object.

> **Note:**
>
> The UDT name that is specified in the `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` may not contain a period.

Using XML in Configuration Files to Specify Custom Type Mappings

The application can specify a custom type mapping with XML in configuration files, for example: using `machine.config`, and either `app.config` for Windows applications or `web.config` for web applications.

The custom type mappings must be specified in the `oracle.dataaccess.client` configuration section group. Each custom type mapping must be added to the collection of custom type mappings using the XML element `<add>`.

Each custom type mapping is consists of a name attribute and a value attribute. The name attribute may be any user-specified name that represents the custom type mapping. The value attribute must begin with `udtMapping` and be followed by the required and optional attributes listed below.

Required Attributes

- `factoryName`

  The case-sensitive assembly qualified name of the custom type factory class or struct.

  If the assembly that defines the custom type factory does not have a strong name, then a partial assembly name consisting of just the assembly name is sufficient. In the case of strongly named assemblies, a complete assembly name is required. It must include the assembly name, the `Version`, `Culture`, `PublicKeyToken`.

- `typeName`

  The case-sensitive name of the UDT defined in the database. By default all UDTs are created in the database with upper case names

- `schemaName`

  The case-sensitive schema in which the UDT is defined in the database. By default all schemas are created in the database with upper case names

Optional Attributes

- `dataSource`

  If specified, indicates that the custom type mapping applies only to Oracle UDTs defined in the database that the application connects to, as specified by the TNS name alias.

  The Data Source is case-insensitive.

The following is an example of the format of the XML that can be specified in the configuration file for .NET 2.0:

```
<oracle.dataaccess.client>
   <settings>
     <add name="Person" value="udtMapping factoryName='Sample.PersonFactory,
         Sample, Version=1.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=null'
         typeName='PERSON' schemaName='SCOTT' dataSource='oracle'"/>
     <add name="Student" value="udtMapping factoryName='Sample.StudentFactory,
         Sample, Version=1.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=null'
         typeName='STUDENT' schemaName='SCOTT'"/>
   </settings>
 </oracle.dataaccess.client>
```

Using Custom Type Mappings

During data retrieval, the application uses the custom type mappings to convert an Oracle UDT to a custom type. When data is provided back to the database through an input or input/output parameter, or by an update through an Oracle `REF`, the application uses the mappings to convert the custom type to an Oracle UDT.

In the case of input and input/output parameters, the application must also set the `OracleParameter UdtTypeName` property to the user-defined type name of the parameter.

In certain cases, where Oracle UDTs are part of a type hierarchy, the custom type must be instantiated as a specific type in the type hierarchy. The Oracle UDT provided by the custom type mapping must a subtype of the Oracle UDT specified by the `OracleParameter UdtTypeName` property.

For example, the parameter for a stored procedure is of type, `SCOTT.PERSON` and has a subtype, `SCOTT.STUDENT`. The application has a custom class instance that represents `SCOTT.STUDENT`. The `UdtTypeName` is set to `SCOTT.PERSON`, but the custom type mapping indicates that the custom class is mapped to `SCOTT.STUDENT` and overrides the `UdtTypeName` when it instantiates the Oracle UDT. Thus, ODP.NET instantiates and binds Oracle UDTs appropriately when the custom object represents an Oracle UDT that is a subtype of the parameter type.

Converting Between Custom Types and Oracle UDTs

ODP.NET can convert between Oracle UDTs and custom types, if the proper attribute mappings are specified and the custom types are defined properly.

ODP.NET performs a conversion whenever an Oracle UDT is fetched as:

- In, out, in/out parameters bound for SQL or PL/SQL execution

  The `DbType` property of `OracleParameter` must be set to `DbType.Object` or the `OracleDbType` property must be set to `OracleDbType.Object` or `OracleDbType.Array`.

  For parameters that are user-defined types, the `UdtTypeName` property of the `OracleParameter` object must be always set to the parameter type.

  Note: The `UdtTypeName` may differ from the Oracle UDT specified in the custom type mapping. This is the case when the parameter type is a super type of the Oracle UDT that the custom type represents.

- Column value retrieved from an `OracleDataReader` object

  If the application requests for the value either through the `GetValue`, `GetValues`, `GetOracleValue`, `GetOracleValues`, `GetProviderSpecificValue`, or `GetProviderSpecificValues` methods or the `Item[]` property for a UDT column,

ODP.NET finds the corresponding custom type that represents the Oracle UDT and carries out the proper conversion.

- Part of a Resultset that populates the `DataSet`

  If the application populates the `DataSet` with a result that contains UDTs using the `Fill` method on the `OracleDataAdapter`, the `DataSet` is populated with custom types that represent Oracle UDTs. With ADO.NET 2.0, the `DataSet` is populated with custom types for UDT columns regardless of whether the `ReturnProviderSpecificTypes` on the `OracleDataAdapter` is set to `true` or `false`.

- A Object referenced through a `REF`

  When an Object referenced by a `REF` is retrieved, the custom type that represents the Oracle UDT is returned.

  The application can use the `OracleUdtFetchOption` method to control the copy of the Object that is returned as follows:

  – If the `OracleUdtFetchOption.Cache` option is specified and a cached copy of the object exists, the cached copy is immediately returned. If no cached copy exists, the latest object copy from the database is cached and returned.

  – If the `OracleUdtFetchOption.Server` option is specified, the latest object copy from the database is cached and returned. If the object is already cached, the latest object copy overwrites the existing one.

  – If the `OracleUdtFetchOption.TransactionCache` option is specified, there are two possibilities within the same transaction:

    * If the object copy was previously retrieved using the `Server` or `TransactionCache` option, the `TransactionCache` option behavior becomes equivalent to the `Cache` option behavior.

    * If the object copy was not previously retrieved using the Server or `TransactionCache` option, the `TransactionCache` option behavior becomes equivalent to the `Server` option behavior.

Oracle UDT Attribute Mappings

Table 3-27 lists valid mappings of attributes (for objects) and elements (for collections), between Oracle UDT types and custom object types which can be either .NET types or Oracle provider-specific types (ODP.NET types).

Oracle collections do not have to map to a custom class. They can map to arrays of a specific type. Table 3-27 indicates those collections with elements of a specified Oracle type that can map to arrays of a .NET Type or a provider-specific type. For example, if an Oracle Collection is a `VARRAY` of `NUMBER(8)`, it can map to a `typeof(int[])`. This eliminates the need to construct a class that only holds an `int[]`.

For .NET 2.0, Oracle Collections can be mapped to Nullable types. This allows .NET 2.0 applications to obtain a nullable `int[]` which can hold null values in the `int[]`.

Note that Oracle UDT attributes and elements cannot be mapped to `object` or `object[]`.

Table 3-27 Attribute Mappings Between UDTs and Custom Object Types

Type of UDT Attribute or Element	.NET Type	ODP.NET Type
BFILE	System.Byte[]	OracleBFile
BINARY FLOAT	System.Byte, System.Int16, System.Int32, System.Int64, System.Single, System.Double, System.Decimal	OracleDecimal
BINARY DOUBLE	System.Byte, System.Int16, System.Int32, System.Int64, System.Single, System.Double, System.Decimal	OracleDecimal
BLOB	System.Byte[]	OracleBlob
CHAR	System.Char[], System.String	OracleString
CLOB	System.Char[], System.String	OracleClob
DATE	System.DateTime	OracleDate
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	System.TimeSpan,	OracleIntervalDS
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH	System.Int64	OracleIntervalYM
LONG RAW	System.Byte[]	OracleBinary
NCHAR	System.Char[], System.String	OracleString
NCLOB	System.Char[], System.String	OracleClob
Nested Table	*custom type*, *.NET type[]*, or *custom type*[]	*ODP Type[]*
NUMBER	System.Byte, System.Int16, System.Int32, System.Int64, System.Single, System.Double, System.Decimal	OracleDecimal
NVARCHAR2	System.Char[], System.String	OracleString
Object Type	*custom type*	N/A
RAW	System.Byte[]	OracleBinary
REF	System.String	OracleRef

Table 3-27 (Cont.) Attribute Mappings Between UDTs and Custom Object Types

Type of UDT Attribute or Element	.NET Type	ODP.NET Type
TIMESTAMP	System.DateTime	OracleTimeStamp
TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE	System.DateTime	OracleTimeStampLTZ
TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	System.DateTime	OracleTimeStampTZ
VARCHAR2	System.Char[], System.String	OracleString
VARRAY	*custom type*, *.NET type[]*, or *custom type*[]	*ODP Type[]*
XMLTYPE	System.Char[], System.String	OracleXmlType

Notes:

1. Conversion from a System.Byte[] to a BFILE is not supported, and therefore, System.Byte[] only represents a BFILE in read-only scenarios.

Oracle UDT Retrieval from OracleDataReader

In order to retrieve Oracle UDTs from the OracleDataReader, an application must specify a custom type mapping that determines the type that will represent the Oracle UDT. Once a custom type mapping has been specified and any necessary custom types have been created, the application can retrieve Oracle UDTs.

Table 3-28 shows the type and value returned from an OracleDataReader object based on the method invoked, the column type, and whether or not there is a valid Custom type mapping.

> **Note:**
>
> *PS Object* refers to a provider-specific object.

Table 3-28 Type and Value Returned from OracleDataReader Object

OracleDataReader method/ property invocation	Column Data Type	Custom Type Mapping	Value Returned for Oracle UDT	NULL Value Returned for Oracle UDT
Item[index], Item[name], GetValue(), GetValues()	Object, Collection	none	Exception thrown	Exception thrown
Item[index], Item[name], GetValue(), GetValues()	Object	*schema.type*	*custom object*	DBNull.Value
Item[index], Item[name], GetValue(), GetValues()	Collection	*schema.type*	*custom object* | *custom object[]* | *.NET Type[]* | *PS object[]*	DBNull.Value

Table 3-28 (Cont.) Type and Value Returned from OracleDataReader Object

OracleDataReader method/ property invocation	Column Data Type	Custom Type Mapping	Value Returned for Oracle UDT	NULL Value Returned for Oracle UDT
`Item[index], Item[name], GetValue(), GetValues()`	`REF`	none | *schema.type*	*string* (HEX)	`DBNull.Value`
`GetString()`	`REF`	none | *schema.type*	`string` (HEX)	Exception thrown
`GetProviderSpecificValue(), GetProviderSpecificValues(), GetOracleValue(), GetOracleValues()`	`Object, Collection`	*schema.type*	*custom object*	*custom type*.Null
`GetProviderSpecificValue(), GetProviderSpecificValues(), GetOracleValue(), GetOracleValues()`	`Collection`	*schema.type*	*custom object[]* | *.NET Type[]* | *PS object[]*	`null`
`GetProviderSpecificValue(), GetProviderSpecificValues(), GetOracleValue(), GetOracleValues(), GetOracleRef()`	`REF`	none | *schema.type*	`OracleRef`	`OracleRef.Null`
`GetOracleString()`	`REF`	none | *schema.type*	`OracleString` (HEX)	`OracleString.Null`

> **See Also:**
>
> "Obtaining Data from an OracleDataReader Object"

Oracle UDT Metadata Retrieval from OracleDataReader

An `OracleDataReader` object can return metadata used to determine the custom type that represents an Oracle UDT when a .NET Type or Provider-Specific Type accessor is invoked. The same custom type is used when populating the `DataSet` using the `OracleDataAdapter.Fill` method.

Table 3-29 shows the values returned from the `OracleDataReader GetFieldType` and `GetProviderSpecificFieldType` methods that specify the .NET type of the column.

Table 3-29 Values Returned from OracleDataReader Methods

OracleDataReader Method/ Property invocation	Column Data Type	Custom Type Mapping	Return Value
`GetFieldType(index)`	`Object, Collection`	none	Exception thrown

Table 3-29 (Cont.) Values Returned from OracleDataReader Methods

OracleDataReader Method/ Property invocation	Column Data Type	Custom Type Mapping	Return Value
`GetFieldType(index)`	`Object`	*schema.type*	`typeof(`*custom type*`)`
`GetFieldType(index)`	`Collection`	*schema.type*	`typeof(`*custom type*`)` | `typeof(`*custom type[]*`))` | `typeof(`*.NET type[]*`))` | `typeof(`*PS type[]*`)`
`GetFieldType(index)`	`REF`	none | *schema.type*	`typeof(string)`
`GetProviderSpecificFieldType(index)`	`Object`, `Collection`	none	Exception thrown
`GetProviderSpecificFieldType(index)`	`Object`,	*schema.type*	`typeof(`*custom type*`)`
`GetProviderSpecificFieldType(index)`	`Collection`	*schema.type*	`typeof(`*custom type*`)` | `typeof(`*custom type[]*`))` | `typeof(`*.NET type[]*`))` | `typeof(`*PS type[]*`)`
`GetProviderSpecificFieldType(index)`	`REF`	none | *schema.type*	`typeof(OracleRef)`

Oracle UDT Parameter Binding with OracleParameter

This section discusses using UDT output and input parameter bindings with an `OracleParameter` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> "Parameter Binding"

This section contains these topics:

- Guidelines for Binding UDT Input and Output Parameters
- UDT Input Parameter Binding with OracleParameters
- UDT Output Parameter Binding with OracleParameters

Guidelines for Binding UDT Input and Output Parameters

Developers must consider the following when using UDT parameter bindings with an `OracleParameter` object.

- The `UdtTypeName` property must be set. Binding is based on the `UdtTypeName` property regardless of the parameter direction.

> **Note:**
>
> The `UdtTypeName` may differ from the Oracle UDT specified in the custom type mapping. This occurs when the parameter type is a super type of the Oracle UDT that the custom type represents.

- In case of Input/Output binding, the behavior is the same as Input and Output parameters.
- For Input parameter values, the bind value is converted to the UDT specified by the custom type mapping.
- For Output parameters:
  - If the value being returned is an Oracle Object or Collection, it is converted to a custom type or array type as specified by the custom type mapping. The value returned is always a custom type or an array type, regardless of whether the property most recently set was `DbType` or `OracleDbType`.
  - If the value being returned is a `REF`, then no custom type mapping is required.

UDT Input Parameter Binding with OracleParameters

Only certain combinations of these `OracleParameter` property values, `DbType`, `OracleDbType`, and `UdtTypeName`, can exist on the `OracleParameter` object. `OracleParameter` objects cannot be set to combinations that are not listed.

Table 3-30 describes the valid ways of binding input parameters for Oracle UDTs.

The last column indicates the Oracle type that ODP.NET converts the `OracleParameter` value to before binding.

Table 3-30 Valid Ways to Bind Input Parameters for Oracle UDTs

OracleParameter. Value	OracleParameter. DbType or OracleParameter. OracleDbType	OracleParameter . UdtTypeName	Custom Type Mappings	Oracle Type converted to before Binding
custom object | *custom object[]* | *.NET object[]* | *PS object[]* | `String` (HEX) | `OracleString`(HEX) | `OracleRef`	`DbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Array` | `OracleDbType.Ref` |	not set	none | *schema.type*	Exception thrown
custom object[] | *.NET object[]* | *PS object[]*	`DbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Array`	*schema.type*	none	Exception thrown
custom object	`DbType.Object`	*schema.type*	*schema.type*	Specified UDT is instantiated. Value is bound as Object or Collection, based on the `UdtTypeName` property

Table 3-30 (Cont.) Valid Ways to Bind Input Parameters for Oracle UDTs

OracleParameter. Value	OracleParameter. DbType or OracleParameter. OracleDbType	OracleParameter . UdtTypeName	Custom Type Mappings	Oracle Type converted to before Binding
custom object	OracleDbType.Object	*schema.type*	*schema.type*	Specified UDT is instantiated. *schema.type* must represent an object.
custom object	OracleDbType.Array	*schema.type*	*schema.type*	Specified UDT is instantiated. *schema.type* must represent a collection.
.NET object[] | *PS object[]* | *custom object[]*	DbType.Object | OracleDbType.Array	*schema.type*	*schema.type*	UDT specified by OracleParameter.UdtTypeName is instantiated.
.NET object[] | *PS object[]* | *custom object[]*	OracleDbType.Object	*schema.type*	none | *schema.type*	Exception thrown
custom object |*.NET object[]* | *PS object[]* *custom object[]*	OracleDbType.Ref	*schema.type*	none | *schema.type*	Exception thrown
String (HEX) | OracleString (HEX) | OracleRef	DbType.Object | OracleDbType.Object | OracleDbType.Array	*schema.type*	none | *schema.type*	Exception thrown
Char[] (HEX) | String (HEX) | OracleString (HEX) | OracleRef	OracleDbType.Ref	*schema.type*	none | *schema.type*	A REF

UDT Output Parameter Binding with OracleParameters

Only certain combinations of these OracleParameter property values, DbType, OracleDbType, and UdtTypeName, can exist on the OracleParameter object. OracleParameter objects cannot be set to combinations that are not listed.

Table 3-31 shows the supported ODP.NET output parameter bindings of Oracle database objects.

The last column indicates the type that ODP.NET converts the OracleParameter value to before binding.

Table 3-31 Valid Ways to Bind Output Parameters for Oracle UDTs

Type returned from Oracle	OracleParameter. DbType	OracleParameter. UdtTypeName	Custom Type Mappings	Type converted to
`Object/ Collection/REF`	`DbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Array` | `OracleDbType.Ref`	not set	none | *`schema.type`*	Exception thrown
`Object/ Collection`	`DbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Array`	*`schema.type`*	none	Exception thrown
`Object`	`DbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Object`	*`schema.type`*	*`schema.type`*	*`custom object`*
`Object`	`OracleDbType.Array` | `OracleDbType.Ref`	*`schema.type`*	none | *`schema.type`*	Exception thrown
`Collection`	`OracleDbType.Array` | `DbType.Object`	*`schema.type`*	*`schema.type`*	*`custom object`* | *`custom object[]`* | *`.NET object[]`* | *`PS object[]`*
`Collection`	`OracleDbType.Ref` | `OracleDbType.Object`	*`schema.type`*	none | *`schema.type`*	Exception thrown
`REF`	`DbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Object` | `OracleDbType.Array`	*`schema.type`*	none | *`schema.type`*	Exception thrown
`REF`	`OracleDbType.Ref`	*`schema.type`*	none | *`schema.type`*	`OracleRef`

See Also:

- "Parameter Binding"
- "Typed OracleDataReader Accessors"

Populating the DataSet with Oracle UDTs

The `DataSet` is a disconnected result set. With ADO.NET 2.0, both .NET types and provider-specific types can be used to populate the `DataSet`. This section describes the types used to populate the `DataSet` when the column is an Oracle UDT.

Table 3-32 lists the types that populate the `DataSet` column, based on the Oracle column type, the `ReturnProviderSpecificTypes` property of the `DataAdapter`, the existence of a custom type mapping, the `DataSet` column type, the `DataSet` column value, and the `DataSet` column null value.

Table 3-32 Types that Populate the DataSet with ADO.NET 2.0

Oracle Column Type	ReturnProvider-SpecificTypes Property	Custom Type Mappings	DataSet Column Type	DataSet Column Value	DataSet Column Null Value
`Object / Collection`	`False/True`	none	Exception thrown	Exception thrown	Exception thrown
`Object / Collection`	`False`	schema.type	`typeof(custom type)`	*custom object*	`DbNull.Value`
`Object / Collection`	`True`	schema.type	`typeof(custom type)`	*custom object*	*custom object*`.Null`
`Collection`	`False`	schema.type	`typeof(custom type[])` | `typeof(.NET type[])` | `typeof(PS type[])`	*.NET type[]* | *PS object[]* | *custom object[]*	`DbNull.Value`
`Collection`	`True`	schema.type	`typeof(custom type[])` | `typeof(.NET type[])` | `typeof(PS type[])`	*.NET type[]* | *PS object[]* | *custom object[]*	`null`
`REF`	`False`	none | schema.type	`typeof(string)`	`string`/HEX	`DbNull.Value`
`REF`	`True`	none | schema.type	`typeof(OracleRef)`	`OracleRef`	`OracleRef.Null`

UDT Method Invocation

ODP.NET supports invocation of methods defined for a UDT on the database. This can be accomplished by doing the following:

1. Set the `CommandType` as `CommandType.StoredProcedure`.
2. Set the `CommandText` as "*type_name.procedure_name*"
3. Execute the command using any of the `Execute` methods on the `OracleCommand` object.

For instance functions, the parameters are as follows:

- The first parameter must be the return value.
- The second parameter must be the UDT instance on which the instance method is invoked, which is the instance of the .NET custom object.
- Subsequent parameters are for the function.

For instance procedures, the first parameter must be the UDT instance.

For static methods, the UDT instance is not needed.

Configuration Settings for Oracle UDTs

ODP.NET exposes two configuration settings to determine how ODP.NET handles Oracle UDTs.

- StatementCacheWithUdts
- UdtCacheSize

These configuration settings can be specified as machine-wide settings for a particular version of ODP.NET, using the registry key with the name that exists under `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\ODP.NET\Assembly_Version`. The configuration settings specified in the registry can be overridden if an entry is created in the `machine.config` for .NET framework-wide settings, or in the `app.config` or `web.config` for application-specific settings.

> **See Also:**
>
> Configuring Oracle Data Provider for .NET for details on configuring ODP.NET.

StatementCacheWithUdts

`StatementCacheWithUdts` specifies whether or not ODP.NET caches Oracle UDTs retrieved by a `SELECT` statement along with the statement when it is returned to the statement cache. Possible values are `1` - Yes (the default) or 0 - No.

For the value of 1, the Oracle UDTs are cached along with the statements. Therefore, the memory that contained the UDTs can be re-used; subsequent executions of the same statement do not require additional memory. This may result in an overall higher performance.

For the value of 0, ODP.NET frees the memory for the retrieved Oracle UDTs before the statement is returned to the statement cache. This may result in poorer performance because subsequent executions will require new memory allocations.

UdtCacheSize

`UdtCacheSize` specifies the size of the object cache for each connection that ODP.NET uses when retrieving and manipulating Oracle UDTs. The value for this setting must be specified in kilobytes (KB) with the default 4096KB, equivalent to 4 MB.

This configuration setting is used to determine how frequently the objects in the object cache will be purged (using an LRU approach) as the limit of the object cache size approaches.

Using UDTs with Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core support the same or similar UDT APIs and features as unmanaged ODP.NET. The differences are listed in this documentation section.

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core UDT features require connecting to Oracle Database 12.1 or higher versions.

XML Configuration Files Not Supported

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core do not support Oracle custom type mapping via XML configuration files, such as in `app.config` or `web.config`. For these providers, custom type mapping occurs through using the `OracleCustomTypeMapping` attribute.

OracleUdt FromCustomObject and ToCustomObject Method Changes

The unmanaged ODP.NET `OracleUdt FromCustomObject` and `ToCustomObject` method declarations are as follows:

- `FromCustomObject(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pObject)`
- `ToCustomObject(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pObject)`

For managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, the declarations are, respectively:

- `FromCustomObject(OracleConnection con, object pObject)`
- `ToCustomObject(OracleConnection con, object pObject)`

The second parameter is an object instead of a pointer.

OracleUdt Static Methods

`OracleUdt` static methods, `GetValue`, `IsDBNull`, and `SetValue`, and their overloads all have one `InPtr` parameter. For managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, the `InPtr` is replaced with an object that represents the UDT. In unmanaged ODP.NET, the static methods are as follows:

- `GetValue`
  - `GetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, string attrName)`
  - `GetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, int attrIndex)`
  - `GetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, string attrName, out object statusArray)`
  - `GetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, int attrIndex, out object statusArray)`
- `IsDBNull`
  - `IsDBNull(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, string attrName)`
  - `IsDBNull(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, int attrIndex)`
- `SetValue`
  - `SetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, string attrName, object value)`
  - `SetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, int attrIndex, object value)`
  - `SetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, string attrName, object value, object statusArray)`
  - `SetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, int attrIndex, object value, object statusArray)`

The managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core static methods are, respectively:

- `GetValue`
  - `GetValue(OracleConnection con, object udt, string attrName)`
  - `GetValue(OracleConnection con, object udt, int attrIndex)`
  - `GetValue(OracleConnection con, object udt, string attrName, out object statusArray)`
  - `GetValue(OracleConnection con, object udt, int attrIndex, out object statusArray)`
- `IsDBNull`
  - `IsDBNull(OracleConnection con, object udt, string attrName)`
  - `IsDBNull(OracleConnection con, object udt, int attrIndex)`
- `SetValue`
  - `SetValue(OracleConnection con, object udt, string attrName, object value)`
  - `SetValue(OracleConnection con, object udt, int attrIndex, object value)`
  - `SetValue(OracleConnection con, object udt, string attrName, object value, object statusArray)`
  - `SetValue(OracleConnection con, object udt, int attrIndex, object value, object statusArray)`

OracleConnection Class Changes

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core do not support the following `OracleConnection` method:

- `FlushCache()`

OracleRef Class Changes

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core do not support object caches and other functionality without a managed code implementation. Thus, the following unmanaged ODP.NET class members are *not* supported in managed and core:

- `Constructors`
  - `OracleRef(OracleConnection conn, string udtTypeName, string objTableName)`
  - `OracleRef(OracleConnection conn, string hexStr)`
- `Methods`
  - `Flush()`
  - `GetCustomObject(OracleUdtFetchOption fetchOption, int depthLevel)`
  - `GetCustomObjectForUpdate(bool bWait)`
  - `GetCustomObjectForUpdate(bool bWait, int depthLevel)`
  - `Lock(bool bWait)`
- `Properties`
  - `HasChanges {get}`

- `ObjectTableName {get}`

The following `OracleRef` class members are supported in a modified manner:

Table 3-33 OracleRef class members

Method in Unmanaged	Equivalent Core/Managed Method	Core/Managed Behavior
`Delete(bool bFlush)`	`Delete()`	Equivalent to `Delete(true)` in unmanaged ODP.NET.
`GetCustomObject(OracleUdtFetchOption fetchOption)`	`GetCustomObject()`	Always retrieves object from database. No object cache.
`Update(object customObject, bool bFlush)`	`Update(object customObject)`	Equivalent to `Update(customObject, true)` in unmanaged ODP.NET.

Migrating from Unmanaged ODP.NET to Managed or Core

The following changes are required to migrate UDT applications from unmanaged ODP.NET to either managed ODP.NET or ODP.NET Core:

- Assembly: Reference managed ODP.NET or ODP.NET Core assembly (i.e. `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`) in your .NET project.
- Namespace: Use the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.*` namespace in your source files.
- Configuration: Use `OracleCustomTypeMapping` attribute to define the custom type mapping.
- API: Use the managed/core `OracleUdt FromCustomObject` and `ToCustomObject` methods in the custom class.
- API: Use the managed/core `OracleUdt` static methods.
- API: Change `OracleRef` class invocation, including constructors, properties, and methods, to the members managed/core `OracleRef` class use.

Handling NULL Attribute Values in UDTs

A UDT attribute can be mapped to either a .NET type or to a provider-specific type.

To be able to properly represent `NULL` UDT attribute values as .NET types within the .NET custom classes, they can be defined as nullable .NET types. For example, if the UDT has a `DATE` attribute that can be `NULL`, then it can be mapped to a `DateTime? nullable` type rather than `DateTime`. This is due to fact that `DateTime` cannot be used to represent `NULL` values.

But when it comes to mapping UDT attributes as provider-specific types, then the .NET custom classes should simply have the non-nullable provider-specific type, for example, `OracleDate`. Each provider type can represent a `NULL` value through the provider-specific type's Null static field, for example, `OracleDate.Null`.

Bulk Copy

ODP.NET provides a Bulk Copy feature which enables applications to efficiently load large amounts of data from a table in one database to another table in the same or a different database.

The ODP.NET Bulk Copy feature uses a direct path load approach, which is similar to, but not the same as Oracle SQL*Loader. Using direct path load is faster than conventional loading (using conventional SQL `INSERT` statements). Direct path loading formats Oracle data blocks and writes the data blocks directly to the data files. Bulk Copy eliminates considerable processing overhead.

The ODP.NET Bulk Copy feature can load data into older Oracle databases.

The ODP.NET Bulk Copy feature is subject to the same basic restrictions and integrity constraints for direct path loads, as discussed in the next few sections.

ODP.NET Bulk Copy supports local transactions.

> **See Also:**
>
> "System Requirements" to learn which versions of the Oracle Database ODP.NET interoperates with

Data Types Supported by Bulk Copy

Bulk Copy supports the following Oracle database data types:

- `NUMBER`
- `BINARY_DOUBLE`
- `BINARY_FLOAT`
- `CHAR`
- `JSON`
- `NCHAR`
- `VARCHAR2`
- `NVARCHAR2`
- `LONG`
- `CLOB`
- `BLOB`
- `DATE`
- `TIMESTAMP`
- `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE`
- `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE`

- INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Bulk copy does not support overwrites.

Restrictions on Oracle Bulk Copy of a Single Partition

- The table that contains the partition cannot have any global indexes defined on it.
- The tables that the partition is a member of cannot have referential and check constraints enabled.
- Enabled triggers are not allowed.

Integrity Constraints Affecting Oracle Bulk Copy

During a Oracle bulk copy, some integrity constraints are automatically enabled or disabled, as follows:

Enabled Constraints

During an Oracle bulk copy, the following constraints are automatically enabled by default:

- NOT NULL
- UNIQUE
- PRIMARY KEY (unique-constraints on not-null columns)

NOT NULL constraints are checked at column array build time. Any row that violates the NOT NULL constraint is rejected.

UNIQUE constraints are verified when indexes are rebuilt at the end of the load. The index is left in an Index Unusable state if it violates a UNIQUE constraint.

Disabled Constraints

During an Oracle bulk copy, the following constraints are automatically disabled by default:

- CHECK constraints
- Referential constraints (FOREIGN KEY)

If the EVALUATE CHECK_CONSTRAINTS clause is specified, then CHECK constraints are not automatically disabled. The CHECK constraints are evaluated during a direct path load and any row that violates the CHECK constraint is rejected.

Database Insert Triggers

Table insert triggers are disabled when a direct path load begins. After the rows are loaded and indexes rebuilt, any triggers that were disabled are automatically reenabled. The log file lists all triggers that were disabled for the load. There should be no errors reenabling 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.

Field Defaults

Default column specifications defined in the database are not available with direct path loading. Fields for which default values are desired must be specified with the `DEFAULTIF` clause. If a `DEFAULTIF` clause is not specified and the field is `NULL`, then a null value is inserted into the database.

> **See Also:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET Bulk Copy Classes

Asynchronous Programming and Pipelining

Asynchronous programming and Oracle Database pipelining remove performance bottlenecks and enhance overall responsiveness that can limit synchronous apps.

Starting with Release 23c, managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, support both asynchronous programming and database pipelining. Both these technologies are simple for developers to learn and incorporate into their existing or new ODP.NET apps.

Asynchronous Programming

Synchronous provider database operations, such as opening a connection, executing a query, or reading data, may take significant time to complete. Single-threaded applications block other operations to wait for the original operation to finish. In contrast, assigning the long-running operation to a background thread allows the foreground thread to remain active throughout. The long-running operation no longer blocks other app operations thereby realizing overall improved performance from using asynchronous behavior.

Asynchronous operations are ideal for long running operations whose results or completion are not needed immediately. Use it when user interfaces must remain as responsive as possible or when other operations can execute simultaneously without relying on the asynchronous operation completing.

.NET has a language-level asynchronous programming model. It allows writing asynchronous code without juggling callbacks nor conforming to an asynchronous library, which have historically complicated asynchronous .NET code. This model is called Task-based Asynchronous Pattern (TAP) and developers have found it easiest to develop with compared to earlier asynchronous patterns.

TAP uses the `async` modifier to specify an asynchronous method. When calling an async method, a task is returned. When the `await` operator is applied to the task, the current method exits immediately. When the task finishes, execution resumes in the same method. Most importantly, calling an async method does not allocate additional threads. Asynchronous functionality can be selectively added to existing ODP.NET apps to iteratively provide better runtime user experience.

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core support TAP starting with version 23. The feature is backwards compatible with Oracle Database 19c and higher. ODP.NET async APIs are identical to standard ADO.NET async APIs. Only `OracleBulkCopy WriteToServerAsync`

method is not currently supported. This makes developing ODP.NET async apps easy for experienced ADO.NET developers.

Oracle extends async capabilities to ODP.NET-specific classes as well, including OracleBlob, OracleClob, OracleBFile, and OracleXmlStream. They have async methods for reading, copying, and writing data as these data types can have very large sizes with their operations I/O bound.

Asynchronous ODP.NET sample code:

```
static async void Main(){
    OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);

    // Establish a connection, asynchronously
    Task task = oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

    // Execute operation(s) that do not require the connection
    Console.WriteLine("Hello World");
    OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
    cmd.CommandText = " select * from employees";

    // "await" OpenAsync completion before executing operations needing
connection
    await task;

    // Execute the command
    OracleDataReader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();
}
```

ODP.NET Async Methods

OracleConnection:

```
public Task OpenAsync()

public override Task OpenAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(string newPassword)

public Task OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(string newPassword, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)

public Task OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(SecureString secureNewPassword)

public Task OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(SecureString secureNewPassword,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

OracleCommand:

```
public Task<int> ExecuteNonQueryAsync()

public override Task<int> ExecuteNonQueryAsync(CancellationToken
cancellationToken)

public Task<OracleDataReader> ExecuteReaderAsync()

public Task<OracleDataReader> ExecuteReaderAsync(CancellationToken
cancellationToken);

public Task<OracleDataReader> ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior behavior)

public Task<OracleDataReader> ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior behavior,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

```
public Task<object> ExecuteScalarAsync()

public override Task<object> ExecuteScalarAsync(CancellationToken
cancellationToken)

public Task<XmlReader> ExecuteXmlReaderAsync()

public Task<XmlReader> ExecuteXmlReaderAsync(CancellationToken
cancellationToken)
```

OracleDataReader:

```
public Task<bool> IsDBNullAsync(int i)

public override Task<bool> IsDBNullAsync(int i, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)

public Task<T> GetFieldValueAsync<T>(int i)

public override Task<T> GetFieldValueAsync<T>(int i, CancellationToken
cancelToken)

public Task<bool> NextResultAsync()

public override Task<bool> NextResultAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<bool> ReadAsync()

public override Task<bool> ReadAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

OracleBlob:

```
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleBlob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleBlob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount, CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count)

public override Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<int> WriteAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count)

public override Task<int> WriteAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

OracleClob:

```
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)
```

```
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleClob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleClob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount, CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count)

public override Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<int> ReadAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count)

public Task<int> ReadAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<int> WriteAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count)

public override Task<int> WriteAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<int> WriteAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count)

public Task<int> WriteAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

OracleBFile:

```
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleBlob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleBlob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount, CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleClob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount)
```

```
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleClob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount, CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count)

public override Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

OracleXmlStream:

```
public Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count)

public override Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)

public Task<int> ReadAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count)

public Task<int> ReadAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Database Pipelining

Asynchronous ODP.NET calls send requests to the database and read the responses on the client side asynchronously. On the database server, operations are independent of the client and are synchronous by default.

Database pipelining, a new Oracle Database 23c feature, provides asynchronous execution capability on the database server side. Subsequent operations can send requests even before previous operations responses are received. ODP.NET will still receive results in the same order as their respective commands were submitted to the database.

The key runtime benefit is higher throughput and performance. The database is ready to receive new ODP.NET commands as they arrive instead of blocking until after the previous command completes.

Pipelining requires using ODP.NET asynchronous APIs. Apps can add pipelining to async ODP.NET apps with virtually no code changes. Functionally, there is no difference for the client application when pipelining is enabled or disabled since it is a database server capability.

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core support database pipelining. By default, the feature is disabled. To enable it, set the `OracleConfiguration Pipelining` property to `true`. Alternatively for managed ODP.NET, change the .NET configuration file `Pipelining` setting to `true`. No database setup is required other than using Oracle Database 23c or higher.

ODP.NET Pipelining sample code:

```
static async void Main(){

    //Enable Pipelining
    OracleConfiguration.Pipelining = true;

    OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
    await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

    OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
    OracleCommand cmd2 = oc.CreateCommand();

    cmd.CommandText = "update table1 set col1 = 1 where col2 = 2";
    cmd2.CommandText = "update table2 set col3 = 3 where col4 = 4";
```

```
    //Execute commands asynchronously with pipelining
    Task<int> task = cmd.ExecuteNonQueryAsync(CancellationToken.None);
    Task<int> task2 = cmd2.ExecuteNonQueryAsync(CancellationToken.None);

    //Execute other operations that do not require query results
    Console.WriteLine("Hello World");

    //Await the asynchronous tasks to complete
    int updatedRows = await task;
    int updatedRows2 = await task2;

    Console.WriteLine("Number updated rows are " + updatedRows + " and " +
updatedRows2);
}
```

Async ODP.NET command cancellation by the `OracleCommand Cancel` method call, command timeout and `CancellationToken` is not supported when pipelining is enabled. When pipelining is disabled, async ODP.NET command cancellation and timeout are supported and has the same behavior as synchronous ODP.NET command cancellation and timeout.

Advanced Queuing and Transactional Event Queues

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) and Oracle Transactional Event Queues (TxEventQ) provide database-integrated message queuing functionality. AQ leverages the functions of Oracle Database so that messages can be stored persistently, propagated between queues on different computers and databases, and transmitted using Oracle Net Services and HTTP(S). TxEventQ provides robust real-time messaging, streaming events, and publish/subscribe messaging with multiple publishers and multiple consumers. It is a high performance partitioned implementation with multiple event streams per queue, while AQ is a disk-based implementation for simpler workflow use cases.

ODP.NET uses the same APIs when executing operations against either AQ or TxEventQ. From a .NET application level, both queue types have the same functionality. Thus, ODP.NET developers can use the same code for working with either AQ or TxEventQ. Where the two queue types differ is in their implementations and administration.

Due to the commonality at the .NET app level, this book will use the term "AQ" to refer synonomously to both AQ and TxEventQ. When differences exist, the book will refer to each queue type separately.

ODP.NET queuing APIs execute operational functions, such as enqueuing and dequeuing messages. Administrative functions, such as creating and managing queues, are not available in ODP.NET. Use Oracle Developer Tools for Visual Studio or DBMS_AQADM PL/SQL package to perform these administrative functions.

As Oracle Database AQ is implemented in database tables, all operational benefits of high availability, scalability, and reliability are also applicable to queue data. Oracle Database AQ supports standard database features such as recovery, restart, and security.

The following items discuss Oracle Database AQ concepts:

- Queues and Queue Tables

Messages enqueued in a queue are stored in a queue table. A queue table must be created before creating a queue based on it. Use the `DBMS_AQADM` PL/SQL package or Oracle Developer Tools for Visual Studio to create and administer queue tables and queues.

Queues are represented by `OracleAQQueue` objects.

- Single-Consumer and Multiple-Consumer Queues

  A single-consumer queue is created based on a single consumer queue table. Messages enqueued in a single-consumer queue can be dequeued by only a single consumer.

  A multiple-consumer queue is based on a multiple-consumer queue table. This queue supports queue subscribers and message recipients.

- Message Recipients

  A message producer can submit a list of recipients when enqueuing a message. This allows for a unique set of recipients for each message in the queue. The recipient list associated with the message overrides the subscriber list, if any, associated with the queue. The recipients need not be in the subscriber list. However, recipients can be selected from among the subscribers.The `Recipients` property of an `OracleAQMessage` can be used to specify the recipients to a specific message in terms of `OracleAQAgent` objects.

- Enqueue

  Messages are enqueued when producer applications push the messages into a queue. This is accomplished by calling the `Enqueue` method on an `OracleAQQueue` object. Multiple messages can be enqueued using the `EnqueueArray` method.

- Dequeue

  Messages are dequeued when consumer applications pull the messages from a queue. This is accomplished by calling the `Dequeue` method on an `OracleAQQueue` object. Multiple messages can be dequeued using the `DequeueArray` method.

- Listen

  Subscriber applications can use a `Listen` call to monitor multiple queues for subscriptions on different queues. This is a more scalable solution for cases where a subscriber application has subscribed to many queues and wishes to receive messages that arrive in any of the queues.This is accomplished by calling the `Listen` method of the `OracleAQQueue` class, passing the list of subscriptions in form of an array.

- Notification

  Subscriber applications can utilize the notification mechanism to get notifications about message availability in a queue. The applications can decide to skip or dequeue the message from the queue based on the information received.

  A subscriber application must register for event notification on the queues from which it wants to receive notifications. This is represented by the `MessageAvailable` event on `OracleAQQueue`. The event is triggered when messages matching the subscriptions arrive.

  Notifications can be registered as regular or grouping notifications. A time out value for these notifications can also be specified. Various notification options can be set using the `OracleAQQueue.Notification` property. Notifications set on an `OracleAQQueue` object gets cancelled automatically when the object gets disposed.

- Buffered Messaging

In buffered messaging, messages reside in a shared memory area. This makes it faster than persistent messaging. The messages are written to disk only when the total memory consumption of buffered messages approaches the available shared memory limit. Buffered messaging is ideal for applications that do not require the reliability and transaction support of Oracle Database AQ persistent messaging.

Buffered and persistent messages use the same single-consumer or multi-consumer queues, and the same administrative and operational interfaces. They are distinguished from each other by a delivery mode parameter. When an application enqueues a message to an Oracle Database AQ queue, it sets the delivery mode parameter as well.

- Messages

  Messages consist of control information (metadata) and a payload (data). The control information represents message properties AQ uses to manage messages. The payload data is the information stored in the queue and is transparent to Oracle AQ. A message can reside in only one queue. A message is created by the enqueue call and consumed by the dequeue call.

  The possible message payload data types are:

  – JSON
  – RAW
  – User-Defined Type
  – XML

  Unmanaged ODP.NET does not support JSON payloads.

See Also:

- "OracleAQQueue Class"
- "Recipients"
- "OracleAQAgent Class"
- "Enqueue"
- "EnqueueArray"
- "Dequeue"
- "DequeueArray"
- "Listen"
- "MessageAvailable Event"
- "Notification"
- "DeliveryMode"
- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*

Using ODP.NET for Advanced Queuing

.NET applications can use ODP.NET to access all the operational features of AQ such as Enqueuing, Dequeuing, Listen, and Notification.

Table 3-34 maps the AQ features to their corresponding ODP.NET implementation.

Table 3-34 Mapping AQ Features with their ODP.NET Implementation

Functionality	ODP.NET Implementation
Create a Message	Create an `OracleAQMessage` object
Enqueue a single message	Specify the message as `OracleAQMessage`, queue as `OracleAQQueue` and enqueue options on `OracleAQQueue`, call `OracleAQQueue.Enqueue`
Enqueue multiple messages	Specify the messages as an `OracleAQMessage` array in `OracleAQQueue.EnqueueArray`
Dequeue a single message	Specify dequeue options on `OracleAQQueue` and call `OracleAQQueue.Dequeue`
Dequeue multiple messages	Call `OracleAQQueue.DequeueArray`
Listen for messages on Queue(s)	Call `OracleAQQueue.Listen`.To listen on multiple queues use static Listen method of `OracleAQQueue`
Message Notifications	Use `OracleAQQueue.MessageAvailable` Event along with the `NotificationConsumers` property

Enqueuing and Dequeuing Example

The following example demonstrates enqueuing and dequeuing messages using a single consumer queue. The first part of the example performs the requisite database setup for the database user, `SCOTT`. The second part of the example demonstrates enqueuing and dequeuing messages.

```
-- Part I: Database setup required for this demo

-----------------------------------------------------------------
-- SQL to grant appropriate privilege to database user, SCOTT
-----------------------------------------------------------------
SQL> ALTER USER SCOTT ACCOUNT UNLOCK IDENTIFIED BY Pwd4Sct;
User altered.
SQL> GRANT ALL ON DBMS_AQADM TO scott;

-----------------------------------------------------------------
-- PL/SQL to create queue-table and queue and start queue for SCOTT
-----------------------------------------------------------------
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
    queue_table=>'scott.test_q_tab',
    queue_payload_type=>'RAW',
    multiple_consumers=>FALSE);

  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
    queue_name=>'scott.test_q',
    queue_table=>'scott.test_q_tab');

  DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE(queue_name=>'scott.test_q');
END;
/

-----------------------------------------------------------------
-- PL/SQL to stop queue and drop queue & queue-table from SCOTT
```

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE('scott.test_q');

  DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE(
    queue_name => 'scott.test_q',
    auto_commit => TRUE);

  DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE_TABLE(
    queue_table => 'scott.test_q_tab',
    force => FALSE,
    auto_commit => TRUE);
END;
/
-- End of Part I, database setup.

//Part II: Enqueuing and dequeuing messages
//C#
using System;
using System.Text;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

namespace ODPSample
{
  /// <summary>
  /// Demonstrates Enqueuing and Dequeuing raw message
  /// using a single consumer queue
  /// </summary>
  class EnqueueDequeue
  {
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Create connection
      string constr = "user id=scott;password=Pwd4Sct;data source=oracle";
      OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);

      // Create queue
      OracleAQQueue queue = new OracleAQQueue("scott.test_q", con);

      try
      {
        // Open connection
        con.Open();

        // Begin txn for enqueue
        OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction();

        // Set message type for the queue
        queue.MessageType = OracleAQMessageType.Raw;

        // Prepare message and RAW payload
        OracleAQMessage enqMsg = new OracleAQMessage();
        byte[] bytePayload = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };
        enqMsg.Payload = bytePayload;

        // Prepare to Enqueue
        queue.EnqueueOptions.Visibility = OracleAQVisibilityMode.OnCommit;

        // Enqueue message
        queue.Enqueue(enqMsg);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Enqueued Message Payload      : "
          + ByteArrayToString(enqMsg.Payload as byte[]));
        Console.WriteLine("MessageId of Enqueued Message : "
          + ByteArrayToString(enqMsg.MessageId));

        // Enqueue txn commit
        txn.Commit();

        // Begin txn for Dequeue
        txn = con.BeginTransaction();

        // Prepare to Dequeue
        queue.DequeueOptions.Visibility = OracleAQVisibilityMode.OnCommit;
        queue.DequeueOptions.Wait = 10;

        // Dequeue message
        OracleAQMessage deqMsg = queue.Dequeue();

        Console.WriteLine("Dequeued Message Payload      : "
          + ByteArrayToString(deqMsg.Payload as byte[]));
        Console.WriteLine("MessageId of Dequeued Message : "
          + ByteArrayToString(deqMsg.MessageId));

        // Dequeue txn commit
        txn.Commit();
      }
      catch (Exception e)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Error: {0}", e.Message);
      }
      finally
      {
        // Close/Dispose objects
        queue.Dispose();
        con.Close();
        con.Dispose();
      }
    }

    // Function to convert byte[] to string
    static private string ByteArrayToString(byte[] byteArray)
    {
      StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
      for (int n = 0; n < byteArray.Length; n++)
      {
        sb.Append((int.Parse(byteArray[n].ToString())).ToString("X"));
      }
      return sb.ToString();
    }
  }
}
```

Continuous Query Notification Support

Oracle Data Provider for .NET provides a notification framework that supports Continuous Query Notification, enabling applications to receive client-side notifications when there is a change in a query result set, schema objects, or the state of the database, even if no Oracle Data Provider for .NET database connection exists. Using Continuous Query Notification, an

application can maintain the validity of the client-side cache (for example, the ADO.NET `DataSet`) easily. Continuous Query Notification was previously known as Database Change Notification.

Using the notification framework, applications can specify a query result set as a registered query for notification request on the database, and create this notification registration to maintain the validity of the query result set. When there is a change on the database that could affect the client-side cache's query results, the notification framework notifies the application.

> **Note:**
>
> The content of a change notification is referred to as an *invalidation message*. It indicates that the query result set is now invalid and provides information about the changes.

Based on the information provided by the invalidation message, the application can then act accordingly. For example, the application might need to refresh its own copy of the data for the registered query that is stored locally in the application.

> **Note:**
>
> If a registered object is dropped from the database and a new one is created with the same name in the same schema, re-registration is required to receive notifications for the newly created object.

Firewalls, such as Windows Firewall, may be set up to block TCP network ports, which blocks incoming database notifications. Ensure the firewall is configured so that database applications can use the designated port for Continuous Query Notification. If the firewall configuration cannot be changed to allow notifications be sent to the client, consider enabling Client Initiated Continuous Query Notifications.

Continuous Query Notification queries can be query-based (default) or object-based. The query-based registrations allow ODP.NET to notify applications when the selected rows have changed in the database. The object-based registrations allow ODP.NET to notify applications for any changes that occur in the table(s) containing the selected rows.

Query-based registrations have two modes: guaranteed mode and best-effort mode. In guaranteed mode, any continuous query notification ensures that a change occurred to something contained in the queried result set. However, if a query is complex, then it cannot be registered in guaranteed mode. Best-effort mode is used in such cases.

Best-effort mode simplifies the query for query-based registration. No notifications are lost from the simplification. However, the simplification may cause false positives, as the simpler version's query result could change when the original query result would not.There still remain some restrictions on which queries can have best-effort mode query-based registrations. In such cases, developers can use object-based registrations, which can register most query types. Object-based registrations generate notifications when the query object changes, even if the actual query result does not. This also means that object-based registrations are more prone to false

positives than query-based registrations. Developers should be aware of the relative strengths and weaknesses of each continuous query notification option and choose the one that best suits their requirements.

If a large number of rows are modified at once, consuming significant shared pool resources, the application will not receive any change notifications with specific row information that had undergone changes. Rather, it will receive a notification with `OracleNotificationEventArgs.Info` property set to `OracleNotificationInfo.Error`.

This section contains the following topics:

- Client Initiated Continuous Query Notifications
- Continuous Query Notification Classes
- Supported Operations
- Requirements of Notification Registration
- Using Continuous Query Notification
- Continuous Query Notification Support
- Best Practice Guidelines and Performance Considerations

See Also:

- Configuring a Port to Listen for Database Notifications
- *Oracle Database Administrator's Reference for Microsoft Windows* for details on configuring the Windows Firewall
- *Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information on Continuous Query Notification

Client Initiated Continuous Query Notifications

ODP.NET 21c introduces support for Client Initiated Continuous Query Notifications (CICQN). Traditional Continuous Query Notification (CQN) communicates database change notifications back to clients using a listening end point, a client's IP/hostname and a port. In cloud deployments or when firewalls between the database server and client cannot be configured to permit messages to the listening end point, these notifications will be blocked.

CICQN uses a dedicated connection instead of the listening end point. This connection aggregates all the database change notifications for the pool's users. ODP.NET attempts to always keep this connection open. It does not count toward `Min Pool Size` and `Max Pool Size` limits.

ODP.NET CICQN requires Oracle Database 21c or higher. It can be enabled by setting the `OracleConfiguration.UseClientInitiatedCQN` static Boolean property or .NET Framework configuration file `UseClientInitiatedCQN` setting to `true`. By default, it is `false`.

For most on-premises deployments, traditional CQN is recommended.

Continuous Query Notification Classes

The following classes are associated with Continuous Query Notification Support:

- `OracleDependency`

  Represents a dependency between an application and an Oracle database based on the database events which the application is interested in. It contains information about the dependency and provides the mechanism to notify the application when specified database events occurs. The `OracleDependency` class is also responsible for creating the notification listener to listen for database notifications. There is only one database notification listener for each application domain. This notification listener terminates when the application process terminates.

  The dependency between the application and the database is not established when the `OracleDependency` object is created. The dependency is established when the command that is associated with this `OracleDependency` object is executed. That command execution creates a continuous query notification registration in the database.

  When a change has occurred in the database, the `HasChanges` property of the `OracleDependency` object is set to true. Furthermore, if an event handler was registered with the `OnChange` event of the `OracleDependency` object, the registered event handler function will be invoked.

- `OracleNotificationRequest`

  Represents a notification request to be registered in the database. It contains information about the request and the properties of the notification.

- `OracleNotificationEventArgs`

  Represents the invalidation message generated for a notification when a specified database event occurs and contains details about that database event.

> **See Also:**
>
> – "OracleDependency Class"
> – "OracleNotificationRequest Class"
> – "OracleNotificationEventArgs Class"

Supported Operations

The ODP.NET notification framework in conjunction with Continuous Query Notification supports the following activities:

- Creating a notification registration by:
  - Creating an `OracleDependency` instance and binding it to an `OracleCommand` instance.
- Grouping multiple notification requests into one registration by:

  - Using the `OracleDependency.AddCommandDependency` method.
  - Setting the `OracleCommand.Notification` request using the same `OracleNotificationRequest` instance.
- Registering for Continuous Query Notification by:
  - Executing the `OracleCommand`. If either the notification property is null or `NotificationAutoEnlist` is false, the notification will not be made.
- Removing notification registration by:
  - Using the `OracleDependency.RemoveRegistration` method.
  - Setting the `Timeout` property in the `OracleNotificationRequest` instance before the registration is created.
  - Setting the `IsNotifiedOnce` property to `true` in the `OracleNotificationRequest` instance before the registration is created. The registration is removed once a database notification is sent.
- Ensuring Change Notification Persistence by:
  - Specifying whether or not the invalidation message is queued persistently in the database before delivery. If an invalidation message is to be stored persistently in the database, then the change notification is guaranteed to be sent. If an invalidation message is stored in an in-memory queue, the change notification can be received faster, however, it could be lost upon database shutdown or crashes.
- Retrieving notification information including:
  - The changed object name.
  - The schema name of the changed object.
  - Database events that cause the notification, such as insert, delete, and so on.
  - The `RowID` of the modified object row.

    In Oracle SQL, the `ROWIDTOCHAR(ROWID)` and `ROWIDTONCHAR(ROWID)` functions convert a `ROWID` value to `VARCHAR2` and `NVARCHAR` data types, respectively. If these functions are used within a SQL statement, `ROWID`s are not returned in the `OracleNotificationEventArgs` object that is passed to the continuous query notification callback.
- Defining the listener port number.

  By default, the static `OracleDependency.Port` property is set to `-1`. This indicates that the ODP.NET listens on a port that is randomly picked when ODP.NET registers a continuous query notification request for the first time during the execution of an application.

  ODP.NET creates only one listener that listens on one port within an application domain. Once ODP.NET starts the listener, the port number cannot be changed; Changes to the static `OracleDependency.Port` property will generate an error if a listener has already been created.

See Also:

- "OracleCommand Class"
- "Notification"
- "NotificationAutoEnlist"
- "OracleDependency Class"
- "OracleNotificationEventArgs Class"

Requirements of Notification Registration

The connected user must have the `CHANGE NOTIFICATION` privilege to create a notification registration.

This SQL statement grants the `CHANGE NOTIFICATION` privilege:

```
grant change notification to user name
```

This SQL statement revokes the `CHANGE NOTIFICATION` privilege:

```
revoke change notification from user name
```

Using Continuous Query Notification

This section describes what the application should do, and the flow of the process, when an application uses Continuous Query Notification to receive notifications for any changes in the registered query result set.

Application Steps

The application should do the following:

1. Create an `OracleDependency` instance.
2. Assign an event handler to the `OracleDependency.OnChange` event property if the application wishes to have an event handler invoked when database changes are detected. Otherwise, the application can choose to poll on the `HasChanges` property of the `OracleDependency` object. This event handler is invoked when the change notification is received.
3. Set the port number for the listener to listen on. The application can specify the port number for one notification listener to listen on. If the application does not specify a port number, a random one is used by the listener.
4. Bind the `OracleDependency` instance to an `OracleCommand` instance that contains the actual query to be executed. Internally, the Continuous Query Notification request (an `OracleNotificationRequest` instance) is created and assigned to the `OracleCommand.Notification` property.

Flow of Notification Process

1. When the command associated with the notification request is executed, the notification registration is created in the database. The command execution must return a result set, or contain one or more `REF` cursors for a PL/SQL stored procedure.
2. ODP.NET starts the application listener on the first successful notification registration.
3. When a change related to the registration occurs in the database, the application is notified through the event delegate assigned to the `OracleDependency.OnChange` event property, or the application can poll the `OracleDependency.HasChanges` property.

The following example demonstrates the continuous query notification feature.

```
// Database Setup
// NOTE: unless the following SQL command is executed,
// ORA-29972 will be obtained from running this sample
/*
grant change notification to scott;
*/
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

//This sample shows the continuous query notification feature in ODP.NET.
//Application specifies to get a notification when emp table is updated.
//When emp table is updated, the application will get a notification
//through an event handler.
namespace NotificationSample
{
  public class MyNotificationSample
  {
    public static bool IsNotified = false;

    public static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      //To Run this sample, make sure that the change notification privilege
      //is granted to scott.
      string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
      OracleConnection con = null;
      OracleDependency dep = null;

      try
      {
        con = new OracleConnection(constr);
        OracleCommand    cmd = new OracleCommand("select * from emp", con);
        con.Open();

        // Set the port number for the listener to listen for the notification
        // request
        OracleDependency.Port = 1005;

        // Create an OracleDependency instance and bind it to an OracleCommand
        // instance.
        // When an OracleDependency instance is bound to an OracleCommand
        // instance, an OracleNotificationRequest is created and is set in the
        // OracleCommand's Notification property. This indicates subsequent
        // execution of command will register the notification.
```

```
        // By default, the notification request is using the Database Change
        // Notification.
        dep = new OracleDependency(cmd);

        // Add the event handler to handle the notification. The
        // OnMyNotification method will be invoked when a notification message
        // is received from the database
        dep.OnChange +=
          new OnChangeEventHandler(MyNotificationSample.OnMyNotificaton);

        // The notification registration is created and the query result sets
        // associated with the command can be invalidated when there is a
        // change.  When the first notification registration occurs, the
        // notification listener is started and the listener port number
        // will be 1005.
        cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

        // Updating emp table so that a notification can be received when
        // the emp table is updated.
        // Start a transaction to update emp table
        OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction();
        // Create a new command which will update emp table
        string updateCmdText =
          "update emp set sal = sal + 10 where empno = 7782";
        OracleCommand updateCmd = new OracleCommand(updateCmdText, con);
        // Update the emp table
        updateCmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
        //When the transaction is committed, a notification will be sent from
        //the database
        txn.Commit();
      }
      catch (Exception e)
      {
        Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
      }

      con.Close();
      // Loop while waiting for notification
      while(MyNotificationSample.IsNotified == false)
      {
        Thread.Sleep(100);
      }
    }

    public static void OnMyNotificaton(object src,
      OracleNotificationEventArgs arg)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("Notification Received");
      DataTable changeDetails = arg.Details;
      Console.WriteLine("Data has changed in {0}",
        changeDetails.Rows[0]["ResourceName"]);
      MyNotificationSample.IsNotified = true;
    }
  }
}
```

Best Practice Guidelines and Performance Considerations

This section provides guidelines for working with Continuous Query Notification and the ODP.NET notification framework, and discusses the performance impacts.Every

change notification registration consumes database memory, storage or network resources, or some combination thereof. The resource consumption further depends on the volume and size of the invalidation message. In order to scale well with a large number of mid-tier clients, Oracle recommends that the client implement these best practices:

- Few and mostly read-only tables

  There should be few registered objects, and these should be mostly read-only, with very infrequent invalidations. If an object is extremely volatile, then a large number of invalidation notifications are sent, potentially requiring a lot of space (in memory or on disk) in the invalidation queue. This is also true if a large number of objects are registered.

- Few rows updated for each table

  Transactions should update (or insert or delete) only a small number of rows within the registered tables. Depending on database resources, a whole table could be invalidated if too many rows are updated within a single transaction, for a given table.

  This policy helps to contain the size of a single invalidation message, and reduces disk storage for the invalidation queue.

OracleDataAdapter Safe Type Mapping

The ODP.NET `OracleDataAdapter` class provides the Safe Type Mapping feature to ensure that the following Oracle data types do not lose data when converted to their closely related .NET types in the `DataSet`:

- `NUMBER`
- `DATE`
- `TimeStamp` (refers to all `TimeStamp` objects)
- `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND`

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET do not support Safe Type Mapping.

This section includes the following topics:

- Comparison Between Oracle Data Types and .NET Types
- SafeMapping Property

Comparison Between Oracle Data Types and .NET Types

The following sections provide more details about the differences between the Oracle data types and the corresponding .NET types. In general, the Oracle data types allow a greater degree of precision than the .NET types do.

Oracle NUMBER Type to .NET Decimal Type

The Oracle data type `NUMBER` can hold up to 38 precision, and the .NET `Decimal` type can hold up to 28 precision. If a `NUMBER` data type that has more than 28 precision is retrieved into a .NET `Decimal` type, it loses precision.

Table 3-35 lists the maximum and minimum values for Oracle `NUMBER` and .NET `Decimal` types.

Table 3-35 Oracle NUMBER to .NET Decimal Comparisons

Value Limits	Oracle NUMBER	.NET Decimal
Maximum	9.99999999999999999999999999999999999 e125	79,228,162,514,264,337,593,543,950,335
Minimum	-9.99999999999999999999999999999999999 e125	-79,228,162,514,264,337,593,543,950,335

Oracle Date Type to .NET DateTime Type

The Oracle data type `DATE` can represent dates in BC whereas the .NET `DateTime` type cannot. If a `DATE` that goes to BC get retrieved into a .NET `DateTime` type, it loses data.

Table 3-36 lists the maximum and minimum values for Oracle `Date` and .NET `DateTime` types.

Table 3-36 Oracle Date to .NET DateTime Comparisons

Value Limits	Oracle Date	.NET DateTime
Maximum	Dec 31, 9999 AD	Dec 31, 9999 AD 23:59:59.9999999
Minimum	Jan 1, 4712 BC	Jan 1, 0001 AD 00:00:00.0000000

Oracle TimeStamp Type to .NET DateTime Type

Similar to the `DATE` data type, the Oracle `TimeStamp` data type can represent a date in BC, and a .NET `DateTime` type cannot. If a `TimeStamp` that goes to BC is retrieved into a.NET `DateTime` type, it loses data. The Oracle `TimeStamp` type can represent values in units of e-9; the .NET `DateTime` type can represent only values in units of e-7. The Oracle `TimeStamp` with time zone data type can store time zone information, and the .NET `DateTime` type cannot.

Table 3-37 lists the maximum and minimum values for Oracle `TimeStamp` and .NET `DateTime` types.

Table 3-37 Oracle TimeStamp to .NET DateTime Comparisons

Value Limits	Oracle TimeStamp	.NET DateTime
Maximum	Dec 31, 9999 AD 23:59:59.999999999	Dec 31, 9999 AD 23:59:59.9999999
Minimum	Jan 1, 4712 BC 00:00:00.000000000	Jan 1, 0001 AD 00:00:00.0000000

Oracle INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND to .NET TimeSpan

The Oracle data type `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` can hold up to 9 precision, and the .NET TimeSpan type can hold up to 7 precision. If an `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` data type that has more than 7 precision is retrieved into a .NET TimeSpan type, it loses precision. The Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` type can represent values in units of e-9, and the .NET `TimeSpan` type can represent only values in units of e-7.

Table 3-38 lists the maximum and minimum values for Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` and .NET `DateTime` types.

Table 3-38 Oracle INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND to .NET TimeSpan Comparisons

Value Limits	Oracle INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	.NET TmeSpan
Maximum	+999999999 23:59:59.999999999	+10675199 02:48:05.4775807
Minimum	-999999999 23:59:59.999999999	-10675199 02:48:05.4775808

SafeMapping Property

The `OracleDataAdapter` Safe Type Mapping feature prevents data loss when populating Oracle data for any of these types into a .NET `DataSet`. By setting the `SafeMapping` property appropriately, these types can be safely represented in the `DataSet`, as either of the following:

- .NET `byte[]` in Oracle format
- .NET `String`

By default, Safe Type Mapping is disabled.

Using Safe Type Mapping

To use the Safe Type Mapping feature, the `OracleDataAdapter.SafeMapping` property must be set with a hash table of key-value pairs. The key-value pairs must map database table column names (of type `string`) to a .NET type (of type `Type`). ODP.NET supports Safe Type Mapping to `byte[]` and `String` types. Any other type mapping causes an exception.

In situations where the column names are not known at design time, an asterisk ("*") can be used to map all occurrences of database types to a safe .NET type. If both the valid column name and the asterisk are present, the column name is used.

> **Note:**
>
> - Database table column names are case-sensitive.
> - Column names in the hash table that correspond to invalid column names are ignored.

Safe Type Mapping as a string is more readable without further conversion. Converting certain Oracle data types to a string requires extra conversion, which can be slower than

converting it to a `byte[]`. Conversion of .NET strings back to ODP.NET types relies on the formatting information of the session.

SafeTyping Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class SafeMappingSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";

    // In this SELECT statement, EMPNO, HIREDATE and SALARY must be
    // preserved using safe type mapping.
    string cmdstr = "SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, HIREDATE, SAL FROM EMP";

    // Create the adapter with the selectCommand txt and the connection string
    OracleDataAdapter adapter = new OracleDataAdapter(cmdstr, constr);

    // Get the connection from the adapter
    OracleConnection connection = adapter.SelectCommand.Connection;

    // Create the safe type mapping for the adapter
    // which can safely map column data to byte arrays, where
    // applicable. By executing the following statement, EMPNO, HIREDATE AND
    // SALARY columns will be mapped to byte[]
    adapter.SafeMapping.Add("*", typeof(byte[]));

    // Map HIREDATE to a string
    // If the column name in the EMP table is case-sensitive,
    // the safe type mapping column name must be case-sensitive.
    adapter.SafeMapping.Add("HIREDATE", typeof(string));

    // Map EMPNO to a string
    // If the column name in the EMP table is case-sensitive,
    // the safe type mapping column name must also be case-sensitive.
    adapter.SafeMapping.Add("EMPNO", typeof(string));
    adapter.SafeMapping.Add("SAL", typeof(string));

    // Create and fill the DataSet using the EMP
    DataSet dataset = new DataSet();
    adapter.Fill(dataset, "EMP");

    // Get the EMP table from the dataset
    DataTable table = dataset.Tables["EMP"];

    // Get the first row from the EMP table
    DataRow row = table.Rows[0];

    // Print out the row info
    Console.WriteLine("EMPNO Column: type = " + row["EMPNO"].GetType() +
      "; value = " + row["EMPNO"]);
    Console.WriteLine("ENAME Column: type = " + row["ENAME"].GetType() +
      "; value = " + row["ENAME"]);
    Console.WriteLine("HIREDATE Column: type = " + row["HIREDATE"].GetType()+
      "; value = " + row["HIREDATE"]);
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("SAL Column: type = " + row["SAL"].GetType() +
      "; value = " + row["SAL"]);
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> "SafeMapping"

OracleDataAdapter Requery Property

The `OracleDataAdapter Requery` property controls whether or not queries are reexecuted for `OracleDataAdapter Fill` calls after the initial `Fill` call.

The `OracleDataAdapter Fill` method allows appending or refreshing data in the `DataSet`. When appending the `DataSet` using the same query with subsequent `Fill` calls, reexecuting the query may not be desirable.

When the `Requery` property is set to `true`, each subsequent `Fill` call reexecutes the query and fills the `DataSet`. This is an expensive operation, and if the reexecution is not required, set `Requery` to `false`. If any of the `SelectCommand` properties or associated parameters must be changed, `Requery` must be set to `true`.

When the `Requery` property is set to `false`, the `DataSet` has all the data as a snapshot at a particular time. The query is executed only for the first `Fill` call; subsequent `Fill` calls fetch the data from a cursor opened with the first execution of the query. This feature is supported only for forward-only fetches. `Fill` calls that try to fetch rows before the last fetched row raise an exception. The connection used for the first `Fill` call must be available for subsequent `Fill` calls.

When filling a `DataSet` with an `OracleRefCursor` object, the `Requery` property can be used in a similar manner. When the `Requery` property is set to `false`, both the connection used for the first `Fill` call and the `OracleRefCursor` object must be available for the subsequent `Fill` calls.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Requery"
> - "SelectCommand"

Guaranteeing Uniqueness in Updating DataSet to Database

This section describes how the `OracleDataAdapter` object configures the `PrimaryKey` and `Constraints` properties of the `DataTable` object which guarantee uniqueness when the `OracleCommandBuilder` object is updating `DataSet` changes to the database.

Using the `OracleCommandBuilder` object to dynamically generate DML statements to be executed against the database is one of the ways to reconcile changes made in a single `DataTable` object with the database.

In this process, the `OracleCommandBuilder` object must not be allowed to generate DML statements that may affect (update or delete) more that a single row in the database when reconciling a single `DataRow` change. Otherwise the `OracleCommandBuilder` could corrupt data in the database.

To guarantee that each `DataRow` object change affects only a single row, there must be a set of `DataColumn` objects in the `DataTable` for which all rows in the `DataTable` have a unique set of values. The set of `DataColumn` objects indicated by the properties `DataTable.PrimaryKey` and `DataTable.Constraints` meets this requirement. The `OracleCommandBuilder` object determines uniqueness in the `DataTable` by checking if the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` is not a null value or if there exists a `UniqueConstraint` object in the `DataTable.Constraints` collection.

This discussion first explains what constitutes uniqueness in `DataRow` objects and then explains how to maintain that uniqueness while updating, through the `DataTable` property configuration.

This section includes the following topics:

- What Constitutes Uniqueness in DataRow Objects?
- Configuring PrimaryKey and Constraints Properties
- Updating Without PrimaryKey and Constraints Configuration

What Constitutes Uniqueness in DataRow Objects?

This section describes the minimal conditions that must be met to guarantee uniqueness of `DataRow` objects. The condition of uniqueness must be guaranteed before the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` and `DataTable.Constraints` properties can be configured, as described in the next section.

Uniqueness is guaranteed in a `DataTable` object if any one of the following is true:

- All the columns of the primary key are in the select list of the `OracleDataAdapter.SelectCommand` property.
- All the columns of a unique constraint are in the select list of the `OracleDataAdapter.SelectCommand` property, with at least one involved column having a `NOT NULL` constraint defined on it.
- All the columns of a unique index are in the select list of the `OracleDataAdapter.SelectCommand` property, with at least one of the involved columns having a `NOT NULL` constraint defined on it.
- A `ROWID` is present in the select list of the `OracleDataAdapter.SelectCommand` property.

> **Note:**
>
> A set of columns, on which a unique constraint has been defined or a unique index has been created, requires at least one column that cannot be null for the following reason: if all the columns of the column set can be null, then multiple rows could exist that have a `NULL` value for each column in the column set. This would violate the uniqueness condition that each row has a unique set of values for the column set.

Configuring PrimaryKey and Constraints Properties

If the minimal conditions described in "What Constitutes Uniqueness in DataRow Objects?" are met, then the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` or `DataTable.Constraints` properties can be set.

After these properties are set, the `OracleCommandBuilder` object can determine uniqueness in the `DataTable` by checking the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` property or the presence of a `UniqueConstraint` object in the `DataTable.Constraints` collection. Once uniqueness is determined, the `OracleCommandBuilder` object can safely generate DML statements to update the database.

The `OracleDataAdapter.FillSchema` method attempts to set these properties according to this order of priority:

1. If the primary key is returned in the select list, it is set as the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` property.
2. If a set of columns that meets the following criteria is returned in the select list, it is set as the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` property.

   Criteria: The set of columns has a unique constraint defined on it or a unique index created on it, with each column having a `NOT NULL` constraint defined on it.
3. If a set of columns that meets the following criteria is returned in the select list, a `UniqueConstraint` object is added to the `DataTable.Constraints` collection, but the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` property is not set.

   Criteria: The set of columns has a unique constraint defined on it or a unique index created on it, with at least one column having a `NOT NULL` constraint defined on it.
4. If a `ROWID` is part of the select list, it is set as the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` property.

Additionally, the `OracleDataAdapter.FillSchema` method performs as follows:

- Setting the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` property implicitly creates a `UniqueConstraint` object.
- If a column is part of the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` property or the `UniqueConstraint` object, or both, it will be repeated for each occurrence of the column in the select list.

Updating Without PrimaryKey and Constraints Configuration

If the `DataTable.PrimaryKey` or `Constraints` properties have not been configured, for example, if the application has not called the `OracleDataAdapter.FillSchema` method, the `OracleCommandBuilder` object directly checks the select list of the `OracleDataAdapter.SelectCommand` property to determine if it guarantees uniqueness in the

DataTable. However this check results in a database round-trip to retrieve the metadata for the SELECT statement of the OracleDataAdapter.SelectCommand.

Note that OracleCommandBuilder object cannot update a DataTable created from PL/SQL statements because they do not return any key information in their metadata.

Globalization Support

ODP.NET globalization support enables applications to manipulate culture-sensitive data appropriately. This feature ensures proper string format, date, time, monetary, numeric, sort order, and calendar conventions depending on the Oracle globalization settings.

> **Note:**
>
> - ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core are not NLS_LANG sensitive. They are only .NET locale sensitive.
> - ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core do not support thread-based globalization.

> **See Also:**
>
> "OracleGlobalization Class"

This section includes the following:

- Globalization Settings
- Globalization-Sensitive Operations

Globalization Settings

An OracleGlobalization object can be used to represent the following:

- Client Globalization Settings
- Session Globalization Settings
- Thread-Based Globalization Settings

Client Globalization Settings

Client globalization settings are derived from the Oracle globalization setting (NLS_LANG) in the Windows registry of the local computer. The client globalization parameter settings are read-only and remain constant throughout the lifetime of the application. These settings can be obtained by calling the OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo static method.

The following example retrieves the client globalization settings:

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ClientGlobalizationSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleGlobalization ClientGlob = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();

    Console.WriteLine("Client machine language: " + ClientGlob.Language);
    Console.WriteLine("Client characterset: " + ClientGlob.ClientCharacterSet);
  }
}
```

The properties of the `OracleGlobalization` object provide the Oracle globalization value settings.

Session Globalization Settings

Session globalization parameters are initially identical to client globalization settings. Unlike client settings, session globalization settings can be updated. However, they can be obtained only after establishing a connection against the database. The session globalization settings can be obtained by calling the `GetSessionInfo` method on the `OracleConnection` object. Invoking this method returns an instance of an `OracleGlobalization` class whose properties represent the globalization settings of the session.

When the `OracleConnection` object establishes a connection, it implicitly opens a session whose globalization parameters are initialized with those values specified by the client computer's Oracle globalization (or (NLS)) registry settings. The session settings can be updated and can change during its lifetime.

The following example changes the date format setting on the session:

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class SessionGlobalizationSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();

    con.ConnectionString = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;";
    con.Open();

    OracleGlobalization SessionGlob = con.GetSessionInfo();

    // SetSessionInfo updates the Session with the new value
    SessionGlob.DateFormat = "YYYY/MM/DD";
    con.SetSessionInfo(SessionGlob);
    Console.WriteLine("Date Format successfully changed for the session");

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
```

```
  }
}
```

Thread-Based Globalization Settings

Thread-based globalization parameter settings are specific to each thread. Initially, these settings are identical to the client globalization parameters, but they can be changed as specified by the application. When ODP.NET Types are converted to and from strings, the thread-based globalization parameters are used, if applicable.

Thread-based globalization parameter settings are obtained by invoking the `GetThreadInfo` static method of the `OracleGlobalization` class. The `SetThreadInfo` static method of the `OracleGlobalization` class can be called to set the thread's globalization settings.

ODP.NET classes and structures rely solely on the `OracleGlobalization` settings when manipulating culture-sensitive data. They do not use .NET thread culture information. If the application uses only .NET types, `OracleGlobalization` settings have no effect. However, when conversions are made between ODP.NET types and .NET types, `OracleGlobalization` settings are used where applicable.

> **Note:**
>
> Changes to the `System.Threading.Thread.CurrentThread.CurrentCulture` property do not impact the `OracleGlobalization` settings of the thread or the session, or the reverse.

The following example shows how the thread's globalization settings are used by the ODP.NET Types:

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ThreadBasedGlobalizationSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    // Set the thread's DateFormat for the OracleDate constructor
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.DateFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleDate from a string using the DateFormat specified.
    OracleDate date = new OracleDate("1999-DEC-01");

    // Set a different DateFormat for the thread
    info.DateFormat = "MM/DD/YYYY";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Print "12/01/1999"
    Console.WriteLine(date.ToString());
```

```
  }
}
```

The `OracleGlobalization` object validates property changes made to it. If an invalid value is used to set a property, an exception is thrown. Note that changes made to the `Territory` and `Language` properties change other properties of the `OracleGlobalization` object implicitly.

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for more information on the properties affected by `Territory` and `Language` globalization settings

Globalization-Sensitive Operations

This section lists ODP.NET types and operations that are dependent on or sensitive to globalization settings.

Operations Dependent on Client Computer's Globalization Settings

The `OracleString` structure depends on the `OracleGlobalization` settings of the client computer. The client character set of the local computer is used when it converts a Unicode string to a `byte[]` in the `GetNonUnicode` method and when it converts a `byte[]` of ANSI characters to Unicode in the `OracleString` constructor that accepts a `byte[]`.

Operations Dependent on Thread Globalization Settings

The thread globalization settings are used by ODP.NET types whenever they are converted to and from .NET string types, where applicable. Specific thread globalization settings are used in most cases, depending on the ODP.NET type, by the following:

- The `ToString` method
- The `Parse` static method
- Constructors that accept .NET string data
- Conversion operators to and from .NET strings

For example, the `OracleDate` type uses the `DateFormat` property of the thread globalization settings when the `ToString` method is invoked on it. This returns a `DATE` as a string in the format specified by the thread's settings.

The thread globalization settings also affect data that is retrieved into the `DataSet` as a string using Safe Type Mapping. If the type is format-sensitive, the strings are always in the format specified by the thread globalization settings.

For example, `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` data is not affected by thread settings because no format is applicable for this type. However, the `DateFormat` and `NumericCharacters` properties can impact the string representation of `DATE` and `NUMBER` types, respectively, when they are retrieved as strings into the `DataSet` through Safe Type Mapping.

See Also:

- The remarks in OracleGlobalization Class for more details on the ODP.NET type methods that convert between ODP.NET types and .NET string types, and to identify which thread globalization settings are used for that particular method.
- OracleDataAdapter Safe Type Mapping
- Oracle Data Provider for .NET Types Structures

Operations Sensitive to Session Globalization Parameters

Session globalization settings affect any data that is retrieved from or sent to the database as a string.

For example, if a `DATE` column is selected with the `TO_CHAR` function applied on it, the `DATE` column data will be a string in the date format specified by the `DateFormat` property of the session globalization settings. Transmitting data in the other direction, the string data that is to be inserted into the `DATE` column, must be in the format specified by the `DateFormat` property of the session globalization settings.

ODP.NET Driver Globalization Differences

Default Session Time Zone

ODP.NET drivers set the default session time zone differently. While the session time zone for unmanaged ODP.NET uses an hour offset, managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core use the region identifier for setting their respective session time zone. As a result, managed and Core ODP.NET is sensitive to daylight savings in scenarios where the timestamp LTZ values have to be converted from or to the session time zone.

There are two methods to resolve this difference if needed. For ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver, the application explicitly sets the region identifier with the environment variable `ORA_SDTZ`. For example, `set ORA_SDTZ = <Region ID>`. If `ORA_SDTZ` variable is set, Oracle Client considers this value as the session time zone. The second method is to execute an alter session command to set the session time zone property to the region identifier.

.NET Culture Info

As noted earlier, ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core do not support thread-based globalization. ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver does. As a result, managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core strings are insensitive to .NET culture information. As such, invoking the `ToString()` method on date/time related Oracle provider types (i.e. `OracleDate`, `OracleTimestamp`, etc.) will generate a string in the format of `MM/dd/yyyy HH:mm:ss[.fffffffff] [timezone]`. Whether the outputted string contains a fractional second and/or the timezone will depend on the Oracle provider type being used.

SQL Domains

Oracle Database 23c introduces SQL domain, a dictionary object that belongs to a schema and encapsulates a set of optional properties and constraints for common values, such as credit card numbers or email addresses. After you define a SQL domain, you can define table columns to be associated with that domain, thereby explicitly applying the domain's optional properties and constraints to those columns.

With SQL domains, you can define how you intend to use data centrally. They make it easier to ensure you handle values consistently across applications and improve data quality.

All ODP.NET provider types support using SQL domains, as well as retrieving SQL domain schema and name information using `OracleDataReader.GetSchemaTable()`. The `SchemaTable` has two columns, `DomainName` and `DomainSchema`, that stores this information.

Annotations

Oracle Database annotations, a new Oracle Database 23c feature, allow storing database object metadata. They comprise a name, commonly called a key, and an optional value. Both are freeform text fields. A schema object can have more than one annotation.

ODP.NET Core, managed, and unmanaged drivers all support Oracle Database annotations in table and view columns. ODP.NET materializes them as JSON formatted strings in those schema objects.

ODP.NET can retrieve database annotations using `OracleDataReader.GetSchemaTable`. The `SchemaTable` has one column, `Annotations`, that stores this information as JSON formatted string.

OpenTelemetry

Modern computing has seen more distributed systems scaled and more services added, such as with microservices and serverless applications. With this growth, service ownership across the system is allocated to different individuals, or even organizations. It is increasingly difficult to observe how these services depend on each and affect other services without a unified observability framework. This becomes clear after a deployment or during an outage when issue identification requires speed and accuracy.

OpenTelemetry is such a unified observability framework. It is a popular open-source observability framework for instrumenting, generating, collecting, and exporting telemetry data. It provides a common specification and protocol so that multiple services can furnish a unified version of traces, metrics, and logs. OpenTelemetry relies on components that participate in the observability model to be instrumented, which means the code emits traces, metrics, and logs.

Numerous managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core APIs have been instrumented to support OpenTelemetry observability and standards. Developers and operators can then customize the ODP.NET metrics collected.

ODP.NET OpenTelemetry requires the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.OpenTelemetry` package available from NuGet Gallery.

ODP.NET OpenTelemetry Traces

Traces record the request paths taken either by an application or end user as they propagate through a multi-service architecture. Traces in OpenTelemetry are defined implicitly by their

spans. A trace can be thought of as a directed acyclic graph of spans where the edges between spans are defined as parent/child relationships.

A span, or activity, represents an operation within a transaction. Each span encapsulates the following state:

- Display name
- Start timestamp and duration
- Attributes – list of key-value pairs
- Events – a tuple (timestamp, name, attributes) and can number from zero or more
- The parent span identifier
- Links to causally related spans through SpanContext, which can number from zero or more

ODP.NET spans become child spans if the application creates a (parent) span before calling ODP.NET instrumented APIs.

ODP.NET OpenTelemetry publishes the following activity tags, or attributes.

Table 3-39 ODP.NET OpenTelemetry activity tags

Attribute Name	Description
`db.system`	Database name. `Oracle` is the attribute value for Oracle databases.
`db.name`	Database being accessed by the command. The attribute value is the same as the `OracleConnection DatabaseName` property.
`db.connection_string`	Database connection string
`db.user`	Database user
`db.statement`	Database statement being executed
`otel.status_description`	Status description of the trace
`otel.status_code`	Status code of the trace
`exception.stacktrace`	Exception stack trace
`exception.type`	Exception type
`exception.message`	Exception message
`Activity.DisplayName`	Activity display name or the name of the operation being instrumented.

ODP.NET OpenTelemetry Trace Sample Exporter Visualization:

```
Activity.TraceId:          8e6cf249680bf5ff371fc40cadcf881a
Activity.SpanId:           905ff6cba6df8e40
Activity.TraceFlags:           Recorded
Activity.ParentSpanId:    8be3adde4e655141
Activity.ActivitySourceName: ODPNET
Activity.DisplayName: SendExecuteRequest
Activity.Kind:        Client
Activity.StartTime:   2023-06-02T11:39:01.1957498Z
```

```
Activity.Duration:    00:00:00.1150490
Activity.Tags:
    db.system: oracle
   StatusCode : OK
Resource associated with Activity:
    service.name: DemoApp
    service.version: 1.0.0
    service.instance.id: 48bce79b-eff8-45ff-9695-f08680a4ad09

Activity.TraceId:          8e6cf249680bf5ff371fc40cadcf881a
Activity.SpanId:           8be3adde4e655141
Activity.TraceFlags:           Recorded
Activity.ParentSpanId:    d97ef0e4f76807b9
Activity.ActivitySourceName: ODPNET
Activity.DisplayName: ExecuteNonQueryAsync
Activity.Kind:        Client
Activity.StartTime:   2023-06-02T11:39:00.8283807Z
Activity.Duration:    00:00:00.5442408
Activity.Tags:
    db.system: oracle
   StatusCode : OK
Resource associated with Activity:
    service.name: DemoApp
    service.version: 1.0.0
    service.instance.id: 48bce79b-eff8-45ff-9695-f08680a4ad09

Activity.TraceId:          8e6cf249680bf5ff371fc40cadcf881a
Activity.SpanId:           d97ef0e4f76807b9
Activity.TraceFlags:           Recorded
Activity.ActivitySourceName: Test
Activity.DisplayName: MoneyTransfer
Activity.Kind:        Internal
Activity.StartTime:   2023-06-02T11:38:58.1482674Z
Activity.Duration:    00:00:03.2805191
Resource associated with Activity:
    service.name: DemoApp
    service.version: 1.0.0
    service.instance.id: 48bce79b-eff8-45ff-9695-f08680a4ad09
```

Usage

ODP.NET OpenTelemetry requires an exporter, such Jaeger or Zipkin, to visualize and analyze traces. These exporters are available as NuGet packages and will also include the OpenTelemetry SDK as a NuGet dependency.

Once the `ODP.Net OpenTelemetry` nuget package is installed, ODP.NET OpenTelemetry is enabled by invoking the `TracerProviderBuilder AddOracleDataProviderInstrumentation` extension method upon application startup. It accepts various options for configuring OpenTelemetry instrumentation.

Code sample: Enabling ODP.NET OpenTelemetry instrumentation with default options

```
using OpenTelemetry.Trace;

Sdk.CreateTracerProviderBuilder()
```

```
.AddOracleDataProviderInstrumentation()  // ODP.NET extension method
.AddConsoleExporter()
.Build();
```

Code sample: Enabling ODP.NET OpenTelemetry instrumentation with all options enabled

```
using OpenTelemetry.Trace;

Sdk.CreateTracerProviderBuilder()
.AddOracleDataProviderInstrumentation(o =>
        {
          o.EnableConnectionLevelAttributes = true;
          o.RecordException = true;
          o.InstrumentOracleDataReaderRead = true;
          o.SetDbStatementForText = true;
        })
.AddConsoleExporter()
.Build();
```

After enabling ODP.NET OpenTelemetry, whenever a provider instrumented API is called, OpenTelemetry traces will be generated and sent to the configured exporter.

By default, instrumentation for potentially sensitive data is disabled, such as for SQL statements.

The list of managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core APIs that are instrumented to support OpenTelemetry is as follows. Every ODP.NET database round trip originating from one of these APIs is instrumented as well.

- `OracleCommand`
  - `ExecuteNonQuery()`
  - `ExecuteNonQueryAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)`
  - `ExecuteNonQueryAsync()`
  - All `ExecuteReader` overloads
  - All `ExecuteReaderAsync` overloads
  - `ExecuteScalar()`
  - `ExecuteScalarAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)`
  - `ExecuteStream()`
  - `ExecuteToStream(Stream)`
  - `ExecuteXmlReader()`
  - All `ExecuteXmlReaderAsync` overloads
- `OracleDataAdapter`
  - All `Fill` overloads
- `OracleDataReader`
  - `Read()`
  - `ReadAsync()`

OpenTelemetry includes the following additional requirements:

- Exporter NuGet package, such as Console or Zipkin, which is used for instrumentation visualization.
- OpenTelemetry SDK, which will be installed automatically with an exporter NuGet package.

> **See Also:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET OpenTelemetry Classes
>
> OpenTelemetry documentation

Debug Tracing

All ODP.NET providers include debug tracing support, which allows logging of all the ODP.NET activities into a trace file. Different levels of tracing are available.

Tracing can record the following information and more:

- Entry and exit information for the ODP.NET public methods
- User-provided SQL statements as well as SQL statements modified by the provider
- Connection pooling statistics such as enlistment and delistment
- Thread ID (entry and exit)
- HA Events and Load Balancing information
- Distributed Transactions
- Self-tuning information
- User-mode dumps upon unmanaged exceptions

The following properties enable and configure tracing for all ODP.NET providers:

- `TraceLevel` – specifies which ODP.NET details to write to the trace file
- `TraceFileLocation` – specifies the directory to write the trace to
- `TraceFileMaxSize` – specifies the maximum file size of each trace file
- `TraceOption` – specifies whether to use a separate trace file for each thread

By default, tracing is turned off (`TraceLevel = 0`). To enable tracing, set `TraceLevel` to the trace level you wish.

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core have the following trace levels:

- 1 = public APIs
- 2 = private APIs
- 4 = network APIs/data
- 8 = disables writing SQL statements and network packet contents

These values can be bitwise ORed. To enable all traces, set TraceLevel to 7.

Unmanaged ODP.NET has the following trace levels:

- 1 = Entry, exit, and SQL statement information
- 2 = Connection pooling statistics
- 4 = Distributed transactions (enlistment and delistment)
- 8 = User-mode dump creation upon unmanaged exception
- 16 = HA Event Information
- 32 = Load Balancing Information
- 64 = Self Tuning Information

These values can be bitwise ORed. To enable all traces, set TraceLevel to 127.

`TraceFileLocation` writes to a temporary operating system folder if no value is set.

- ODP.NET Core
  - Windows: `<Windows user temporary folder>\ODP.NET\core\trace`
  - Linux: `<current user temporary folder>/ODP.NET/core/trace`
  - macOS: `<macOS temporary folder>\ODP.NET\core\trace`
- ODP.NET, Managed Driver: `<Windows user temporary folder>\ODP.NET\managed\trace`
- ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver: `<Windows user temporary folder>\ODP.NET\unmanaged\trace`

The Windows user temporary folder is determined by your local Windows settings, such as your Windows `TMP` or `TEMP` environment variable. Typically, it can be `C:\temp` or `C:\Users\<user name>\AppData\Local\Temp`.

`TraceFileMaxSize` defaults to 100 MB if no value is set. Administrators can use this setting to keep trace files down to a manageable size.

`TraceOption` will write all threads to a single trace file at a time by default (`TraceOption=0`).

ODP.NET will create an entry in the Windows event log where the trace was created anytime it creates a new trace file. An event log entry will be added every time in cases when `TraceFileLocation` changes, trace file size exceeds `TraceFileMaxSize`, `TraceLevel` changes, and `TraceOption` changes. In each of these cases, ODP.NET creates a new file and starts writing traces in the newly created file. ODP.NET Core does not support writing to the Windows event log.

To enable ODP.NET tracing, these trace properties must be set appropriately either in the `OracleConfiguration` class (all providers), in the .NET configuration file (managed and unmanaged ODP.NET), or in the Windows Registry (unmanaged ODP.NET).

ODP.NET begins writing to the trace file only after the `OracleConnection.Open()` call occurs.

Dynamic Tracing

Starting with ODAC 19c, applications can change ODP.NET `OracleConfiguration` class trace settings during runtime. Most commonly, this feature would permit enabling and disabling tracing dynamically while applications continue to run. Dynamic tracing is useful for errors that occur after applications are run for a considerable time.

Customers can avoid collecting extremely large trace files and Oracle Support will find it easier to diagnose problems from more targeted trace files.

ODP.NET Core, managed, and unmanaged all support dynamic tracing.

To enable tracing at runtime, set `OracleConfiguration.TraceLevel` to the trace level desired. To disable tracing dynamically, set `OracleConfiguration.TraceLevel` to zero.

Only `OracleConfiguration` tracing properties can alter runtime tracing behavior. Windows Registry and .NET configuration file settings are only read when an application starts up.

As a general matter, tracing is not recommended for production use because writing to trace files affects performance. However, if a problem only occurs during production, use dynamic tracing to enable and disable tracing during the problem period to capture diagnostics for identifying the root cause.

See Also:

- "Configuring Oracle Data Provider for .NET" for further details
- OracleConfiguration Debug Tracing Properties
- settings section

Database Application Migration: SQL Translation Framework

A key part of migrating non-Oracle database applications to an Oracle Database requires converting non-Oracle SQL statements to SQL statements that can be processed by an Oracle Database. SQL conversion is generally a manual and laborious process. To minimize the effort, Oracle Database 12*c* introduces SQL Translation Framework which takes non-Oracle SQL statements from client applications and then translates them at run-time for the Oracle Database to execute.

The SQL Translation Framework can be used to map non-Oracle stored procedure to Oracle stored procedures to ensure successful execution of those stored procedures when migrating to Oracle Database.

Currently, SQL Translation Framework is available for Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise and Microsoft SQL Server. There is limited support for IBM DB2.

Note:

SQL Translation Framework is only supported by ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver. ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core do not support this feature.

The SQL Translation Profile

The SQL Translation Profile is a database object that contains the set of captured non-Oracle SQL statements, and their translations or translation errors. The SQL Translation Profile is used to review, approve, and modify translations. A profile is associated to a single translator. However, a translator can be used in one or more SQL Translation Profiles. Typically, there is

one SQL Translation Profile per application, otherwise applications can share translated queries. You can export profiles among various databases.

1. Configuring the SQL Translation Profile Name

   The default translation profile name for SQL Translation Framework can be configured through the `app/web/machine` .NET configuration file. If configured, connections, by default will automatically be set to the specified profile when the connection is initially created.

2. Changing the SQL Translation Profile Name

   ODP.NET supports setting the profile name through the .NET config file, logon trigger, or database service. ODP.NET does not support using `ALTER SESSION` from an application to set the profile name.

3. Forcing Translation

   Applications are strictly prohibited to execute the following SQL which forces translation of all SQL's on the database:

   ```
   ALTER SESSION SET events = '10601 trace name context forever, level 32'
   ```

4. Connection Related Error Mapping

   Connection Related Error Mapping can be configured through the .NET configuration file. Please note that this error mapping strictly applies to errors which could be thrown before the connection is successfully established. Once the database connection is established successfully, then these error mapping will be completely ignored and further error translation will be provided through the error mapping configured in the database.

   The rules to choose an error mapping section in the configuration file are as follows:

   a. ODP.NET uses the error mapping section which matches the configured `userId`, `dataSource`, and profile, where `userId` and `dataSource` matches the corresponding values in the connection string and profile matches the `defaultProfile` configuration setting.

   b. If no error mapping section is found from 4.a.), then ODP.NET uses the error mapping section which matches the `userId`, `dataSource`, and profile similar to 4.a.), but with the profile that matches with the `defaultErrorMappingProfile` configuration setting.

   c. If still no error mapping section is found, then ODP.NET uses the global mapping, that is, `<ErrorMapping profile="*">`, if configured.

5. Stored Procedure Mapping.

   Application must map their native stored procedure names to the corresponding Oracle stored procedure names on the translation profile in the database. The following procedure can be used to setup the mapping in the database.

   ```
   DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION(
       PROFILE_NAME    VARCHAR2    IN
       SQL_TEXT        CLOB        IN
       TRANSLATED_TEXT CLOB        IN      DEFAULT
       ENABLE          BOOLEAN     IN      DEFAULT)
   ```

   Example of stored procedure mapping:

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION('profile_name',
 'native_sp_name',
 'oracle_sp_name');
```

See Also:

Chapter 2, SQL Translation Framework Overview and Architecture, of the *Oracle Database Migration Guide* for more information.

4

ADO.NET Entity Framework and LINQ to Entities

This section describes ADO.NET Entity Framework and LINQ to Entities. Entity Framework is a framework for providing object-relational mapping service on data models.

This section contains these topics:

- Overview of Entity Framework
- Language Integrated Query and Entity SQL
- Mapping Oracle Data Types to EDM Types
- Oracle Number Default Data Type Mapping and Customization
- Migrating Existing Entity Framework 5 Applications to Entity Framework 6
- Code First
- Unsupported Entity Framework Features

> **Note:**
>
> ADO.NET Entity Framework and LINQ to Entities is not supported by ODP.NET Core.

Overview of Entity Framework

ODP.NET includes support for the ADO.NET Entity Framework and LINQ to Entities. ODP.NET also supports Entity SQL.

Entity Framework is a framework for providing object-relational mapping service on data models. Entity Framework addresses the impedance mismatch between the relational database format and the client's preferred object format.

Entity Framework and LINQ provides productivity benefits for the .NET developer. It abstracts the database's data model from the application's data model. Working with object-relational data becomes easier with Entity Framework's tools. Oracle's integration with Entity Framework and LINQ enables Oracle .NET developers to take advantage of all these productivity benefits.

Note:

- Entity Framework and LINQ to Entities support is included in ODP.NET for .NET Framework 4. ODP.NET for .NET Framework 2.0 does not support the ADO.NET Entity Framework and LINQ to Entities.
- Binding scalar parameters is supported with ODP.NET and Entity Framework. In Entity Framework, parameter binding by name is supported. Binding by position is not supported.

Entity data models can be generated from Oracle database schemas. Schemas can be generated from entity data models. These Oracle entity data models can be queried and manipulated using Visual Studio and ODP.NET. Oracle supports Code First, Database First, and Model First modeling approaches. Specifying filters on the Visual Studio Server Explorer data connection enables the Entity Data Model Wizard to also filter Oracle database objects that are fetched and displayed.

LINQ to Entities can perform queries on the Oracle Database using ODP.NET, including using LINQ to Entities built-in functions. `INSERT`s, `UPDATE`s, and `DELETE`s can be executed using Oracle stored procedures, or by using the `ObjectContext SaveChanges` method.

ODP.NET supports function import of Oracle stored procedures that Entity Framework can then execute. These Oracle function imports can return a collection of scalar, complex, and entity types, including returning an Oracle implicit result set as an entity type. Implicit result set binding is supported using Oracle `REF CURSOR`.

See Also:

- Implicit REF CURSOR Binding.
- For a tutorial on how to use Entity Framework, Language Integrated Query (LINQ), and generate Data Definition Language (DDL) scripts using Model First, refer to:

  Entity Framework, LINQ and Model-First for the Oracle Database

Language Integrated Query and Entity SQL

Language Integrated Query (LINQ) defines a set of operators that can be used to query, project, and filter data in arrays, enumerable classes, XML, relational databases, and other data sources. One form of LINQ, LINQ to Entities, allows querying of Entity Framework data sources. ODP.NET supports Entity Framework such that the Oracle database can participate in object-relational modeling and LINQ to Entities queries.

Entity SQL is a language that enables querying of Entity Framework conceptual models. It allows querying Entity Framework entities and relationships in a format that is similar to SQL. ODP.NET supports querying Oracle databases through Entity SQL.

LINQ and Entity SQL syntax are generally data source neutral.

Mapping Oracle Data Types to EDM Types

The ODP.NET manifest file describes the primitive types, such as `VARCHAR2` and `Number`, and the Entity Data Model (EDM) types, such as `string` and `Int32`, that they map to. It also includes the facets for each EDM type.

ODP.NET does not support Time literals and canonical functions related to the Time type.

Oracle considers both `NULL` and empty strings to be `NULL` strings and are considered to be equal. Operations, such as `Equals()`, `Length()`, and `Trim()` on such strings will result in a `NULL` string.

Table 4-1 maps the Oracle data types to their corresponding EDM types. The table also includes details about provider type attributes and the EDM type facets associated with each Oracle data type.

Table 4-1 Mapping of Oracle Data Types and EDM Types

Oracle Data Types	EDM Types (Primitive-TypeKind)	Provider Type Attributes: Name and Value	EDM Type Facets
`Bfile`	`Binary`	• `Equal Comparable: False` • `Order Comparable: False`	EDM Type Facets for Bfile
`Binary_Double`	`Double`	• `Equal Comparable: True` • `Order Comparable: True`	Not Applicable
`Binary_Float`	`Single`	• `Equal Comparable: True` • `Order Comparable: True`	Not Applicable
`Binary_Integer`	`Int32`	• `Equal Comparable: True` • `Order Comparable: True`	Not Applicable
`Blob`	`Binary`	• `Equal Comparable: False` • `Order Comparable: False`	EDM Type Facets for Blob
`Boolean`	`Boolean`	• `Equal Comparable: True` • `Order Comparable: True`	Not Applicable
`Char`	`String`	• `Equal Comparable: True` • `Order Comparable: True`	EDM Type Facets for Char

Table 4-1 (Cont.) Mapping of Oracle Data Types and EDM Types

Oracle Data Types	EDM Types (Primitive-TypeKind)	Provider Type Attributes: Name and Value	EDM Type Facets
Clob	String	• Equal Comparable: False • Order Comparable: False	EDM Type Facets for Clob
Date	DateTime	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for Date
Float	Decimal	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for Float
Int	Int32	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	Not Applicable
Interval Day To Second	Decimal	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for Interval Day To Second
Interval Year To Month	Decimal	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for Interval Year To Month
Long	String	• Equal Comparable: False • Order Comparable: False	EDM Type Facets for Long
Json	String	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Types Facets for JSON
Long Raw	Binary	• Equal Comparable: False • Order Comparable: False	EDM Type Facets for Long Raw
NChar	String	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for NChar
NClob	String	• Equal Comparable: False • Order Comparable: False	EDM Type Facets for NClob

Table 4-1 (Cont.) Mapping of Oracle Data Types and EDM Types

Oracle Data Types	EDM Types (Primitive-TypeKind)	Provider Type Attributes: Name and Value	EDM Type Facets
Nested Table		Not Applicable	Not Applicable and Not Supported
Number(1,0) Number(2,0) Number(3,0) Number(4,0) Number(5,0)	Int16	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	Not Applicable
Number(6,0) Number(7,0) Number(8,0) Number(9,0) Number(10,0)	Int32	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	Not Applicable
Number(11,0) Number(12,0) Number(13,0) Number(14,0) Number(15,0) Number(16,0) Number(17,0) Number(18,0) Number(19,0)	Int64	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	Not Applicable
Number (all other cases)	Decimal	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for Number
NVarchar2	String	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for NVarchar2
Object		Not Applicable	Not Applicable and Not Supported
Raw	Binary	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for Raw
Raw(16)	Guid	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	Not Applicable
Ref		Not Applicable	Not Applicable and Not Supported

Table 4-1 (Cont.) Mapping of Oracle Data Types and EDM Types

Oracle Data Types	EDM Types (Primitive-TypeKind)	Provider Type Attributes: Name and Value	EDM Type Facets
ROWID	String	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for ROWID
Smallint	Int16	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	Not Applicable
Timestamp	DateTime	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for Timestamp
Timestamp with Local Time Zone	DateTime	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for Timestamp with Local Time Zone
Timestamp with Time Zone	DateTimeOffset	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for Timestamp with Time Zone
UROWID (size)	Binary	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for UROWID
Varchar2	String	• Equal Comparable: True • Order Comparable: True	EDM Type Facets for Varchar2
VArray		Not Applicable	Not Applicable and Not Supported
XMLType	String	• Equal Comparable: False • Order Comparable: False	EDM Type Facets for XMLType

EDM Type Facets

The following sections enumerate the EDM type facets for the preceding Oracle data types. The first column of each table displays the EDM type facet names for the Oracle data type. Subsequent columns list the facet attribute names and displays their respective values.

EDM Type Facets for Bfile

Table 4-2 EDM Type Facets for Bfile

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	DefaultValue: 2147483648 Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for Blob

Table 4-3 EDM Type Facets for Blob

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	DefaultValue: 2147483648 Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for Char

Table 4-4 EDM Type Facets for Char

Facet Name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	Minimum: 1 Maximum: 2000 DefaultValue: 2000 Constant: False
Unicode	DefaultValue: False Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: True Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for Clob

Table 4-5 EDM Type Facets for Clob

Facet Name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	DefaultValue: 2147483647 Constant: True

Table 4-5 (Cont.) EDM Type Facets for Clob

Facet Name	Attributes Name and Value
Unicode	DefaultValue: False Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for Date

Table 4-6 EDM Type Facets for Date

Facet Name	Attributes Name and Value
Precision	Constant: True DefaultValue: 0

EDM Type Facets for Float

Table 4-7 EDM Type Facets for Float

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
Precision	Minimum: 0 Maximum: 126 DefaultValue: 0 Constant: False
Scale	Minimum: 0 Maximum: 38 DefaultValue: 0 Constant: False

EDM Type Facets for Interval Day To Second

Table 4-8 EDM Type Facets for Interval Day To Second

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
Precision	Minimum: 1 Maximum: 251 DefaultValue: 251 Constant: False

Table 4-8 (Cont.) EDM Type Facets for Interval Day To Second

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
Scale	Minimum: 0 Maximum: 9 DefaultValue: 0 Constant: False

> **Note:**
>
> EDM types do not support `TimeSpan`.
>
> Use `Decimal` to represent the total number of seconds. An application can obtain a `TimeSpan` by using the `TimeSpan.FromSeconds` static method.

EDM Type Facets for Interval Year To Month

Table 4-9 EDM Type Facets for Interval Year To Month

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
Precision	Minimum: 1 Maximum: 250 DefaultValue: 250 Constant: False
Scale	Minimum: 0 Maximum: 9 DefaultValue: 0 Constant: False

EDM Type Facets for JSON

Table 4-10 EDM Type Facets for Json

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	DefaultValue: 33,554,432 (32M) Constant: True
Unicode	DefaultValue: True Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for Long

Table 4-11 EDM Type Facets for Long

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	DefaultValue: 2147483647 Constant: True
Unicode	DefaultValue: False Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for Long Raw

Table 4-12 EDM Type Facets for Long Raw

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	DefaultValue: 2147483647 Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for NChar

Table 4-13 EDM Type Facets for NChar

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	Minimum: 1 Maximum: 1000 DefaultValue: 1000 Constant: False
Unicode	DefaultValue: True Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: True Constant: True

Note:

For `NChar`, the actual data is subject to the maximum byte limit of 2000.

The value of 1000 for `Maximum` and `DefaultValue` allows the EDM wizard to display columns of `NCHAR(1000)`, where 1000 is the maximum number of characters allowed in DDL.

EDM Type Facets for NClob

Table 4-14 EDM Type Facets for NClob

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	DefaultValue: 2147483647 Constant: True
Unicode	DefaultValue: True Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for Number

Table 4-15 EDM Type Facets for Number

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
Precision	Minimum: 1 Maximum: 38 DefaultValue: 38 Constant: False
Scale	Minimum: 0 Maximum: 38 DefaultValue: 0 Constant: False

EDM Type Facets for NVarchar2

Table 4-16 EDM Type Facets for NVarchar2

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	Minimum: 1 Maximum: 2000 DefaultValue: 2000 Constant: False
Unicode	DefaultValue: True Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False Constant: True

> **Note:**
>
> For `NVARCHAR2`, the actual data is subject to the maximum byte limit of 4000.
>
> The value of 2000 for `Maximum` and `DefaultValue` allows the EDM wizard to display columns of `NVARCHAR2(2000)`, where 2000 is the maximum number of characters allowed in DDL.

EDM Type Facets for Raw

Table 4-17 EDM Type Facets for Raw

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	Minimum: 1 Maximum: 2000 Constant: False
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for ROWID

Table 4-18 EDM Type Facets for ROWID

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	DefaultValue: 18 Constant: True
Unicode	DefaultValue: False Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: True Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for Timestamp

Table 4-19 EDM Type Facets for Timestamp

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
Precision	Minimum: 0 Maximum: 9 DefaultValue: 6 Constant: False

EDM Type Facets for Timestamp with Local Time Zone

Table 4-20 EDM Type Facets for Timestamp with Local Time Zone

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
Precision	Minimum: 0 Maximum: 9 DefaultValue: 6 Constant: False

EDM Type Facets for Timestamp with Time Zone

Table 4-21 EDM Type Facets for Timestamp with Time Zone

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
Precision	Minimum: 0 Maximum: 9 DefaultValue: 6 Constant: False

EDM Type Facets for UROWID

Table 4-22 EDM Type Facets for UROWID

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	DefaultValue: 4000 Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: True Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for Varchar2

Table 4-23 EDM Type Facets for Varchar2

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	Minimum: 1 Maximum: 4000 DefaultValue: 4000 Constant: False
Unicode	DefaultValue: False Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False Constant: True

EDM Type Facets for XMLType

Table 4-24 EDM Type Facets for XMLType

Facet name	Attributes Name and Value
MaxLength	DefaultValue: 2147483647
	Constant: True
Unicode	DefaultValue: True
	Constant: True
FixedLength	DefaultValue: False
	Constant: True

Oracle Number Default Data Type Mapping and Customization

This section describes the default number mapping behavior and how to customize it for your application. You can configure a custom mapping in the .NET configuration file to override the default mapping for each Oracle `NUMBER(p,0)`, which represents integer values.

Oracle `NUMBER` data types that represent integers do not have a matching .NET integer data type with exactly the same range of acceptable values. ODP.NET uses a default mapping that ensures any .NET integer type values can be stored within the Oracle database without requiring custom data type mapping. However, it is possible that Oracle `NUMBER(p,0)` column data can be larger than what a .NET data type can hold when retrieving values from the database.

For example, in Entity Framework 6, Oracle `NUMBER(3,0)` has a default mapping to .NET Byte. Oracle `NUMBER(3,0)` can store a value up to `999`, while a .NET `BYTE` can store up to the value of `255`. If you expect the Oracle data to exceed `255`, modify the mapping to a larger numeric data type, such as a .NET `Int16`. Setting up this custom mapping allows you to consume the data in .NET without encountering an error. When such a custom mapping is used, be cautious not to insert a .NET `Int16` value beyond what an Oracle `NUMBER(3,0)` column can hold. Trying to insert `Int16.MaxValue` (i.e. `32,767`) into a `NUMBER(3,0)` column will cause an Oracle Database error.

Entity Framework 6 Mapping and Customization

Managed and unmanaged ODP.NET Entity Framework 6 applications can set up custom data type mapping using a .NET configuration file. The mapping works with Code First, Database First, and Model First use cases. This format improves on the older version as it unifies how managed and unmanaged ODP.NET set their configuration values and supports auto-completion.

The following is an example of an `edmMappings` section for ODP.NET, Managed Driver:

```
<oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
  <version number="*">
    <edmMappings>
```

```
      <edmNumberMapping>
        <add NETType="bool" MinPrecision="1" MaxPrecision="1" DBType="Number" />
        <add NETType="byte" MinPrecision="2" MaxPrecision="3" DBType="Number" />
        <add NETType="int16" MinPrecision="4" MaxPrecision="5" DBType="Number" />
        <add NETType="int32" MinPrecision="6" MaxPrecision="10" DBType="Number" />
        <add NETType="int64" MinPrecision="11" MaxPrecision="19" DBType="Number" />
      </edmNumberMapping>
    </edmMappings>
  </version>
</oracle.manageddataaccess.client>
```

Where:

- `DBType` is the Oracle Database data type
- `NETType` is the .NET data type that the Oracle data type maps to
- `MinPrecision` is the minimum range the Oracle data type will map to the .NET type
- `MaxPrecision` is the maximum range the Oracle data type will map to the .NET type

The following is an example of an `edmmappings` section for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver. It is exactly same format as the managed driver with the exception of the opening and closing tags.

```
<oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>
  <version number="*">
    <edmMappings>
      <edmNumberMapping>
        <add NETType="bool" MinPrecision="1" MaxPrecision="1" DBType="Number" />
        <add NETType="byte" MinPrecision="2" MaxPrecision="3" DBType="Number" />
        <add NETType="int16" MinPrecision="4" MaxPrecision="5" DBType="Number" />
        <add NETType="int32" MinPrecision="6" MaxPrecision="10" DBType="Number" />
        <add NETType="int64" MinPrecision="11" MaxPrecision="19" DBType="Number" />
      </edmNumberMapping>
    </edmMappings>
  </version>
</oracle.unmanageddataaccess.client>
```

New Default Mappings

For Entity Framework 6, ODP.NET 12.1.0.2 introduces new default mappings that apply to Code First, Database First, and Model First scenarios. These changes were necessary to support Code First interoperability.

- .NET `Booleans` map to Oracle `Number(1,0)` and vice-versa by default
- .NET `Bytes` map to Oracle `Number(2,0)` and `Number(3,0)` and vice-versa by default

This default behavior can be changed by providing an alternative data type mapping by configuring the section of the .NET config file.

Starting with ODP.NET 23c and Oracle Database 23c, Oracle `Boolean` columns map to .NET `Booleans` in Database First scenarios while .NET `Booleans` remain mapped to Oracle `Number(1)` in Code First scenarios.

To override the default Code First mapping, specify the Entity Framework Fluent API `HasColumnType("boolean")` for the entity property.

Data Type Mapping and Customization Process

To enable custom mapping, add the mapping information to the .NET config file *prior* to EDM creation.

If the EDM was created already before providing the mapping information, then you can *modify* the mappings either through the Visual Studio tools or manually. Using Visual Studio, go to the EDM Model Browser page. Right-click on the table(s) requiring new data type mapping and select **Table Mapping** from the pop-up menu. The **Mapping Details** window will appear usually at the bottom of your screen. Update **Column Mappings** as desired.

If you need to *add* or *delete* mappings, find the **Type** values in the CSDL mapping section of your project's existing EDMX file. Add or delete those **Type** values to the .NET data types you want the application to use. In the example below, the property name types for `BOOLCOL` and `BYTECOL` are added to the CSDL and mapped to Boolean and Byte, respectively.

Example Mapping Before CSDL Customization:

```
<Property Name="INT16COL" Type="Int16" Nullable="false" />
```

Example Mapping After CSDL Customization:

```
<Property Name="BOOLCOL" Type="Boolean" Nullable="false" />
<Property Name="BYTECOL" Type="Byte" Nullable="false" />
<Property Name="INT16COL" Type="Int16" Nullable="false" />
```

You can employ combinations of these customization possibilities depending on your planned mapping changes. If *many* tables and *many* columns require mapping changes, it is most efficient to delete the EDMX file and regenerate the data model. If a *few* tables and *many* columns require changes, then delete the affected tables, save the EDMX file, and select **Update Model from Database...** to include those tables again. If only a *single* table and *one or two* columns require changes, then modify the EDMX either manually or by using the **Mapping Details** window.

> **Note:**
>
> When using the EDM wizard to create a complex type from a function import, any custom EDM type mappings specified will not be applied automatically. The EDM wizard uses the default type mappings. Developers must then manually edit the resulting complex type. Developers begin this process after the complex type is generated. Any type declaration (field, property, constructor parameter, etc.) in the complex object which has an undesired type mapping, such as Decimal rather than Boolean, should be manually edited to the desired type.

StoreGeneratedPattern Enumeration

The following sections describe the Identity attribute and the Virtual column.

Identity Attribute

Oracle Database 12*c* (12.1) and later versions support table or view Identity attribute columns. Oracle has three Identity attribute types. When the EDM wizard generates a data model from an Oracle Identity attribute-containing table or view, ODP.NET will set the value of `StoreGeneratedPattern` to `Identity` in the `.edmx` file for any of three Oracle Identity types. The Identity attribute-associated column will use the server-generated value during `INSERT`; hence, application developers no longer need to create a sequence nor trigger. If the .NET application attempts to set the Identity attribute itself, this value will be ignored.

Virtual Column

Oracle Database versions can store expressions directly in base tables as Virtual columns, also known as Generated columns. Virtual columns cannot be inserted into or updated. ODP.NET will not automatically set `StoreGeneratedPattern` to `Computed` in the EF model for Virtual columns. To avoid errors, application developers need to add or change the value of `StoreGeneratedPattern` to `Computed` for Virtual columns after the model generation. Once done, Virtual columns are excluded from `INSERT`s and `UPDATE`s upon calling `SaveChanges()`.

Resolving Compilation Errors When Using Custom Mapping

If the custom mapping in a .NET configuration file has changed, then regenerate the data model to solve compilation errors introduced by the changes.

Under certain scenarios, custom mapping may cause compilation errors when a project that uses custom mapping is loaded by Visual Studio. One specific scenario is when Visual Studio opens a project with an existing custom mapping that now generates errors when those errors did not exist before. You may use the following workaround for such scenarios:

1. Open Visual Studio Help, About Microsoft Visual Studio. Click **OK** to exit the dialog box.

   Alternatively, open the to-be-used connection in Server Explorer.
2. Compile the project again to eliminate the compilation errors.

Mapping Boolean and Guid Parameters in Custom INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE Stored Procedures

When using your custom `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` stored procedure in Stored Procedure Mapping, the following error might occur:

```
Error 2042: Parameter Mapping specified is not valid.
```

This can happen if a `Number` parameter has been mapped to a `Boolean` attribute, or if a `RAW` parameter has been mapped to a `Guid` attribute.

The solution is to manually add `Precision="1"` for the `Number` parameter, and `MaxLength="16"` for the RAW parameter of your stored procedure in the SSDL.

Migrating Existing Entity Framework 5 Applications to Entity Framework 6

To migrate existing Database First Entity Framework 5 applications to Entity Framework 6, use the following instructions. The first four steps are generic to all Entity Framework applications. The last four steps are specific to Oracle deployments.

1. Uninstall Entity Framework 5 in Visual Studio Package Manager Console. For example,

   ```
   Uninstall-Package EntityFramework
   ```

2. Install Entity Framework 6 in Package Manager Console. For example,

   ```
   Install-Package EntityFramework -Version 6.0.2
   ```

   This step adds Entity Framework 6 to the `configSections` entry and adds a new section called `entityFramework`.

3. Delete the following namespaces from your application:

   ```
   // C#
   using System.Data.EntityClient;
   using System.Data.Objects;
   ```

4. Add the following namespaces to your application:

   ```
   // C#
   using System.Data.Entity.Core.EntityClient;
   using System.Data.Entity.Core.Objects;
   ```

5. Add the Oracle Entity Framework 6 provider configuration information to the .NET config file in the `providers` section. Modify the ODP.NET version if using a version besides 6.121.2.0. If you installed the ODP.NET NuGet package, you can skip this step as the NuGet install has already added made this change.

   ```
   <provider invariantName="Oracle.DataAccess.Client"
   type="Oracle.DataAccess.EntityFramework.EFOracleProviderServices,Oracle.DataA
   ccess.EntityFramework, Version=6.121.2.0, Culture=neutral,
   PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />

   <provider invariantName="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client"
   type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework.EFOracleProviderServices,Oracl
   e.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework, Version=6.121.2.0, Culture=neutral,
   PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
   ```

6. Add the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework` or `Oracle.DataAccess.EntityFramework` assembly as a reference to the project.

7. Modify the Oracle data type to .NET data type mappings as required by your application. See "Entity Framework 6 Mapping and Customization" for more details.

8. Rebuild the application.

Code First

Using the Entity Framework Code First modeling path, developers define the application domain model using source code rather than working directly with a

designer or an XML-based configuration file. The classes defined within the source code become the model. The Code First model path offers an alternative to the existing Entity Framework Database First and Model First paths. Within Code First, the classes defined in code that comprise the model are known as Plain Old CLR Objects (POCOs). This name derives from the fact that these classes have no dependency upon Entity Framework itself and are independent of it.

Oracle's support for the Code First modeling path enables .NET developers to take advantage of Oracle Database benefits.

> **See Also:**
>
> Configuring for Entity Framework Code First

Mapping of .NET Types to Oracle Types

When using the Code First path, the model is defined by the application's classes and properties. The property data types need to be mapped to the Oracle Database table data types. The following table lists the default mapping of supported .NET types to Oracle types as well as how to map a String property to non-default Oracle types:

Table 4-25 Mapping of .NET Data Types to Oracle Data Types

.NET Data Type	Oracle Data Type	Mapping Method
`Boolean`	`number(1, 0)`	Default Note: The default mapping of `Boolean`/`Byte` types may be specified in the EDM Mapping configuration. Reference the EDM Mapping sections in the documentation for additional information.
`Byte`	`number(3, 0)`	Default Note: The default mapping of Boolean/Byte types may be specified in the EDM Mapping configuration. Reference the EDM Mapping sections in the documentation for additional information.
`Byte[]`	`blob`	Default
`Int16`	`number(5, 0)`	Default Note: The default mapping of integer types may be specified in the EDM Mapping configuration. Reference the EDM Mapping sections in the documentation for additional information.

Table 4-25 (Cont.) Mapping of .NET Data Types to Oracle Data Types

.NET Data Type	Oracle Data Type	Mapping Method
Int32	number(10, 0)	Default Note: The default mapping of integer types may be specified in the EDM Mapping configuration. Reference the EDM Mapping sections in the documentation for additional information.
Int64	number(19, 0)	Default Note: The default mapping of integer types may be specified in the EDM Mapping configuration. Reference the EDM Mapping sections in the documentation for additional information.
Decimal	number(18, 2)	Default
Single	binary_float	Default
Double	binary_double	Default
Guid	raw(16)	Default
DateTime	date	Default
DateTimeOffset	timestamp with time zone	Default
String	nclob	Default
String	clob	Set Unicode to false using IsUnicode() fluent API
String	nvarchar2	Set Max Length to <= 2000 using HasMaxLength() fluent API or MaxLength data annotation
String	varchar2	Set Max Length to <= 4000 using HasMaxLength() fluent API or MaxLength data annotation and set Unicode to false using IsUnicode() fluent API
String	nchar	Set Max Length to <= 1000 using HasMaxLength() fluent API or MaxLength annotation and Set Column Type to NCHAR using HasColumnType() fluent API or Column data annotation
String	char	Set Max Length to <= 2000 using HasMaxLength() fluent API or MaxLength annotation and Set Column Type to CHAR using HasColumnType() fluent API or Column data annotation

Table 4-25 (Cont.) Mapping of .NET Data Types to Oracle Data Types

.NET Data Type	Oracle Data Type	Mapping Method
`String`	`Long`	Set Column Type to `LONG` using `HasColumnType()` fluent API or `Column` data annotation Note: The long data type is deprecated and not recommended.
`String`	`rowid`	Set Column Type to `ROWID` using `HasColumnType()` fluent API or `Column` data annotation
`String`	`urowid`	Set Column Type to `UROWID` using `HasColumnType()` fluent API or `Column` data annotation

> **Note:**
>
> The character based columns, namely, `CHAR`, `NCHAR`, `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2` will be created using character semantics to be able to store the specified `Max Length` amount of characters. However, due to the Oracle database limit, these columns can store only up to `4000` bytes. As such, these columns may not be able to store `4000` characters even if `Max Length` is set to `4000` characters since one character may require multiple number of bytes of storage, depending on the data and the database character set. If the character data can be longer than `4000` bytes, it may be more appropriate to use `CLOB` or `NCLOB` column.

Influencing the Oracle Data Type Characteristics

The type mappings listed in the previous table represent the mappings that occur by default or what is known as convention in Entity Framework. As illustrated with the `String` type, you can influence the resulting Oracle Data Type for a property as well as characteristics of that data type. There are two Entity Framework methods to influence the resulting Oracle Data Type: Data Annotations and the Code First Fluent API. Data Annotations permit you to explicitly mark a class property with one or more attributes, whereas the Code First Fluent API permits you to use code rather than attributes to achieve the same goal. For additional information regarding the use of Data Annotations and the Code First Fluent API refer to the Microsoft Entity Framework documentation.

The following table illustrates the available functionality:

Table 4-26 Mapping of Data Annotations and the Code First Fluent APIs

Data Annotation	Fluent API	Purpose	Applies To
`Key`	`HasKey`	Set a property as the Primary Key.	All Scalar Types
`Required`	`IsRequired`	Set the database column as `NOT NULL`.	All

Table 4-26 (Cont.) Mapping of Data Annotations and the Code First Fluent APIs

Data Annotation	Fluent API	Purpose	Applies To
`MaxLength`	`HasMaxLength`	Specifies the maximum length of the property.	`String`
`NotMapped`	`Ignore`	Indicates the property is not mapped to a database column.	All
`ConcurrencyCheck`	`IsConcurrencyToken`	Indicates the column should be used for optimistic concurrency checking. Note: Do not use with an unbounded (no maximum length specified) string property as this will create a LOB column. Use of a LOB column in the concurrency check will result in an `ORA-00932: inconsistent datatypes` error.	All
`TimeStamp`	`IsRowVersion`	Indicates to create the column as a `rowversion` column.	Not Supported
`Column`	`HasColumnType`	Indicates the provider-specific type to use for the database column. Note: Must be a legal compatible type. For example a `Date` property is not legal to map to a number column. Use the `TypeName` property with the `Column` Data Annotation to specify the type.	All
N/A	`IsUnicode`	Indicates to create the column as an N-type, that is, `nvarchar2` or `nclob`. Default is true. Note: There is no Data Annotation equivalent for `IsUnicode`.	`String`
N/A	`HasPrecision`	Indicates the precision and scale for a decimal property. Note: There is no Data Annotation equivalent for `HasPrecision`.	`Decimal`

Code First Migrations

The Oracle Data Provider for .NET supports Code First Migrations functionality. The use of Code First Migrations with Oracle Database is supported through the Package Manager Console window migrations commands. For information on these commands, refer to the Microsoft Code First Migrations documentation:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/ef/ef6/modeling/code-first/migrations/

Code First Migrations utilizes a table known as the Migration History table for tracking migration operations as well as model changes. ODP.NET creates this table, by default, in the user schema specified in the context connection string. This table is named **__MigrationHistory**.

This table can be created in another user schema besides the user specified in the context connection string. This is accomplished through a process known as Migration History Table Customization, which is described in the following Microsoft documentation.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/ef/ef6/modeling/code-first/migrations/history-customization

> **Note:**
>
> - Changing the user schema for the table is the only supported customization.
> - Code First Automatic Migrations is limited to working with the `dbo` schema only. Due to this limitation it is recommended to use code-based migrations, that is, add explicit migrations through the Add-Migration command.

Code First Migrations With No Supporting Code Migration File

When using Code First Migrations with ODP.NET, the migration history table may be dropped if no supporting code migration file existed prior to updating the database. Developers should ensure the supporting code migration file has been added prior to updating the database.

The following steps can remove the migration history table:

1. Execute application to create database objects
2. **Enable-Migrations** in the Package Manager Console
3. Make code change to POCO
4. **Update-Database** in the Package Manager Console

The following steps ensure the code migration file is created:

1. Execute application to create database objects
2. **Enable-Migrations** in the Package Manager Console
3. Make code change to POCO
4. **Add-Migration** in the Package Manager Console. This step will create the necessary code migration file.
5. **Update-Database** in the Package Manager Console

Code First Database Initialization

ODP.NET supports the following Code First Database Initializer methods:

- `CreateDatabaseIfNotExists` (default if none specified)
- `DropCreateDatabaseAlways`
- `DropCreateDatabaseIfModelChanges`
- `NullDatabaseInitializer`
- `MigrateDatabaseToLatestVersion`

Due to differences in how Oracle and SQL Server define a database, database initialization actions work on all of the Oracle objects in the model. An Oracle Database is not created or dropped, rather the objects that compose the model are considered to be the database for these operations.

Oracle Database Object Creation

In order to support the client application, ODP.NET will create and maintain the required database objects. The following are the database objects created and maintained by the provider:

- Table
- Table Column
- Primary Key
- Foreign Key
- Index
- Sequence
- Trigger

For objects which directly relate to a client application object, namely, a table which represents an application class and a table column which represents a class property, the object names used are those provided by the client. These object names must conform to the object identifier length limits for Oracle Database. For example, if a class name length exceeds the valid object identifier length in Oracle Database then the `ORA-00972: identifier is too long` exception will be raised at object creation time.

For the remaining objects, ODP.NET utilizes a name generation algorithm if the supplied name length exceeds the database identifier length limit. If the supplied name length does not exceed the database limit the name is used as-is. In all cases, the object name is created as a quoted identifier in order to preserve case and any special characters which may be part of the identifier.

In cases where the provider generates a name to comply with database identifier length limits, the name is composed of the following underscore separated elements:

- A substring of the original name (from the first character)
- A numeric suffix value calculated from the original name

The following example illustrates the results of the name generation algorithm using a simple POCO in the client application:

```
public class LongSamplePocoTestClassName
{
  [Key]
  public int Id { get; set; }

  [MaxLength(64)]
  public string Name { get; set; }
}
```

The default name for the Primary Key for the resulting table will be:

```
PK_LongSamplePocoTestClassNames
```

As this name contains 31 characters (single byte per character), it violates the database identifier restrictions in Oracle Database 12.1 and earlier versions. In this example, we will assume we are using a pre-12.2 database version. Newer Oracle database versions support up to 128 bytes. The rewritten Primary Key name will resemble the following value:

```
PK_LongSamplePocoTes_730795129
```

The algorithm is designed to utilize as many characters as possible from the original name such that the new name does not violate the identifier length restrictions.

Controlling Table Name and Owner

Through the use of Data Annotations or the Entity Framework Fluent API you may control the table name, as well as the table owner. For example, you may choose to explicitly set the table name to conform to your organization's naming standards or if you do not wish to, use the name Entity Framework provides. The `Table` Data Annotation is used to control both the table name and the owner. When using the Fluent API, the `ToTable` method is used to control the table name and the owner within the `OnModelCreating` override in your class which derives from `DbContext`.

The following examples use an incomplete class definition to illustrate these actions.

Setting the table name using a Data Annotation:

```
[Table("Employee")]
public class Employee
```

Setting the table name using the Fluent API:

```
protected override void OnModelCreating(DbModelBuilder modelBuilder)
{
  modelBuilder.Entity<Employee>().ToTable("Employee");
}
```

Setting the table name and the owner using a Data Annotation:

```
[Table("Employee ", Schema="TESTUSER")]
public class Employee
```

Setting the table name and the owner using the Fluent API:

```
protected override void OnModelCreating(DbModelBuilder modelBuilder)
{
  modelBuilder.Entity<Employee>().ToTable("Employee", "TESTUSER");
}
```

> **Note:**
>
> When using Data Annotations or the Fluent API as above to set the owner, it is required to also set the name.

Setting the Default Table Owner

Rather than set the table owner for each user table, Entity Framework 6 and higher allows you to set the default owner to be used. This is done by invoking the `HasDefaultSchema` method within the `OnModelCreating` override in your class, which derives from `DbContext`.

For example, the following code will cause all user tables to be created within the `TESTUSER` schema by default:

```
protected override void OnModelCreating(DbModelBuilder modelBuilder)
{
  modelBuilder.HasDefaultSchema("TESTUSER");
}
```

> **Note:**
>
> The owner name is case-sensitive.

> **See Also:**
>
> *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

Using the Default Connection Factory

The default connection factory allows ODP.NET connections to be created by providing an Oracle connection string to the `DbContext` constructor. For example, the following entry could be used to configure the ODP.NET, Managed Driver default connection factory:

```
<defaultConnectionFactory
type="Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework.OracleConnectionFactory,
Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.EntityFramework,
Version=6.121.2.0,
Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=89b483f429c47342" />
```

When using the default connection factory, the application supplies an Oracle connection string to the `DbContext` base constructor as follows:

```
public class TestContext : DbContext
{
  public TestContext()
    : base("<connection string>")
  {
```

```
  }
}
```

Where `<connection string>` is the ODP.NET connection string. This allows the application to connect to the database using code similar to the following:

```
using (var ctx = new TestContext())
{
  ...
}
```

For additional information please see the Microsoft documentation for the `IDbConnectionFactory` interface:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.data.entity.infrastructure.idbconnectionfactory

Unsupported Entity Framework Features

The following items are not supported by the current release of the provider:

- Mapping Code First Insert, Update, Delete operations to Stored Procedures
- TimeStamp/RowVersion properties
- Custom Configuration
- Spatial Types
- Table-valued functions
- Connection Resiliency
- Oracle synonyms

5

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Entity Framework Core

Oracle Data Provider for .NET (ODP.NET) Entity Framework (EF) Core is a database provider that allows Entity Framework Core to be used with Oracle databases.

Entity Framework Core is a cross-platform Microsoft object-relational mapper that enables .NET developers to work with relational databases using .NET objects.

ODP.NET EF Core consists of a single 100% managed code dynamic-link library, `Oracle.EntityFrameworkCore.dll`, available via a NuGet package.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET EF Core does not support Oracle UDTs, REFs, and Object Tables.

This section contains these topics:

- Oracle Entity Framework Core 7 Features
- Oracle Entity Framework Core 8 Features
- Application Programming Interface
- Sample Code
- Using ODP.NET Core Classes
- Logging
- Migrations
- Scaffolding Or Reverse Engineering
- Identifier Name Length and Uniqueness
- Using Large Character or Binary Data Types
- Performance Considerations
- Breaking Changes

Oracle Entity Framework Core 7 Features

Oracle Entity Framework Core 7 supports .NET 6 and 7 runtimes. It supports connecting to Oracle Database 12.2 and higher.

Oracle supports the EF Core 7 features described on this page. This page notes the differences from standard EF Core 7 functionality and Oracle's support. More details about each of these features standard functionality are described on the What's New in EF Core 7.0 web page.

Stored Procedure Mapping

Using Oracle PL/SQL stored procedures to perform entity insert, update, and delete operations are supported. Table 5-2 lists the supported parameter data types. Oracle PL/SQL packages and functions are not currently supported.

> **Note:**
>
> The `HasRowsAffectedReturnValue()` API is not supported.

Query Enhancements

Oracle EF Core improves the following LINQ query translations:

- `GroupBy` as final operator
- `GroupJoin` as final operator
- `GroupBy` entity type
- Subqueries don't reference ungrouped columns from outer query
- Read-only collections can be used for `Contains`
- Translations of string aggregate functions, `string.Join` and `string.Concat`
- Translation of `string.IndexOf`
- Translation of `GetType` for entity types
- Filtered Include on hidden navigations

Model Building Conventions

Oracle EF Core now supports model building that allow applications to remove or replace any model building conventions and to add new conventions.

Model Building Enhancements

New enhancements in model building are supported with the following features and limitations:

- Mapping attribute for composite keys
- `DeleteBehavior` mapping attribute
- Properties mapped to different column names
- Unidirectional many-to-many relationships
- Entity splitting
- Descending Indexes are only supported for code first, and not for scaffolding.
- `ITableIndex.IsDescending` property, which returns a Boolean indicating whether the index is descending or not, is not supported.

Custom Reverse Engineering Templates

Oracle EF Core 7 provider supports scaffolding customization of a generated EF model.

New and Improved Interceptors and Events

Enhancements to interceptors which enable interception, modification, and/or suppression of EF Core operations are supported. These new improvements include interception for:

- New entity instance creation and population
- LINQ expression tree modification before query compilation
- Handling optimistic concurrency
- Connections before checking the connection string is populated
- After the result set has been consumed, but before the result set is closed
- `DbConnection` creation
- `DbCommand` after initialization

The new events include:

- Right before an entity is tracked or changes state
- Before and after changes are detected to entities and properties

DbContext API and Behavior Enhancements

Improvements to `DbContext` and related classes are supported.

- Suppressor for uninitialized `DbSet` properties
- Distinguish cancellation from failure in logs
- New `IProperty` and `INavigation` overloads for `EntityEntry` methods
- `EntityEntry` for shared-type entity types
- `ContextInitialized` is now logged as `Debug`
- `IEntityEntryGraphIterator` is publicly usable

Improved Value Generation

Improvements to the automatic generation of values for key properties are supported.

- Value generation for domain-driven design guarded types
- Sequence-based key generation

For sequence-based key generation, Oracle EF Core 7 provider introduces a new fluent API, `UseSequence()`, which can configure the default values of a key property to be generated using a database sequence.

Migrations Tooling Improvements

Improvements when using the EF Core Migrations command-line tools are supported.

This includes the `UseOracle()` method which now accepts a null connection string so that the connection string can be assigned at a later time without encountering an exception. It also includes being able to detect when migration tools are running.

First-Class Windows Forms Data Binding

The new data binding experiences introduced in Windows Forms which integrates well with EF Core are supported by the Oracle EF Core 7 provider.

Not Supported Features

The following features are not supported by the Oracle EF Core 7 provider.

- Mapping to and from JSON columns
- Bulk updates
- Faster SaveChanges
- TPC inheritance mapping
- Performance enhancements for proxies

Oracle Entity Framework Core 8 Features

Oracle supports the EF Core 8 features described on this page. This page notes the differences from standard EF Core 8 functionality and Oracle's support.

More details about each of these features standard functionality are described on the What's New in EF Core 8.0 web page.

JSON Columns

Oracle database includes comprehensive JSON document and column support, including binary JSON storage and JSON Relational Duality.

EF Core provides support for JSON columns that allows the mapping and modifying of aggregates built from .NET types to JSON documents. LINQ queries can act upon the aggregates, which will translate to the necessary query constructs to perform operations on the JSON.

Oracle EF Core 8 JSON column support includes:

- JSON column mapping
- Queries into JSON columns
- JSON column data updates
- Translate element access into JSON arrays

Oracle Database 21c and higher support JSON columns. Oracle EF Core 8 will map aggregate types to NCLOB columns instead of JSON columns when connected to earlier Oracle database versions.

Math Translations

Concrete .NET types, such as double and float, recently introduced generic math interfaces. They mirrored existing functionality in .NET `Math` and `MathF` classes.

Oracle EF Core 8 translates calls to these generic math APIs in LINQ using existing Oracle SQL translations for `Math` and `MathF`. Developers can choose between math APIs, such as either `Math.Sin` or `double.Sin`.

Oracle EF Core support all math translations except for `DegreesToRadians` and `RadiansToDegrees`.

Value Objects Using Complex Types

Oracle EF Core 8 support complex types, also known as object types. They are structured to hold multiple values, such as an address.

Complex types must be configured in the model using either mapping attributes `"[ComplexType]"` or by calling the `"ComplexProperty"` API in `OnModelCreating`.

Complex types do not map to their own tables. Instead, they are saved inline to the table columns. This matches the table sharing behavior of owned types.

Model Building - Discriminator Columns Maximum Length

In Oracle EF Core 8, string discriminator columns in table-per-hierarchy inheritance mapping are now configured with a maximum length. This length is calculated as the smallest Fibonacci number covering all defined discriminator values.

Raw SQL Queries for Unmapped Types

Oracle EF Core 8 has added raw SQL queries returning any mappable CLR type, without including that type in the EF model. Queries using unmapped types are executed using `SqlQuery` or `SqlQueryRaw`.

Lazy-Loading Enhancements

Oracle EF Core 8 adds the following lazy-loading features:

- Lazy-loading for no-tracking queries
- Explicit loading from untracked entities
- Opt-out of lazy-loading for specific navigations

Access to Tracked Entities

Oracle EF Core 8 supports new APIs for applications to lookup tracked entities by their primary, alternate, or foreign key. These APIs are accessed through the *`LocalView<TEntity>`* of the entity type.

Not Supported Features

The following feature is not supported by the Oracle EF Core 8 provider:

- Primitive Collections

Application Programming Interface

ODP.NET EF Core supports standard EF Core application programming interfaces. The provider contains additional extension methods specific to the provider.

- DatabaseFacade Class
- DbContextOptionsBuilder Class
- IQueryingEnumerable Interface
- MigrationBuilder Class

- ModelBuilder Class

DatabaseFacade Class

ODP.NET EF Core contains additional extension methods and changes to method default behavior for the `DatabaseFacade` class.

- DatabaseFacade.IsOracle
- DatabaseFacade.EnsureCreated
- DatabaseFacade.EnsureCreated(string[])
- DatabaseFacade.EnsureDeleted
- DatabaseFacade.EnsureDeleted(string[])

DatabaseFacade.IsOracle

This method returns true if ODP.NET is the currently used database provider.

```
// C#
public static bool IsOracle()
```

Returns a bool value.

> **Note:**
>
> The provider is only known after the provider is set in the `DbContext`.

DatabaseFacade.EnsureCreated

This property ensures that the tables for the schema defined in the current context exists.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool EnsureCreated()
```

Return Value

A bool

Remarks

If any of the tables in the schema exist, then no action is taken. Pre-existing tables are not checked for compatibility with the EF Core context model.

If none of the tables in the schema exist, then all the defined context model objects are created.

If the user/schema specified in the connection string does not exist, then an error is thrown and no action is taken to create the user/schema. The administrator must

create the user/schema and assign the appropriate privileges prior to using this method.

The return value is `true` if all the objects defined in the context are created. It is `false` if any of the tables for the schema already exist.

Exception

`NotSupportedException()` is thrown when a non-existent user/schema is specified in the connection string.

Type: `NotSupportedException()`

Message: Required user does not exist or invalid user name/password provided

DatabaseFacade.EnsureCreated(string[])

This property ensures that the tables for the specified schemas in the string array exist.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool EnsureCreated (string[] schemas)
```

Parameters

- `schemas` – List of schemas to check for the EF Core context's pre-existing tables. Schema names are case-sensitive.

Return Value

A bool

Remarks

If any of the tables in the string array schema list exists, then no action is taken. Pre-existing tables are not checked for compatibility with the EF Core context model.

If none of the tables in the string array schema list exist, then all the defined context model objects are created.

If the user/schema specified in the connection string does not exist, then an error is thrown and no action is taken to create the user/schema. The administrator must create the user/schema and assign the appropriate privileges prior to using this method.

If the schemas passed to this method does not include the user/schema specified in the connection string, then that schema is implicitly added to the array of schemas.

If the array of schemas is null or length zero, then the `DatabaseFacade.EnsureCreated()` API is called.

The return value is `true` if all the objects defined in the context are created. It is `false` if any of the tables for the schema already exist.

Exception

`NotSupportedException()` is thrown when a non-existent user/schema is specified in the connection string.

Type: `NotSupportedException()`

Message: Required user does not exist or invalid user name/password provided

Sample Code

```
using (var db = DbContext())
{
    db.Database.EnsureCreated(new string[]{"SCOTT", "HR", "EFUser"});
}
```

DatabaseFacade.EnsureDeleted

This property ensures that all the schema user's created objects are deleted.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool EnsureDeleted()
```

Return Value

A bool

Remarks

If none of the EF Core context model objects exist, no action is taken. If any of the objects exist, then all the user/schema objects are dropped, except for Oracle data dictionary objects.

Warning: The dropped objects include schema objects outside of the EF Core context model, as long as the user/schema has privileges to drop those objects.

If the schema defined in the current context does not exist, then no action is taken.

The return value is `true` if an attempt is made to drop all user created objects related to the schema in the current context. It is `false` if the schema specified in the connection string does not exist.

DatabaseFacade.EnsureDeleted(string[])

This property ensures that the user/schema objects for the specified schemas in the string array are deleted.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool EnsureCreated (string[] schemas)
```

Parameters

- `schemas` – List of schemas to drop user generated objects. Schema names are case-sensitive.

Return Value

A bool

Remarks

If any of the objects exist, then all the user/schema objects are dropped, except for Oracle data dictionary objects. If none of the EF Core context model objects exist, no action is taken. If the schemas passed to this method does not include the user/

schema specified in the connection string, then that schema is implicitly added to the array of schemas.

Warning: The dropped objects include schema objects outside of the EF Core context model, as long as the user/schema has privileges to drop those objects.

If the specified schemas do not exist, then no action is taken.

The return value is `true` if an attempt is made to drop all user created objects that the user has privilege to in the specified schemas. It is `false` if the schema specified in the connection string does not exist.

Sample Code

```
using (var db = DbContext())
{
    db.Database.EnsureDeleted(new string[]{"SCOTT", "HR", "EFUser"});
}
```

DbContextOptionsBuilder Class

ODP.NET EF Core contains additional extension methods and changes to method default behavior for the `DbContextOptionsBuilder` class.

- DbContextOptionsBuilder.UseOracle
- UseOracle(string connectionString)
- UseOracle(DbContextOptionsBuilder, Action<OracleDbContextOptionsBuilder> oracleOptionsAction = null)
- UseOracleSQLCompatibility(string version)
- UseOracleSQLCompatibility(enum version)

DbContextOptionsBuilder.UseOracle

This extension method sets the provider and database connection configuration to connect to Oracle Database. Developers can set any connection string attributes that are available in ODP.NET Core. The available method overloads that can be called are as follows:

- `UseOracle(string connectionString)`
- `UseOracle(string connectionString, Action<OracleDbContextOptionsBuilder> oracleOptionsAction = null)`
- `UseOracle(DbConnection connection, Action<OracleDbContextOptionsBuilder> oracleOptionsAction = null)`
- `DbContextOptionsBuilder<TContext> UseOracle<TContext>(string connectionString, Action<OracleDbContextOptionsBuilder> oracleOptionsAction = null)`
- `DbContextOptionsBuilder<TContext> UseOracle<TContext>(DbConnection connection,Action<OracleDbContextOptionsBuilder> oracleOptionsAction = null)`
- `UseOracle(DbContextOptionsBuilder, Action<OracleDbContextOptionsBuilder> oracleOptionsAction = null)`

UseOracle(string connectionString)

This extension method sets the provider and database connection configuration. Developers can set any connection string attributes that are available in ODP.NET Core.

Declaration

```
// C#
optionsBuilder.UseOracle(@"User Id=blog;Password=<password>;Data
Source=pdborcl;");
```

UseOracle(DbContextOptionsBuilder, Action<OracleDbContextOptionsBuilder> oracleOptionsAction = null)

The following extension configures the EF Core context to connect to an Oracle database without initially setting any `DbConnection` nor connection string. The `DbConnection` or connection string must be set before the `DbContext` attempts to connect to a database. To set the connection using, use `RelationalDatabaseFacadeExtensions.SetDbConnection` or `RelationalDatabaseFacadeExtensions.SetConnectionString`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static DbContextOptionsBuilder UseOracle(this DbContextOptionsBuilder,
Action<OracleDbContextOptionsBuilder>)
```

Parameters

- `DbContextOptionsBuilder` - The builder being used to configure the context
- `Action<OracleDbContextOptionsBuilder>` - An optional action to allow additional Oracle specific configuration

Return Value

The options builder so that further configuration can be chained.

Sample Code

```
// C# - Setting up the DB context
protected override void OnConfiguring(DbContextOptionsBuilder optionsBuilder) =>
optionsBuilder.UseOracle();
// Using the DB context
using (var context = new DbContext())
{
context.Database.SetDbConnection(new OracleConnection(<connection string>));
}
```

> **Note:**
>
> - `optionsBuilder` is of type `DbContextOptionsBuilder`.
> - Do not use Oracle built-in accounts to store Entity Framework Migrations.

UseOracleSQLCompatibility(string version)

This extension method specifies the database version generated SQL and functionality to be compatible with.

> **Note:**
>
> This method is deprecated. Oracle EF Core 8 will use the method `UseOracleSQLCompatibility(enum version)` to set the Oracle database compatibility version.

ODP.NET 21c will continue to use the `UseOracleSQLCompatibility(string version)` for EF Core 6 and 7.

This method uses the value `"12"` as the default. The generated SQL is compatible with database version 12 and higher. No other value changes the method's behavior.

```
// C#
optionsBuilder.UseOracle("User Id=hr;Password=<password>;Data Source = inst1", b =>
b.UseOracleSQLCompatibility("12"));
```

> **Note:**
>
> `optionsBuilder` is of type `DbContextOptionsBuilder`.

UseOracleSQLCompatibility(enum version)

The OracleSQLCompatibility enum is used to specify database version the generated SQL should be compatible with. It is also used to determine the type mappings for .NET types.

In EF Core 8 and higher versions with Oracle EF Core 23c, `UseOracleSQLCompatibility` extension method now takes an enumeration type as an argument rather than a string value.

There are currently three possible values of SQLCompatibility that can be set in the application using `UseOracleSQLCompatibility()` API.

The valid enum values that can be used are:

- `OracleSQLCompatibility.DatabaseVersion19`
- `OracleSQLCompatibility.DatabaseVersion21`

- `OracleSQLCompatibility.DatabaseVersion23`

If using Oracle EF Core 8 with `OracleSQLCompatibility.DatabaseVersion21`, then JSON database columns are supported. Otherwise, aggregate types will map to NCLOB columns in the database instead of JSON.

Using `OracleSQLCompatibility.DatabaseVersion23`, the .NET bool type will map to Oracle `BOOLEAN` column type rather than `NUMBER(1)` by default. To map .NET bools to `NUMBER(1)` by default, use `OracleSQLCompatibility.DatabaseVersion21` or lower.

The default enumeration value matches the ODP.NET version. For ODP.NET 23c, the default is `OracleSQLCompatibility.DatabaseVersion23`.

The following example shows how to set `UseOracleSQLCompatibility`.

```
// C#
optionsBuilder.UseOracle("User Id=hr;Password=<password>;Data Source = inst1", b
=>
b.UseOracleSQLCompatibility(OracleSQLCompatibility.DatabaseVersion19));
```

> **Note:**
>
> `optionsBuilder` is of type `DbContextOptionsBuilder`.

IQueryingEnumerable Interface

This section includes:

- IQueryingEnumerable.ToQueryString Extension Method

IQueryingEnumerable.ToQueryString Extension Method

A string representation of the Oracle SQL query used. This extension method will generate SQL that can be run in Oracle Database and Oracle Autonomous Database.

To execute the generated SQL programmatically, developers can adapt the following C# pseudo-code for their specific requirements. The pseudo-code demonstrates how to generate the script using `ToQueryString()` on a sample LINQ query, and then how to execute the script with an `OracleCommand`, depending on the database version backing the application.

```
using System.Data;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class ToQueryStringPseudoCode
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        using (ModelContext db = new ModelContext())
        {
            //sample LINQ to convert query string from
            string name = "Name";
```

```
            var query = db.Set<Instructor>().Where(c => c.Name == name);
            string sqltext = query.ToQueryString();

            //'sqltext' can be used directly with OracleCommand
            OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection("<Connection String>");
            con.Open();
            OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();
            cmd.CommandText = sqltext;
            OracleDataReader reader;
            reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

            //verifying the result set
            while (reader.Read())
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{reader[0]}, {reader[1]}, {reader[2]},
{reader[3]}");
            }
            con.Close();
        }
    }
}
```

MigrationBuilder Class

MigrationBuilder.IsOracle Extension Method

Returns true if the MigrationBuilder object uses ODP.NET as its database provider.

Declaration

```
public static bool IsOracle(this MigrationBuilder)
```

Parameters

- `MigrationBuilder` object

Return Value

A bool.

Sample Code

```
var migrationBuilder = new MigrationBuilder("Oracle.EntityFrameworkCore");
bool b_oracle = migrationBuilder.IsOracle();  //returns true for ODP.NET
```

ModelBuilder Class

ODP.NET EF Core contains additional extension methods and changes to method default behavior for the `ModelBuilder` class.

- ModelBuilder UseIdentityColumn() and UseOracleIdentityColumn()

ModelBuilder UseIdentityColumn() and UseOracleIdentityColumn()

This extension method specifies whether the column is an identity column or have it associated with a sequence and a trigger to have a server generated column value,

depending on the value passed to `UseOracleSQLCompatibility()`. By default, columns do not have this extension method enabled.

```
// C #
protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder modelBuilder)
{
    modelBuilder.Entity<Blog>().Property(p => p.Id).UseIdentityColumn();
}
```

For EF Core 3.1 and higher versions, use `UseIdentityColumn`. For EF Core 3.1 Core and lower versions, you can use `UseOracleIdentityColumn`. Starting with EF Core 5, `UseOracleIdentityColumn` is no longer available to use with Oracle EF Core. These two methods have identical functionality. For the remainder of this section, the term `UseIdentityColumn` is synonymous with `UseOracleIdentityColumn`.

Sample Code

This code sample demonstrates code necessary to create a blogging context of Blogs and Posts objects.

EF Core will create database schema tables mapping to these two objects. When the application is run, it will add a new blog entry to the Blogs table, then retrieve that entry back to the application.

```
// C#
using Oracle.EntityFrameworkCore;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Microsoft.EntityFrameworkCore;

namespace OracleBlog
{
    class Program
    {
        public class BloggingContext : DbContext
        {
            public DbSet<Blog> Blogs { get; set; }
            public DbSet<Post> Posts { get; set; }
            protected override void OnConfiguring(DbContextOptionsBuilder
optionsBuilder)
            {
                optionsBuilder.UseOracle(@"User Id=blog;Password=<password>;Data
Source=pdborcl;");
            }
        }
        public class Blog
        {
            public int BlogId { get; set; }
            public string Url { get; set; }
            public List<Post> Posts { get; set; }
        }
        public class Post
        {
            public int PostId { get; set; }
            public string Title { get; set; }
            public string Content { get; set; }
            public int BlogId { get; set; }
            public Blog Blog { get; set; }
        }
        static void Main(string[] args)
```

```
        {
            using (var db = new BloggingContext())
            {
                var blog = new Blog { Url = "https://blogs.example.com" };
                db.Blogs.Add(blog);
                db.SaveChanges();
            }
            using (var db = new BloggingContext())
            {
                var blogs = db.Blogs;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Additional ODP.NET EF Core sample code is available on GitHub, including stored procedure and dependency injection examples.

https://github.com/oracle/dotnet-db-samples/tree/master/samples/ef-core

Using ODP.NET Core Classes

Developers can use the `OracleConfiguration` class and other ODP.NET Core classes in Entity Framework Core to access ODP.NET Core-specific functionality, such as the TNS ADMIN location or tracing settings.

The ODP.NET Core assembly will already be part of any Oracle EF Core project since it is a dependency of `Oracle.EntityFrameworkCore`. Most commonly, developers will add the ODP.NET Core namespace to the project:

```
// C#
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
```

Then, add the desired `OracleConfiguration` property settings. These properties should be set prior to any EF Core code as `OracleConfiguration` settings must be made prior to opening an ODP.NET connection. The below example turns on tracing and sets a TNS ADMIN location which should contain the application's `tnsnames.ora` and `sqlnet.ora` files:

```
// C#
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    OracleConfiguration.TraceFileLocation = @"D:\traces";
    OracleConfiguration.TraceLevel = 7;
    OracleConfiguration.TnsAdmin = @"D:\tnsadmin";

    <Start Entity Framework Core code>
}
```

Oracle EF Core applications can use all the properties and behavior available in ODP.NET Core.

Logging

Oracle EF Core integrates directly with EF Core logging mechanisms. Oracle EF Core logs are filtered using `DbLoggerCategory` class and `LogLevel` enumeration.

The following `DbLoggerCategory` properties can be used to filter the logs:

- Database
- Database.Command
- Database.Connection
- DbLoggerCategory.Infrastructure
- Migrations
- Model
- Model.Validation
- Query
- Scaffolding
- Update

The following LogLevel properties are available:

- Debug: Displays entry and exit traces. Also displays key Oracle EF Core activities and metadata, such as SQL executed, table and column metadata, and mappings.
- Error: Displays error related information, including the stack trace.
- None

To setup logging using DebugLoggerProvider, include the Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug.dll assembly in your project. Similarly to setup logging using ConsoleLoggerProvider, include the Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console.dll assembly in your project. Next, add the following namespace in your project:

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
```

Next, configure the DbContext to use the logger factory.

```
protected override void OnConfiguring(DbContextOptionsBuilder optionsBuilder)
{
    optionsBuilder.UseOracle(@<connection string>)
        .UseLoggerFactory(_myLoggerFactory);
}
```

Finally, set the DbLoggerCategory and LogLevel properties that you would like to be written to the log. In an EnsureCreated scenario, you can create the following LoggerFactory:

```
public static readonly ILoggerFactory _myLoggerFactory
    = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
    {
        builder
            .AddFilter((category, level) =>
                category == DbLoggerCategory.Database.Name &&
// Filter the logs based on DbLoggerCategory. Comment this line above if you do
not want to filter logs based on DbLoggerCategory.
                level >= LogLevel.Trace
// Filter the logs based on LogLevel. All levels greater than or equal to
"Trace" will be enabled. Comment this line above if you do not want to filter
logs based on LogLevel.
)
```

```
            .AddDebug();
    });
```

In a migrations scenario, you can create the following `LoggerFactory`:

```
public static readonly ILoggerFactory _myLoggerFactory
    = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
    {
        builder
            .AddFilter((category, level) =>
                category == DbLoggerCategory.Database.Command.Name &&
// Filter the logs based on DbLoggerCategory. Comment this line above if you do not
want to filter logs based on DbLoggerCategory.
                level >= LogLevel.Trace
// Filter the logs based on LogLevel. All levels greater than or equal to "Trace" will
be enabled. Comment this line above if you do not want to filter logs based on
LogLevel.
)
            .AddConsole();
    });
```

In Scaffolding scenario, use the `-verbose` option to generate traces.

```
Scaffold-DbContext .. -verbose
```

Migrations

By convention, ODP.NET EF Core maps an appropriate database data type based on the .NET data type and its characteristics. This table shows the default mappings. Fluent APIs/Annotations can be used to map the .NET types to any valid Oracle data type.

This table shows the default mappings. Fluent APIs and Data Annotations can be used to map the .NET types to any valid Oracle data type.

Table 5-1 ODP.NET Entity Framework Core Migrations Data Type Default Mappings

.NET Type Alias	.NET Data Type	Required Fluent API(s)*	Oracle Database Data Type
bool	System.Boolean	None	BOOLEAN or NUMBER(1)
sbyte	System.Sbyte	None	NUMBER(3)
byte	System.Byte	None	NUMBER(3)
short/int16	System.Int16	None	NUMBER(5)
ushort/uint16	System.UInt16	None	NUMBER(5)
int/int32	System.Int32	None	NUMBER(10)
uint32	System.UInt32	None	NUMBER(10)
decimal	System.Decimal	None	NUMBER(18,2)
long/int64	System.Int64	None	NUMBER(19)
uint64	System.UInt64	None	NUMBER(20)
float	System.Float	None	BINARY_FLOAT

Table 5-1 (Cont.) ODP.NET Entity Framework Core Migrations Data Type Default Mappings

.NET Type Alias	.NET Data Type	Required Fluent API(s)*	Oracle Database Data Type
double	System.Double	None	BINARY_DOUBLE
DateTime	System.DateTime	None	TIMESTAMP(7)
DateTimeOffset	System.DateTimeOffset	None	TIMESTAMP(7) WITH TIME ZONE
TimeSpan	System.TimeSpan	None	INTERVAL DAY(8) TO SECOND(7)
char	System.Char	None	NVARCHAR2(1)
byte[]	System.Byte[]	None	RAW(2000)
byte[]	System.Byte[]	HasMaxLength(x <= 2000)	RAW(x)
byte[]	System.Byte[]	HasMaxLength(x > 2000)	BLOB
string	System.String	None	NVARCHAR2(2000)
string	System.String	IsUnicode(false) && IsFixedLength(false) && HasMaxLength(x > 4000)	CLOB
string	System.String	IsUnicode(true) && IsFixedLength(false) && HasMaxLength(x > 2000)	NCLOB
string	System.String	IsUnicode(false) && IsFixedLength(false) && HasMaxLength(x <= 4000)	VARCHAR2(size)
string	System.String	IsUnicode(true) && IsFixedLength(false) && HasMaxLength(x <= 2000)	NVARCHAR2(size)
string	System.String	IsUnicode(false) && IsFixedLength(true) && HasMaxLength(x < 2000)	CHAR(size)

Table 5-1 (Cont.) ODP.NET Entity Framework Core Migrations Data Type Default Mappings

.NET Type Alias	.NET Data Type	Required Fluent API(s)*	Oracle Database Data Type
string	System.String	IsUnicode(true) && IsFixedLength(true) && HasMaxLength(x < 1000)	NCHAR(size)
guid	System.Guid	None	RAW(16)

***** *Corresponding data annotations can also be used instead of the specified fluent APIs*.

NCHAR and NVARCHAR2 use character length semantics. The number of characters for columns with one of these data types depend on the character set, NLS_NCHAR_CHARACTERSET. ODP.NET Entity Framework Core defaults to a 2-byte character set, which allows a maximum of 2000 characters for NCHAR and NVARCHAR2 columns. If a [Maxlength(4000)] data annotation or fluent API equivalent is used for a string entity property, ODP.NET will map the property to an NCLOB type because the specified length is greater than 2000 characters.

For example, if a NVARCHAR2(4000) column on the database NLS_NCHAR_CHARACTERSET or if the NVARCHAR2 column has a maximum 32 KB length (i.e. MAX_STRING_SIZE = EXTENDED), the string entity property can use the [Column] data annotation or a fluent API equivalent to map to an N-character data type, rather than mapping to the default NCLOB. Here's an example of using such an annotation:

```
[Column("Name", TypeName = "NVARCHAR2(4000)")]
string EmployeeName
```

Applications may prefer N-character data types over NCLOBs as they require no additional server roundtrips to fetch and update data.

Synonyms

EF Core migrations can generate arbitrary Oracle schema objects using the RelationalDatabaseFacadeExtensions class, such as using the ExecuteSqlRaw method to perform DDL on those objects. For example, to create a synonym for the Blogs table sample, the following code snippet can be used:

```
private static void SetupDatabase()
{
  using (var db = new BloggingContext())
  {
    db.Database.EnsureDeleted();
    if (db.Database.EnsureCreated())
    {

  //other code

      #region Synonym
      db.Database.ExecuteSqlRaw(
          " create synonym s for \"Blogs\";");
     #endregion
```

```
            db.SaveChanges();
        }
    }
}
```

Scaffolding Or Reverse Engineering

ODP.NET EF Core supports scaffolding the following tables and views:

- Relational tables and views
- Materialized views

By convention, ODP.NET EF Core maps an appropriate .NET data type based on the Oracle Database data type and its characteristics.

When scaffolding, developers may wish to change the default data type mappings between Oracle Database and .NET. When modifying .NET `CLR` types of the generated entity's property, remove the auto-generated `HasColumnType()` Fluent API in the model. For example, an Oracle `NUMBER(4)` is scaffolded to a .NET `Byte` data type by default. If the .NET `CLR` data type is changed to .NET `Short` or `Int16` data type, then an invalid cast exception at runtime may occur until the `HasColumnType("NUMBER(4)")` has been removed.

Data Type Mapping

This table shows the default mappings.

Table 5-2 ODP.NET Entity Framework Core Reverse Engineering Data Type Default Mappings

Oracle Database Data Type	.NET Type Alias	.NET Data Type
`NUMBER(1)`	`bool`	`System.Boolean`
`NUMBER(2)` to `NUMBER(4)`	`byte`	`System.Byte`
`NUMBER(5)`	`short/int16`	`System.Int16`
`NUMBER(6)` to `NUMBER(10)`	`int/int32`	`System.Int32`
`NUMBER(11)` to `NUMBER(19)`	`long/int64`	`System.Int64`
`NUMBER(>19)`	`decimal`	`System.Decimal`
`NUMBER(p,s)`	`decimal`	`System.Decimal`
`NUMBER`	`decimal`	`System.Decimal`
`BINARY_FLOAT`	`float`	`System.Float`
`BINARY_DOUBLE`	`double`	`System.Double`
`BOOLEAN`	`bool`	`System.Boolean`
`TIMESTAMP`	`DateTime`	`System.DateTime`
`TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE`	`DateTimeOffset`	`System.DateTimeOffset`
`TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE`	`DateTimeOffset`	`System.DateTimeOffset`
`DATE`	`DateTime`	`System.DateTime`

Table 5-2 (Cont.) ODP.NET Entity Framework Core Reverse Engineering Data Type Default Mappings

Oracle Database Data Type	.NET Type Alias	.NET Data Type
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	TimeSpan	System.TimeSpan
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH	string	System.String
VARCHAR2	string	System.String
JSON	string	System.String
NVARCHAR2	string	System.String
CHAR	string	System.String
NCHAR	string	System.String
CLOB	string	System.String
NCLOB	string	System.String
RAW	byte[]	System.Byte[]
BLOB	byte[]	System.Byte[]
XMLTYPE	string	System.String
ROWID	string	System.String
UROWID	string	System.String
LONG	string	System.String
BFILE	byte[]	System.Byte[]
LONG RAW	byte[]	System.Byte[]

Scaffolding Tables from Another Schema

Developers can scaffold tables from other schemas other than the user/schema they are connected with. The connected user requires privileges to access the other schema's objects. Once these privileges are granted, developers can use the Package Manager Console (PMC) tools for Entity Framework Core to perform the scaffolding operation. For example:

```
Scaffold-DbContext "User Id=scott;Password=<password>;Data Source=myhost:1521/mydb;"
Oracle.EntityFrameworkCore -Schemas HR -Tables EMPLOYEES
```

Developers can use the `-Schemas` and `-Tables` parameters to specify which schemas and tables/views to scaffold for an Entity Framework Core model. If connecting with one user/schema to create tables from a second schema, the user must have at least `SELECT` privileges for that second schema.

The following table displays the ODP.NET Entity Framework Core behavior when the `-Schemas` and/or `-Tables` parameter is specified or left as default while scaffolding a pre-existing model using the Package Manager Console command, `Scaffold-DbContext`. All sample command excerpts below use `Scaffold-DbContext` syntax. Similar functionality is available using the EF Core tools command, `dotnet ef dbcontext scaffold`.

Table 5-3 Schema and Table Filter Mapping

Mapping of Schema and Table Filters	No Schema Filter	Schema Filter
No Table Filter	Generates all tables/views within current user/schema *Box 1*	Generates all tables/views in specified user(s)/schema(s) *Box 2*
Table Filter	Generates specified tables/ views within current user/ schema *Box 3*	Generates specified tables/ views within current schema *and* all tables/views in specified user(s)/schema(s) Filtered results include combined *Box 2* and *Box 3* results.

It is possible to scaffold tables/views in other schemas by appending the schema name in front: `-Tables <schema>.<table/view>`

For example, the following snippet would scaffold three tables in three different schemas:

```
-Tables SCHEMA1.TABLEA, SCHEMA2.TABLEB, SCHEMA3.TABLEC
```

If the schema or table name contains any special characters, such as a period, then use brackets to delimit the schema and table names when using the `-Tables` option.

```
-Tables [SCHEMA1].[TABLEA]
```

Scaffolding Views

Oracle supports scaffolding database relational and materialized views only. These views can be either read-only or updatable. Use the `-Tables` parameter to specify the views to scaffold. If the parameter is left blank (default), all the user tables, relational views, and materialized views will be scaffolded.

Identifier Name Length and Uniqueness

Oracle Database limit identifier names, such as table names, column names, and primary key names, to 128 bytes. Oracle Entity Framework Core will automatically truncate identifier names that are too long to this specified length, except for table names. This prevents both the user and Entity Framework Core from creating identifiers beyond the maximum character limit of the Oracle Database and receiving an "ORA-00972: IDENTIFIER IS TOO LONG" error” in most instances.

If the identifiers use multi-byte characters, the maximum identifier length may require a setting with character expansion ratio in mind to assure that all identifiers can be created in the Oracle database. For example, if the Oracle database character set is UTF8, a single character may require up to 4 bytes. Thus, to guarantee that all identifiers can be created in an Oracle database that does not support long identifiers, the `RelationalAnnotationNames MaxIdentifierLength` field can be set to 32 bytes (i.e. 128 bytes divided by 4). By default, Oracle EF Core `MaxIdentifierLength` has a value of 128.

Even if your EF Core model does not use identifier names longer than what your database version supports, you should consider setting `MaxIdentifierLength` to a lower value. ODP.NET and Entity Framework Core auto-generate schema object names from models. They may, on occasion, append additional characters to the names, which could exceed the maximum number of characters the database permits. By setting the `MaxIdentifierLength`, you prevent EF Core from causing the ORA-00972 error inadvertently.

Using Large Character or Binary Data Types

By default, .NET `byte[]` maps to `RAW(2000)` and .NET string maps to `NVARCHAR(2000)`. But if your application deals with data that larger than 2000 bytes, you can use the `Column` or the `MaxLength` data annotations or the associated fluent API to create `BLOB` and `CLOB` columns in the database, respectively.

```
// This annotation will force a BLOB column to be created.
[Column("BLOB_COLUMN", TypeName = "BLOB")]
public byte[] BYTE_TYPE { get; set; }

// This annotations will force a NCLOB column to be created.
[MaxLength(65536)]
public string NCLOB_TYPE { get; set; }
```

Without these annotations, you may hit errors, such as “ORA-01460: unimplemented or unreasonable conversion requested” or “ORA-12899: value too large for column” when modifying the data.

Performance Considerations

EF Core application performance is most optimal for binding character-based data when the .NET String entity property bind data type and the database column data type Unicode support match. If the mapping is done properly, then the application will bind the string entity property value properly as `NVARCHAR2` for a `NVARCHAR2` column or bind it as `VARCHAR2` for a `VARCHAR2` column. If the types are mismatched, then additional processing is incurred on the server side, slowing down performance.

To avoid performance related issues due to this mismatch, one of the following can be done:

- If the table already exists, use scaffolding to generate the entity classes corresponding to the relational database tables. Doing so generates the correct fluent API for each table column.
- If the entity classes exist without the corresponding database tables, use migrations to generate the corresponding database columns for the string entity properties, which will honor the IsUnicode() or HasColumnType() fluent APIs that are invoked.
- If manually creating the entity classes corresponding to the database tables, correctly map each string entity property to the NVARCHAR2 or VARCHAR2 column type using the appropriate IsUnicode() or HasColumnType() fluent API to avoid mismatches.

Other considerations:

- If both IsUnicode() and HasColumnType() fluent APIs are used, then the HasColumnType() fluent API takes precedence.
- For migrations, the .NET String entity property maps to NVARCHAR2 by default. For scaffolding, both VARCHAR2 and NVARCHAR2 columns map to .NET string.

- If the database column type is VARCHAR2, then the IsUnicode(false) or HasColumnType("VARCHAR2(<length>)") fluent API should be used to correctly map the string entity property to the VARCHAR2 column. This avoids the performance degradation problem.
- If a string entity property is associated with a NVARCHAR2 column, no invocations of IsUnicode() nor HasColumnType() fluent APIs are needed. Alternatively, IsUncode(true) or HasColumnType("NVARCHAR2(<length>)") fluent APIs can be invoked to bind the data as NVARCHAR2.
- In Oracle.EntityFrameworkCore 2.19.70 and earlier versions, string entity property values were always bound as VARCHAR2 while executing LINQ queries. The behavior changed starting with Oracle EF Core 2.19.80. The string entity property values are now bound based on the mapping specified for entity string property. An application that performed optimally with Oracle EF Core 2.19.70 can degrade in performance when upgrading to a later Oracle EF Core version.
- If you encounter a new performance problem after an Oracle EF Core upgrade, verify the string entity properties associated with VARCHAR2 columns have not set either IsUnicode(false) nor HasColumnType("VARCHAR2(<length>)") fluent APIs nor equivalent data annotations. If so, add one of these fluent API so that the character-based data are bound using the correct type.

Breaking Changes

Application Programming Interface Changes

- Oracle EF Core `UseUseOracleSQLCompatibility` extension method

  In EF Core 6 and higher versions with Oracle EF Core 23c, `UseOracleSQLCompatibility` extension method now takes an enumeration type as an argument rather than a string value.

> **See Also:**
>
> UseOracleSQLCompatibility(string version)

Desupported APIs

The desupported APIs are as follows:

- `ModelBuilder.UseOracleIdentityColumn Extension` Method

  Starting with EF Core 5, ODP.NET EF Core desupports `UseOracleIdentityColumn`. Developers should call the `ModelBuilder.UseIdentityColumn` extension method instead, which provides identical functionality. `UseOracleIdentityColumn` remains supported for EF Core 3.1 and earlier releases.
- `ModelBuilder` and `PropertyBuilder ForOracleUseSequenceHiLo` Extension Method

  Starting with EF Core 5, ODP.NET EF Core desupports `ForOracleUseSequenceHiLo`. Developers should call the `ModelBuilder.UseHiLo` extension method instead, which provides identical functionality.

`ForOracleUseSequenceHiLo` remains supported for EF Core 3.1 and earlier releases.

- `Oracle.EntityFrameworkCore.Migrations.Operations.OracleCreateUserOperation` Class

  Starting with Oracle EF Core 21c, the `OracleCreateUserOperation` class is desupported. Developers should call the `MigrationBuilder.Sql` method instead with a `CREATE USER` SQL statement to create a user if they are using the desupported API directly.

- `Oracle.EntityFrameworkCore.Migrations.Operations.OracleDropUserOperation` Class

  Starting with Oracle EF Core 21c, the `OracleDropUserOperation` class is desupported. Developers should call the `MigrationBuilder.Sql` method instead with a `DROP USER` SQL statement to drop a user if they are using the desupported API directly.

6

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Classes

This chapter describes the following Oracle Data Provider for .NET classes.

- OracleAccessToken Class
- OracleClientFactory Class
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommandBuilder Class
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Class
- OracleConnectionOpenEventHandler Delegate
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
- OracleCredential Class
- OracleDataAdapter Class
- OracleDatabase Class
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataSourceCollection Class
- OracleDataSourceEnumerator Class
- OracleError Class
- OracleErrorCollection Class
- OracleException Class
- OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class
- OracleInfoMessageEventHandler Delegate
- OracleLogicalTransaction Class
- OracleOnsServerCollection Class
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameterCollection Class
- OraclePermission Class
- OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Class
- OraclePermissionAttribute Class
- OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatedEventHandler Delegate
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Class

- OracleRowUpdatingEventHandler Delegate
- OracleShardingKey Class
- OracleTransaction Class
- OracleCollectionType Enumeration
- OracleConnectionOpenReason Enumeration
- OracleConnectionType Enumeration
- OracleDBAPrivilege Enumeration
- OracleDBShutdownMode Enumeration
- OracleDBStartupMode Enumeration
- OracleDbType Enumeration
- OracleDRCPPurity Enumeration
- OracleIdentityType Enumeration
- OracleParameterStatus Enumeration
- OraclePasswordAuth Enumeration
- OracleTokenAuth Enumeration

OracleAccessToken Class

An `OracleAccessToken` object stores Oracle Identity and Access Management(IAM) and Microsoft Azure Active Directory(AAD) OAuth information required for token authentication.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

    Oracle.DataAccess.OracleAccessToken
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleAccessToken
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	See System Requirements

Example 6-1 Using OracleAccessToken Constructor and Event

```
// C#
public class OracleAccessToken
```

```
{
//Constructor for OAuth
public OracleAccessToken(char[] token);

// Constructor
public OracleAccessToken(char[] dbToken, char[] privateKey);

// Event to get refreshed token before expiry
public event OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventHandler RefreshAccessToken;
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAccessToken Members
- OracleAccessToken Constructors
- OracleAccessToken Event

OracleAccessToken Members

`OracleAccessToken` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleAccessToken Constructor

`OracleAccessToken` constructors are listed in OracleAccessToken Constructors.

Table 6-1 OracleAccessToken Constructor

Constructor	Description
OracleAccessToken Constructors	`OracleAccessToken` constructors instantiate new instances of `OracleAccessToken` class.

OracleAccessToken Event

`OracleAccessToken` event is listed in OracleAccessToken Event.

Table 6-2 OracleAccessToken Event

Event	Description
RefreshAccessToken Event	Triggered 60 seconds before the signature token expiration time so that application can provide a refreshed token

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAccessToken Class

OracleAccessToken Constructors

`OracleAccessToken` constructors instantiate new instances of `OracleAccessToken` class.

Overload List:

- OracleAccessToken(char)

  This constructor creates an `OracleAccessToken` object with the access token provided by the application.
- OracleAccessToken(char, char)

  This constructor creates an `OracleAccessToken` object with the signature token and private key provided by the application. Only Signature token type will be supported through this class.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAccessToken Class
> - OracleAccessToken Members

OracleAccessToken(char)

This constructor creates an `OracleAccessToken` object with the access token provided by the application.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAccessToken(char[] token);
```

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` is raised if token is passed in as null.

Description

The `char[]` passed by the application for the access token will be cleared by ODP.NET. Applications should not depend on this `char[]` once this constructor is called.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAccessToken Class
> - OracleAccessToken Members

OracleAccessToken(char, char)

This constructor creates an `OracleAccessToken` object with the signature token and private key provided by the application. Only Signature token type will be supported through this class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAccessToken(char[] dbToken, char[] privateKey);
```

Exceptions

- `ArgumentNullException` is raised if any parameters are passed in as null.
- `Argument` exception is thrown if the provided token is invalid.

Description

The `char[]` passed by the application for the signature token and private key will be cleared by ODP.NET. Applications should not depend on these `char[]` once this constructor is called.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAccessToken Class
> - OracleAccessToken Members

RefreshAccessToken Event

This event is triggered 60 seconds before the database token expiration time so that application can provide a refreshed token.

Declaration

```
// C#
public event OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventHandler RefreshAccessToken;
```

Description

The event handler receives an `OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs` object in which the application should set the refreshed database token and private key, or access token. The event handler is not called unless a connection has been made with the token, and the token has been found to be valid.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAccessToken Class
> - OracleAccessToken Members

OracleClientFactory Class

An `OracleClientFactory` object allows applications to instantiate ODP.NET classes in a generic way.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.Data.Common.DbProviderFactory

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleClientFactory
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleClientFactory : DbProviderFactory
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
```

```
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class FactorySample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=oracle";

    DbProviderFactory factory =
            DbProviderFactories.GetFactory("Oracle.DataAccess.Client");

    DbConnection conn = factory.CreateConnection();

    try
    {
      conn.ConnectionString = constr;
      conn.Open();

      DbCommand cmd = factory.CreateCommand();
      cmd.Connection = conn;
      cmd.CommandText = "select * from emp";

      DbDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();
      while (reader.Read())
        Console.WriteLine(reader["EMPNO"] + " : " + reader["ENAME"]);
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
      Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
      Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleClientFactory Members
- OracleClientFactory Field
- OracleClientFactory Constructor
- OracleClientFactory Public Properties
- OracleClientFactory Public Methods

OracleClientFactory Members

`OracleClientFactory` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleClientFactory Field

The `OracleClientFactory` field is listed in Table 6-3

Table 6-3 OracleClientFactory Field

Property	Description
Instance	Gets an instance of the `OracleClientFactory` class

OracleClientFactory Constructor

The `OracleClientFactory` constructor is listed in Table 6-4

Table 6-4 OracleClientFactory Constructor

Property	Description
OracleClientFactory Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleClientFactory` class

OracleClientFactory Public Properties

The `OracleClientFactory` public properties are listed in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 OracleClientFactory Public Properties

Property	Description
CanCreateDataSourceEnumerator	Indicates whether or not the `CreateDataSourceEnumerator` method is supported

OracleClientFactory Public Methods

`OracleClientFactory` Public Methods are listed in Table 6-6.

Table 6-6 OracleClientFactory Public Method

Method	Description
CreateCommand	Returns a `DbCommand` object that represents an `OracleCommand` object
CreateCommandBuilder	Returns a `DbCommandBuilder` object that represents an `OracleCommandBuilder` object
CreateConnection	Returns a `DbConnection` object that represents an `OracleConnection` object
CreateConnectionStringBuilder	Returns a `DbConnectionStringBuilder` object that represents an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` object
CreateDataAdapter	Returns a `DbDataAdapter` object that represents an `OracleDataAdapter` object
CreateDataSourceEnumerator	Returns a `DbDataSourceEnumerator` object that represents an `OracleDataSourceEnumerator` object

Table 6-6 (Cont.) OracleClientFactory Public Method

Method	Description
CreateParameter	Returns a `DbParameter` object that represents an `OracleParameter` object
CreatePermission	Returns a `CodeAccessPermission` object that represents an `OraclePermission` object

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleClientFactory Class

OracleClientFactory Field

The `OracleClientFactory` field is listed in Table 6-7

Table 6-7 OracleClientFactory Field

Property	Description
Instance	Gets an instance of the `OracleClientFactory` class

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleClientFactory Class
- OracleClientFactory Members

Instance

The `Instance` field gets an instance of the OracleClientFactory class. This can be used to retrieve strongly typed data objects.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleClientFactory Instance
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members

OracleClientFactory Constructor

The `OracleClientFactory` constructor creates a new instances of the `OracleClientFactory` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleClientFactory();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members

OracleClientFactory Public Properties

The `OracleClientFactory` public properties are listed in Table 6-8.

Table 6-8 OracleClientFactory Public Properties

Property	Description
CanCreateDataSourceEnumerator	Indicates whether or not the `CreateDataSourceEnumerator` method is supported

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members

CanCreateDataSourceEnumerator

This property indicates whether or not the `CreateDataSourceEnumerator` method is supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanCreateDataSourceEnumerator { get; }
```

Property Value

Returns `true`.

Remarks

ODP.NET supports the `OracleDataSourceEnumerator` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members

OracleClientFactory Public Methods

The `OracleClientFactory` public method is listed in Table 6-9.

Table 6-9 OracleClientFactory Public Method

Method	Description
CreateCommand	Returns a `DbCommand` object that represents an `OracleCommand` object
CreateCommandBuilder	Returns a `DbCommandBuilder` object that represents an `OracleCommandBuilder` object
CreateConnection	Returns a `DbConnection` object that represents an `OracleConnection` object
CreateConnectionStringBuilder	Returns a `DbConnectionStringBuilder` object that represents an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` object
CreateDataAdapter	Returns a `DbDataAdapter` object that represents an `OracleDataAdapter` object
CreateDataSourceEnumerator	Returns a `DbDataSourceEnumerator` object that represents an `OracleDataSourceEnumerator` object

Table 6-9 (Cont.) OracleClientFactory Public Method

Method	Description
CreateParameter	Returns a `DbParameter` object that represents an `OracleParameter` object
CreatePermission	Returns a `CodeAccessPermission` object that represents an `OraclePermission` object

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleClientFactory Class
- OracleClientFactory Members

CreateCommand

This method returns a `DbCommand` object that represents an `OracleCommand` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DbCommand CreateCommand();
```

Return Value

A `DbCommand` object that represents an `OracleCommand` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleClientFactory Class
- OracleClientFactory Members

CreateCommandBuilder

This method returns a `DbCommandBuilder` object that represents an `OracleCommandBuilder` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DbCommandBuilder CreateCommandBuilder();
```

Return Value

A `DbCommandBuilder` object that represents an `OracleCommandBuilder` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members

CreateConnection

This method returns a `DbConnection` object that represents an `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DbConnection CreateConnection();
```

Return Value

A `DbConnection` object that represents an `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members

CreateConnectionStringBuilder

This method returns a `DbConnectionStringBuilder` object that represents an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DbConnectionStringBuilder CreateConnectionStringBuilder();
```

Return Value

A `DbConnectionStringBuilder` object that represents an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members

CreateDataAdapter

This method returns a `DbDataAdapter` object that represents an `OracleDataAdapter` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DbDataAdapter CreateDataAdapter();
```

Return Value

A `DbDataAdapter` object that represents an `OracleDataAdapter` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members

CreateDataSourceEnumerator

This method returns a `DbDataSourceEnumerator` object that represents an `OracleDataSourceEnumerator` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DbDataSourceEnumerator CreateDataSourceEnumerator();
```

Return Value

A `DbDataSourceEnumerator` object that represents an `OracleDataSourceEnumerator` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members
> - "OracleDataSourceEnumerator Class"

CreateParameter

This method returns a `DbParameter` object that represents an `OracleParameter` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DbParameter CreateParameter();
```

Return Value

A `DbParameter` object that represents an `OracleParameter` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members

CreatePermission

This method returns a `CodeAccessPermission` object that represents an `OraclePermission` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override System.Security.CodeAccessPermission CreatePermission(
  System.Security.Permissions.PermissionState state);
```

Parameter

- *state*

  A `PermissionState` object.

Return Value

A `CodeAccessPermission` object that represents an `OraclePermission` object.

Remarks

This method enables users, writing provider-independent code, to get a `CodeAccessPermission` instance that represents an `OraclePermission` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleClientFactory Class
> - OracleClientFactory Members

OracleCommand Class

An `OracleCommand` object represents a SQL command, a stored procedure, or a table name. The `OracleCommand` object is responsible for formulating the request and passing it to the database. If results are returned, `OracleCommand` is responsible for returning results as an `OracleDataReader`, a .NET `XmlReader`, a .NET `Stream`, a scalar value, or as output parameters.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.ComponentModel.Component

      System.Data.Common.DbCommand

        Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleCommand
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleCommand : DbCommand, ICloneable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

The execution of any transaction-related statements from an `OracleCommand` is not recommended because it is not reflected in the state of the `OracleTransaction` object represents the current local transaction, if one exists.

`ExecuteXmlReader`, `ExecuteStream`, and `ExecuteToStream` methods are only supported for XML operations.

`ExecuteReader` and `ExecuteScalar` methods are not supported for XML operations.

To minimize the number of open server cursors, `OracleCommand` objects should be explicitly disposed.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleCommandSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    string cmdQuery = "select ename, empno from emp";

    // Create the OracleCommand
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand(cmdQuery);

    cmd.Connection = con;
    cmd.CommandType = CommandType.Text;

    // Execute command, create OracleDataReader object
    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    while (reader.Read())
    {
      // output Employee Name and Number
      Console.WriteLine("Employee Name : " + reader.GetString(0) + " , " +
        "Employee Number : " + reader.GetDecimal(1));
    }
```

```
    // Clean up
    reader.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Members
- OracleCommand Constructors
- OracleCommand Static Methods
- OracleCommand Properties
- OracleCommand Public Methods

OracleCommand Members

`OracleCommand` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleCommand Constructors

`OracleCommand` constructors are listed in Table 6-10.

Table 6-10 OracleCommand Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleCommand Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleCommand` class (Overloaded)

OracleCommand Static Methods

The `OracleCommand` static method is listed in Table 6-11.

Table 6-11 OracleCommand Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleCommand Properties

`OracleCommand` properties are listed in Table 6-12.

Table 6-12 OracleCommand Properties

Property	Description
AddRowid	Adds the `ROWID` as part of the select list
AddToStatementCache	Causes executed statements to be cached, when the property is set to `true` and statement caching is enabled
ArrayBindCount	Specifies if the array binding feature is to be used and also specifies the maximum number of array elements to be bound in the `Value` property
ArrayBindRowsAffected	Returns the number of affected rows for each iteration while executing a DML using array binding
BindByName	Specifies the binding method in the collection
CommandText	Specifies the SQL statement or stored procedure to run against the Oracle database or the XML data used to store changes to the Oracle database
CommandTimeout	Specifies the number of seconds the command is allowed to execute before terminating the execution with an exception
CommandType	Specifies the command type that indicates how the `CommandText` property is to be interpreted
Connection	Specifies the `OracleConnection` object that is used to identify the connection to execute a command
`Container`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
DesignTimeVisible	Specifies whether or not the `OracleCommand` object is visible on designer controls.
FetchSize	Specifies the size of `OracleDataReader`'s internal cache to store result set data
FetchSqlId	Indicates whether or not to fetch the `SQL_ID` of the executed statements *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ImplicitRefCursors	Specifies an array of `OracleRefCursors` mapped to an implicit resultset returned by the stored procedure. *Not Available in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
InitialLOBFetchSize	Specifies the amount of data that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for LOB columns
InitialLONGFetchSize	Specifies the amount of data that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for `LONG` and `LONG RAW` columns
Notification	Indicates that there is a notification request for the command
NotificationAutoEnlist	Indicates whether or not to register for a continuous query notification with the database automatically when the command is executed
Parameters	Specifies the parameters for the SQL statement or stored procedure
RowSize	Specifies the amount of memory needed by the `OracleDataReader` internal cache to store one row of data
Site	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`

Table 6-12 (Cont.) OracleCommand Properties

Property	Description
SqlId	Provides the `SQL_ID` corresponding to the last executed statement on the `OracleCommand` *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
Transaction	Specifies the `OracleTransaction` object in which the `OracleCommand` executes
UpdatedRowSource	Specifies how query command results are applied to the row being updated
UseEdmMapping	Indicates whether or not the command object utilizes the Entity Data Model mapping configuration values
XmlCommandType	Specifies the type of XML operation on the `OracleCommand`
XmlQueryProperties	Specifies the properties that are used when an XML document is created from the result set of a SQL query statement
XmlSaveProperties	Specifies the properties that are used when an XML document is used to save changes to the database

OracleCommand Public Methods

`OracleCommand` public methods are listed in Table 6-13.

Table 6-13 OracleCommand Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Cancel	Attempts to cancels a command that is currently executing on a particular connection
Clone	Creates a copy of `OracleCommand` object
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
CreateParameter	Creates a new instance of `OracleParameter` class
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
ExecuteNonQuery	Executes a SQL statement or a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and returns the number of rows affected
ExecuteNonQueryAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `ExecuteNonQuery()` (Overloaded).
ExecuteReader	Executes a command (Overloaded)
ExecuteReaderAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object. (Overloaded)
ExecuteScalar	Returns the first column of the first row in the result set returned by the query

Table 6-13 (Cont.) OracleCommand Public Methods

Public Method	Description
ExecuteScalarAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteScalar()`, which returns the first column of the first row in the result set returned by the query. (Overloaded)
ExecuteStream	Executes a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and returns the results in a new `Stream` object
ExecuteToStream	Executes a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and appends the results as an XML document to the existing `Stream`
ExecuteXmlReader	Executes a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and returns the result as an XML document in a .NET `XmlTextReader` object
ExecuteXmlReaderAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `XmlReader` object (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Prepare	*This method is a no-op*
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class

OracleCommand Constructors

`OracleCommand` constructors instantiate new instances of `OracleCommand` class.

Overload List:

- OracleCommand()

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleCommand` class.

- OracleCommand(string)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleCommand` class using the supplied SQL command or stored procedure, and connection to the Oracle database.

- OracleCommand(string, OracleConnection)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleCommand` class using the supplied SQL command or stored procedure, and connection to the Oracle database.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

OracleCommand()

This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleCommand` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand();
```

Remarks

Default constructor.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

OracleCommand(string)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleCommand` class using the supplied SQL command or stored procedure, and connection to the Oracle database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand(string cmdText);
```

Parameters

- *cmdText*

  The SQL command or stored procedure to be executed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

OracleCommand(string, OracleConnection)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleCommand` class using the supplied SQL command or stored procedure, and connection to the Oracle database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand(string cmdText, OracleConnection OracleConnection);
```

Parameters

- *cmdText*

  The SQL command or stored procedure to be executed.

- *OracleConnection*

  The connection to the Oracle database.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

OracleCommand Static Methods

The `OracleCommand` static method is listed in Table 6-14.

Table 6-14 OracleCommand Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members

OracleCommand Properties

`OracleCommand` properties are listed in Table 6-15.

Table 6-15 OracleCommand Properties

Property	Description
AddRowid	Adds the `ROWID` as part of the select list
AddToStatementCache	Causes executed statements to be cached, when the property is set to `true` and statement caching is enabled
ArrayBindCount	Specifies if the array binding feature is to be used and also specifies the maximum number of array elements to be bound in the `Value` property
ArrayBindRowsAffected	Returns the number of affected rows for each iteration while executing a DML using array binding
BindByName	Specifies the binding method in the collection
CommandText	Specifies the SQL statement or stored procedure to run against the Oracle database or the XML data used to store changes to the Oracle database
CommandTimeout	Specifies the number of seconds the command is allowed to execute before terminating the execution with an exception
CommandType	Specifies the command type that indicates how the `CommandText` property is to be interpreted
Connection	Specifies the `OracleConnection` object that is used to identify the connection to execute a command
Container	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
DesignTimeVisible	Specifies whether or not the `OracleCommand` object is visible on designer controls.
FetchSize	Specifies the size of `OracleDataReader`'s internal cache to store result set data
FetchSqlId	Indicates whether or not to fetch the `SQL_ID` of the executed statements *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ImplicitRefCursors	Specifies an array of `OracleRefCursors` mapped to an implicit resultset returned by the stored procedure. *Not Available in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*

Table 6-15 (Cont.) OracleCommand Properties

Property	Description
InitialLOBFetchSize	Specifies the amount of data that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for LOB columns
InitialLONGFetchSize	Specifies the amount that of data the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for `LONG` and `LONG RAW` columns
Notification	Indicates that there is a notification request for the command
NotificationAutoEnlist	Indicates whether or not to register for a continuous query notification with the database automatically when the command is executed
Parameters	Specifies the parameters for the SQL statement or stored procedure
RowSize	Specifies the amount of memory needed by the `OracleDataReader` internal cache to store one row of data
Site	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
SqlId	Provides the `SQL_ID` corresponding to the last executed statement on the `OracleCommand`
Transaction	Specifies the `OracleTransaction` object in which the `OracleCommand` executes *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
UpdatedRowSource	Specifies how query command results are applied to the row being updated
UseEdmMapping	Indicates whether or not the command object utilizes the Entity Data Model mapping configuration values
XmlCommandType	Specifies the type of XML operation on the `OracleCommand`
XmlQueryProperties	Specifies the properties that are used when an XML document is created from the result set of a SQL query statement
XmlSaveProperties	Specifies the properties that are used when an XML document is used to save changes to the database

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members

AddRowid

This property adds the `ROWID` as part of the select list.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool AddRowid {get; set;}
```

Property Value

`bool`

Remarks

Default is `false`.

This `ROWID` column is hidden and is not accessible by the application. To gain access to the `ROWID`s of a table, the `ROWID` must explicitly be added to the select list without the use of this property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members
> - "LOB Support" for further information on how this property used with LOBs

AddToStatementCache

This property causes executed statements to be cached when the property is set to `true` and statement caching is enabled. If statement caching is disabled or if this property is set to `false`, the executed statement is not cached.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool AddToStatementCache{get; set;}
```

Return Value

Returns `bool` value. A value of `true` indicates that statements are being added to the cache, `false` indicates otherwise.

Property Value

A `bool` value that indicates that the statements will be cached when they are executed, if statement caching is enabled.

Remarks

Default is `true`.

`AddToStatementCache` is ignored if statement caching is disabled. Statement caching is enabled by setting the `Statement Cache Size` connection string attribute to a value greater than `0`.

When statement caching is enabled, however, this property provides a way to selectively add statements to the cache.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class AddToStatementCacheSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;" +
      "statement cache size=10";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("select * from emp", con);

    if (cmd.AddToStatementCache)
      Console.WriteLine("Added to the statement cache:" + cmd.CommandText);
    else
      Console.WriteLine("Not added to the statement cache:" + cmd.CommandText);

    // The execution of "select * from emp" will be added to the statement cache
    // because statement cache size is greater than 0 and OracleCommand's
    // AddToStatementCache is true by default.
    OracleDataReader readerEmp = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    // Do not add "select * from dept" to the statement cache
    cmd.CommandText = "select * from dept";
    cmd.AddToStatementCache = false;

    if (cmd.AddToStatementCache)
      Console.WriteLine("Added to the statement cache:" + cmd.CommandText);
    else
      Console.WriteLine("Not added to the statement cache:" + cmd.CommandText);

    // The execution of "select * from dept" will not be added to the
    // statement cache because AddToStatementCache is set to false.
    OracleDataReader readerDept = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    // Clean up
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members
> - "Statement Caching"
> - ConnectionString

ArrayBindCount

This property specifies if the array binding feature is to be used and also specifies the number of array elements to be bound in the `OracleParameter Value` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int ArrayBindCount {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `int` value that specifies number of array elements to be bound in the `OracleParameter Value` property.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `ArrayBindCount` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = 0.

If `ArrayBindCount` is equal to `0`, array binding is not used; otherwise, array binding is used and `OracleParameter Value` property is interpreted as an array of values. The value of `ArrayBindCount` must be specified to use the array binding feature.

If neither `DbType` nor `OracleDbType` is set, it is strongly recommended that you set `ArrayBindCount` before setting the `OracleParameter Value` property so that inference of `DbType` and `OracleDbType` from `Value` can be correctly done.

Array binding is not used by default.

If the `XmlCommandType` property is set to any value other than `None`, this property is ignored.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members
> - "Array Binding"
> - "Value "

ArrayBindRowsAffected

This property returns the number of affected rows for each iteration while executing a DML using array binding.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long[] ArrayBindRowsAffected ;
```

Property Value

A long type

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members
> - "Array Binding"
> - "Value "

BindByName

This property specifies the binding method in the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool BindByName {get; set;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the parameters are bound by name; returns `false` if the parameters are bound by position.

Remarks

Default = `false`.

`BindByName` is ignored under the following conditions:

- The value of the `XmlCommandType` property is `Insert`, `Update`, or `Delete`.
- The value of the `XmlCommandType` property is `Query`, but there are no parameters set on the `OracleCommand`.

If the `XmlCommandType` property is `OracleXmlCommandType.Query` and any parameters are set on the `OracleCommand`, the `BindByName` property must be set to `true`. Otherwise, the following `OracleCommand` methods throw an `InvalidOperationException`.

- `ExecuteNonQuery`
- `ExecuteXmlReader`
- `ExecuteStream`
- `ExecuteToStream`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- "Array Binding"
- "Value "

CommandText

This property specifies the SQL statement or stored procedure to run against the Oracle database or the XML data used to store changes to the Oracle database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string CommandText {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `string`.

Implements

`IDbCommand`

Remarks

The default is an empty string.

When the `CommandType` property is set to `StoredProcedure`, the `CommandText` property is set to the name of the stored procedure. The command calls this stored procedure when an `Execute` method is called.

The effects of `XmlCommandType` values on `CommandText` are:

- `XmlCommandType` = `None`.

  `CommandType` property determines the contents of `CommandText`.

- `XmlCommandType` = `Query`.

  `CommandText` must be a SQL query. The SQL query should be a select statement. `CommandType` property is ignored.

- `XmlCommandType` property is `Insert`, `Update`, or `Delete`.

  `CommandText` must be an XML document. `CommandType` property is ignored.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

CommandTimeout

This property specifies the minimum number of seconds that the command is allowed to execute before terminating with an exception.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int CommandTimeout {get; set;}
```

Property Value

```
int
```

Implements

```
IDbCommand.CommandTimeout
```

Exceptions

`InvalidArgument` - The specified value is less than 0.

Remarks

Default is `0` seconds, which enforces no time limit.

When the specified timeout value expires before a command execution finishes, ODP.NET will begin the process of canceling the command. If cancellation is successful, then an exception is thrown with the message `ORA-01013: user requested cancel of current operation`. Other possible exceptions thrown after a command timeout expiration occurs include `ORA-00936` and `ORA-00604`. If the command is executed in time without any errors, then no exceptions are thrown.

ODP.NET does not guarantee a command will be cancelled at the exact moment the timeout value is reached. The timeout value is the minimum time to allow a command to complete before the cancellation process begins. It is possible for commands to complete after the timeout value expires.

In a situation where multiple `OracleCommand` objects use the same connection, the timeout expiration on one of the `OracleCommand` objects may terminate any of the executions on the single connection. To make the timeout expiration of a `OracleCommand` cancel only its own command execution, simply use one `OracleCommand` for each connection if that `OracleCommand` sets the `CommandTimeout` property to a value greater than `0`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- `http://msdn.microsoft.com/library` for detailed information about this Microsoft .NET Framework feature

CommandType

This property specifies the command type that indicates how the `CommandText` property is to be interpreted.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override CommandType CommandType {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `CommandType`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The value is not a valid `CommandType` such as: `CommandType.Text`, `CommandType.StoredProcedure`, `CommandType.TableDirect`.

Remarks

Default = `CommandType.Text`

If the value of the `XmlCommandType` property is not `None`, then the `CommandType` property is ignored.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

Connection

This property specifies the `OracleConnection` object that is used to identify the connection to execute a command.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleConnection` object.

Implements

`IDbCommand`

Remarks

Default = `null`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

DesignTimeVisible

This property specifies whether or not the `OracleCommand` object is visible on designer controls.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool DesignTimeVisible { get; set; }
```

Property Value

A value that indicate whether or not `OracleCommand` object is visible in a control. The default is `true`.

Remarks

This property is used by developers to indicate whether or not `OracleCommand` object is visible in a control.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

FetchSize

This property specifies the size of `OracleDataReader`'s internal cache to store result set data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long FetchSize {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `long` that specifies the size (in bytes) of the `OracleDataReader`'s internal cache.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `FetchSize` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = 131072.

The `FetchSize` property is inherited by the `OracleDataReader` that is created by a command execution returning a result set. The `FetchSize` property on the `OracleDataReader` object determines the amount of data the `OracleDataReader` fetches into its internal cache for each database round-trip.

If the `XmlCommandType` property is set to any value other than `None`, this property is ignored.

The `RowSize` and `FetchSize` properties handle UDT and `XMLType` data differently than other scalar data types. Because only a reference to the UDT and `XMLType` data is stored in the ODP.NET's internal cache, the `RowSize` property accounts for only the memory needed for the reference (which is very small) and not the actual size of the UDT and `XMLType` data. Thus, applications can inadvertently fetch a large number of

UDT or `XMLType` instances from the database in a single database round-trip. This is because the actual size of UDT and `XMLType` data do not count against the `FetchSize`, and it would require numerous UDT and `XMLType` references to fill up the default cache size of 131072 bytes. Therefore, when fetching UDT or `XMLType` data, the `FetchSize` property must be appropriately configured to control the number of UDT and `XMLType` instances that are to be fetched, rather than the amount of the actual UDT and `XMLType` data to be fetched.

NOTE: For LOB and `LONG` data types, only the sizes specified in the `InitialLOBFetchSize` and `InitialLONGFetchSize` properties are accounted for by the `RowSize` property in addition to the metadata and reference information that is maintained by the cache for each LOB in the select list.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- `OracleDataReader` "FetchSize "

FetchSqlId

This property indicates whether or not to fetch the `SQL_ID` of the executed statements.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool FetchSqlId {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `boolean` value

Remarks

By default, the value of this property is `false` which means `SQL_ID` would not be fetched for executed statements.

Set this property to `true` before executing a statement to be able to get the `SQL_ID` corresponding to the statement being executed.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members

ImplicitRefCursors

This property returns an array of `OracleRefCursors`, where each `OracleRefCursor` maps to an implicit resultset returned by the stored procedure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleRefCursor[] ImplicitRefCursors {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An array of `OracleRefCursors`.

Remarks

This property is populated only when the stored procedure is executed through `ExecuteNonQuery` and it does not get populated in any other scenarios.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

InitialLOBFetchSize

This property specifies the amount of data that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for LOB columns.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int InitialLOBFetchSize {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `int` specifying the number of characters or bytes to fetch initially.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `InitialLOBFetchSize` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

The value of `InitialLOBFetchSize` specifies the initial amount of LOB data that is immediately fetched by the `OracleDataReader`. The property value specifies the number of characters for `CLOB` and `NCLOB` data, and the number of bytes for `BLOB` data.

The `InitialLOBFetchSize` value is used to determine the length of the LOB column data to fetch, if the LOB column is in the select list. If the select list does not contain a LOB column, the `InitialLOBFetchSize` value is ignored.

When `InitialLOBFetchSize` is set to `-1`, the entire LOB data is prefetched and stored in the fetch array.

Default = 0.

The maximum value supported for `InitialLOBFetchSize` is 2 GB.

`GetOracleBlob` and `GetOracleClob` methods can be used to retrieve any LOBs no matter the `InitialLOBFetchSize` value.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- "Obtaining LOB Data" for more information on setting `InitialLOBFetchSize` values

InitialLONGFetchSize

This property specifies the amount of data that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for `LONG` and `LONG RAW` columns.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int InitialLONGFetchSize {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `int` specifying the amount.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `InitialLONGFetchSize` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

The maximum value supported for `InitialLONGFetchSize` is `32767`. If this property is set to a higher value, the provider resets it to `32767`.

The value of `InitialLONGFetchSize` specifies the initial amount of `LONG` or `LONG RAW` data that is immediately fetched by the `OracleDataReader`. The property value specifies the number of characters for `LONG` data and the number of bytes for `LONG RAW`. To fetch more than the specified `InitialLONGFetchSize` amount, one of the following must be in the select list:

- Primary key

- ROWID
- Unique columns - (defined as a set of columns on which a unique constraint has been defined or a unique index has been created, where at least one of the columns in the set has a NOT NULL constraint defined on it)

The InitialLONGFetchSize value is used to determine the length of the LONG and LONG RAW column data to fetch if one of the two is in the select list. If the select list does not contain a LONG or a LONG RAW column, the InitialLONGFetchSize value is ignored.

When InitialLONGFetchSize is set to -1, the entire LONG or LONG RAW data is prefetched and stored in the fetch array. Calls to GetString, GetChars, or GetBytes in OracleDataReader allow retrieving the entire data.

Default = 0.

Setting this property to 0 defers the LONG and LONG RAW data retrieval entirely until the application specifically requests it.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- "Obtaining LONG and LONG RAW Data" for further information

Notification

This instance property indicates that there is a notification request for the command.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleNotificationRequest  Notification {set; get;}
```

Property Value

A notification request for the command.

Remarks

When a changed notification is first registered, the client listener is started in order to receive any database notification. The listener uses the port number defined in the OracleDependency.Port static field. Subsequent change notification registrations use the same listener in the same client process and do not start another listener.

When Notification is set to an OracleNotificationRequest instance, a notification registration is created (if it has not already been created) when the command is executed. Once the registration is created, the properties of the OracleNotificationRequest instance cannot be modified. If the notification registration has already been created, the result set that is associated with the command is added to the existing registration.

When `Notification` is set to `null`, subsequent command executions do not require a notification request. If a notification request is not required, set the `Notification` property to `null`, or set the `NotificationAutoEnlist` property to `false`.

For Continuous Query Notification, a notification request can be used for multiple command executions. In that case, any query result set associated with different commands can be invalidated within the same registration.

When the `OracleDependency.OnChange` event is fired, if the `ROWID` column is explicitly included in the query (or `AddRowid` property is set to `true`), then the `Rowid` column contains `ROWID` values in the `DataTable` referenced by the `OracleNotificationEventArgs.Details` property. This behavior can be overridden by explicitly requesting for an inclusion and exclusion of `ROWID` values in the `OracleNotificationEventArgs` by setting the `OracleDependency.RowidInfo` to `OracleRowidInfo.Include` or `OracleRowidInfo.Exclude`, respectively.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- "Continuous Query Notification Support "
- Continuous Query Notification Classes

NotificationAutoEnlist

This instance property indicates whether or not to register for a continuous query notification with the database automatically when the command is executed.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool NotificationAutoEnlist {set; get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` value indicating whether or not to make a continuous query notification request automatically, when the command is executed. If `NotificationAutoEnlist` is set to `true`, and the `Notification` property is set appropriately, a continuous query notification request is registered automatically; otherwise, no continuous query notification registration is made.

Default value: `true`

Remarks

A notification request can be used for multiple command executions using the same `OracleCommand` instance. In that case, set the `NotificationAutoEnlist` property to `true`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members
> - "Continuous Query Notification Support "
> - Continuous Query Notification Classes

Parameters

This property specifies the parameters for the SQL statement or stored procedure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameterCollection Parameters {get;}
```

Property Value

`OracleParameterCollection`

Implements

`IDbCommand`

Remarks

Default value = an empty collection

The number of the parameters in the collection must be equal to the number of parameter placeholders within the command text, or an error is raised.

If the command text does not contain any parameter tokens (such as,`:1`,`:2`), the values in the `Parameters` property are ignored.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

RowSize

This property specifies the amount of memory needed by the `OracleDataReader` internal cache to store one row of data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long RowSize {get;}
```

Property Value

A `long` that indicates the amount of memory (in bytes) that an `OracleDataReader` needs to store one row of data for the executed query.

Remarks

Default value = `0`

The `RowSize` property is set to a nonzero value after the execution of a command that returns a result set. This property can be used at design time or dynamically during runtime, to set the `FetchSize`, based on number of rows. For example, to enable the `OracleDataReader` to fetch `N` rows for each database round-trip, the `OracleDataReader FetchSize` property can be set dynamically to `RowSize * N`. Note that for the `FetchSize` to take effect appropriately, it must be set after `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()` but before `OracleDataReader.Read()`.

ODP.NET now supports values up to 32K for `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2` or `RAW` type columns in its calculation of `RowSize` value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members
> - `OracleDataReader` "FetchSize"

SqlId

This property provides the `SQL_ID` corresponding to the last executed statement on the `OracleCommand`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string SqlId { get; }
```

Property Value

A `string` value

Remarks

If `FetchSqlId` was set to false then this property will return `null`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

Transaction

This property specifies the `OracleTransaction` object in which the `OracleCommand` executes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTransaction Transaction {set; get;}
```

Property Value

`OracleTransaction`

Implements

`IDbCommand`

Remarks

Default value = `null`

`Transaction` returns a reference to the transaction object associated with the `OracleCommand` connection object. Thus the command is executed in whatever transaction context its connection is currently in.

> **Note:**
>
> When this property is accessed through an `IDbCommand` reference, its set accessor method is not operational.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

UpdatedRowSource

This property specifies how query command results are applied to the row to be updated.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override UpdateRowSource UpdatedRowSource {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `UpdateRowSource`.

Implements

`IDbCommand`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `UpdateRowSource` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Always returns UpdateRowSource,

Set accessor throws an `ArgumentException` if the value is other than `UpdateRowSource.None`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

UseEdmMapping

This property Indicates whether or not the `OracleCommand` object utilizes the Entity Data Model mapping configuration values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool UseEdmMapping
```

Property Value

A `bool`.

Remarks

Default is `false`.

The `UseEdmMapping` property allows user to explicitly specify that the `OracleCommand` object should use the Entity Data Model mapping configuration values. This enables use of Entity Framework Multiple Result Sets feature.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members

XmlCommandType

This property specifies the type of XML operation on the `OracleCommand`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlCommandType XmlCommandType {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleXmlCommandType`.

Remarks

Default value is `None`.

`XmlCommandType` values and usage:

- `None` - The `CommandType` property specifies the type of operation.
- `Query` - `CommandText` property must be set to a SQL select statement. The query is executed, and the results are returned as an XML document. The SQL select statement in the `CommandText` and the properties specified by the `XmlQueryProperties` property are used to perform the operation. The `CommandType` property is ignored.
- `Insert`, `Update`, or `Delete` - `CommandText` property is an XML document containing the changes to be made. The XML document in the `CommandText` and the properties specified by the `XmlSaveProperties` property are used to perform the operation. The `CommandType` property is ignored.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members

XmlQueryProperties

This property specifies the properties that are used when an XML document is created from the result set of a SQL query statement.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlQueryProperties XmlQueryProperties {get; set;}
```

Property Value

`OracleXmlQueryProperties`.

Remarks

When a new instance of `OracleCommand` is created, an instance of `OracleXmlQueryProperties` is automatically available on the `OracleCommand` instance through the `OracleCommand.XmlQueryProperties` property.

A new instance of `OracleXmlQueryProperties` can be assigned to an `OracleCommand` instance. Assigning an instance of `OracleXmlQueryProperties` to the `XmlQueryProperties` of an `OracleCommand` instance creates a new instance of the given `OracleXmlQueryProperties` instance for the `OracleCommand`. This way each `OracleCommand` instance has its own `OracleXmlQueryProperties` instance.

Use the default constructor to get a new instance of `OracleXmlQueryProperties`.

Use the `OracleXmlQueryProperties.Clone()` method to get a copy of an `OracleXmlQueryProperties` instance.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members

XmlSaveProperties

This property specifies the properties that are used when an XML document is used to save changes to the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlSaveProperties XmlSaveProperties {get; set;}
```

Property Value

`OracleXmlSaveProperties`.

Remarks

When a new instance of `OracleCommand` is created, an instance of `OracleXmlSaveProperties` is automatically available on the `OracleCommand` instance through the `OracleCommand.XmlSaveProperties` property.

A new instance of `OracleXmlSaveProperties` can be assigned to an `OracleCommand` instance. Assigning an instance of `OracleXmlSaveProperties` to the `XmlSaveProperties` of an `OracleCommand` instance creates a new instance of the given `OracleXmlSaveProperties` instance for the `OracleCommand`. This way each `OracleCommand` instance has its own `OracleXmlSaveProperties` instance.

Use the default constructor to get a new instance of `OracleXmlSaveProperties`.

Use the `OracleXmlSaveProperties.Clone()` method to get a copy of an `OracleXmlSaveProperties` instance.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members

OracleCommand Public Methods

`OracleCommand` public methods are listed in Table 6-16.

Table 6-16 OracleCommand Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Cancel	Attempts to cancels a command that is currently executing on a particular connection
Clone	Creates a copy of `OracleCommand` object
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
CreateParameter	Creates a new instance of `OracleParameter` class
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
ExecuteNonQuery	Executes a SQL statement or a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and returns the number of rows affected
ExecuteNonQueryAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `ExecuteNonQuery()` (Overloaded).
ExecuteReader	Executes a command (Overloaded)

Table 6-16 (Cont.) OracleCommand Public Methods

Public Method	Description
ExecuteReaderAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object. (Overloaded)
ExecuteScalar	Returns the first column of the first row in the result set returned by the query
ExecuteScalarAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteScalar()`, which returns the first column of the first row in the result set returned by the query. (Overloaded)
ExecuteStream	Executes a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and returns the results in a new `Stream` object
ExecuteToStream	Executes a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and appends the results as an XML document to the existing `Stream`
ExecuteXmlReader	Executes a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and returns the result as an XML document in a .NET `XmlTextReader` object
ExecuteXmlReaderAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `XmlReader` object (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from System.`MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Prepare	*This method is a no-op*
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members

Cancel

This method attempts to cancel a command that is currently executing on a particular connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Cancel();
```

Implements

```
IDbCommand.Cancel
```

Remarks

If cancellation of the command succeeds, an exception is thrown. If cancellation is not successful, no exception is thrown. If there is no command being executed at the time of the `Cancel` invocation, `Cancel` does nothing. Invoking the `Cancel` method does not guarantee that the command executing at the time will always be cancelled. The execution may complete before it can be terminated. In such cases, no exception is thrown.

Commands cancellation will stop the command execution stage or results fetching stage if it is a query. If these stages have completed, `Cancel` does nothing.

ODP.NET sends a cancellation message to the database server when the `Cancel` method is invoked. There may be a delay when cancelling a running PL/SQL program. This delay is specific to PL/SQL's design in how it handles command cancellations.

When managed ODP.NET or ODP.NET Core invokes `Cancel`, it is deterministic. That means the command executed by the `OracleCommand` object is the only command that could be canceled. Unmanaged ODP.NET `Cancel` is non-deterministic.

Non-determinism in unmanaged ODP.NET means that when multiple `OracleCommand` objects share the same connection, only one command can be executed on that connection at any one time. When it is invoked, the `Cancel` method attempts to cancel the statement currently running on the connection that the `OracleCommand` object is using to execute the command. However, when multiple `OracleCommand` objects execute statements on the same connection simultaneously, issuing a `Cancel` method invocation may cancel any of the issued commands. This is because the command designated for cancellation may complete before the `Cancel` invocation is effective. If this happens, a command executed by a different `OracleCommand` could be cancelled instead.

There are several ways to avoid this non-deterministic situation that the `Cancel` method can cause:

- The application can create just one `OracleCommand` object for each connection. Doing so assures that the `Cancel` invocation only cancels commands executed by the `OracleCommand` object using a particular connection.
- Command executions in the application are synchronized between `OracleCommand` objects that use the same connection.

These suggestions do not apply if `Cancel` is not used in the application.

Because the termination on the currently running execution is non-deterministic, it is recommended that any *non-atomic* SQL or PL/SQL execution be started within a transaction. When the command execution successfully terminates with an exception of `ORA-01013: user requested cancel of current operation`, the transaction can be rolled back for data integrity. Other possible exceptions thrown after a command

cancellation occurs include `ORA-00936` and `ORA-00604`. Examples of non-atomic execution are collections of DML command executions that are executed one-by-one and multiple DML commands that are part of a PL/SQL stored procedure or function.

Example

```
// C#

// This example shows how command executions can be cancelled in a
// deterministic way even if multiple commands are executed on a single
// connection.  This is accomplished by synchronizing threads through events.
// Since the Cancel method terminates the currently running operation on the
// connection, threads must be serialized if multiple threads are using the
// same connection to execute server round-trip incurring operations.
// Furthermore, the example shows how the execution and cancel threads should
// be synchronized so that nth iteration of the command execution does not
// inappropriately cancel the (n+1)th command executed by the same thread.

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using System.Threading;

class CancelSample
{
  private OracleCommand cmd;
  Thread t1, t2;
  // threads signal following events when assigned operations are completed

  private AutoResetEvent ExecuteEvent = new AutoResetEvent(false);
  private AutoResetEvent CancelEvent = new AutoResetEvent(false);
  private AutoResetEvent FinishedEvent = new AutoResetEvent(false);
  AutoResetEvent[] ExecuteAndCancel = new AutoResetEvent[2];

  // Default constructor
  CancelSample()
  {
    cmd = new OracleCommand("select * from all_objects",
      new OracleConnection("user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=oracle"));
    ExecuteAndCancel[0] = ExecuteEvent;
    ExecuteAndCancel[1] = CancelEvent;
  }

  // Constructor that takes a particular command and connection
  CancelSample(string command, OracleConnection con)
  {
    cmd = new OracleCommand(command, con);
    ExecuteAndCancel[0] = ExecuteEvent;
    ExecuteAndCancel[1] = CancelEvent;
  }

  // Execution of the command
  public void Execute()
  {
    OracleDataReader reader = null;
    try
    {
      Console.WriteLine("Execute.");
      reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();
      Console.WriteLine("Execute Done.");
      reader.Close();
```

```
  }
  catch(Exception e)
  {
    Console.WriteLine("The command has been cancelled.", e.Message);
  }
  Console.WriteLine("ExecuteEvent.Set()");
  ExecuteEvent.Set();
}

// Canceling of the command
public void Cancel()
{
  try
  {
    // cancel query if it takes longer than 100 ms to finish execution
    System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(100);
    Console.WriteLine("Cancel.");
    cmd.Cancel();
  }
  catch (Exception e)
  {
    Console.WriteLine(e.ToString());
  }
  Console.WriteLine("Cancel done.");
  Console.WriteLine("CancelEvent.Set()");
  CancelEvent.Set();
}

// Execution of the command with a potential of cancelling
public void ExecuteWithinLimitedTime()
{
  for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
  {
    Monitor.Enter(typeof(CancelSample));
    try
    {
      Console.WriteLine("Executing " + this.cmd.CommandText);
      ExecuteEvent.Reset();
      CancelEvent.Reset();
      t1 = new Thread(new ThreadStart(this.Execute));
      t2 = new Thread(new ThreadStart(this.Cancel));
      t1.Start();
      t2.Start();
    }
    finally
    {
      WaitHandle.WaitAll(ExecuteAndCancel);
      Monitor.Exit(typeof(CancelSample));
    }
  }
  FinishedEvent.Set();
}
[MTAThread]
static void Main()
{
  try
  {
    AutoResetEvent[] ExecutionCompleteEvents = new AutoResetEvent[3];

    // Create the connection that is to be used by three commands
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection("user id=scott;" +
```

```
        "password=tiger;data source=oracle");
      con.Open();

      // Create instances of CancelSample class
      CancelSample test1 = new CancelSample("select * from all_objects", con);
      CancelSample test2 = new CancelSample("select * from all_objects, emp",
                                            con);
      CancelSample test3 = new CancelSample("select * from all_objects, dept",
                                            con);

      // Create threads for each CancelSample object instance
      Thread t1 = new Thread(new ThreadStart(test1.ExecuteWithinLimitedTime));
      Thread t2 = new Thread(new ThreadStart(test2.ExecuteWithinLimitedTime));
      Thread t3 = new Thread(new ThreadStart(test3.ExecuteWithinLimitedTime));

      // Obtain a handle to an event from each object
      ExecutionCompleteEvents[0] = test1.FinishedEvent;
      ExecutionCompleteEvents[1] = test2.FinishedEvent;
      ExecutionCompleteEvents[2] = test3.FinishedEvent;

      // Start all threads to execute three commands using a single connection
      t1.Start();
      t2.Start();
      t3.Start();

      // Wait for all three commands to finish executing/canceling before
      //closing the connection
      WaitHandle.WaitAll(ExecutionCompleteEvents);
      con.Close();
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
      Console.WriteLine(e.ToString());
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- `http://msdn.microsoft.com/library` for detailed information about this Microsoft .NET Framework feature

Clone

This method creates a copy of an `OracleCommand` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleCommand` object.

Implements

`ICloneable`

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as that of the object being cloned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

CreateParameter

This method creates a new instance of `OracleParameter` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter CreateParameter();
```

Return Value

A new `OracleParameter` with default values.

Implements

`IDbCommand`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

Dispose

This method releases any resources or memory allocated by the object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

The `Dispose` method also closes the `OracleCommand` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteNonQuery

This method executes a SQL statement or a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and returns the number of rows affected.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int ExecuteNonQuery();
```

Return Value

The number of rows affected.

Implements

`IDbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

Remarks

`ExecuteNonQuery` returns the number of rows affected, for the following:

- If the command is `UPDATE`, `INSERT`, or `DELETE` and the `XmlCommandType` property is set to `OracleXmlCommandType.None`.
- If the `XmlCommandType` property is set to `OracleXmlCommandType.Insert`, `OracleXmlCommandType.Update`, `OracleXmlCommandType.Delete`.

For all other types of statements, the return value is `-1`.

`ExecuteNonQuery` is used for either of the following:

- Catalog operations (for example, querying the structure of a database or creating database objects such as tables).
- Changing the data in a database without using a `DataSet`, by executing `UPDATE`, `INSERT`, or `DELETE` statements.
- Changing the data in a database using an XML document.

Although `ExecuteNonQuery` does not return any rows, it populates any output parameters or return values mapped to parameters with data.

If the `XmlCommandType` property is set to `OracleXmlCommandType.Query` then `ExecuteNonQuery` executes the select statement in the `CommandText` property, and if successful, returns `-1`. The XML document that is generated is discarded. This is useful for determining if the operation completes successfully without getting the XML document back as a result.

If the `XmlCommandType` property is set to `OracleXmlCommandType.Insert`, `OracleXmlCommandType.Update`, or `OracleXmlCommandType.Delete`, then the value of the `CommandText` property is an XML document. `ExecuteNonQuery` saves the changes in that XML document to the table or view that is specified in the `XmlSaveProperties` property. The return value is the number of rows that are processed in the XML document. Also, each row in the XML document could affect multiple rows in the database, but the return value is still the number of rows in the XML document.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ExecuteNonQuerySample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand(
      "select sal from emp where empno=7934", con);

    object sal = cmd.ExecuteScalar();
    Console.WriteLine("Employee sal before update: " + sal);

    cmd.CommandText = "update emp set sal = sal + .01 where empno=7934";

    // Auto-commit changes
    int rowsUpdated = cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    if (rowsUpdated > 0)
    {
      cmd.CommandText = "select sal from emp where empno=7934";
      sal = cmd.ExecuteScalar();
      Console.WriteLine("Employee sal after update: " + sal);
    }
```

```
    // Clean up
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

Requirements

For XML support, this method requires Oracle9*i* XML Developer's Kits (Oracle XDK) or later, to be installed in the database. Oracle XDK can be downloaded from Oracle Technology Network (OTN).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members
> - `http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html`

ExecuteNonQueryAsync

Overload List:

`ExecuteNonQueryAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `ExecuteNonQuery()`.

- ExecuteNonQueryAsync()

  This method returns an asynchronous version of `ExecuteNonQuery()`, which executes the command against its connection object and returns the number of rows affected.

- ExecuteNonQueryAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

  This method returns an asynchronous version of `ExecuteNonQuery()`, which executes the command against its connection object and returns the number of rows affected with a `CancellationToken`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteNonQueryAsync()

This method returns an asynchronous version of `ExecuteNonQuery()`, which executes the command against its connection object and returns the number of rows affected.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<int> int ExecuteNonQueryAsync();
```

Return Value

A `Task` object.

Implements

`DbCommand`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteNonQueryAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

This method returns an asynchronous version of `ExecuteNonQuery()`, which executes the command against its connection object and returns the number of rows affected with a `CancellationToken`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task<int> int ExecuteNonQueryAsync(CancellationToken
cancellationToken);
```

Return Value

A `Task` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

Example

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main()
    {
      string connection = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data Source=oracle;";
      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connection);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);
      Console.WriteLine("Connection opened successfully");

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = "insert into tab1 values(1)";
      Task task = cmd.ExecuteNonQueryAsync(CancellationToken.None);
      await task;
      Console.WriteLine("Query executed");
      oc.Close();
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteReader

Overload List:

`ExecuteReader` executes a command specified in the `CommandText`.

- ExecuteReader()

  This method executes a command specified in the `CommandText` and returns an `OracleDataReader` object.

- ExecuteReader(CommandBehavior)

  This method executes a command specified in the `CommandText` and returns an `OracleDataReader` object, using the specified `CommandBehavior` value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteReader()

This method executes a command specified in the `CommandText` and returns an `OracleDataReader` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDataReader ExecuteReader();
```

Return Value

An `OracleDataReader`.

Implements

`IDbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

Remarks

When the `CommandType` property is set to `CommandType.StoredProcedure`, the `CommandText` property should be set to the name of the stored procedure.

The specified command executes this stored procedure when `ExecuteReader` is called. If parameters for the stored procedure consist of `REF CURSOR` objects, behavior differs depending on whether `ExecuteReader()` or `ExecuteNonQuery()` is called. If `ExecuteReader()` is invoked, `REF CURSOR` objects can be accessed through the `OracleDataReader` that is returned.If more than one `REF CURSOR` is returned from a single execution, subsequent `REF CURSOR` objects can be accessed sequentially by the `NextResult` method on the `OracleDataReader`. If the `ExecuteNonQuery` method is invoked, the output parameter value can be cast to a `OracleRefCursor` type and the `OracleRefCursor` object then can be used to either populate a `DataSet` or create an `OracleDataReader` object from it. This approach provides random access to all the `REF CURSOR` objects returned as output parameters.

The value of `100` is used for the `FetchSize`. If `0` is specified, no rows are fetched. For further information, see "Obtaining LONG and LONG RAW Data".

If the value of the `XmlCommandType` property is set to `OracleXmlCommandType.Insert`, `OracleXmlCommandType.Update`, `OracleXmlCommandType.Delete`, or

`OracleXmlCommandType.Query` then the `ExecuteReader` method throws an `InvalidOperationException`.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ExecuteReaderSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("select ename from emp", con);

    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    while (reader.Read())
    {
      Console.WriteLine("Employee Name : " + reader.GetString(0));
    }

    // Clean up
    reader.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- "OracleRefCursor Class"

ExecuteReader(CommandBehavior)

This method executes a command specified in the `CommandText` and returns an `OracleDataReader` object, using the specified behavior.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDataReader ExecuteReader(CommandBehavior behavior);
```

Parameters

- *behavior*

  The expected behavior.

Return Value

An `OracleDataReader`.

Implements

`IDbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

Remarks

A description of the results and the effect on the database of the query command is indicated by the supplied *behavior* that specifies command behavior.

For valid `CommandBehavior` values and for the command behavior of each `CommandBehavior` enumerated type, read the .NET Framework documentation.

When the `CommandType` property is set to `CommandType.StoredProcedure`, the `CommandText` property should be set to the name of the stored procedure. The command executes this stored procedure when `ExecuteReader()` is called.

If the stored procedure returns stored `REF CURSOR`s, read the section on `OracleRefCursor`s for more details. See "OracleRefCursor Class".

The value of `100` is used for the `FetchSize`. If `0` is specified, no rows are fetched. For more information, see "Obtaining LONG and LONG RAW Data".

If the value of the `XmlCommandType` property is set to `OracleXmlCommandType.Insert`, `OracleXmlCommandType.Update`, `OracleXmlCommandType.Delete`, or `OracleXmlCommandType.Query` then the `ExecuteReader` method throws an `InvalidOperationException`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- "OracleRefCursor Class"

ExecuteReaderAsync

Overload List:

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object.

- ExecuteReaderAsync()

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object.

- ExecuteReaderAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object.

- ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior behavior)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object.

- ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior behavior, CancellationToken cancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object.

Example (Using all overloads)

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Threading;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main()
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data Source=oracle;";
      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = "select * from demo_table";

      OracleDataReader reader;

      reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();
      while (await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None))
      {
        Console.WriteLine(reader.GetValue(0));
```

```
      }

      reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync(CancellationToken.None);
      while (await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None))
      {
        Console.WriteLine(reader.GetValue(0));
      }

      reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior.Default);
      while (await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None))
      {
        Console.WriteLine(reader.GetValue(0));
      }

      reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior.Default,
CancellationToken.None);
      while (await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None))
      {
        Console.WriteLine(reader.GetValue(0));
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members

ExecuteReaderAsync()

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<OracleDataReader> ExecuteReaderAsync();
```

Return Value

`Task<OracleDataReader>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteReaderAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<OracleDataReader> ExecuteReaderAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

`cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task before command timeout occurs.

Return Value

`Task<OracleDataReader>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior behavior)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<OracleDataReader> ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior behavior);
```

Parameters

`behavior` - the expected behavior. Provides a description of the results of the query and its effect on the database.

Return Value

`Task<OracleDataReader>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior behavior, CancellationToken cancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `OracleDataReader` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<OracleDataReader> ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior behavior,
CancellationToken cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- `behavior` - the expected behavior. Provides a description of the results of the query and its effect on the database.
- `cancellationToken` - the input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task before command timeout occurs.

Return Value

`Task<OracleDataReader>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteScalar

This method executes the query using the connection, and returns the first column of the first row in the result set returned by the query.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override object ExecuteScalar();
```

Return Value

An object which represents the value of the first row, first column.

Implements

`IDbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

Remarks

Extra columns or rows are ignored. `ExecuteScalar` retrieves a single value (for example, an aggregate value) from a database. This requires less code than using the `ExecuteReader()` method, and then performing the operations necessary to generate the single value using the data returned by an `OracleDataReader`.

If the query does not return any row, it returns `null`.

The `ExecuteScalar` method throws an `InvalidOperationException`, if the value of the `XmlCommandType` property is set to one of the following `OracleXmlCommandType` values: `Insert`, `Update`, `Delete`, `Query`.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ExecuteScalarSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("select count(*) from emp", con);

    object count = cmd.ExecuteScalar();

    Console.WriteLine("There are {0} rows in table emp", count);

    // Clean up
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members

ExecuteStream

This method executes a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and returns the result as an XML document in a new `Stream` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Stream ExecuteStream();
```

Return Value

A `Stream`.

Remarks

The behavior of `ExecuteStream` varies depending on the `XmlCommandType` property value:

- `XmlCommandType` = `OracleXmlCommandType.None`

  `ExecuteStream` throws an `InvalidOperationException`.

- `XmlCommandType` = `OracleXmlCommandType.Query`

  `ExecuteStream` executes the select statement in the `CommandText` property, and if successful, returns an `OracleClob` object containing the XML document that was generated. `OracleClob` contains Unicode characters.

  If the SQL query does not return any rows, then `ExcecuteStream` returns an `OracleClob` object containing an empty XML document.

- `XmlCommandType` = `OracleXmlCommandType.Insert`, `OracleXmlCommandType.Update`, or `OracleXmlCommandType.Delete`.

  The value of the `CommandText` property is an XML document. `ExecuteStream` saves the data in that XML document to the table or view that is specified in the `XmlSaveProperties` property and an empty `OracleClob` is returned.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*
- http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html

ExecuteToStream

This method executes a command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and appends the result as an XML document to the existing `Stream` provided by the application.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void ExecuteToStream(Stream outputStream);
```

Parameters

- *outputStream*

  A `Stream`.

Remarks

The behavior of `ExecuteToStream` varies depending on the `XmlCommandType` property value:

- `XmlCommandType` = `OracleXmlCommandType.None`

  `ExecuteToStream` throws an `InvalidOperationException`.

- `XmlCommandType` = `OracleXmlCommandType.Query`

  `ExecuteToStream` executes the select statement in the `CommandText` property, and if successful, appends the XML document that was generated to the given `Stream`.

  If the SQL query does not return any rows, then nothing is appended to the given `Stream`. The character set of the appended data is Unicode.

- `XmlCommandType` = `OracleXmlCommandType.Insert`, `OracleXmlCommandType.Update`, or `OracleXmlCommandType.Delete`

  The value of the `CommandText` property is an XML document. `ExecuteToStream` saves the changes in that XML document to the table or view that is specified in the `XmlSaveProperties` property. Nothing is appended to the given `Stream`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommand Class
- OracleCommand Members
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*
- `http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html`

ExecuteScalarAsync

Overload List:

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteScalar()`, which returns the first column of the first row in the result set returned by the query.

- ExecuteScalarAsync()

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteScalar()`, which returns the first column of the first row in the result set returned by the query.

- ExecuteScalarAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteScalar()` with input `CancellationToken`, which returns the first column of the first row in the result set returned by the query.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteScalarAsync()

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteScalar()`, which returns the first column of the first row in the result set returned by the query.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<object> ExecuteScalarAsync();
```

Return Value

`Task<object>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

Remarks

This will call into the `ExecuteScalarAsync` implementation with argument '`cancellationToken`' passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteScalarAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteScalar()`, which returns the first column of the first row in the result set returned by the query.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task<object> ExecuteScalarAsync(CancellationToken
cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

`cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task before command timeout occurs.

Return Value

`Task<object>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

Example

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using System.Threading;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main()
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data
Source=oracle;";
      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = "select * from demo_table";

      var value = await cmd.ExecuteScalarAsync(CancellationToken.None);
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteXmlReader

This method executes the command using the `XmlCommandType` and `CommandText` properties and returns the result as an XML document in a .NET `XmlTextReader` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public XmlReader ExecuteXmlReader();
```

Return Value

An `XmlReader`.

Remarks

The behavior of `ExecuteXmlReader` varies depending on the `XmlCommandType` property value:

- `XmlCommandType` = `OracleXmlCommandType.None`

  `ExecuteStream` throws an `InvalidOperationException`.

- `XmlCommandType` = `OracleXmlCommandType.Query`

  `ExecuteXmlReader` executes the select statement in the `CommandText` property, and if successful, returns a .NET `XmlTextReader` object containing the XML document that was generated.

  If the XML document is empty, which can happen if the SQL query does not return any rows, then an empty .NET `XmlTextReader` object is returned.

- `XmlCommandType` = `OracleXmlCommandType.Insert`, `OracleXmlCommandType.Update`, or `OracleXmlCommandType.Delete`.

  The value of the `CommandText` property is an XML document, and `ExecuteXmlReader` saves the changes in that XML document to the table or view that is specified in the `XmlSaveProperties` property. An empty .NET `XmlTextReader` object is returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members
> - *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*
> - http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html

ExecuteXmlReaderAsync

Overload List:

The method `ExecuteXmlReaderAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `XmlReader` object.

- ExecuteXmlReaderAsync()

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `XmlReader` object.

- ExecuteXmlReaderAsync(CancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `XmlReader` object.

Example (includes overloads)

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Xml;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main()
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data
Source=oracle;";
      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = "select * from demo_table";

      XmlReader reader;

      reader = await cmd.ExecuteXmlReaderAsync();
```

```
      while (reader.Read())
      {
        Console.WriteLine(reader.Value);
      }

      reader = await cmd.ExecuteXmlReaderAsync(CancellationToken.None);
      while (reader.Read())
      {
        Console.WriteLine(reader.Value);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteXmlReaderAsync()

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `XmlReader` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<XmlReader> ExecuteXmlReaderAsync();
```

Return Value

`Task<XmlReader>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ExecuteXmlReaderAsync(CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReader()`, which fetches the result set as an `XmlReader` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<XmlReader> ExecuteXmlReaderAsync(CancellationToken
cancellationToken);
```

Parameter

`cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task before command timeout occurs.

Return Value

`Task<XmlReader>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbCommand`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The command cannot be executed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

Prepare

This method is not supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

OracleCommandBuilder Class

An `OracleCommandBuilder` object provides automatic SQL generation for the `OracleDataAdapter` when updates are made to the database.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.ComponentModel.Component

      System.Data.Common.DbCommandBuilder

        OracleDataAccess.Client.OracleCommandBuilder
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleCommandBuilder : DbCommandBuilder
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

`OracleCommandBuilder` automatically generates SQL statements for single-table updates when the `SelectCommand` property of the `OracleDataAdapter` is set. An exception is thrown if the `DataSet` contains multiple tables. The `OracleCommandBuilder` registers itself as a listener for `RowUpdating` events whenever its `DataAdapter` property is set. Only one `OracleDataAdapter` object and one `OracleCommandBuilder` object can be associated with each other at one time.

To generate `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` statements, the `OracleCommandBuilder` uses `ExtendedProperties` within the `DataSet` to retrieve a required set of metadata. If the `SelectCommand` is changed after the metadata is retrieved (for example, after the first update), the `RefreshSchema` method should be called to update the metadata.

OracleCommandBuilder first looks for the metadata from the ExtendedProperties of the DataSet; if the metadata is not available, OracleCommandBuilder uses the SelectCommand property of the OracleDataAdapter to retrieve the metadata.

Example

The following example performs an update on the EMP table. It uses the OracleCommandBuilder object to create the UpdateCommand for the OracleDataAdapter object when OracleDataAdapter.Update() is called.

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleCommandBuilderSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    string cmdstr = "SELECT empno, sal from emp";

    // Create the adapter with the selectCommand txt and the
    // connection string
    OracleDataAdapter adapter = new OracleDataAdapter(cmdstr, constr);

    // Create the builder for the adapter to automatically generate
    // the Command when needed
    OracleCommandBuilder builder = new OracleCommandBuilder(adapter);

    // Create and fill the DataSet using the EMP
    DataSet dataset = new DataSet();
    adapter.Fill(dataset, "EMP");

    // Get the EMP table from the dataset
    DataTable table = dataset.Tables["EMP"];

    // Indicate DataColumn EMPNO is unique
    // This is required by the OracleCommandBuilder to update the EMP table
    table.Columns["EMPNO"].Unique = true;

    // Get the first row from the EMP table
    DataRow row = table.Rows[0];

    // Update the salary
    double sal = double.Parse(row["SAL"].ToString());
    row["SAL"] = sal + .01;

    // Now update the EMP using the adapter
    // The OracleCommandBuilder will create the UpdateCommand for the
    // adapter to update the EMP table
    adapter.Update(dataset, "EMP");

    Console.WriteLine("Row updated successfully");
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommandBuilder Members
- OracleCommandBuilder Constructors
- OracleCommandBuilder Static Methods
- OracleCommandBuilder Properties
- OracleCommandBuilder Public Methods
- OracleCommandBuilder Events

OracleCommandBuilder Members

`OracleCommandBuilder` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleCommandBuilder Constructors

`OracleCommandBuilder` constructors are listed in Table 6-17.

Table 6-17 OracleCommandBuilder Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleCommandBuilder Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleCommandBuilder` class (Overloaded)

OracleCommandBuilder Static Methods

`OracleCommandBuilder` static methods are listed in Table 6-18.

Table 6-18 OracleCommandBuilder Static Methods

Method	Description
DeriveParameters	Queries for the parameters of a stored procedure or function, represented by a specified `OracleCommand`, and populates the `OracleParameterCollection` of the command with the return values
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleCommandBuilder Properties

`OracleCommandBuilder` properties are listed in Table 6-19.

Table 6-19 OracleCommandBuilder Properties

Property	Description
Container	Inherited from System.ComponentModel.Component
CaseSensitive	Indicates whether or not double quotes are used around Oracle object names when generating SQL statements
CatalogLocation	*Not Supported*
CatalogSeparator	*Not Supported*
ConflictOption	*Not Supported*
DataAdapter	Indicates the OracleDataAdapter for which the SQL statements are generated
QuotePrefix	Specifies the beginning character or characters used to specify database objects whose names contain special characters such as spaces or reserved words
QuoteSuffix	Specifies the ending character or characters used to specify database objects whose names contain special characters such as spaces or reserved words
SchemaSeparator	Specifies the character to be used for the separator between the schema identifier and other identifiers
Site	Inherited from System.ComponentModel.Component

OracleCommandBuilder Public Methods

OracleCommandBuilder public methods are listed in Table 6-20.

Table 6-20 OracleCommandBuilder Public Methods

Public Method	Description
CreateObjRef	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
Dispose	Inherited from System.ComponentModel.Component
Equals	Inherited from System.Object (Overloaded)
GetDeleteCommand	Gets the automatically generated OracleCommand object that has the SQL statement (CommandText) perform deletions on the database (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Inherited from System.Object
GetInsertCommand	Gets the automatically generated OracleCommand object that has the SQL statement (CommandText) perform insertions on the database (Overloaded)
GetLifetimeService	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
GetType	Inherited from System.Object
GetUpdateCommand	Gets the automatically generated OracleCommand object that has the SQL statement (CommandText) perform updates on the database (Overloaded)
InitializeLifetimeService	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject

Table 6-20 (Cont.) OracleCommandBuilder Public Methods

Public Method	Description
QuoteIdentifier	Returns the correct quoted form of the provided unquoted identifier, with any embedded quotes in the identifier properly escaped
RefreshSchema	Refreshes the database schema information used to generate `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` statements
UnquoteIdentifier	Returns the correct unquoted form of the provided quoted identifier, removing any escape notation for quotes embedded in the identifier
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

OracleCommandBuilder Events

The `OracleCommandBuilder` event is listed in Table 6-21.

Table 6-21 OracleCommandBuilder Events

Event Name	Description
`Disposed`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommandBuilder Class

OracleCommandBuilder Constructors

`OracleCommandBuilder` constructors create new instances of the `OracleCommandBuilder` class.

Overload List:

- OracleCommandBuilder()

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleCommandBuilder` class.

- OracleCommandBuilder(OracleDataAdapter)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleCommandBuilder` class and sets the `DataAdapter` property to the provided `OracleDataAdapter` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

OracleCommandBuilder()

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleCommandBuilder` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommandBuilder();
```

Remarks

Default constructor.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

OracleCommandBuilder(OracleDataAdapter)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleCommandBuilder` class and sets the `DataAdapter` property to the provided `OracleDataAdapter` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommandBuilder(OracleDataAdapter da);
```

Parameters

- *da*

  The `OracleDataAdapter` object provided.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

OracleCommandBuilder Static Methods

`OracleCommandBuilder` static methods are listed in Table 6-22.

Table 6-22 OracleCommandBuilder Static Methods

Method	Description
DeriveParameters	Queries for the parameters of a stored procedure or function, represented by a specified `OracleCommand`, and populates the `OracleParameterCollection` of the command with the return values
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

DeriveParameters

This method queries for the parameters of a stored procedure or function, represented by a specified `OracleCommand`, and populates the `OracleParameterCollection` of the command with the return values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void DeriveParameters(OracleCommand command);
```

Parameters

- *command*

  The command that represents the stored procedure or function for which parameters are to be derived.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The `CommandText` is not a valid stored procedure or function name, the `CommandType` is not `CommandType.StoredProcedure`, or the `Connection.State` is not `ConnectionState.Open`.

Remarks

When `DeriveParameters` is used to populate the `Parameter` collection of an `OracleCommand` Object that represents a stored function, the return value of the function is bound as the first parameter (at position `0` of the `OracleParameterCollection`).

`DeriveParameters` can only be used for stored procedures or functions, not for anonymous PL/SQL blocks.

`DeriveParameters` incurs a database round-trip to retrieve parameter metadata prior to executing the stored procedure/function. It should only be used during design time. To avoid unnecessary database round-trips in a production environment, the `DeriveParameters` method itself should be replaced with the explicit parameter settings that were returned by the `DeriveParameters` method at design time.

`DeriveParameters` can only preserve the case of the stored procedure or function name if it is encapsulated by double-quotes. For example, if the stored procedure in the database is named `GetEmployees` with mixed-case, the `CommandText` property on the `OracleCommand` object must be set appropriately as in the following example:

```
cmd.CommandText = "\"GetEmployees\"";
```

Stored procedures and functions in a package must be provided in the following format:

```
<package name>.<procedure or function name>
```

For example, to obtain parameters for a stored procedure named `GetEmployees` (mixed-case) in a package named `EmpProcedures` (mixed-case), the name provided to the `OracleCommand` is:

```
"\"EmpProcedures\".\"GetEmployees\""
```

`DeriveParameters` cannot be used for object type methods.

The derived parameters contain all the metadata information that is needed for the stored procedure to execute properly. The application must provide the value of the parameters before execution, if required. The application may also modify the metadata information of the parameters before execution. For example, the `Size` property of the `OracleParameter` may be modified for PL/SQL character and string types to optimize the execution of the stored procedure.

The output values of derived parameters return as .NET Types by default. To obtain output parameters as provider types, the `OracleDbType` property of the parameter must be set explicitly by the application to override this default behavior. One quick way to do this is to set the `OracleDbType` to itself for all output parameters that should be returned as provider types.

The `BindByName` property of the supplied `OracleCommand` is left as is, but the application can change its value.

If the specified stored procedure or function is overloaded, the first overload is used to populate the parameters collection.

```
// Database Setup
/*
connect scott/tiger@oracle
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE MyOracleStoredProc (arg_in IN VARCHAR2,
  arg_out OUT VARCHAR2) IS
BEGIN
  arg_out := arg_in;
END;
/
*/

// C#
using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class DeriveParametersSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Create the PL/SQL Stored Procedure MyOracleStoredProc as indicated in
    // the preceding Database Setup

    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Create an OracleCommand
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("MyOracleStoredProc", con);
    cmd.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;

    // Derive Parameters
    OracleCommandBuilder.DeriveParameters(cmd);
    Console.WriteLine("Parameters Derived");

    // Prints "Number of Parameters for MyOracleStoredProc = 2"
    Console.WriteLine("Number of Parameters for MyOracleStoredProc = {0}",
      cmd.Parameters.Count);

    // The PL/SQL stored procedure MyOracleStoredProc has one IN and
    // one OUT parameter.  Set the Value for the IN parameter.
    cmd.Parameters[0].Value = "MyText";

    // The application may modify the other OracleParameter properties also
    // This sample uses the default Size for the IN parameter and modifies
    // the Size for the OUT parameter

    // The default size for OUT VARCHAR2 is 4000
    // Prints "cmd.Parameters[1].Size  = 4000"
    Console.WriteLine("cmd.Parameters[1].Size  = " + cmd.Parameters[1].Size);

    // Set the Size for the OUT parameter
    cmd.Parameters[1].Size = 6;

    // Execute the command
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    // Prints "cmd.Parameters[1].Value = MyText"
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("cmd.Parameters[1].Value = " + cmd.Parameters[1].Value);

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

Example

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - `http://msdn.microsoft.com/library` for detailed information about this Microsoft .NET Framework feature

OracleCommandBuilder Properties

`OracleCommandBuilder` properties are listed in Table 6-23.

Table 6-23 OracleCommandBuilder Properties

Property	Description
`Container`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
CaseSensitive	Indicates whether or not double quotes are used around Oracle object names when generating SQL statements
CatalogLocation	*Not Supported*
CatalogSeparator	*Not Supported*
ConflictOption	*Not Supported*
DataAdapter	Indicates the `OracleDataAdapter` for which the SQL statements are generated
QuotePrefix	Specifies the beginning character or characters used to specify database objects whose names contain special characters such as spaces or reserved words
QuoteSuffix	Specifies the ending character or characters used to specify database objects whose names contain special characters such as spaces or reserved words
SchemaSeparator	Specifies the character to be used for the separator between the schema identifier and other identifiers
`Site`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

CaseSensitive

This property indicates whether or not double quotes are used around Oracle object names (for example, tables or columns) when generating SQL statements.

Declaration

```
// C#
bool CaseSensitive {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` that indicates whether or not double quotes are used.

Remarks

Default = `false`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

CatalogLocation

This property is not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override CatalogLocation CatalogLocation {get; set;}
```

Exceptions

`NotSupportedException` - This property is not supported.

Remarks

This property is not supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

CatalogSeparator

This property is not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string CatalogSeparator {get; set;}
```

Exceptions

`NotSupportedException` - This property is not supported.

Remarks

This property is not supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

ConflictOption

This property is not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ConflictOption {get; set;}
```

Exceptions

`NotSupportedException` - This property is not supported.

Remarks

This property is not supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

DataAdapter

This property indicates the `OracleDataAdapter` object for which the SQL statements are generated.

Declaration

```
// C#
OracleDataAdapter DataAdapter{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleDataAdapter` object.

Remarks

Default = `null`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

QuotePrefix

This property specifies the beginning character or characters used to specify database objects whose names contain special characters such as spaces or reserved words.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string QuotePrefix {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The beginning character or characters to use. The default value is `"\""`.

Remarks

This property is independent of any `OracleConnection` or `OracleCommand` objects.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

QuoteSuffix

This property specifies the ending character or characters used to specify database objects whose names contain special characters such as spaces or reserved words.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string QuoteSuffix {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The ending character or characters to use. The default value is `"\""`.

Remarks

This property is independent of any `OracleConnection` or `OracleCommand` objects.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

SchemaSeparator

This property specifies the character to be used for the separator between the schema identifier and other identifiers.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string SchemaSeparator {get; set; }
```

Property Value

The character to be used as the schema separator.

Exceptions

`NotSupportedException` - The input value is not a dot (`.`).

Remarks

The default schema separator is a dot (.). The only acceptable value for this property is a dot (.).

This property is independent of any `OracleConnection` or `OracleCommand` objects.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class SchemaSeperatorSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    try
    {
      OracleCommandBuilder cmdBuilder = new OracleCommandBuilder();

      //schemaSeparator is dot(.)
      Console.WriteLine("schemaSeparator is {0}",
                        cmdBuilder.SchemaSeparator);

      //set the schemaseparator, only '.' is allowed.
      cmdBuilder.SchemaSeparator = ".";

      // the only acceptable value for this property is a dot (.)
      // Hence the following line will throw NotSupportedException
      cmdBuilder.SchemaSeparator = "!";
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
      Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
      Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommandBuilder Class
- OracleCommandBuilder Members

OracleCommandBuilder Public Methods

`OracleCommandBuilder` public methods are listed in Table 6-24.

Table 6-24 OracleCommandBuilder Public Methods

Public Method	Description
CreateObjRef	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
Dispose	Inherited from System.ComponentModel.Component
Equals	Inherited from System.Object (Overloaded)
GetDeleteCommand	Gets the automatically generated OracleCommand object that has the SQL statement (CommandText) perform deletions on the database (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Inherited from System.Object
GetInsertCommand	Gets the automatically generated OracleCommand object that has the SQL statement (CommandText) perform insertions on the database (Overloaded)
GetLifetimeService	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
GetType	Inherited from System.Object
GetUpdateCommand	Gets the automatically generated OracleCommand object that has the SQL statement (CommandText) perform updates on the database (Overloaded)
InitializeLifetimeService	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
QuoteIdentifier	Returns the correct quoted form of the provided unquoted identifier, with any embedded quotes in the identifier properly escaped
RefreshSchema	Refreshes the database schema information used to generate INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements
UnquoteIdentifier	Returns the correct unquoted form of the provided quoted identifier, removing any escape notation for quotes embedded in the identifier
ToString	Inherited from System.Object

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommandBuilder Class
- OracleCommandBuilder Members

GetDeleteCommand

Gets the automatically generated OracleCommand object that has the SQL statement (CommandText) perform deletions on the database

Overload List

- GetDeleteCommand()

This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform deletions on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

- GetDeleteCommand(bool)

  This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform deletions on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

GetDeleteCommand()

This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform deletions on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand GetDeleteCommand();
```

Return Value

An `OracleCommand`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The `OracleCommandBuilder` object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - Either the `SelectCommand` or the `DataAdapter` property is null, or the primary key cannot be retrieved from the `SelectCommand` property of the `OracleDataAdapter`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

GetDeleteCommand(bool)

This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform deletions on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand GetDeleteCommand(bool useColumnsForParameterNames);
```

Parameters

- `useColumnsForParameterNames`

  If true, the method generates parameter names matching column names if possible. If false, the method binds parameters by position.

Return Value

An `OracleCommand`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The `OracleCommandBuilder` object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - Either the `SelectCommand` or the `DataAdapter` property is null, or the primary key cannot be retrieved from the `SelectCommand` property of the `OracleDataAdapter`.

Remarks

If the bool is `true`, the method generates parameter names matching column names if possible. If `false`, the method binds parameters by position.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

GetInsertCommand

Gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform insertions on the database

Overload List

- GetInsertCommand()

This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform insertions on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

- GetInsertCommand(bool)

  This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform insertions on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

GetInsertCommand()

This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform insertions on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand GetInsertCommand();
```

Return Value

An `OracleCommand`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The `OracleCommandBuilder` object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - Either the `SelectCommand` or the `DataAdapter` property is null, or the primary key cannot be retrieved from the `SelectCommand` property of the `OracleDataAdapter`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

GetInsertCommand(bool)

This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform insertions on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand GetInsertCommand(bool useColumnsForParameterNames);
```

Parameters

- `useColumnsForParameterNames`

  If true, the method generates parameter names matching column names if possible. If false, the method binds parameters by position.

Return Value

An `OracleCommand`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The `OracleCommandBuilder` object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - Either the `SelectCommand` or the `DataAdapter` property is null, or the primary key cannot be retrieved from the `SelectCommand` property of the `OracleDataAdapter`.

Remarks

If the bool is `true`, the method generates parameter names matching column names if possible. If `false`, the method binds parameters by position.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

GetUpdateCommand

Gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform updates on the database

Overload List

- GetUpdateCommand()

This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform updates on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

- GetUpdateCommand(bool)

  This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform updates on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

GetUpdateCommand()

This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform updates on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand GetUpdateCommand();
```

Return Value

An `OracleCommand`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The `OracleCommandBuilder` object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - Either the `SelectCommand` or the `DataAdapter` property is null, or the primary key cannot be retrieved from the `SelectCommand` property of the `OracleDataAdapter`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

GetUpdateCommand(bool)

This method gets the automatically generated `OracleCommand` object that has the SQL statement (`CommandText`) perform updates on the database when an application calls `Update()` on the `OracleDataAdapter`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand GetUpdateCommand(bool useColumnsForParameterNames);
```

Parameters

- `useColumnsForParameterNames`

  If true, the method generates parameter names matching column names if possible. If false, the method binds parameters by position.

Return Value

An `OracleCommand`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The `OracleCommandBuilder` object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - Either the `SelectCommand` or the `DataAdapter` property is null, or the primary key cannot be retrieved from the `SelectCommand` property of the `OracleDataAdapter`.

Remarks

If the bool is `true`, the method generates parameter names matching column names if possible. If `false`, the method binds parameters by position.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

QuoteIdentifier

This method returns the correct quoted form of the provided unquoted identifier, with any embedded quotes in the identifier properly escaped.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string QuoteIdentifier(string unquotedIdentifier);
```

Parameters

- *UnquotedIdentifier*

  An unquoted identifier string.

Return Value

The quoted version of the identifier. Embedded quotes within the identifier are properly escaped.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The input parameter is null.

Remarks

This method is independent of any `OracleConnection` or `OracleCommand` objects.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class QuoteIdentifierSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    OracleCommandBuilder builder = new OracleCommandBuilder();
    string quoteIdentifier = builder.QuoteIdentifier("US\"ER");

    //quoteIdentifier for "US\"ER" is (\"US\"\"ER\")
    Console.WriteLine("quoteIdentifier is {0}" , quoteIdentifier);
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommandBuilder Class
- OracleCommandBuilder Members

RefreshSchema

This method refreshes the database schema information used to generate `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` statements.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void RefreshSchema();
```

Remarks

An application should call `RefreshSchema` whenever the `SelectCommand` value of the `OracleDataAdapter` object changes.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommandBuilder Class
> - OracleCommandBuilder Members

UnquoteIdentifier

This method returns the correct unquoted form of the provided quoted identifier, removing any escape notation for quotes embedded in the identifier.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string UnquoteIdentifier(string quotedIdentifier);
```

Parameters

- *quotedIdentifier*

  The quoted string identifier.

Return Value

The unquoted identifier, with escape notation for any embedded quotes removed.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The input parameter is null.

`ArgumentException` - The input parameter is empty.

Remarks

This method is independent of any `OracleConnection` or `OracleCommand` objects.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
```

```
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class UnQuoteIdentifierSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    //create an OracleCommandBuilder object.
    OracleCommandBuilder builder = new OracleCommandBuilder();

    string identifier = "US\"ER";
    Console.WriteLine("Identifier is {0}", identifier);

    // quote the identifier
    string quoteIdentifier = builder.QuoteIdentifier(identifier);

    //quoteIdentifier of "US\"ER" is (\"US\"\"ER\")
    Console.WriteLine("QuotedIdentifier is {0}" , quoteIdentifier);
    string unquoteIdentifier = builder.UnquoteIdentifier(quoteIdentifier);

    //And its unquoteIdentifier is US\"ER
    Console.WriteLine("UnquotedIdentifier is {0}" , unquoteIdentifier);
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommandBuilder Class
- OracleCommandBuilder Members

OracleCommandBuilder Events

The `OracleCommandBuilder` event is listed in Table 6-25.

Table 6-25 OracleCommandBuilder Event

Event Name	Description
`Disposed`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCommandBuilder Class
- OracleCommandBuilder Members

OracleConfiguration Class

An `OracleConfiguration` is a static class for setting ODP.NET configuration data using a single programming interface.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.OracleConfiguration
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleConfiguration
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

> **Note:**
>
> Unmanaged ODP.NET implements the `OracleConfiguration` debug tracing properties only.

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#


using System;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

namespace ODP_Core_Config_API
{
    class odp_core_config
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
```

```
            // This sample demonstrates how to use ODP.NET Core Configuration API

            // Add connect descriptors and net service names entries.
            OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources.Add("orclpdb",
"(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=<hostname or IP>)(PORT=1521))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=<service name>)(SERVER=dedicated)))");
            OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources.Add("orcl",
"(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=<hostname or IP>)(PORT=1521))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=<service name>)(SERVER=dedicated)))");

            // Set default statement cache size to be used by all connections.
            OracleConfiguration.StatementCacheSize = 25;

            // Disable self tuning by default.
            OracleConfiguration.SelfTuning = false;

            // Bind all parameters by name.
            OracleConfiguration.BindByName = true;

            // Set default timeout to 60 seconds.
            OracleConfiguration.CommandTimeout = 60;

            // Set default fetch size as 1 MB.
            OracleConfiguration.FetchSize = 1024 * 1024;

            // Set tracing options
            OracleConfiguration.TraceOption = 1;
            OracleConfiguration.TraceFileLocation = @"D:\traces";
            // Uncomment below to generate trace files
            //OracleConfiguration.TraceLevel = 7;

            // Set network properties
            OracleConfiguration.SendBufferSize = 8192;
            OracleConfiguration.ReceiveBufferSize = 8192;
            OracleConfiguration.DisableOOB = true;

            OracleConnection orclCon = null;

            try
            {
                // Open a connection
                orclCon = new OracleConnection("user id=hr; password=<password>; data
source=orclpdb");
                orclCon.Open();

                // Execute simple select statement that returns first 10 names from
EMPLOYEES table
                OracleCommand orclCmd = orclCon.CreateCommand();
                orclCmd.CommandText = "select first_name from employees where rownum
<= 10 ";
                OracleDataReader rdr = orclCmd.ExecuteReader();

                while (rdr.Read())
                    Console.WriteLine("Employee Name: " + rdr.GetString(0));

                Console.ReadLine();

                rdr.Dispose();
                orclCmd.Dispose();
            }
            finally
```

```
            {
                // Close the connection
                if (null != orclCon)
                    orclCon.Close();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Members
> - OracleConfiguration Connection Properties
> - OracleConfiguration Secure Connection Properties
> - OracleConfiguration Command Properties
> - OracleConfiguration High Availability Properties
> - OracleConfiguration Performance Properties
> - OracleConfiguration Debug Tracing Properties

OracleConfiguration Members

`OracleConfiguration` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleConfiguration Connection Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Connection properties are listed in Table 6-26.

Table 6-26 OracleConfiguration Connection Properties

Property	Description
DatabaseEditionName	Specifies the Oracle edition name for the connection object
DisableOOB	Specifies whether to enable Oracle Net Services to send or receive out-of-band break messages using urgent data provided by the underlying protocol
DrcpConnectionClass	Specifies a logical name that identifies the DRCP connection pool that the ODP.NET connection will use
HostnameDefaultServiceIsHost	Specifies whether to default the service name to the hostname in Oracle Easy Connect Naming so that the service name does not need to be specified
NamesDirectoryPath	Specifies the naming method order used for client name resolution lookups
OciCompartment	Gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the target database's compartment at the process level

Table 6-26 (Cont.) OracleConfiguration Connection Properties

Property	Description
OciConfigurationFile	Gets or sets the configuration file location at the process level where the OCI token authentication values can be found. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
OciDatabase	Gets or sets the target database's Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) at the process level
OciIamUrl	Gets or sets the URL end point at the process level for getting the database token
OciProfile	Gets or sets the OCI profile at the process level to use from the token authentication configuration file. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
OciTenacy	Gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the IAM user's cloud tenancy at the process level for retrieving the database token
OracleDataSources	Returns a collection of TNS entries added through `OracleConfiguration`
TcpConnectTimeout	Specifies the time, in seconds, for a client to establish a TCP connection (PROTOCOL=tcp in the TNS connect address) to the database server before it can time out
TnsAdmin	Specifies the `tnsnames.ora` and/or `sqlnet.ora` directory location

OracleConfiguration Secure Connection Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Secure Connection Properties are listed in Table 6-27.

Table 6-27 OracleConfiguration Secure Connection Properties

Property	Description
PasswordAuthentication	Sets the process level `PASSWORD_AUTH` parameter value
SqlNetAllowWeakCrypto	Allows or disallows weaker encryption and checksum algorithms for database connections
SqlNetAuthenticationServices	Enables one or more authentication services, such as TCP/IP with SSL
SqlNetCloudUser	Specifies an user name for web server HTTP basic authentication
SqlNetCryptoChecksumClient	Specifies the checksum client behavior
SqlNetCryptoChecksumTypesClient	Specifies the crypto-checksum algorithms the client can use
SqlNetEncryptionClient	Specifies the encryption client behavior
SqlNetEncryptionTypesClient	Specifies encryption algorithms that the client can use
SqlNetWalletOverride	Specifies whether the client overrides the strong authentication credential with the stored wallet password credential for the database connection
SqlNetURI	Specifies the WebSocket universal resource identifier

Table 6-27 (Cont.) OracleConfiguration Secure Connection Properties

Property	Description
SSLServerDNMatch	Enforces the database server distinguished name (DN) matches its service name
SSLVersion	Enforces the connection to use a specific SSL/TLS version
TokenAuthentication	Sets the value for `TOKEN_AUTH` parameter at the process level
TokenLocation	Gets or sets the token location directory at the process level where the access token , or database token and private key files, are present for ODP.NET token authentication.
WalletLocation	Specifies the location of wallets

OracleConfiguration Command Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Command properties are listed in Table 6-28.

Table 6-28 OracleConfiguration Command Properties

Property	Description
AddOracleTypesDeserialization	Adds ODP.NET-specific data types to the “allow” list to permit deserialization into `DataSet` or `DataTable`
BindByName	Specifies whether the binding method used for the parameter collection is by name or by position
CommandTimeout	Specifies the number of seconds the command is allowed to execute before terminating the execution with an exception
GetDecimalRetainTrailingZeros	Specifies whether to retain trailing zeros from an Oracle `NUMBER` in a .NET `Decimal`
UseClientInitiatedCQN	Specifies whether to use Client Initiated Continuous Query Notification (CICQN) or traditional Continuous Query Notification (CQN) that does not rely on a persistent connection

OracleConfiguration Directories Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Directories properties are listed in Table 6-29.

Table 6-29 OracleConfiguration Directories Properties

Property	Description
DefaultAdminContext	Specifies the default directory entry that contains a LDAP Oracle Context from which connect identifiers can be created, modified, or looked up
DirectoryServers	Lists the host names and port numbers of the primary and alternate LDAP directory servers
DirectoryServerType	Specifies the directory server type used, such as Oracle Internet Directory or Microsoft Active Directory

Table 6-29 (Cont.) OracleConfiguration Directories Properties

Property	Description
LdapAdmin	Specifies the `ldap.ora` directory location
NamesLdapAuthenticateBind	Specifies whether the LDAP naming adapter should attempt to authenticate using a specified wallet when it connects to the LDAP directory to resolve the name in the connect string
NamesLdapAuthenticateBindMethod	Specifies the authentication method the client LDAP naming adapter should use while connecting to the LDAP directory to resolve connect string names
NamesLdapConnTimeout	specifies the non-blocking connection timeout to the LDAP server

OracleConfiguration High Availability Properties

`OracleConfiguration` High Availability properties are listed in Table 6-30.

Table 6-30 OracleConfiguration High Availability Properties

Property	Description
ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout	This setting pauses the connection request until the migration completes or fails to migrate in the specified time, then connect to the correct shard with the data requested. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
DbNotificationAddress	Specifies the address that the provider listens to for all notifications sent by the database for continuous query notification feature.
DbNotificationPort	Specifies the port number that the provider listens to for all notifications sent by the database for continuous query notification, Fast Connection Failover, and/or Runtime Connection Load Balancing features
HAEvents	Enables the application to receive Fast Connection Failover events for maintaining application high availability
OnsConfigFile	Specifies the configuration file to define Oracle Notification Service (ONS) behavior
OnsMode	Specifies the ONS daemon mode as either `local` or `remote`
OnsProtocol	Defines whether the ONS connection uses TCP/IP or TCP/IP with SSL/TLS
OnsWalletLocation	Specifies the directory location of the ONS wallets
OracleOnsServers	Returns a collection of logical ONS servers added through `OracleConfiguration`
ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout	Specifies the time to wait before retrying connecting to a service that becomes unavailable.

OracleConfiguration Performance Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Performance properties are listed in Table 6-31.

Table 6-31 OracleConfiguration Performance Properties

Property	Description
FetchSize	Specifies the total memory size, in bytes, that the provider allocates to cache data fetched in one database round-trip
LoadBalancing	Enables the application to receive runtime connection load balancing information
MaxStatementCacheSize	Specifies the maximum number of statements that can be cached when self-tuning is enabled
Pipelining	Enables asynchronous execution on the database server side
PerformanceCounters	Specifies the ODP.NET connection performance counters to publish so that they can be monitored
ReceiveBufferSize	Specifies the buffer space limit for receive operations of sessions
SelfTuning	Specifies whether self-tuning is enabled for an ODP.NET application
SendBufferSize	Specifies the buffer space limit for send operations of sessions
StatementCacheSize	Specifies the number of cursors or statements to be cached for each database connection
TcpNoDelay	Preempts delays in buffer flushing within the TCP/IP protocol stack

OracleConfiguration Debug Tracing Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Debug Tracing properties are listed in Table 6-32.

Table 6-32 OracleConfiguration Debug Tracing Properties

Property	Description
ConnectionIdPrefix	Identifies a particular application's connections by appending its string to the connection identifier *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
SuppressErrorURL	Shows or suppresses the Oracle Database Error Messages URL for the specific error with more information on its cause and resolution
TraceFileLocation	Specifies the destination directory to output provider traces
TraceFileMaxSize	Specifies the maximum file size of each trace file
TraceLevel	Specifies the generated trace level to trace ODP.NET calls and diagnose provider issues
TraceOption	Specifies whether to generate a single trace file or multiple trace files for multithreaded applications

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class

OracleConfiguration Connection Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Connection properties are listed in Table 6-33.

Table 6-33 OracleConfiguration Connection Properties

Property	Description
DatabaseEditionName	Specifies the Oracle edition name for the connection object
DisableOOB	Specifies whether to enable Oracle Net Services to send or receive out-of-band break messages using urgent data provided by the underlying protocol
DrcpConnectionClass	Specifies a logical name that identifies the DRCP connection pool that the ODP.NET connection will use
HostnameDefaultServiceIsHost	Specifies whether to default the service name to the hostname in Oracle Easy Connect Naming so that the service name does not need to be specified
NamesDirectoryPath	Specifies the naming method order used for client name resolution lookups
OciCompartment	Gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the target database's compartment at the process level
OciConfigurationFile	Gets or sets the configuration file location at the process level where the OCI token authentication values can be found. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
OciDatabase	Gets or sets the target database's Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) at the process level
OciIamUrl	Gets or sets the URL end point at the process level for getting the database token
OciProfile	Gets or sets the OCI profile at the process level to use from the token authentication configuration file. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
OciTenacy	Gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the IAM user's cloud tenancy at the process level for retrieving the database token
OracleDataSources	Returns a collection of TNS entries added through `OracleConfiguration`
TcpConnectTimeout	Specifies the time, in seconds, for a client to establish a TCP connection (PROTOCOL=tcp in the TNS connect address) to the database server before it can time out

Table 6-33 (Cont.) OracleConfiguration Connection Properties

Property	Description
TnsAdmin	Specifies the `tnsnames.ora` and/or `sqlnet.ora` directory location

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

DatabaseEditionName

This property specifies the Oracle edition name for the connection object. This property is used with the Oracle Edition-Based Redefinition feature.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string DatabaseEditionName { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

DisableOOB

This property specifies whether to enable Oracle Net Services to send or receive out-of-band break messages using urgent data provided by the underlying protocol. Default is `false`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool DisableOOB { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

DrcpConnectionClass

This property specifies a logical name that identifies the DRCP connection pool that the ODP.NET connection will use. It will be used as a default if the `DRCPConnectionClass` property on the `OracleConnection` object is not set. It will be ignored for non-DRCP connections. Default value is `null`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string DrcpConnectionClass { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

HostnameDefaultServiceIsHost

This property specifies whether to default the service name to the hostname in Oracle Easy Connect Naming so that the service name does not need to be specified.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool HostnameDefaultServiceIsHost { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

NamesDirectoryPath

This property specifies the naming method order used for client name resolution lookups.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string NamesDirectoryPath { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Example

```
C#
OracleConfiguration.NamesDirectoryPath = "(tnsnames, ldap)";
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OciCompartment

This property gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the target database's compartment at the process level.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string OciCompartment { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Remarks

This property is optional by default. This property is mandatory if the `OciDatabase` property is set.

If `OciCompartment` is not set, then ODP.NET requests access to all the cloud tenancy's databases identified in the `OciTenancy` property.

There is no default value for this property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OciConfigurationFile

This property gets or sets the configuration file location at the process level where the OCI token authentication values can be found.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string OciConfigurationFile { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Remarks

This parameter is applicable to the OCI API key and OCI interactive authentication flows only and is optional.

The file names do not need to be specified since ODP.NET uses the standard file names.

If this parameter is not set, then ODP.NET uses the OCI config file in the default location: `C:/<user-profile>/.oci/config`. If the parameter is not set and the default configuration file is not found, then the user is prompted on the console to provide a region id for the OCI interactive authentication flow. A list of possible region ids will be displayed to the user. In the case of the OCI API key flow, the user will see an error.

On Windows, the Oracle `HOME` and `USERPROFILE` environment variables are used for the default directory location if they are set. Otherwise, Oracle `HOMEPATH` and `HOMEDRIVE` environment variables are used.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OciDatabase

This property gets or sets the target database's Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) at the process level.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string OciCompartment { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Remarks

This property is optional.

If it is not set, then ODP.NET requests access to all the cloud compartment's databases identified in the `OciCompartment` property. If `OciCompartment` property is also not set, then ODP.NET requests access to all the tenancy's databases specified in the `OciTenancy` property.

There is no default value for this property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OciIamUrl

This property gets or sets the URL end point at the process level for getting the database token.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string OciIamUrl { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Remarks

This is a mandatory property for IAM alternate password use. If not set in that usage scenario, ODP.NET raises an error.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OciProfile

This property gets or sets the OCI profile at the process level to use from the token authentication configuration file.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string OciProfile { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Remarks

This parameter is applicable to the OCI API key and OCI interactive authentication flows only and is optional.

ODP.NET uses the `DEFAULT` profile if no profile value is set.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OciTenacy

This property gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the IAM user's cloud tenancy at the process level for retrieving the database token.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string OciTenacy { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Remarks

This is a mandatory property for IAM alternate password use. If not set in that usage scenario, ODP.NET raises an error.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OracleDataSources

This property returns a collection of TNS entries added through `OracleConfiguration`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDataSourceCollection OracleDataSources
```

Property

Type:`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.OracleDataSourceCollection`

Returns a static `OracleDataSourceCollection` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members
- OracleDataSourceCollection Class

TcpConnectTimeout

This property specifies the time, in seconds, for a client to establish a TCP connection (`PROTOCOL=tcp` in the TNS connect address) to the database server before it can time out. Default value is 60 seconds.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string TcpConnectTimeout { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

TnsAdmin

This property specifies the `tnsnames.ora` and/or `sqlnet.ora` directory location.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string TnsAdmin { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

The backslash (\) is a special character in .NET that represents the beginning of an escape sequence. To specify a directory location, use any one of the following formats in .NET so that backslashes are correctly represented in a directory location:

```
// C#
OracleConfiguration.TnsAdmin = "D:\\oracle\\client\\admin";
OracleConfiguration.TnsAdmin = @"D:\oracle\client\admin";
OracleConfiguration.TnsAdmin = "D:/oracle/client/admin";
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

OracleConfiguration Secure Connection Properties

`OracleConfiguration`Secure Connection properties are listed in Table 6-34.

Table 6-34 OracleConfiguration Secure Connection Properties

Property	Description
OciCompartment	Gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the target database's compartment at the process level
OciDatabase	Gets or sets the target database's Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) at the process level
OciIamUrl	Gets or sets the URL end point at the process level for getting the database token
OciTenacy	Gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the IAM user's cloud tenancy at the process level for retrieving the database token
PasswordAuthentication	Sets the process level `PASSWORD_AUTH` parameter value
SqlNetAllowWeakCrypto	Allows or disallows weaker encryption and checksum algorithms for database connections
SqlNetAuthenticationServices	Enables one or more authentication services, such as TCP/IP with SSL
SqlNetCloudUser	Specifies an user name for web server HTTP basic authentication
SqlNetCryptoChecksumClient	Specifies the checksum client behavior
SqlNetCryptoChecksumTypesClient	Specifies the crypto-checksum algorithms the client can use
SqlNetEncryptionClient	Specifies the encryption client behavior
SqlNetEncryptionTypesClient	Specifies encryption algorithms that the client can use
SqlNetWalletOverride	Specifies whether the client overrides the strong authentication credential with the stored wallet password credential for the database connection
SqlNetURI	Specifies the WebSocket universal resource identifier

Table 6-34 (Cont.) OracleConfiguration Secure Connection Properties

Property	Description
SSLServerDNMatch	Enforces the database server distinguished name (DN) matches its service name
SSLVersion	Enforces the connection to use a specific SSL/TLS version
TokenAuthentication	Sets the value for `TOKEN_AUTH` parameter at the process level
TokenLocation	Gets or sets the token location directory at the process level where the access token , or database token and private key files, are present for ODP.NET token authentication.
WalletLocation	Specifies the location of wallets

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

PasswordAuthentication

This property sets the process level `PASSWORD_AUTH` parameter value. The possible values are `OciToken` and `PasswordVerifier`. The default value is `PasswordVerifier`, which indicates the typical database username and password can be used for authentication.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OraclePasswordAuth PasswordAuthentication { get; set; }
```

Property Type

An `OraclePasswordAuth` enumeration

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

SqlNetAllowWeakCrypto

This property allows or disallows weaker encryption and checksum algorithms for database connections.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool SqlNetAllowWeakCrypto { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

Remarks

When this parameter is `true`, ODP.NET can use weaker encryption and checksum algorithms to connect to Oracle database. When `false`, only stronger algorithms will be allowed to used for connections.

Default is `true`.

Encryption algorithms that ODP.NET supports and are considered weak:

- 3DES 112-bit
- 3DES 168-bit

No supported ODP.NET checksum algorithms are considered weak.

All other supported encryption and checksum algorithms are considered strong.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SqlNetAuthenticationServices

This property enables one or more authentication services, such as TCP/IP with SSL.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string SqlNetAuthenticationServices { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Default value is `NONE`.

Valid Values: `All`, `Kerberos5`, `NTS`, `TCPS`, or `NONE`.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET Core does not currently support the `Kerberos5` value.

Example

```
//C#
con.SqlNetAuthenticationServices = "(nts, tcps)";
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SqlNetCloudUser

This property specifies an user name for web server HTTP basic authentication.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string SqlNetCloudUser { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Default: `none`

Remarks

When you use a secure websocket protocol, the client uses this user as the user name for authentication. The password for this user should be stored in a wallet using `mkstore` utility commands.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SqlNetCryptoChecksumClient

This property specifies the checksum client behavior.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string SqlNetCryptoChecksumClient { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Default value is `accepted`.

Valid Values:

- `accepted` - to enable the security service if required or requested by the database.
- `rejected` - to disable the security service, even if required by the database.
- `requested` - to enable the security service if the database allows it.
- `required` - to enable the security service and disallow the connection if the database is not enabled for the security service.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SqlNetEncryptionClient

This property specifies the encryption client behavior.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string SqlNetEncryptionClient { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Default value is `accepted`.

Valid Values:

- `accepted` - to enable the security service if required or requested by the database.
- `rejected` - to disable the security service, even if required by the database.
- `requested` - to enable the security service if the database allows it.

- `required` - to enable the security service and disallow the connection if the database is not enabled for the security service.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SqlNetEncryptionTypesClient

This property specifies encryption algorithms that the client can use.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string SqlNetEncryptionTypesClient { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Valid Values:

- `AES128`
- `AES192`
- `AES256`
- `3DES112`
- `3DES168`

Example

```
C#
OracleConfiguration.SqlNetEncryptionTypesClient = "(aes128, aes192)";
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SqlNetCryptoChecksumTypesClient

This property specifies the crypto-checksum algorithms the client can use.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string SqlNetCryptoChecksumTypesClient { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Valid Values:

- SHA1
- SHA256
- SHA384
- SHA512

Example

```
C#
OracleConfiguration.SqlNetCryptoChecksumTypesClient = "(SHA1, SHA256, SHA512)";
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SqlNetWalletOverride

This property specifies whether the client overrides the strong authentication credential with the stored wallet password credential for the database connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool SqlNetWalletOverride { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

Description

Default is `false`. By setting this value to `true`, ODP.NET uses the stored wallet password credential to connect.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SqlNetURI

This property specifies the WebSocket universal resource identifier.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string SqlNetURI { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

This property is Request-URI of the HTTP GET method. It identifies the endpoint of the WebSocket connection, both to allow multiple domains to be served from one IP address and to allow multiple WebSocket endpoints to be served by a single server.

When setting the URI in unmanaged ODP.NET, it cannot begin with a forward slash character. For managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, the forward slash at the beginning of the URI is optional.

Default value is `sqlnet`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SSLServerDNMatch

This property enforces the database server distinguished name (DN) matches its service name. Default value is `false`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool SSLServerDNMatch { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

Valid Values:

- `true` - to enforce a match. If the DN matches the service name, then the connection succeeds. If the DN does not match the service name, then the connection fails.
- `false` - to not enforce a match. If the DN does not match the service name, then the connection is successful, but an error is logged to the `sqlnet.log` file.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SSLVersion

This property enforces the connection to use a specific SSL/TLS version. The default value is an undetermined version.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string SSLVersion { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Description

Supported values are: `undetermined`|`1.2`|`1.3`. To specify more than one SSL/TLS version, enclose the version numbers between parentheses and separate the values with a comma. For example, `(1.2,1.3)`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

TokenAuthentication

This property sets the value for `TOKEN_AUTH` parameter at the process level. The possible values for this property include `OracleTokenAuth.OciToken`, `OracleTokenAuth.Disabled`, `OracleTokenAuth.OAuth` and so on.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleTokenAuth TokenAuthentication { get; set; }
```

Table 6-35 OracleTokenAuth Members

Member Name	Description
`Disabled`	Default value. Token authentication is `DISABLED`.
`OAuth`	Token authentication enabled for Azure Active Directory.
`OciApiKey`	Token authentication using `OCI_API_KEY` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciInstancePrincipal`	Token authentication using `OCI_INSTANCE_PRINCIPAL` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciDelegationToken`	Token authentication using `OCI_DELEGATION_TOKEN` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciInteractive`	Token authentication using `OCI_INTERACTIVE` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciDefault`	Token authentication using the most appropriate method depending on the application environment. ODP.NET first attempts to retrieve the token using the OCI API key. If that fails, then ODP.NET checks whether it is in a Cloud Shell environment to attempt to get the token using delegation token authentication flow. Lastly, it attempts to use the instance principal authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciToken`	Token authentication is enabled for Oracle Identity and Access Management.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

TokenLocation

This property gets or sets the token location directory at the process level where the access token, or database token and private key files, are present for ODP.NET token authentication. The file names do not need to be specified.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string TokenLocation { get; set; }
```

Property Value

A directory location.

Exceptions

None.

Description

This property is mandatory for OAuth file-based access tokens, but optional for database tokens.

In the access token case, this property can be the directory where the file “token” is, or the full-path specification of the token file.

For OCI IAM PoP tokens, a file’s full-path specification can be specified if it does not have the standard name, “token”. A file name does not need to be specified when it uses this standard, fixed name. Bearer token default token location is an empty string.

> **Note:**
>
> Only managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core can use this property.

Remarks

Applications can override the default location of signature token and private key by setting a new custom location through this property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

WalletLocation

This property specifies the location of wallets. Wallets are certificates, keys, and trustpoints processed by SSL/TLS.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string WalletLocation { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Remarks

Microsoft Certificate Store (MCS) and file system wallets are supported.

> **Note:**
>
> MCS wallets are supported only on Windows operating systems.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OracleConfiguration Command Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Command properties are listed in Table 6-36.

Table 6-36 OracleConfiguration Command Properties

Property	Description
AddOracleTypesDeserialization	Adds ODP.NET-specific data types to the “allow” list to permit deserialization into `DataSet` or `DataTable`
BindByName	Specifies whether the binding method used for the parameter collection is by name or by position
CommandTimeout	Specifies the number of seconds the command is allowed to execute before terminating the execution with an exception
GetDecimalRetainTrailingZeros	Specifies whether to retain trailing zeros from an Oracle `NUMBER` in a .NET `Decimal`

Table 6-36 (Cont.) OracleConfiguration Command Properties

Property	Description
UseClientInitiatedCQN	Specifies whether to use Client Initiated Continuous Query Notification (CICQN) or traditional Continuous Query Notification (CQN) that does not rely on a persistent connection

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

AddOracleTypesDeserialization

This static method adds ODP.NET-specific data types to the “allow” list to permit deserialization into `DataSet` or `DataTable`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void AddOracleTypesDeserialization();
```

Remarks

In newer .NET versions, the allowed `DataSet` and `DataTable` data types that can be deserialized are now restricted for security reasons. This change applies to .NET 5, plus .NET Core and .NET Framework updates. If application `DataSets` and `DataTables` use Oracle data types with one of these new .NET versions, use the `AddOracleTypesDeserialization` method to add ODP.NET-specific data types to the “allow” list so that they can be deserialized. If an attempt is made to deserialize ODP.NET-specific types without adding them to the “allow” list, an ODP.NET type initializer exception will be encountered.

If other software that is part of the application adds data types to the allow list as well, be careful not to overwrite the ODP.NET allowed types. Be sure to only append to the allow list, not overwrite it. If overwriting does occur, call `AddOracleTypesDeserialization` method afterwards to add the ODP.NET types back to the list.

The ODP.NET `AddOracleTypesDeserialization` method call itself appends to the allow list. It does not overwrite existing entries.

This property is available in ODP.NET 19.10 and higher. It has also been backported to the latest ODP.NET 18c, 12.2, and 12.1 patches.

Example

```
// C#
// Sample demonstrating loading an XML file with Oracle data types into DataSet

using System.Data;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class OracleTypeDeserializationSample
{
    static void Main()
    {
      OracleConfiguration.AddOracleTypesDeserialization();
      DataSet ds = new DataSet();
      ds.ReadXml("dsch1.xml");
    }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

BindByName

This property specifies whether the binding method used for the parameter collection is by name or by position. Default value (`false`) is bind by position.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool BindByName { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

CommandTimeout

This property specifies the number of seconds the command is allowed to execute before terminating the execution with an exception. Default value is 0 seconds, which results in no time limit.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int CommandTimeout { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Int32`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

GetDecimalRetainTrailingZeros

This property specifies whether to retain trailing zeros from an Oracle `NUMBER` in a .NET `Decimal`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GetDecimalRetainTrailingZeros { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

Remarks

Starting with ODP.NET 19.11, Oracle `NUMBER` column values retrieved as .NET `Decimals` retain a trailing zero if the number of digits on the right hand side of the decimal point is odd in number when this property is set to `true`.

The default value is `false`.

This property can be used whenever retrieving data into a .NET `Decimal`, including the following scenarios:

- `OracleDataReader.GetDecimal();`
- `OracleDecimal.Value`
- Parameter output value of type `Decimal`

- JSON data with `Decimal` in it
- UDT with `Decimal` attribute

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

UseClientInitiatedCQN

This property specifies whether to use Client Initiated Continuous Query Notification (CICQN) or traditional Continuous Query Notification (CQN) that does not rely on a persistent connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool UseClientInitiatedCQN {get; set;}
```

Remarks

When set to `true`, ODP.NET creates and uses a separate connection to receive server-initiated database change notifications. This is known as CICQN. This single connection aggregates all notifications for the pool, but the connection does not count toward the Min Pool Size nor the Max Pool Size limits. For managed ODP.NET, if there are five connection pools using CICQN, then ODP.NET will then have five additional connections, one per pool.

If `false` (default), then ODP.NET will use traditional CQN to receive the database change notifications. The client creates a listening end point (i.e. IP address and port) that does not rely on a database connection to continuously exist.

CICQN is commonly used in cloud scenarios or if firewalls between the database and client do not allow access to the client port. Otherwise, traditional CQN is used.

ODP.NET CICQN requires Oracle Database 21c or higher.

`UseClientInitiatedCQN` must be set to its intended value prior to opening a database connection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OracleConfiguration Directories Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Directories properties are listed in Table 6-37 .

Table 6-37 OracleConfiguration Directories Properties

Property	Description
DefaultAdminContext	Specifies the default directory entry that contains a LDAP Oracle Context from which connect identifiers can be created, modified, or looked up
DirectoryServers	Lists the host names and port numbers of the primary and alternate LDAP directory servers
DirectoryServerType	Specifies the directory server type used, such as Oracle Internet Directory or Microsoft Active Directory
LdapAdmin	Specifies the `ldap.ora` directory location
NamesLdapAuthenticateBind	Specifies whether the LDAP naming adapter should attempt to authenticate using a specified wallet when it connects to the LDAP directory to resolve the name in the connect string
NamesLdapAuthenticateBindMethod	Specifies the authentication method the client LDAP naming adapter should use while connecting to the LDAP directory to resolve connect string names
NamesLdapConnTimeout	specifies the non-blocking connection timeout to the LDAP server

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

DefaultAdminContext

This property specifies the default directory entry that contains a LDAP Oracle Context from which connect identifiers can be created, modified, or looked up.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string DefaultAdminContext { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Values

Valid distinguished name

Example

```
// C#
OracleConfiguration.DefaultAdminContext=@"o=OracleSoftware,c=US";
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

DirectoryServers

This property lists the host names and port numbers of the primary and alternate LDAP directory servers.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string DirectoryServers { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Use the following format to list the host names and port numbers:

```
<HOST>:<PORT>[:<TLS/SSL PORT>]
```

Example

```
// C#
OracleConfiguration.DirectoryServers="(ldap-server1:389, ldap-server2:400:636)";
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

DirectoryServerType

This property specifies the directory server type used, such as Oracle Internet Directory or Microsoft Active Directory.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string DirectoryServerType { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Values

- *oid* for Oracle Internet Directory
- *ad* for Microsoft Active Directory

Example

```
// C#
OracleConfiguration.DirectoryServerType=@"oid";
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

LdapAdmin

This property specifies the `ldap.ora` directory location.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string LdapAdmin  { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

The `LdapAdmin` setting works in conjunction with the `TnsAdmin` setting to determine the `ldap.ora` search order.

Example

```
// C#
OracleConfiguration.LdapAdmin=@"D:\user\ldap\";
```

Remarks

ODP.NET will search for `ldap.ora` using the location search order as listed in Oracle Configuration Files for ODP.NET Core and in Oracle Client Configuration File Settings for managed ODP.NET.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

NamesLdapAuthenticateBind

This property specifies whether the LDAP naming adapter should attempt to authenticate using a specified wallet when it connects to the LDAP directory to resolve the name in the connect string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool NamesLdapAuthenticateBind   { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

If the parameter is set to `true`, then the LDAP connection is authenticated using a wallet whose location must be specified in the `OracleConfiguration.WalletLocation` property.

If the parameter is set to `false`, then the LDAP connection is established using an anonymous bind.

Default value is `false`.

Example

```
// C#
OracleConfiguration.NamesLdapAuthenticateBind = true;
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

NamesLdapAuthenticateBindMethod

This property specifies the authentication method the client LDAP naming adapter should use while connecting to the LDAP directory to resolve connect string names.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string NamesLdapAuthenticateBindMethod { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Remarks

The simple authentication method over LDAPS (LDAP over TLS connection) is supported.

Store the directory entry distinguished name and password in an Oracle wallet. When the client connects to the LDAP server, it is authenticated using the credentials stored in this wallet. The wallet must contain client certificates. Its trust store must contain the certificates issued by the certificate authority of the LDAP server.

The parameter value is a string (`ldaps_simple_auth`).

The LDAP naming adapter uses the `oracle.ldap.client.dn` and `oracle.ldap.client.password` entries from the wallet for authenticating to the LDAP server. If these entries are not present, then the client attempts an anonymous authentication using TLS or LDAPS.

Default

`none`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

NamesLdapConnTimeout

This property specifies the non-blocking connection timeout to the LDAP server.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static Int32 NamesLdapConnTimeout { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Int32`

This property sets the time to wait (in seconds) for a LDAP server connection before a time out error can occur.

The minimum value is -1, which indicates no connection timeout. The default value is 15 seconds.

Example

```
// C#
OracleConfiguration.NamesLdapConnTimeout = -1;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OracleConfiguration High Availability Properties

`OracleConfiguration` High Availability properties are listed in Table 6-38.

Table 6-38 OracleConfiguration High Availability Properties

Property	Description
ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout	This setting pauses the connection request until the migration completes or fails to migrate in the specified time, then connect to the correct shard with the data requested. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
DbNotificationAddress	Specifies the address that the provider listens to for all notifications sent by the database for continuous query notification feature
DbNotificationPort	Specifies the port number that the provider listens to for all notifications sent by the database for continuous query notification, Fast Connection Failover, and/or Runtime Connection Load Balancing features
HAEvents	Enables the application to receive Fast Connection Failover events for maintaining application high availability
OnsConfigFile	Specifies the configuration file to define Oracle Notification Service (ONS) behavior
OnsMode	Specifies the ONS daemon mode as either `local` or `remote`
OnsProtocol	Defines whether the ONS connection uses TCP/IP or TCP/IP with SSL/TLS

Table 6-38 (Cont.) OracleConfiguration High Availability Properties

Property	Description
OnsWalletLocation	Specifies the directory location of the ONS wallets
OracleOnsServers	Returns a collection of logical ONS servers added through `OracleConfiguration`
ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout	Specifies the time to wait before retrying connecting to a service that becomes unavailable.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout

In sharding, a connection request to a specific shard can occur while data is migrating from the original shard to a new one. This setting will pause the connection request until the migration completes or fails to migrate in the specified time, then connect to the correct shard with the data requested.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout {get;set;}
```

Property Value

The maximum time, in seconds, for a pooled connection request to pause waiting for a chunk migration or split partitionset for a particular chunk.

Remarks

If a specific shard connection request occurs while data is migrating to a new shard or being split and moved to a new shard through a split partitionset operation, then this setting pauses the connection request until the data migration completes or fails in the specified time. It then connects to the correct shard with the data requested.

Default is 120 seconds. This setting requires connection pooling to be enabled.

ODP.NET reads the chunk migration connection timeout setting only upon pool creation. A new timeout setting will not be used until a new pool is created.

This setting is in effect if

- write access is required and a chunk is read-only, or
- during a chunk migration or split partitionset, the chunk becomes unavailable to read.

If the connection requires only read-only access, then this setting will not be used unless the chunk becomes unavailable.

If the connection requires write access and the chunk does not become writable or available before the chunk migration connection timeout expires, then a new connection will be created. If the connection cannot be created, then an `OracleException` will occur.

During chunk migration or split partitionset, an ODP.NET connection request obeys only the chunk migration connection timeout. All other connection timeout values, such as `OracleConnection.ConnectionTimeout`, are ignored.

Oracle recommends setting the ODP.NET chunk migration connection timeout to a value greater than the chunk move server timeout. One way to set this server timeout is using the Global Data Services Control Utility (GDSCTL) `move chunk` command's timeout option. This server-side timeout only applies to chunk migrations, not split partitionset.

The `OracleConnection ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout` property inherits from the `OracleConfiguration ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout` property. The `OracleConnection` property can be separately set to override the property set in the `OracleConfiguration` class.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

DbNotificationAddress

This property specifies the address that the provider listens to for all notifications sent by the database for continuous query notification feature.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string DbNotificationAddress { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

DbNotificationPort

This property specifies the port number that the provider listens to for all notifications sent by the database for continuous query notification, Fast Connection Failover, and/or Runtime Connection Load Balancing features. A value of `-1` allows directs the provider to use a random port.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int DbNotificationPort { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Int32.`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

HAEvents

This property enables the application to receive Fast Connection Failover events for maintaining application high availability. Default is `true`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool HAEvents { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OnsConfigFile

This property specifies the configuration file to define Oracle Notification Service (ONS) behavior. The file specified should contain the same local port and remote port values as specified in the ons.config file used by the local ONS daemon. This will enable the application to receive events from the local ONS daemon.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string OnsConfigFile { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OnsMode

This property specifies the ONS daemon mode as either "local" or "remote".

For local configuration, configure and make available ONS on the node where ODP.NET is running so that ODP.NET can receive events directly from the local ONS daemon.

Remote configuration is used when the application directly receives ONS events from the ONS daemons running on remote machines. One of the advantages of this configuration is that no ONS daemon is needed on the client end and; therefore, there is no need to manage this process.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OnsConfigMode OnsMode { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OnsProtocol

This property defines whether the ONS connection uses TCP/IP or TCP/IP with SSL/TLS.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string OnsProtocol { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Usage Notes

Valid values are TCP or TCPS. Default value is TCP.

Example

```
OracleConfiguration.OnsProtocol=TCPS
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OnsWalletLocation

This property specifies the directory location of the ONS wallets. Wallets are certificates, keys, and trustpoints processed by SSL/TLS.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string OnsWalletLocation { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Usage Notes

Default value is none.

Example

```
OracleConfiguration.OnsWalletLocation=@”D:\user\wallets\”
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OracleOnsServers

This property returns a collection of logical ONS servers added through `OracleConfiguration`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleOnsServerCollection OracleOnsServers
```

Property

Type:`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.OracleOnsServerCollection`

Returns a static `OracleOnsServerCollection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Class

ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout

This property specifies the time to wait before retrying connecting to a service that becomes unavailable. Default value is 90 seconds. Whenever a database service becomes unavailable, such as due to a service being relocated, an application can encounter numerous connectivity errors during this time. To avoid unnecessary connection attempts to an unavailable service which will result in an error, the driver will block any connection

attempts until the service is up or until this property's specified time limit expires from the time when the service DOWN event was received, whichever comes first.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OracleConfiguration Performance Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Performance properties are listed in Table 6-39.

Table 6-39 OracleConfiguration Performance Properties

Property	Description
FetchSize	Specifies the total memory size, in bytes, that the provider allocates to cache data fetched in one database round-trip
LoadBalancing	Enables the application to receive runtime connection load balancing information
MaxStatementCacheSize	Specifies the maximum number of statements that can be cached when self-tuning is enabled
Pipelining	Enables asynchronous execution on the database server side
PerformanceCounters	Specifies the ODP.NET connection performance counters to publish so that they can be monitored
ReceiveBufferSize	Specifies the buffer space limit for receive operations of sessions
SelfTuning	Specifies whether self-tuning is enabled for an ODP.NET application
SendBufferSize	Specifies the buffer space limit for send operations of sessions
StatementCacheSize	Specifies the number of cursors or statements to be cached for each database connection
TcpNoDelay	Preempts delays in buffer flushing within the TCP/IP protocol stack

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

FetchSize

This property specifies the total memory size, in bytes, that the provider allocates to cache data fetched in one database round-trip. Default value is 131072.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int FetchSize { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Int32
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

LoadBalancing

This property enables the application to receive runtime connection load balancing information. Default is `true`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LoadBalancing { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

MaxStatementCacheSize

This property specifies the maximum number of statements that can be cached when self-tuning is enabled. Default value is 100.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int MaxStatementCacheSize { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Int32
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

PerformanceCounters

This property specifies the ODP.NET connection performance counters to publish so that they can be monitored.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static Int64 PerformanceCounters { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Int64
```

Remarks

ODP.NET enables monitoring many different connection counters, including pooled and non-pooled connections. These counters can be monitored individually or together. Developers can set which counters to monitor prior to application startup using the `PerformanceCounters` property.

By default, performance counters are not enabled.

> **See Also:**
>
> - Connection Performance Counters for more information on setting up and configuring counters.
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

Pipelining

This property enables asynchronous execution on the database server side.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool Pipelining { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

Description

Default is `false`.

To enable pipelining, that is, database server asynchronous execution; set this property to `true`, and enable asynchronous ODP.NET, that is, client side asynchronous execution as well. Pipelining can only be enabled if async ODP.NET is enabled.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

ReceiveBufferSize

This property specifies the buffer space limit for receive operations of sessions.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int ReceiveBufferSize{get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Int32
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SelfTuning

This property specifies whether self-tuning is enabled for an ODP.NET application. By default, self-tuning (`true`) is enabled.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool SelfTuning { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SendBufferSize

This property specifies the buffer space limit for send operations of sessions.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int SendBufferSize { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Int32
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

StatementCacheSize

This property specifies the number of cursors or statements to be cached for each database connection. This setting corresponds to the connection string Statement Cache Size attribute. A value greater than zero enables statement caching. Default value is zero.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int StatementCacheSize { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Int32
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

TcpNoDelay

This property preempts delays in buffer flushing within the TCP/IP protocol stack. Default value is `true`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool TcpNoDelay { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OracleConfiguration Debug Tracing Properties

`OracleConfiguration` Debug Tracing properties are listed in Table 6-40.

Table 6-40 OracleConfiguration Debug Tracing Properties

Property	Description
ConnectionIdPrefix	Identifies a particular application's connections by appending its string to the connection identifier *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
SuppressErrorURL	Shows or suppresses the Oracle Database Error Messages URL for the specific error with more information on its cause and resolution
TraceFileLocation	Specifies the destination directory to output provider traces
TraceFileMaxSize	Specifies the maximum file size of each trace file
TraceLevel	Specifies the generated trace level to trace ODP.NET calls and diagnose provider issues
TraceOption	Specifies whether to generate a single trace file or multiple trace files for multithreaded applications

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

ConnectionIdPrefix

This property is used to identify a particular application's connections by appending its string to the connection identifier. The identifier and prefix can be used to uniquely identify the application connections for tracing and diagnosis purposes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string ConnectionIdPrefix { set; }
```

Property Value

```
System.String
```

Remarks

The property value is an 8-byte identifier limited to alphanumeric characters and underscore (_).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

SuppressErrorURL

This property shows or suppresses the Oracle Database Error Messages URL for the specific error with more information on its cause and resolution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool SuppressErrorURL { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

Remarks

The default value is `false`.

When set to true, ODP.NET exception messages will only contain an error code, for example, ORA-12345, and a brief description. This is the same behavior as earlier ODP.NET versions.

When set to false, ODP.NET exception messages will include the error code, description, and an URL to the Oracle Database Error Messages website for the particular error code. This specific error code web page includes more information, such as the possible error cause and actions to resolve it.

The error URLs are not appended for ODP specific errors (ORA-50000 - ORA 50999)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

TraceFileLocation

This property specifies the destination directory to output provider traces.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string TraceFileLocation { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Remarks

On Windows, the default `TraceFileLocation` is `<Windows user temporary folder>\ODP.NET\core\trace`. On Linux, the default is `<current user temporary folder>/ODP.NET/core/trace`. If you modify the trace file location, then do not use a write-protected directory, such as `C:\` on Windows. Write-protection may prevent ODP.NET from being able to write a trace file to that particular directory location.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

TraceFileMaxSize

This property specifies the maximum file size of each trace file.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int TraceFileMaxSize { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Int32
```

Remarks

Administrators can maintain reasonably sized trace files by using this property to enforce a maximum size that any individual ODP.NET trace file can be. The `TraceFileMaxSize` value is in megabytes. If no value is set, `TraceFileMaxSize` defaults to a value of 100, which is 100 megabytes (MB).

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

TraceLevel

This property specifies the generated trace level to trace ODP.NET calls and diagnose provider issues. Errors will always be traced. Default value is 0 indicating tracing is disabled.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int TraceLevel { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Int32`

Valid Values:

- 1 = public APIs
- 2 = private APIs
- 4 = network APIs/data
- 8 = disables writing SQL statements and network packet contents

These values can be bitwise ORed. To enable all traces, set TraceLevel to 7. Use TraceLevel 8 if you require SQL statements and network packet contents to be excluded from the trace.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConfiguration Class
- OracleConfiguration Members

TraceOption

This property specifies whether to generate a single trace file or multiple trace files for multithreaded applications. Default value is 0 indicating single trace file for all application threads.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int TraceOption { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Int32
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConfiguration Class
> - OracleConfiguration Members

OracleConnection Class

An `OracleConnection` object represents a connection to an Oracle database.

> **Note:**
>
> The `OracleConnection` class has been extended and modified in the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Azure` and `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Oci` assemblies. They expose methods for ODP.NET to connect through Azure and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure token authentication, respectively.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.ComponentModel.Component

      System.Data.Common.DbConnection

        Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleConnection
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleConnection : DbConnection, IDbConnection, ICloneable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleConnectionSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Connect
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Execute a SQL SELECT
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();
    cmd.CommandText = "select * from emp";
    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    // Print all employee numbers
    while (reader.Read())
      Console.WriteLine(reader.GetInt32(0));

    // Clean up
    reader.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Members
- OracleConnection Constructors
- OracleConnection Static Methods
- OracleConnection Properties
- OracleConnection Public Methods
- OracleConnection Events

OracleConnection Members

`OracleConnection` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleConnection Constructors

`OracleConnection` constructors are listed in Table 6-41.

Table 6-41 OracleConnection Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleConnection Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of the `OracleConnection` class (Overloaded)

OracleConnection Static Methods

The `OracleConnection` static methods are listed in Table 6-42.

Table 6-42 OracleConnection Static Methods

Method	Description
ClearAllPools	Clears all connections from all the connection pools
ClearPool	Clears the connection pool that is associated with the provided `OracleConnection` object
ClearInteractiveTokenCache	Clears the connection pool, Azure AD, and OCI IAM access tokens from the ODP.NET cache. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleConnection Properties

`OracleConnection` properties are listed in Table 6-43.

Table 6-43 OracleConnection Properties

Property	Description
AccessToken	Used to get or set `OracleAccessToken` on the connection
ActionName	Specifies the action name for the connection
AllowCertificateSelectionUI	Indicates whether to allow the user to select a specific TLS/SSL certificate via a graphical interface for their database connection when using a MCS wallet location *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
AutoCommit	Specifies whether to commit each SQL statement implicitly or only until an explicit commit occurs
BindByName	Specifies the binding method in the collection *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout	This setting pauses the connection request until the migration completes or fails to migrate in the specified time, then connect to the correct shard with the data requested. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ClientId	Specifies the client identifier for the connection
ClientInfo	Specifies the client information for the connection
CommandTimeout	Specifies the number of seconds the command is allowed to execute before terminating the execution with an exception *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ConnectionIdPrefix	Identifies a particular application's connections by appending its string to the connection identifier *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ConnectionString	Specifies connection information or URL used to connect to an Oracle database
ConnectionTimeout	Indicates the maximum amount of time that the `Open` method can take to obtain a pooled connection before the request is terminated
ConnectionType	Determines whether a particular connection object is associated with a TimesTen database connection, an Oracle database connection, or no physical connection *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
`Container`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
Credential	Used to get or set an `OracleCredential` object on the connection
Database	*Not Supported*
DatabaseDomainName	Specifies the name of the database domain to which the connection is set

Table 6-43 (Cont.) OracleConnection Properties

Property	Description
DatabaseEditionName	Sets or gets the edition name for the `OracleConnection` object
DatabaseName	Specifies the name of the database to which the connection is set
DataSource	Specifies the Oracle Net Services Name, Connect Descriptor, or an easy connect naming that identifies the database to which to connect
DRCPConnectionClass	Specifies a logical name that identifies the DRCP connection pool that the ODP.NET connection will use
DRCPPurity	Specifies whether an application can reuse a pooled session (`Pooled`) or must use a new session (`New`)
FetchSize	Specifies the total memory size, in bytes, that the provider allocates to cache data fetched in one database round-trip *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
HostName	Specifies the name of the host to which the connection is set
InstanceName	Specifies the name of the instance to which the connection is set
IsInTransaction	Specifies if the current application is in a transaction
IsolationLevel	Specifies the isolation level of the local transaction
KeepAlive	Specifies whether to keep an idle connection alive. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
KeepAliveInterval	Specifies the time interval after an unacknowledged probe before a new probe is sent. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
KeepAliveTime	Specifies the idle time before a keepalive probe is sent. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
MaxStatementCacheSize	Specifies the maximum number of statements that can be cached when self-tuning is enabled *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ModuleName	Specifies the module name for the connection
OciCompartment	Gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the target database's compartment
OciDatabase	Gets or sets the target database's Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID)
OciIamUrl	Gets or sets the URL end point for getting the database token

Table 6-43 (Cont.) OracleConnection Properties

Property	Description
OciTenacy	Gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the IAM user's cloud tenancy to retrieve the database token
PasswordAuthentication	Sets the connection `PASSWORD_AUTH` parameter value
PDBName	Used to set and get the name of the pluggable database to which the session is connected to
Pipelining	Enables asynchronous execution on the database server side *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ProviderVersion	Specifies the ODP.NET assembly version
ServerVersion	Specifies the version number of the Oracle database to which the `OracleConnection` has established a connection
ServiceName	Specifies the name of the service to which the connection is set
ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout	Specifies the time to wait before retrying connecting to a service that becomes unavailable *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`Site`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
SqlNetAuthenticationServices	This property enables one or more authentication services, such as TCP/IP with SSL.
State	Specifies the current state of the connection
StatementCacheSize	Specifies the current size of the statement cache associated with this connection
SwitchedConnection	If the returned pooled connection changed its service name (`ServiceName`) or pluggable database (`PDBName`) in order to connect to the desired pluggable database, then this property will consider the connection switched
TnsAdmin	Specifies the directory location of `tnsnames.ora` or `sqlnet.ora`, or both *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
TokenAuthentication	Sets the value for `TOKEN_AUTH` parameter for the connection *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
TokenLocation	Gets or sets the token location path for the connection where the signature token and private key files are located *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*

Table 6-43 (Cont.) OracleConnection Properties

Property	Description
UseClientInitiatedCQN	Specifies whether to use Client Initiated Continuous Query Notification (CICQN) or traditional Continuous Query Notification (CQN) that does not rely on a persistent connection *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
UseHourOffsetForUnsupportedTimezone	Specifies whether the hour offset can be used for the session time zone, when the Oracle time zone region name that is associated with the .NET locale is not supported by the Oracle database being used *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
WalletLocation	Specifies the location of wallets. Wallets are certificates, keys, and trustpoints processed by SSL/TLS *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*

OracleConnection Public Methods

`OracleConnection` public methods are listed in Table 6-44.

Table 6-44 OracleConnection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
BeginRequest	Starts an explicit request boundary when using Application Continuity *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
BeginTransaction	Begins a local transaction (Overloaded)
ChangeDatabase	*Not Supported*
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleConnection` object
Close	Closes the database connection
CreateCommand	Creates and returns an `OracleCommand` object associated with the `OracleConnection` object
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Commit()	Commits the database transaction
DisableReplay	Disables replay on the connection in Application Continuity *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`Dispose`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
EndRequest	Indicates an ending explicit request boundary when using Application Continuity *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
EnlistDistributedTransaction	Enables applications to explicitly enlist in a specified distributed transaction *Not supported in .NET Core*

Table 6-44 (Cont.) OracleConnection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
EnlistTransaction	Enables applications to enlist in a specified distributed transaction
Equals	Inherited from System.Object (Overloaded)
FlushCache	Flushes all updates and deletes made through REF objects retrieved using this connection *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
GetHashCode	Inherited from System.Object
GetLifetimeService	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
GetSchema	Returns schema information for the data source of the OracleConnection
GetSessionInfo	Returns or refreshes the property values of the OracleGlobalization object that represents the globalization settings of the session (Overloaded)
GetType	Inherited from System.Object
InitializeLifetimeService	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
Open	Opens a database connection with the property settings specified by the ConnectionString
OpenAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of OracleConnection.Open (Overloaded)
OpenWithNewClientSecret	Opens a new connection using a new Azure AD client secret *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
OpenWithNewPassword	Opens a new connection with the new password (Overloaded)
OpenWithNewPasswordAsync	A Task-based asynchronous version of OracleConnection.OpenWithNewPassword(), which opens a new connection with the new password. (Overloaded)
OpenWithNewToken	This method can be used to open a new connection by providing the refreshed/updated access token directly to ODP.NET (Overloaded)
PurgeStatementCache	Flushes the Statement Cache by closing all open cursors on the database, when statement caching is enabled
Rollback	Rolls back the local transaction
Save(String)	Creates a savepoint in the database
SetSessionInfo	Alters the session's globalization settings with the property values provided by the OracleGlobalization object
SetShardingKey(OracleShardingKey, OracleShardingKey)	Enables applications to set the sharding key and super sharding key before requesting a connection
ToString	Inherited from System.Object

Table 6-44 (Cont.) OracleConnection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
UseAzureTokenAuthentication	Associates the Azure Active Directory token authentication settings with the `OracleConnection` object for use upon the next connection open *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
UseOciTokenAuthentication	Associates the OCI IAM token authentication settings with the `OracleConnection` object for use upon the next connection open *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*

OracleConnection Events

`OracleConnection` events are listed in Table 6-45.

Table 6-45 OracleConnection Events

Event Name	Description
ConnectionOpen	This event is triggered upon the `OracleConnection.Open()` method
`Disposed`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
Failover	An event that is triggered when an Oracle failover occurs *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
HAEvent	An event that is triggered when an HA event occurs
InfoMessage	An event that is triggered for any message or warning sent by the database
StateChange	An event that is triggered when the connection state changes

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class

OracleConnection Constructors

`OracleConnection` constructors instantiate new instances of the `OracleConnection` class.

Overload List:

- OracleConnection()

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleConnection` class using default property values.

- OracleConnection(string)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleConnection` class with the provided connection string.

- OracleConnection(string, OracleCredential)

  This constructor instantiates a new `OracleConnection` class instance using the provided connection string and `OracleCredential` class.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OracleConnection()

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleConnection` class using default property values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection();
```

Remarks

The properties for `OracleConnection` are set to the following default values:

- `ConnectionString` = empty string
- `ConnectionTimeout` = `15` (default value of `0` is used for the implicit database connection)
- `DataSource` = empty string
- `ServerVersion` = empty string

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OracleConnection(string)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleConnection` class with the provided connection string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection(string connectionString);
```

Parameters

- *connectionString*

  The connection information used to connect to the Oracle database.

Remarks

The `ConnectionString` property is set to the supplied *connectionString*. The `ConnectionString` property is parsed and an exception is thrown if it contains invalid connection string attributes or attribute values.

The properties of the `OracleConnection` object default to the following values unless they are set by the connection string:

- `ConnectionString` = empty string
- `ConnectionTimeout` = `15` (default value of `0` is used for the implicit database connection)
- `DataSource` = empty string
- `ServerVersion` = empty string

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OracleConnection(string, OracleCredential)

This constructor instantiates a new `OracleConnection` class instance using the provided connection string and `OracleCredential` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection(string connectionString, OracleCredential orclCredential);
```

Parameters

- *connectionString*

  connection string that does not contain any of `user id`, `password`, `DBA Privilege`, `proxy user id`, nor `proxy password`.

- *orclCredential*

  `OracleCredential` object containing user credentials. If this parameter is passed as null then the behavior of `OracleConnection` will be same as `OracleConnection` with normal connection string.

Remarks

Use this constructor to create a new `OracleConnection` object with an `OracleCredential` object containing user credentials and a connection string that does not contain any of `user id`, `password`, `DBA Privilege`, `proxy user id`, nor `proxy password`.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` is raised when non-null `OracleCredential` object is used with a connection string containing any of `user id`, `password`, `DBA Privilege`, `proxy user id`, or `proxy password`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OracleConnection Static Methods

The `OracleConnection` static methods are listed in Table 6-46.

Table 6-46 OracleConnection Static Methods

Method	Description
ClearAllPools	Clears all connections from all the connection pools

Table 6-46 (Cont.) OracleConnection Static Methods

Method	Description
ClearPool	Clears the connection pool that is associated with the provided `OracleConnection` object.
ClearInteractiveTokenCache	Clears the connection pool, Azure AD, and OCI IAM access tokens from the ODP.NET cache. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

ClearAllPools

This method clears all connections from all the connection pools.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void ClearAllPools();
```

Remarks

This call is analogous to calling `ClearPool` for all the connection pools that are created for the application.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – No connection pool could be found for the application.

Example

```
// C#
// Sample demonstrating the use of ClearAllPools API in OracleConnection class

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ClearAllPoolsSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    Console.WriteLine("Running ClearAllPools sample..." );
    // Set the connection string
    string strConn = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;" +
```

```
            "Min pool size=5;";
        OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection(strConn);

        // Create another connection object with a different connection string
        string strConnNew = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;";
        OracleConnection connNew = new OracleConnection(strConnNew);

        // Open the connections. Separate pools are created for conn and connNew
        conn.Open();
        connNew.Open();

        // Clears the pools associated with conn and connNew
        OracleConnection.ClearAllPools ();

        // cleanup
        conn.Close();
        connNew.Close();
        Console.WriteLine("Done!");
      }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- "ClearPool"

ClearPool

This method clears the connection pool that is associated with the provided `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void ClearPool(OracleConnection connection);
```

Remarks

When this method is invoked, all idle connections are closed and freed from the pool. Currently used connections are not discarded until they are returned to the pool.

`ClearPool` does not automatically repopulate the pool with new connections. This prevents the pool from being repopulated with invalid connections if client remains unable to connect with the database server. Developers programmatically control when the pool is repopulated by calling `OracleConnection.Open()`, which will repopulate the pool with at least the Min Pool Size number of connections.

Connections created after this method invocation are not cleared unless another invocation is made.

Starting with ODP.NET 21c, `ClearPool` will now clear the pool even if ODP.NET is in the process of populating the pool to the Min Pool Size number of connections.

This method can be invoked with an `OracleConnection` object before opening the connection as well as after, provided the `ConnectionString` is properly set.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – Either the connection pool cannot be found or the provided connection string is invalid.

Example

```
// C#
// Sample demonstrating the use of ClearPool API in OracleConnection class

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ClearPoolSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    Console.WriteLine("Running ClearPool sample..." );
    // Set the connection string
    string strConn = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;" +
                     "Min pool size=5;";
    OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection(strConn);

    // Open the connection
    conn.Open();

    // Clears the connection pool associated with connection 'conn'
    OracleConnection.ClearPool (conn);

    // This connection will be placed back into the pool
    conn.Close ();

    // Open the connection again to create additional connections in the pool
    conn.Open();

    // Create a new connection object
    OracleConnection connNew = new OracleConnection(strConn);

    // Clears the pool associated with Connection 'connNew'
    // Since the same connection string is set for both the connections,
    // connNew and conn, they will be part of the same connection pool.
    // We need not do an Open() on the connection object before calling
    // ClearPool
    OracleConnection.ClearPool (connNew);

    // cleanup
    conn.Close();
    Console.WriteLine("Done!");
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

ClearInteractiveTokenCache

The static method clears the connection pool, Azure AD, and OCI IAM access tokens from the ODP.NET cache.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void static ClearInteractiveTokenCache();
```

Description

Invoking this method removes all the Azure Active Directory and OCI IAM access tokens from ODP.NET's cache so that they cannot be re-used when creating a new connection pool at the application level. Users will be prompted for login credentials upon the next connection request.

This method also clears the access token cache on the connection pool level, which means existing pools can not use the cached tokens.

Existing open connections do not use cached tokens and will continue to work. Only new connection requests have to acquire new cached tokens to connect.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OracleConnection Properties

`OracleConnection` properties are listed in Table 6-47

Table 6-47 OracleConnection Properties

Property	Description
AccessToken	Used to get or set `OracleAccessToken` on the connection

Table 6-47 (Cont.) OracleConnection Properties

Property	Description
ActionName	Specifies the action name for the connection
AllowCertificateSelectionUI	Indicates whether to allow the user to select a specific TLS/SSL certificate via a graphical interface for their database connection when using a MCS wallet location *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
AutoCommit	Specifies whether to commit each SQL statement implicitly or only until an explicit commit occurs
BindByName	Specifies the binding method in the collection *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout	This setting pauses the connection request until the migration completes or fails to migrate in the specified time, then connect to the correct shard with the data requested. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ClientId	Specifies the client identifier for the connection
ClientInfo	Specifies the client information for the connection
CommandTimeout	Specifies the number of seconds the command is allowed to execute before terminating the execution with an exception *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ConnectionIdPrefix	Identifies a particular application's connections by appending its string to the connection identifier *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ConnectionString	Specifies connection information or URL used to connect to an Oracle database
ConnectionTimeout	Indicates the maximum amount of time that the `Open` method can take to obtain a pooled connection before the request is terminated
ConnectionType	Determines whether a particular connection object is associated with a TimesTen database connection, an Oracle database connection, or no physical connection *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
`Container`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
Credential	Used to get or set an `OracleCredential` object on the connection
Database	*Not Supported*
DatabaseDomainName	Specifies the name of the database domain to which the connection is set
DatabaseEditionName	Sets or gets the edition name for the `OracleConnection` object

Table 6-47 (Cont.) OracleConnection Properties

Property	Description
DatabaseName	Specifies the name of the database to which the connection is set
DataSource	Specifies the Oracle Net Services Name, Connect Descriptor, or an easy connect naming that identifies the database to which to connect
DRCPConnectionClass	Specifies a logical name that identifies the DRCP connection pool that the ODP.NET connection will use
DRCPPurity	Specifies whether an application can reuse a pooled session (`Pooled`) or must use a new session (`New`)
FetchSize	Specifies the total memory size, in bytes, that the provider allocates to cache data fetched in one database round-trip *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
HostName	Specifies the name of the host to which the connection is set
InstanceName	Specifies the name of the instance to which the connection is set
IsInTransaction	Specifies if the current application is in a transaction
IsolationLevel	Specifies the isolation level of the local transaction
KeepAlive	Specifies whether to keep an idle connection alive. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
KeepAliveInterval	Specifies the time interval after an unacknowledged probe before a new probe is sent. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
KeepAliveTime	Specifies the idle time before a keepalive probe is sent. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
MaxStatementCacheSize	Specifies the maximum number of statements that can be cached when self-tuning is enabled *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ModuleName	Specifies the module name for the connection
OciCompartment	Gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the target database's compartment
OciDatabase	Gets or sets the target database's Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID)
OciIamUrl	Gets or sets the URL end point for getting the database token
OciTenacy	Gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the IAM user’s cloud tenancy to retrieve the database token

Table 6-47 (Cont.) OracleConnection Properties

Property	Description
PasswordAuthentication	Sets the connection `PASSWORD_AUTH` parameter value
PDBName	Used to set and get the name of the pluggable database to which the session is connected to
Pipelining	Enables asynchronous execution on the database server side *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
ProviderVersion	Specifies the ODP.NET assembly version
ServerVersion	Specifies the version number of the Oracle database to which the `OracleConnection` has established a connection
ServiceName	Specifies the name of the service to which the connection is set
ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout	Specifies the time to wait before retrying connecting to a service that becomes unavailable *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`Site`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
SqlNetAuthenticationServices	This property enables one or more authentication services, such as TCP/IP with SSL.
State	Specifies the current state of the connection
StatementCacheSize	Specifies the current size of the statement cache associated with this connection
SwitchedConnection	If the returned pooled connection changed its service name (`ServiceName`) or pluggable database (`PDBName`) in order to connect to the desired pluggable database, then this property will consider the connection switched.
TnsAdmin	Specifies the directory location of `tnsnames.ora` or `sqlnet.ora`, or both *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
TokenAuthentication	Sets the value for `TOKEN_AUTH` parameter for the connection *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
TokenLocation	Gets or sets the token location path for the connection where the signature token and private key files are located *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
UseClientInitiatedCQN	Specifies whether to use Client Initiated Continuous Query Notification (CICQN) or traditional Continuous Query Notification (CQN) that does not rely on a persistent connection *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*

Table 6-47 (Cont.) OracleConnection Properties

Property	Description
UseHourOffsetForUnsupportedTimezone	Specifies whether the hour offset can be used for the session time zone, when the Oracle time zone region name that is associated with the .NET locale is not supported by the Oracle database being used *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
WalletLocation	Specifies the location of wallets. Wallets are certificates, keys, and trustpoints processed by SSL/TLS *Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

AccessToken

This property is used to get or set `OracleAccessToken` on the connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAccessToken AccessToken { get; set; }
```

Property Value

An `OracleAccessToken` object containing a database token and private key, or an access token, used for opening a connection.

Exceptions

- An `InvalidOperationException` will be raised if
  - the connection is already open,
  - the value of the `TokenAuthentication` property is not compatible with the type of token being set. This is applicable for managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core only,
  - `TokenAuthentication` has been set by the application as disabled, or the `TokenLocation` property is set. This is applicable for managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core only.
  - the `Credential` property is set,
  - the user or proxy information in the connection string is not compatible with token authentication,

  - user id value is other than `/`,
  - password, proxy user id, and proxy password is set.
- `ArgumentNullException` if any argument is null.

Description

If the token represents the same identity, then the same `OracleAccessToken` object should be set on the `OracleConnection`. The `OracleAccessToken` object, not the token, is used to identify the connection pool.

If an access token has expired, then `OracleConnection.OpenWithNewToken` must be called to open a new connection. Since the `OracleAccessToken` object cannot be modified, it is not possible to specify a refreshed access token on the `AccessToken` property. However, existing connections can still be dispensed, even after the access token has expired.

In unmanaged ODP.NET, if `CPVersion` is not set to any value, `AccessToken` property is set by the application, and `Open()` method is invoked, then the connection will set the value of `CPVersion` to 2.0. `CPVersion` cannot be set to 1.0 in this scenario. Doing so will result in an exception.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

ActionName

This property specifies the action name for the connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ActionName {set;}
```

Property Value

The string to be used as the action name.

Remarks

The default value is `null`.

Using the `ActionName` property allows the application to set the action name in the application context for a given `OracleConnection` object.

For unmanaged ODP.NET with `CPVersion = 1.0`, the `ActionName` property is reset to `null` upon the next server roundtrip following a `Close` or `Dispose` method call on the `OracleConnection` object. For all other ODP.NET provider types and `CPVersion`

settings, `ActionName` property is reset to `null` when the `Close` or `Dispose` method is called on the `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - "Client Identifier and End-to-End Tracing"
> - *Oracle Database Security Guide*

AllowCertificateSelectionUI

This property indicates whether to allow the user to select a specific TLS/SSL certificate via a graphical interface for their database connection when using a MCS wallet location.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Boolean AllowCertificateSelectionUI { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

Remarks

The property default value is `false`.

This property generates a pop up window for the end user to select a TLS/SSL certificate only when all of the following conditions are met:

- `AllowCertificateSelectionUI` is set to `true`
- App is running on Windows operating system
- App has specified a Microsoft Certificate Store (MCS) wallet location
- The connection uses mutual TLS
- There is more than one private key containing certificates in the MY/CurrentUser MCS

If `AllowCertificateSelectionUI` is `false` and configuration-based certificate selection is not set (e.g. thumbprint is not set), then ODP.NET will choose the first certificate with a private key in the MCS.

If enabling this property, set its value to `true` prior to opening the ODP.NET connection.

ODP.NET will filter out trusted certificates (public key only) from the end user display to simplify their selection process.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

AutoCommit

This property specifies whether to commit each SQL statement implicitly or only until an explicit commit occurs.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool AutoCommit {get; set;}
```

Property Value

Bool

Exception

`System.ObjectDisposedException` – This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

By default, this property is set to true, which commits each SQL statement implicitly.

This property can be set before or after the connection opens.

If the `AutoCommit` property is toggled from false to true, the current transaction is committed.

When an explicit transaction is created, this property will be set to false. Once the explicit transaction is committed or rolled back, the property value reverts to the originally set `AutoCommit` value.

If a local transaction is already started implicitly, invoking `BeginTransaction()` will inherit the transaction that was implicitly started.

If the transaction is created explicitly using `BeginTransaction()`, the transaction can be operated on either through the `OracleConnection` methods or `OracleTransaction` methods. But once the transaction is over via a `Commit()` or a `Rollback()` invoked on either object, the `OracleTransaction` cannot be used henceforth.

If the `OracleConnection` object is closed while an implicit transaction is underway, the transaction is rolled back. After the `AutoCommit` property is set, that setting is honored for all subsequent `Open()` calls on that specific `OracleConnection` object until the `AutoCommit` value is modified.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

BindByName

This property specifies whether the binding method used for the parameter collection is by name or by position on a particular `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool BindByName { get; set;}
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

Property Value

Returns `true` if the parameters are bound by name; returns `false` if the parameters are bound by position.

Exceptions

`System.ObjectDisposedException` - This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is `false`.

`BindByName` is ignored under the following conditions:

- The value of the `XmlCommandType` property is `Insert`, `Update`, or `Delete`.
- The value of the `XmlCommandType` property is `Query`, but there are no parameters set on the `OracleCommand`.

If the `OracleCommand XmlCommandType` property is `OracleXmlCommandType.Query` and any parameters are set on the `OracleCommand`, then its `BindByName` property must be set to `true`. Otherwise, the following `OracleCommand` methods throw an `InvalidOperationException`.

- `ExecuteNonQuery`
- `ExecuteXmlReader`
- `ExecuteStream`
- `ExecuteToStream`

The `BindByName` property can be configured on `OracleCommand`, `OracleConnection` , and `OracleConfiguration` objects. By default, `OracleConnection BindByName` property value

inherits `OracleConfiguration BindByName` property value at construction time; `OracleCommand BindByName` property value inherits `OracleConnection BindByName` property value at construction time. The value of `OracleCommand BindByName` will be used to determine the binding method during command execution.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout

In sharding, a connection request to a specific shard can occur while data is migrating from the original shard to a new one. This setting will pause the connection request until the migration completes or fails to migrate in the specified time, then connect to the correct shard with the data requested.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout {get;set;}
```

Property Value

The maximum time, in seconds, for a pooled connection request to pause waiting for a chunk migration or split partitionset for a particular chunk.

Remarks

If a specific shard connection request occurs while data is migrating to a new shard or being split and moved to a new shard through a split partitionset operation, then this setting pauses the connection request until the data migration completes or fails in the specified time. It then connects to the correct shard with the data requested.

Default is 120 seconds. This setting requires connection pooling to be enabled.

ODP.NET reads the chunk migration connection timeout setting only upon pool creation. A new timeout setting will not be used until a new pool is created.

This setting is in effect if

- write access is required and a chunk is read-only, or
- during a chunk migration or split partitionset, the chunk becomes unavailable to read.

If the connection requires only read-only access, then this setting will not be used unless the chunk becomes unavailable.

If the connection requires write access and the chunk does not become writable or available before the chunk migration connection timeout expires, then a new

connection will be created. If the connection cannot be created, then an `OracleException` will occur.

During chunk migration or split partitionset, an ODP.NET connection request obeys only the chunk migration connection timeout. All other connection timeout values, such as `OracleConnection.ConnectionTimeout`, are ignored.

Oracle recommends setting the ODP.NET chunk migration connection timeout to a value greater than the chunk move server timeout. One way to set this server timeout is using the Global Data Services Control Utility (GDSCTL) `move chunk` command's timeout option. This server-side timeout only applies to chunk migrations, not split partitionset.

The `OracleConnection ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout` property inherits from the `OracleConfiguration ChunkMigrationConnectionTimeout` property. The `OracleConnection` property can be separately set to override the property set in the `OracleConfiguration` class.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

ClientId

This property specifies the client identifier for the connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ClientId {set;}
```

Property Value

The string to be used as the client identifier.

Remarks

The default value is `null`.

Using the `ClientId` property allows the application to set the client identifier in the application context for a given `OracleConnection` object.

For unmanaged ODP.NET with `CPVersion = 1.0`, the `ClientId` property is reset to `null` upon the next server roundtrip following a `Close` or `Dispose` method call on the `OracleConnection` object. For all other ODP.NET provider types and `CPVersion` settings, `ClientId` property is reset to `null` when the `Close` or `Dispose` method is called on the `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - "Client Identifier and End-to-End Tracing"
> - *Oracle Database Security Guide*

ClientInfo

This property specifies the client information for the connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ClientInfo {set;}
```

Property Value

The string to be used as the client information.

Remarks

The default value is `null`.

Using the `ClientInfo` property allows the application to set the client information in the application context for a given `OracleConnection` object.

For unmanaged ODP.NET with `CPVersion = 1.0`, the `ClientInfo` property is reset to `null` upon the next server roundtrip following a `Close` or `Dispose` method call on the `OracleConnection` object. For all other ODP.NET provider types and `CPVersion` settings, `ClientInfo` property is reset to `null` when the `Close` or `Dispose` method is called on the `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - "Client Identifier and End-to-End Tracing"
> - *Oracle Database Security Guide*

CommandTimeout

This property specifies the minimum number of seconds that the command is allowed to execute before terminating with an exception on a particular `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CommandTimeout { get; set;}
```

Property Type

`System.Int32`

Exceptions

`InvalidArgument` - The specified value is less than `0` or greater than `System.Int32.MaxValue` .

`System.ObjectDisposedException` - This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

Default is `0` (seconds), which enforces no time limit.

When the specified timeout value expires before a command execution finishes, ODP.NET will begin the process of canceling the command. If cancellation is successful, then an exception is thrown with the message: ORA-01013: user requested cancel of current operation. Other possible exceptions thrown after a command timeout expiration occurs include ORA-00936 and ORA-00604. If the command is executed in time without any errors, then no exceptions are thrown.

ODP.NET does not guarantee a command will be cancelled at the exact moment the timeout value is reached. The timeout value is the minimum time to allow a command to complete before the cancellation process begins. It is possible for commands to complete after the timeout value expires.

In a situation where multiple `OracleCommand` objects use the same connection, the timeout expiration on one of the `OracleCommand` objects may terminate any of the executions on the single connection. To make the timeout expiration of a `OracleCommand` cancel only its own command execution, simply use one `OracleCommand` for each connection if that `OracleCommand` sets the `CommandTimeout` property to a value greater than `0`.

The `CommandTimeout` property can be configured on `OracleCommand`, `OracleConnection`, and `OracleConfiguration` objects. By default, `OracleConnection CommandTimeout` property value inherits `OracleConfiguration CommandTimeout` property value at construction time; `OracleCommand CommandTimeout` property value inherits `OracleConnection CommandTimeout` property value at construction time. The value of `OracleCommand CommandTimeout` will be used during command execution.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

ConnectionIdPrefix

This property is used to identify a particular application's connections by appending its string to the connection identifier. The identifier and prefix can be used to uniquely identify the application connections for tracing and diagnosis purposes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ConnectionIdPrefix { set; }
```

Property Value

```
System.String
```

Remarks

The property value is an 8-byte identifier limited to alphanumeric characters and underscore (_).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

ConnectionString

This property specifies connection information or URL used to connect to an Oracle database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ConnectionString{get; set;}
```

Property Value

If the connection string is supplied through the constructor, this property is set to that string.

Implements

`IDbConnection`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - An invalid syntax is specified for the connection string.

`InvalidOperationException` - `ConnectionString` is being set while the connection is open.

Remarks

The default value is an empty string.

`ConnectionString` must be a connection string URL or a string of attribute name and value pairings, separated by a semi-colon, for example:

```
"User Id=scott;password=tiger;data source=oracle"
```

Connection string URLs are used with centralized configuration providers.

If the `ConnectionString` is not in a proper format, an exception is thrown. All spaces are ignored unless they are within double quotes.

When the `ConnectionString` property is set, the `OracleConnection` object immediately parses the string for errors. An `ArgumentException` is thrown if the `ConnectionString` contains invalid attributes or invalid values. Attribute values for `User Id`, `Password`, `Proxy User Id`, `Proxy Password`, and `Data Source` (if provided) are not validated until the `Open` method is called.

The connection must be closed to set the `ConnectionString` property. When the `ConnectionString` property is reset, all previously set values are reinitialized to their default values before the new values are applied.

Starting with ODP.NET 11.1, password and proxy password connection string attribute values are accepted as case-sensitive strings. Thus, they are passed to the database for authentication in the case provided in the connection string. Therefore, if the database is configured to support case-sensitive passwords, passwords must be passed in the correct case.

If a connection string attribute is set more than once, the last setting takes effect and no exceptions are thrown.

Boolean connection string attributes can be set to either `true`, `false`, `yes`, or `no`.

Supported Connection String Attributes

Table 6-48 lists the supported connection string attributes.

Table 6-48 Supported Connection String Attributes

Connection String Attribute	Description	Default Value
`Application Continuity`	Enables database requests to automatically replay transactional or non-transactional operations in a non-disruptive and rapid manner in the event of a severed database session, which results in a recoverable error.	`true`
`Connection Lifetime`	Minimum life time (in seconds) of the connection. This attribute specifies the lifetime of the connection in seconds. Before the `Connection` is placed back into the pool upon a `Close()` or `Dispose()` call, the lifetime of the connection is checked. If the lifetime of the connection exceeds this property value and the number of connections will not fall below Min Pool Size, then the connection is destroyed. If this property value is `0`, then the connection lifetime is never checked.	`0`
`Connection Timeout`	The time to wait (in seconds) for a new connection or an idle connection from the connection pool before a connection time out error can occur. This attribute specifies the minimum amount of time (in seconds) that the `Open()` method must take to obtain a pooled connection before it terminates the request. This value comes into effect only if no free connection is available from the connection pool and the `Max Pool Size` is reached. If a free connection is not available within the specified time, an exception is thrown. `Connection Timeout` does not limit the time required to open new connections. This attribute value takes effect for pooled connection requests and not for new connection requests.	`15`
`Data Source`	Oracle Net Services Name, Connect Descriptor, or an easy connect naming that identifies the database to which to connect.	empty string
`DBA Privilege`	Administrative privileges. This connection string attribute accepts `SYSASM`, `SYSBACKUP`, `SYSDBA`, `SYSDG`, `SYSKM`, `SYSOPER`, and `SYSRAC` as the attribute value. It is case-insensitive.	empty string

Table 6-48 (Cont.) Supported Connection String Attributes

Connection String Attribute	Description	Default Value
`Decr Pool Size`	Number of connections that are closed when an excessive amount of established connections are unused. This connection string attribute controls the maximum number of unused connections that are closed when the pool regulator makes periodic checks. The regulator thread is spawned every 3 minutes and closes up to `Decr Pool Size` amount of pooled connections if they are not used. The pool regulator never takes the total number of connections below the `Min Pool Size` by closing pooled connections.	`1`
`Enlist`	Controls the enlistment behavior and capabilities of a connection in context of COM+ transactions or `System.Transactions`. If this attribute is set to `true`, the connection is automatically enlisted in the thread's transaction context. If this attribute is `false`, no enlistments are made. If this attribute is set to `dynamic`, applications can dynamically enlist in distributed transactions. This attribute can be set to `true`, `false`, `yes`, `no`, or `dynamic`.	`true`
`HA Events`	Enables ODP.NET connection pool to proactively remove connections from the pool when an Oracle database service, service member, or node goes down. This feature can be used with Global Data Services, including Oracle RAC, Data Guard, GoldenGate, and single instance deployments. "`pooling=true`" must also be set This attribute can be set to `true`, `false`, `yes`, or `no`.	`true`
`Load Balancing`	Enables ODP.NET connection pool to balance work requests across Oracle database instances based on the load balancing advisory and service goal. This feature can be used with Global Data Services, including Oracle RAC, Active Data Guard, and GoldenGate. "`pooling=true`" must also be set. This attribute can be set to `true`, `false`, `yes`, or `no`.	`true`

Table 6-48 (Cont.) Supported Connection String Attributes

Connection String Attribute	Description	Default Value
`Incr Pool Size`	Number of new connections to be created when all connections in the pool are in use. This connection string attribute determines the number of new connections that are established when a pooled connection is requested, but no unused connections are available and `Max Pool Size` is not reached. If new connections have been created for a pool, the regulator thread skips a cycle and does not have an opportunity to close any connections for 6 minutes. Note, however, that some connections can be still be closed during this time if their lifetime has been exceeded.	`5`
`Max Pool Size`	Maximum number of connections in a pool. This attribute specifies the maximum number of connections allowed in the particular pool used by that `OracleConnection`. Simply changing this attribute in the connection string does not change the `Max Pool Size` restriction on a currently existing pool. Doing so simply creates a new pool with a different `Max Pool Size` restriction. This attribute must be set to a value greater than the `Min Pool Size`. This value is ignored unless `Pooling` is turned on.	`100`
`Metadata Pooling`	Caches metadata information. This attribute indicates whether or not metadata information for executed queries are cached for improved performance.	`True`
`Min Pool Size`	Minimum number of connections in a pool. This attribute specifies the minimum number of connections to be maintained by the pool during its entire lifetime. Simply changing this attribute in the connection string does not change the `Min Pool Size` restriction on a currently existing pool. Doing so simply creates a new pool with a different `Min Pool Size` restriction. This value is ignored unless `Pooling` is turned on.	`1`
`Password`	Password for the user specified by `User Id`. This attribute specifies an Oracle user's password. `Password` is case-sensitive by default for Oracle Database 11*g* release 1 (11.1) and later.	empty string

Table 6-48 (Cont.) Supported Connection String Attributes

Connection String Attribute	Description	Default Value
`Persist Security Info`	Retrieval of the password in the connection string. If this attribute is set to `false`, the `Password` value setting is not returned when the application requests the `ConnectionString` after the connection is successfully opened by the `Open()` method. This attribute can be set to either `true`, `false`, `yes`, or `no`.	`false`
`Pooling`	Connection pooling. This attribute specifies whether or not connection pooling is to be used. Pools are created using an attribute value matching algorithm. This means that connection strings which only differ in the number of spaces in the connection string use the same pool. If two connection strings are identical except that one sets an attribute to a default value while the other does not set that attribute, both requests obtain connections from the same pool. This attribute can be set to either `true`, `false`, `yes`, or `no`.	`true`
`Proxy User Id`	User name of the proxy user. This connection string attribute specifies the middle-tier user, or the proxy user, who establishes a connection on behalf of a client user specified by the `User Id` attribute. ODP.NET attempts to establish a proxy connection if either the `Proxy User Id` or the `Proxy Password` attribute is set to a non-empty string. For the proxy user to connect to an Oracle database using operating system authentication, the `Proxy User Id` must be set to `"/"`. The `Proxy Password` is ignored in this case. The `User Id` cannot be set to `"/"` when establishing proxy connections. The case of this attribute value is preserved.	empty string
`Proxy Password`	Password of the proxy user. This connection string attribute specifies the password of the middle-tier user or the proxy user. This user establishes a connection on behalf of a client user specified by the `User Id` attribute. ODP.NET attempts to establish a proxy connection if either the `Proxy User Id` or the `Proxy Password` attribute is set to a non-empty string. The case of this attribute value is preserved if it is surrounded by double quotes.	empty string

Table 6-48 (Cont.) Supported Connection String Attributes

Connection String Attribute	Description	Default Value
`Statement Cache Purge`	Statement cache purged when the connection goes back to the pool. If statement caching is enabled, setting this attribute to `true` purges the Statement Cache when the connection goes back to the pool.	`false`
`Statement Cache Size`	Statement cache enabled and cache size set size, that is, the maximum number of statements that can be cached. A value greater than zero enables statement caching and sets the cache size to itself. This value should not be greater than the value of the `OPEN_CURSORS` parameter set in the `init.ora` database configuration file.	0
`Self Tuning`	Enables or disables self-tuning for the connection. If self-tuning is enabled, then the `StatementCacheSize` settings in the registry, configuration files, and connection string are ignored. If self-tuning is disabled, then a `StatementCacheSize` value of 0 is used unless `StatementCachSize` is specified in the registry, configuration file, or connection string.	`true`
`Tns_Admin`	Directory where ODP.NET can find its `sqlnet.ora` and `tnsnames.ora` configuration files. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*	empty string
`Token_Auth`	This attribute specifies the access token authentication type. Possible values are: `AZURE_INTERACTIVE`, `AZURE_SERVICE_PRINCIPAL`, `AZURE_MANAGED_IDENTITY`, `AZURE_DEVICE_CODE`, `AZURE_DEFAULT`, `OCITOKEN`, `OAUTH`, or `DISABLED`. Only supported for managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core.	`DISABLED`
`Token_Location`	This attribute is the file-based token location. The value can be a directory where a file named "token" is or it can be the file's full path specification. Only supported for managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core.	Varies depending on token authentication type

Table 6-48 (Cont.) Supported Connection String Attributes

Connection String Attribute	Description	Default Value
`User Id`	Oracle user name. This attribute specifies the Oracle user name. The case of this attribute value is preserved if it is surrounded by double quotes. For the user to connect to an Oracle database using operating system authentication, set the `User Id` to `"/"`. Any `Password` attribute setting is ignored in this case.	empty string
`Validate Connection`	Validation of connections coming from the pool. Validation causes a round-trip to the database for each connection. Therefore, it should only be used when necessary.	`false`
`Wallet_Location`	ODP.NET wallet directory *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*	empty string

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- Centralized Configuration Providers for Deployments for more information on using URLs

ConnectionTimeout

This property indicates the minimum amount of time that the `Open` method can take to obtain a pooled connection before the request is terminated.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int ConnectionTimeout {get;}
```

Property Value

The minimum time allowed for a pooled connection request, in seconds.

Implements

`IDbConnection`

Remarks

This property indicates the connection timeout that has been set using the `ConnectionString` attribute `Connection TimeOut`.

This property is read-only.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

ConnectionType

This property enables an ODP.NET application to determine whether a particular connection object is associated with an Oracle database connection, a TimesTen database connection, or no physical connection at all.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnectionType ConnectionType {get;}
```

Property Value

The `OracleConnectionType` that this connection object is associated with.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - OracleConnectionType Enumeration

Credential

This property is used to get or set an `OracleCredential` object on the connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCredential Credential { get; set; }
```

Property Value

An `OracleCredential` object to be used for opening connection.

Exceptions

An `InvalidOperationException` will be raised in following scenarios:

- If connection is already open.
- If connection string has already been set on this connection and it contains any of user id, password, DBA Privilege, proxy user id or proxy password.
- The `AccessToken` property is set.
- The `TokenLocation` properties is set. This is aplicable for managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core only.
- `TokenAuthentication` is set to something other than disabled. This is aplicable for managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core only.

Remarks

To obtain the `OracleCredential` object through the property getter, "persist security info" must be set to true in the connection string.

If "Persist security info" is set to false in the Connection String, then the `OracleCredential` object is not returned through the property getter after the password has been validated.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - OracleConnectionType Enumeration

Database

This property is not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string Database {get;}
```

Property Value

A string.

Implements

`IDbConnection.Database`

Remarks

This property is not supported. It always returns an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

DatabaseDomainName

This property specifies the name of the database domain that this connection is connected to.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DatabaseDomainName {get;}
```

Property Value

The database domain that this connection is connected to.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

DatabaseEditionName

`DatabaseEditionName` property sets or gets the edition name for the `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DatabaseEditionName{get;set;}
```

Property Value

A string to be used as the edition name for the `OracleConnection` object.

Exceptions

- `InvalidOperationException()` - if the connection is already open.
- `InvalidOperationException()` - If `CPVersion` is set to `1.0` when the connection is opened. `DatabaseEditionName` property is supported only with `CPVersion` of `2.0` or higher.

Remarks

Property must be set before opening a connection or after closing a connection.

The edition name for the connection to use can be set in one of three places: `DatabaseEditionName` in the application code, `Edition` in the .NET configuration file, or `Edition` in the Windows Registry. The .NET configuration value overrides the Registry value and the DatabaseEditionName property value overrides the .NET configuration value.

`DatabaseEditionName` property value is case sensitive.

Only supported for .NET Framework 4 and higher.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

DatabaseName

This property specifies the name of the database that this connection is connected to.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DatabaseName {get;}
```

Property Value

The database that this connection is connected to.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

DataSource

This property specifies the Oracle Net Services Name, Connect Descriptor, or an easy connect naming that identifies the database to which to connect

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string DataSource {get;}
```

Property Value

Oracle Net Services Name, Connect Descriptor, or an easy connect naming that identifies the database to which to connect.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

DRCPConnectionClass

This property specifies a logical name that identifies the DRCP connection pool that the ODP.NET connection will use.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DRCPConnectionClass {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The string to be used that uniquely identifies the DRCP server side connection pool for the ODP.NET application to use.

Exceptions

- `InvalidOperationException()` - if `CPVersion=1.0` and the `DRCPConnectionClass` is set to a non-null / non-empty string. Applies to unmanaged ODP.NET only.
- `InvalidOperationException()` - if the `DRCPConnectionClass` is set to a non-null / non-empty string after opening a connection.
- `InvalidOperationException()` - if DRCP is not enabled and the `DRCPConnectionClass` is set to a non-null / non-empty string.

Remarks

A different client-side connection pool will be created for each unique `DRCPConnectionClass` property value. Each of these pools will use the same DRCP.

The default value is null. The character limit is 1024 minus the number of characters in the user id.

If this property is used, it must be set prior to opening the connection.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

DRCPPurity

Session purity specifies whether an application can reuse a pooled session (`Pooled`) or must use a new session (`New`).

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDRCPPurity DRCPPurity {get; set;}
```

Property Value

`OracleDRCPPurity` Enumeration values.

Exceptions

- `InvalidOperationException()` - if `CPVersion=1.0` and the `DRCPPurity` is set to a non-null / non-empty string. Applies to unmanaged ODP.NET only.
- `InvalidOperationException()` - if the `DRCPPurity` is set to a non-null / non-empty string after opening a connection.
- `InvalidOperationException()` - if DRCP is not enabled and the `DRCPPurity` is set to a non-null / non-empty string.

Remarks

The default value is `Pooled`.

If set to `New`, then ODP.NET will dispense a new DRCP connection, rather than try to find an existing connection from the DRCP. In general, this property is used by applications that want a connection without any preexisting session state set.

If set to `Pooled`, then ODP.NET will first attempt to use a preexisting connection, that already exists in the DRCP pool.

Using this property will not cause a new DRCP to be created, just a new connection from an existing DRCP.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- OracleDRCPPurity Enumeration

FetchSize

This property specifies the total memory size, in bytes, that the provider allocates to cache data fetched in one database round-trip, used by `OracleDataReader`'s internal cache to store result set data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long FetchSize { get; set;}
```

Property Type

`System.Int64 (long)`

Exceptions

`InvalidArgument` - The specified value is less than `0` or greater than `System.Int64.MaxValue` .

`System.ObjectDisposedException` - This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is `131072`.

The `FetchSize` property can be configured on `OracleDataReader` , `OracleCommand` , `OracleConnection` , and `OracleConfiguration` objects. By default, `OracleConnection FetchSize` property value inherits `OracleConfiguration FetchSize` property value at construction time; `OracleCommand FetchSize` property value inherits `OracleConnection FetchSize` property value at construction time; `OracleDataReader FetchSize` property value inherits `OracleCommand FetchSize` property value at a command execution. The value of `OracleDataReader FetchSize` determines the amount of data the `OracleDataReader` fetches into its internal cache for each database round-trip.

If the `OracleCommand XmlCommandType` property is set to any value other than `None`, this property is ignored.

The `OracleCommand RowSize` and `OracleCommand FetchSize` properties handle `UDT` and `XMLType` data differently than other scalar data types. Because only a reference to the `UDT` and `XMLType` data is stored in the ODP.NET's internal cache, the `OracleCommand RowSize` property accounts for only the memory needed for the reference (which is very small) and not the actual size of the `UDT` and `XMLType` data. Thus, applications can

inadvertently fetch a large number of `UDT` or `XMLType` instances from the database in a single database round-trip. This is because the actual size of `UDT` and `XMLType` data do not count against the `FetchSize` , and it would require numerous `UDT` and `XMLType` references to fill up the default cache size of `131072` bytes. Therefore, when fetching `UDT` or `XMLType` data, the `FetchSize` property must be appropriately configured to control the number of `UDT` and `XMLType` instances that are to be fetched, rather than the amount of the actual `UDT` and `XMLType` data to be fetched.

> **Note:**
>
> For `LOB` and `LONG` data types, only the sizes specified in the `OracleCommand InitialLOBFetchSize` and `OracleCommand InitialLONGFetchSize` properties are accounted for by the `RowSize` property in addition to the metadata and reference information that is maintained by the cache for each `LOB` in the select list.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

HostName

This property specifies the name of the host that this connection is connected to.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string HostName {get;}
```

Property Value

The host that this connection is connected to.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

InstanceName

This property specifies the name of the instance that this connection is connected to.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string InstanceName {get;}
```

Property Value

The instance that this connection is connected to.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

IsInTransaction

This property specifies if the current application is in a transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsInTransaction {get;}
```

Property Value

Boolean

Remarks

This property will be true if the connection is in a local implicit or explicit transaction or a distributed transaction.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

IsolationLevel

This property specifies the isolation level of the local transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public IsolationLevel IsolationLevel {get; set;}
```

Property Value

IsolationLevel

Exception

`InvalidOperationException` – The property cannot be set when there's already an existing transaction on the connection or if the connection is already enlisted in a local/distributed transaction.

`InvalidArgumentException` – The property cannot be set to other `IsolationLevels` other than `IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted` or `IsolationLevel.Serializable`.

`System.ObjectDisposedException` – This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

By default, this property is set to `IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted`. It can also be set to `IsolationLevel.Serializable`.

The application can set this property value before or after the connection is opened. If this property is set during an active transaction, an exception will be thrown.

All implicit transactions have their isolation levels specified on the `OracleConnection` object.

For explicit transactions, the `BeginTransaction()` method will use the `IsolationLevel` specified on the `OracleConnection` object. When overloaded `BeginTransaction(IsolationLevel)` method is used, its parameter overrides the `IsolationLevel` setting on the `OracleConnection` object. Once that transaction commits or rolls back, the connection's isolation level will return to the value set in the `OracleConnection IsolationLevel`.

Distributed transactions created using `TransactionScope` do not honor the isolation level set via this property.

After the `IsolationLevel` property is set, that setting is honored for all subsequent `Open()` calls on that specific `OracleConnection` object until the `IsolationLevel` value is modified.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

KeepAlive

This property specifies whether to keep an idle connection alive.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static Boolean KeepAlive { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Boolean
```

Remarks

Turn `KeepAlive` on to prevent an idle TCP connection from being killed, such as a by a firewall. `KeepAlive` will keep the connection alive by periodically sending a probe packet with no data in it and the ACK flag turned on.

This setting is used in conjunction with `KeepAliveInterval` and `KeepAliveTime`.

The `KeepAlive` default is false.

Starting in ODP.NET Core 19.10, `KeepAlive` is supported on non-Windows operating systems, such as Oracle Linux. For these non-Windows operating systems, .NET Core 3 or higher is required.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

KeepAliveInterval

This property specifies the time interval after an unacknowledged probe before a new probe is sent.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int KeepAliveInterval { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.Int32
```

Remarks

In seconds. The interval default is 6 seconds between unacknowledged probes.

When keepalive probes are sent, they are normally acknowledged by the remote TCP. If the connection remains idle, but TCP does see the probe acknowledgements, then TCP will send the probes at a rate of once every `KeepAliveTime` duration.

When these probes are not acknowledged, the probes are then sent at intervals set by `KeepAliveInterval`. Probes will continue to be sent at the `KeepAliveInterval` until the server acknowledges the probe, independent connection activity occurs, or 10 consecutive unacknowledged probes have been sent.

After a probe is acknowledged, future probes will be sent again at the `KeepAliveTime` interval.

If 10 probes are sent without acknowledgement, the connection is deemed EOF/Reset.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

KeepAliveTime

This property specifies the idle time before a keepalive probe is sent.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int KeepAliveTime  { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Int32`

Remarks

In seconds. The default is 60 seconds.

`KeepAliveTime` specifies the idle time to wait until sending a probe to verify the connection remains active and to keep that connection active. If the remote TCP sends back an acknowledgement of receiving the probe, then no further probe is sent until another `KeepAliveTime` idle period has elapsed.

Whenever independent connection activity occurs, `KeepAliveTime` is reset. When that activity ends, the `KeepAliveTime` starts its countdown to sending a probe.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

MaxStatementCacheSize

This property specifies the maximum number of statements that can be cached on a particular `OracleConnection` object when self-tuning is enabled.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int MaxStatementCacheSize { get; set;}
```

Property Type

`System.Int32`

Exceptions

`InvalidArgument` - The specified value is less than `0` or greater than `System.Int32.MaxValue` .

`System.ObjectDisposedException` - This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is `100`.

The `MaxStatementCacheSize` property can be configured on `OracleConnection` and `OracleConfiguration` objects. By default, `OracleConnection MaxStatementCacheSize` property value inherits `OracleConfiguration MaxStatementCacheSize` property value at construction time. The value of `OracleConnection MaxStatementCacheSize` will be used during the connection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - Self-Tuning Statement Caching

ModuleName

This property specifies the module name for the connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ModuleName {set;}
```

Property Value

The string to be used as the module name.

Remarks

The default value is `null`.

Using the `ModuleName` property allows the application to set the module name in the application context for a given `OracleConnection` object.

For unmanaged ODP.NET with `CPVersion = 1.0`, the `ModuleName` property is reset to `null` upon the next server roundtrip following a `Close` or `Dispose` method call on the `OracleConnection` object. For all other ODP.NET provider types and `CPVersion` settings, `ModuleName` property is reset to `null` when the `Close` or `Dispose` method is called on the `OracleConnection` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- "Client Identifier and End-to-End Tracing"
- *Oracle Database Security Guide*

OciCompartment

This property gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the target database's compartment.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string OciCompartment { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Remarks

This property is optional by default. This property is mandatory if the `OciDatabase` property is set.

If `OciCompartment` is not set, then ODP.NET requests access to all the cloud tenancy's databases identified in the `OciTenancy` property.

There is no default value for this property.

The value of this property will be part of pool manager identification so different value for this property will result in different connection pools.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OciDatabase

This property gets or sets the target database's Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID).

Declaration

```
// C#
public string OciDatabase { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Remarks

This property is optional.

If it is not set, then ODP.NET requests access to all the cloud compartment's databases identified in the `OciCompartment` property. If `OciCompartment` property is also not set, then ODP.NET requests access to all the tenancy's databases specified in the `OciTenancy` property.

There is no default value for this property.

The value of this property will be part of pool manager identification so different value for this property will result in different connection pools.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OciIamUrl

This property gets or sets the URL end point for getting the database token.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string OciIamUrl { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Remarks

This is a mandatory property for IAM alternate password use. If not set in that usage scenario, ODP.NET raises an error.

The property value is part of the connection pool manager identification. Different property values result in different connection pools.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OciTenacy

This property gets or sets the Oracle Cloud Identifier (OCID) of the IAM user's cloud tenancy to retrieve the database token.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string OciTenacy { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Remarks

This is a mandatory property for IAM alternate password use. If not set in that usage scenario, ODP.NET raises an error.

The property value is part of the connection pool manager identification. Different property values result in different connection pools.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

PasswordAuthentication

This property sets the connection `PASSWORD_AUTH` parameter value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OraclePasswordAuth PasswordAuthentication { get; set; }
```

Property Type

An `OraclePasswordAuth` enumeration

Remarks

The possible parameter values are `OciToken`, `AzureToken`, and `PasswordVerifier`. The default value is `PasswordVerifier`, which indicates the typical database username and password can be used for authentication. `AzureToken` is only available with ODP.NET Core and managed ODP.NET.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

PDBName

This property is used to set and get the name of the pluggable database to which the session is connected to.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string PDBName{ get; set; }
```

Property Value

`PDBName` returns a string specifying the pluggable database name for the connection.

Exceptions

- `InvalidOperationException()` - if the connection is already open.
- `InvalidOperationException()` - if the `CPVersion` is set to `1.0` and the `PDBName` property is set. Applicable only to ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.
- `InvalidOperationException()` - If `PDBName` value is retrieved when `CPVersion` is set to `1.0`. Applicable only to ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.

Remarks

Pluggable databases are available in Oracle Database 12*c* and higher. The `ServiceName` and `PDBName` properties can be used to connect to the specified Service that is running on a particular PDB.

Property must be set before opening the connection so that a connection with requested pluggable database name is returned.

If the `PDBName` property is set before connection is opened, then the connection's pluggable database name will be the same as `PDBName` when `OracleConnection.Open()` is successfully executed.

If only the `PDBName` property is set, then the default service of the pluggable database is used as the `ServiceName` for this connection.

In unmanaged ODP.NET, if the `PDBName` property is set *and* if the .NET configuration setting, `CPVersion`, is *not* set, then the `CPVersion` attribute will be automatically set to `2.0`.

`PDBName` property's value is case insensitive.

The `PDBName` property can be used to retrieve the session's pluggable database name after the connection has been opened. If it is used to get the pluggable database name before the connection is opened, then it just returns the pluggable database name provided by the application, if any.

Only supported for .NET Framework 4 and higher.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

Pipelining

This property enables asynchronous execution on the database server side on a particular `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool Pipelining { get; set;}
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

Exceptions

`System.ObjectDisposedException` - This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is `false`.

To enable pipelining, that is, database server asynchronous execution; set this property to `true`, and enable asynchronous ODP.NET, that is, client side asynchronous execution as well. `Pipelining` can only be enabled if async ODP.NET is enabled.

The `Pipelining` property can be configured on `OracleConnection` and `OracleConfiguration` objects. By default, `OracleConnection Pipelining` property value inherits `OracleConfiguration Pipelining` property value at construction time. The value of `OracleConnection Pipelining` will be used during the connection.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- Asynchronous Programming and Pipelining
- Pipelining

ProviderVersion

This property specifies the ODP.NET assembly version.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string ProviderVersion { get; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Property Values

The first ODP.NET Core 19c release has a ProviderVersion of 2.0.19.1. Managed and managed ODP.NET have version 4.122.19.1.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

ServerVersion

This property specifies the version number of the Oracle database to which the `OracleConnection` has established a connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ServerVersion {get;}
```

Property Value

The version of the Oracle database.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed.

Remarks

The default is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

ServiceName

This property is used to set and get the database service name to which the session will be connected to when connecting to a pluggable database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ServiceName{ get; set;}
```

Property Value

`ServiceName` returns a string specifying the service name of the connection.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException()` - the connection is already open.

`InvalidOperationException()` - if the `CPVersion` is set to `1.0` and the `ServiceName` property is set. Applicable only to ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver.

Remarks

Pluggable databases are available in Oracle Database 12*c* and higher. The `ServiceName` and `PDBName` properties can be used to connect to the specified Service that is running on a particular PDB.

`ServiceName` must be set before opening the connection so that the correct service is used for the connection.

`PDBName` property must be set when the `ServiceName` property is set. Otherwise, an exception is thrown when the connection is opened.

If the `ServiceName` property is specified before connection is opened, then the connection's service will be the same as the specified `ServiceName` when the connection is opened.

If the service name is not changed before the connection is next opened, then the connection will continue using the `ServiceName` value that had been previously set.

In unmanaged ODP.NET, if the `ServiceName` property is set *and* if the `CPVersion` attribute is *not* set, then the `CPVersion` attribute will be automatically set to `2.0`.

`ServiceName` property's value is case insensitive.

The `ServiceName` property can also be used to retrieve the session service name after opening the connection. If retrieved before opening the connection, then `ServiceName` returns the service name provided by the application, if any.

Only supported for .NET Framework 4 and higher.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout

This property specifies the time, in seconds, for the particular `OracleConnection` to wait before retrying connecting to a service that becomes unavailable.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout { get; set;}
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Exceptions

`System.ObjectDisposedException` - This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

`FormatException` - The provided string cannot be converted to a `System.Int32`.

`OverflowException` - The provided string represents a number that is less than `System.Int32.MinValue` or greater than `System.Int32.MaxValue`.

Remarks

Default value is `90` (seconds).

Whenever a database service becomes unavailable, such as due to a service being relocated, an application can encounter numerous connectivity errors during this time. To avoid unnecessary connection attempts to an unavailable service which will result in an error, the driver will block any connection attempts until the service is up or until this property's specified time limit expires from the time when the service `DOWN` event was received, whichever comes first.

`ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout` itself can be set based upon the value of `drain_timeout`. For example, if ODP.NET administrators desire the service relocation connection timeout to be `drain_timeout` plus `50` seconds, then they would set `ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout` in the following manner:

```
//C#
OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection();
conn.ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout = "drain_timeout + 50";
```

The `ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout` property can be configured on `OracleConnection` and `OracleConfiguration` objects. By default, `OracleConnection`

`ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout` property value inherits `OracleConfiguration ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout` property value at construction time. The value of `OracleConnection ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout` will be used during the connection.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- DrainTimeout
- ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout

SqlNetAuthenticationServices

This property enables one or more authentication services, such as TCP/IP with SSL.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string SqlNetAuthenticationServices { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.String`

Valid values are: `All`, `Kerberos5`, `NTS`, `TCPS`, or `NONE`.

Note:

ODP.NET Core does not currently support the Kerberos5 value.

Example

```
//C#
con.SqlNetAuthenticationServices = "(nts, tcps)";
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

State

This property specifies the current state of the connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override ConnectionState State {get;}
```

Property Value

The `ConnectionState` of the connection.

Implements

`IDbConnection`

Remarks

ODP.NET supports `ConnectionState.Closed` and `ConnectionState.Open` for this property. The default value is `ConnectionState.Closed`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

StatementCacheSize

This property specifies the current size of the statement cache associated with this connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int StatementCacheSize{get;}
```

Property Value

An integer value indicating the size of the statement cache.

Remarks

If self tuning is not enabled, then the default value of this property depends upon the statement cache size specified in the connection string, application configuration file, or the registry. If none of these values are specified, then a default value of 0 is used.

If self tuning is enabled, then the property value is adjusted automatically. Any values specified in the connection string, application configuration file, or the registry are ignored.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

SwitchedConnection

This property applies to pluggable database connections. Upon an `OracleConnection.Open()`, if the connection returned from the pool had to change its service name (`ServiceName`) or pluggable database (`PDBName`) in order to connect to the desired pluggable database, then the connection is considered switched. Thus, `SwitchedConnection` will then return `TRUE`. In all other cases, it will return `FALSE`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool SwitchedConnection { get; }
```

Remarks

Applications should use this property carefully when using `DRCPConnectionClass` values that are common across PDBs/Services. If the same `DRCPConnectionClass` values are used across PDBs/Services, but their semantics are different, then this property value can help determine if the requested connection is returned or not.

For example, in a scenario where the same `DRCPConnectionClass` that is used across PDBs/Services has a different semantic, the application should first check to see if the session has been switched or not. If it has switched between PDBs/Services, then the application should consider that the connection with a matching `DRCPConnectionClass` was not dispensed.

Only supported for .NET Framework 4 and higher.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

TnsAdmin

This property specifies the directory location of `tnsnames.ora` or `sqlnet.ora`, or both.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string TnsAdmin { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Remarks

The backslash (\) is a special character in .NET that represents the beginning of an escape sequence. To specify a directory location, use any one of the following formats in .NET so that backslashes are correctly represented in a directory location:

```
// C#
OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();
con.TnsAdmin = "D:\\oracle\\client\\admin";
con.TnsAdmin = @"D:\oracle\client\admin";
con.TnsAdmin = "D:/oracle/client/admin";
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

TokenAuthentication

This property sets the value for `TOKEN_AUTH` parameter for the connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTokenAuth TokenAuthentication { get; set; }
```

Remarks

The value of this property will be part of connection pool manager identification so different values for this property will result in different connection pools.

Table 6-49 OracleTokenAuth Members

Member Name	Description
`AzureServicePrincipal`	Token authentication enabled for Azure AD service principal *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`AzureManagedIdentity`	Token authentication enabled for Azure AD managed identity *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*

Table 6-49 (Cont.) OracleTokenAuth Members

Member Name	Description
`AzureInteractive`	Token authentication enabled for Azure AD using interactive authentication method *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`AzureDeviceCode`	Token authentication enabled for Azure AD using device code method *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`AzureDefault`	Token authentication enabled for Azure AD using default method *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`Disabled`	Default value. Token authentication is `DISABLED`.
`OciApiKey`	Token authentication using `OCI_API_KEY` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciInstancePrincipal`	Token authentication using `OCI_INSTANCE_PRINCIPAL` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciResourcePrincipal`	Token authentication using `OCI_RESOURCE_PRINCIPAL` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciDelegationToken`	Token authentication using `OCI_DELEGATION_TOKEN` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciInteractive`	Token authentication using `OCI_INTERACTIVE` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciDefault`	Token authentication using the most appropriate method depending on the application environment. ODP.NET first attempts to retrieve the token using the OCI API key. If that fails, then ODP.NET checks whether it is in a Cloud Shell environment to attempt to get the token using delegation token authentication flow. Lastly, it attempts to use the instance principal authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciToken`	Token authentication is enabled for Oracle Identity and Access Management.
`OAuth`	Token authentication enabled for Azure Active Directory.

Exceptions

An `InvalidOperationException` will be raised if

- the connection is already open,
- the value of the `AccessToken` property is not compatible with the type of token authentication being set,
- `TokenAuthentication` is set to disabled and the `AccessToken` or `TokenLocation` properties are set,
- `TokenAuthentication` is set to a value other than disabled, and the `Credential` property is set,

- the user or proxy information in the connection string is not compatible with token authentication,
- if user id value is other than `/`,
- password, proxy user id, and proxy password is set,
- `TokenConfiguration` is specified, and `TokenAuthentication` is set to `OciToken`, `OAuth`, or `Disabled`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

TokenLocation

This property gets or sets the token location path for the connection where the access token, or database token and private key files, are present for ODP.NET token authentication. The file names do not need to be specified.

Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver

Declaration

```
// C#
public string TokenLocation { get; set; }
```

Property Value

A directory location.

Remarks

The value of this property will be part of connection pool manager identification so different values for this property will result in different connection pools.

Expections

An `InvalidOperationException` will be raised if

- the connection is already open,
- the `AccessToken` or `Credential` properties are set,
- `TokenAuthentication` has been set to disabled by the application,
- the user or proxy information in the connection string is not compatible with token authentication,
- user id value is other than `/`, or
- password, proxy user id, and proxy password is set.

Description

This property is mandatory for OAuth file-based access tokens, but optional for database tokens.

In the access token case, this property can be the directory where the file `token` is, or the full-path specification of the token file.

For OCI IAM PoP tokens, a file's full-path specification can be specified if it does not have the standard name, `token`. A file name does not need to be specified when it uses this standard, fixed name. Bearer token default token location is an empty string.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

UseClientInitiatedCQN

This property specifies, on a particular `OracleConnection` object, whether to use Client Initiated Continuous Query Notification (CICQN) or traditional Continuous Query Notification (CQN) that does not rely on a persistent connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool UseClientInitiatedCQN { get; set;}
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

Exceptions

`System.ObjectDisposedException` - This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is `false`.

When set to true, ODP.NET creates and uses a separate connection to receive server-initiated database change notifications. This is known as CICQN. This single connection aggregates all notifications for the pool, but the connection does not count toward the Min Pool Size nor the Max Pool Size limits. For managed ODP.NET, if there are five connection pools using CICQN, then ODP.NET will then have five additional connections, one per pool.

When set to false, then ODP.NET will use traditional CQN to receive the database change notifications. The client creates a listening end point (i.e., IP address and port) that does not rely on a database connection to continuously exist.

CICQN is commonly used in cloud scenarios or if firewalls between the database and client do not allow access to the client port. Otherwise, traditional CQN is used.

ODP.NET CICQN requires Oracle Database 21c or higher.

`UseClientInitiatedCQN` must be set to its intended value prior to opening a database connection.

The `UseClientInitiatedCQN` property can be configured on `OracleConnection` and `OracleConfiguration` objects. By default, `OracleConnection UseClientInitiatedCQN` property value inherits `OracleConfiguration UseClientInitiatedCQN` property value at construction time. The value of `OracleConnection UseClientInitiatedCQN` will be used during the connection.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

UseHourOffsetForUnsupportedTimezone

This property specifies whether the hour offset can be used for the session time zone, when the Oracle time zone region name that is associated with the .NET locale is not supported by the Oracle Database being used.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool UseHourOffsetForUnsupportedTimezone { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – This exception will be thrown if this property is set when the Connection is in an `Open` state.

Remarks

ODP.NET is built to support the latest available time zones the Oracle database client supports. However, older Oracle database server versions may not have the latest time zone files that support all the same time zones the client supports. Thus, the client could request a connection time zone the Oracle database does not support. In these situations, the connection request returns an "`ORA-01882: timezone region not found`" error.

When the `UseHourOffsetForUnsupportedTimezone` property is set to `true`, then ODP.NET will initialize the connection/session time zone using a "`hour offset`" instead of a time zone region name only if the Oracle Database cannot support the Oracle time zone associated with the .NET locale. ODP.NET can then successfully connect and avoid the ORA-01882

error. This also means if the Oracle Database does support the Oracle time zone associated with the .NET locale, then the connection/session will be initialized with an Oracle time zone region name, regardless of the `UseHourOffsetForUnsupportedTimezone` property setting.

By default, the `UseHourOffsetForUnsupportedTimezone` property is set to `false`.

Oracle does not recommend using the hour offset since datetimes with time zone values will *not* be daylight savings time sensitive. Even when the hour offset is enabled, ODP.NET first attempts to use the Oracle time zone region name associated with the .NET locale. Only when the ORA-01882 error is encountered will ODP.NET use the hour offset as the session time zone during a second connection attempt. Thus, there can be two connection requests if the first connection attempt fails with the ORA-01882 error.

The `UseHourOffsetForUnsupportedTimezone` property value specified for the first successfully created connection is used for all subsequent connections in that pool. When pooling is not used, the property's value will be specific for the particular `OracleConnection.Open()` invocation.

Oracle recommends resolving ORA-01882 errors by upgrading the Oracle database with the latest time zone/DST files. Oracle also recommends using the time zone region name for the session time zone so that datetime conversions with time zone values are daylight savings time sensitive.

If the Oracle Database time zone / DST files cannot be upgraded, the application should then set the `UseHourOffsetForUnsupportedTimezone` property to `true`.

Sample Code

```
using System;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class Test
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    string constr = "user id=hr;password=<password>;data source=oracle;”

    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);

    // Have the connection created with the ‘hour offset’ being used as the
session time zone
    // if the Oracle Database does not support the Oracle Time Zone associated
with the
    // .NET application’s locale
    con.UseHourOffsetForUnsupportedTimezone = true;

    // Establish a connection to Oracle
    con.Open();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

WalletLocation

This property specifies the location of wallets. Wallets are certificates, keys, and trustpoints processed by SSL/TLS.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string WalletLocation { get; set; }
```

Property Type

```
System.String
```

Remarks

Microsoft Certificate Store (MCS) and file system wallets are supported.

The backslash (\) is a special character in .NET that represents the beginning of an escape sequence. To specify a directory location, use any one of the following formats in .NET so that backslashes are correctly represented in a directory location:

```
// C#
OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection();
con.WalletLocation = "D:\\oracle\\client\\wallets";
con.WalletLocation = @"D:\oracle\client\wallets";
con.WalletLocation = "D:/oracle/client/wallets";
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OracleConnection Public Methods

`OracleConnection` public methods are listed in Table 6-50.

Table 6-50 OracleConnection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
BeginRequest	Starts an explicit request boundary when using Application Continuity *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
BeginTransaction	Begins a local transaction (Overloaded)
ChangeDatabase	*Not Supported*
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleConnection` object
Close	Closes the database connection
CreateCommand	Creates and returns an `OracleCommand` object associated with the `OracleConnection` object
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Commit()	Commits the database transaction
DisableReplay	Disables replay on the connection in Application Continuity *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`Dispose`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
EndRequest	Indicates an ending explicit request boundary when using Application Continuity *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
EnlistDistributedTransaction	Enables applications to explicitly enlist in a specified distributed transaction *Not supported in ODP.NET Core*
EnlistTransaction	Enables applications to enlist in a specified distributed transaction
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
FlushCache	Flushes all updates and deletes made through `REF` objects retrieved using this connection *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
GetSchema	Returns schema information for the data source of the `OracleConnection`
GetSessionInfo	Returns or refreshes the property values of the `OracleGlobalization` object that represents the globalization settings of the session (Overloaded)
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Open	Opens a database connection with the property settings specified by the `ConnectionString`
OpenAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleConnection.Open` (Overloaded)

Table 6-50 (Cont.) OracleConnection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
OpenWithNewClientSecret	Opens a new connection using a new Azure AD client secret *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
OpenWithNewPassword	Opens a new connection with the new password (Overloaded)
OpenWithNewPasswordAsync	A Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleConnection.OpenWithNewPassword()`, which opens a new connection with the new password. (Overloaded)
OpenWithNewToken	This method can be used to open a new connection by providing the refreshed/updated access token directly to ODP.NET (Overloaded)
PurgeStatementCache	Flushes the Statement Cache by closing all open cursors on the database, when statement caching is enabled
Rollback	Rolls back the local transaction
Save(String)	Creates a savepoint in the database
SetSessionInfo	Alters the session's globalization settings with the property values provided by the `OracleGlobalization` object
SetShardingKey(OracleShardingKey, OracleShardingKey)	Enables applications to set the sharding key and super sharding key before requesting a connection
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
UseAzureTokenAuthentication	Associates the Azure Active Directory token authentication settings with the `OracleConnection` object for use upon the next connection open *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
UseOciTokenAuthentication	Associates the OCI IAM token authentication settings with the `OracleConnection` object for use upon the next connection open. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

BeginRequest

This method starts an explicit request boundary when using Application Continuity.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void BeginRequest();
```

Remarks

When called after another `BeginRequest`, but before an `EndRequest`, this call is a no-op and does not throw any exception. Therefore, applications are allowed to call `BeginRequest` after a connection pool checkout, which implicitly calls `BeginRequest`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

BeginTransaction

`BeginTransaction` methods begin local transactions.

Overload List

- BeginTransaction()

  This method begins a local transaction.
- BeginTransaction(IsolationLevel)

  This method begins a local transaction with the specified isolation level.

BeginTransaction()

This method begins a local transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTransaction BeginTransaction();
```

Return Value

An `OracleTransaction` object representing the new transaction.

Implements

`IDbConnection`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - A transaction has already been started.

Remarks

The transaction is created with its isolation level set to its default value of `IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted`. All further operations related to the transaction must be performed on the returned `OracleTransaction` object.

If a local transaction is already started implicitly, invoking `BeginTransaction()` will inherit that transaction.

If the transaction is created explicitly using `BeginTransaction()`, the transaction can be operated on either through the `OracleConnection` methods or `OracleTransaction` methods. But once the transaction is over via a `Commit()` or a `Rollback()` invoked on either object, the `OracleTransaction` cannot be used henceforth.

The `BeginTransaction(IsolationLevel)` method overrides the `OracleConnection IsolationLevel` property. Once that transaction commits or rolls back, the connection's `IsolationLevel` returns to its previous value.

Auto-commit is disabled when this method is invoked successfully.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

BeginTransaction(IsolationLevel)

This method begins a local transaction with the specified isolation level.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTransaction BeginTransaction(IsolationLevel isolationLevel);
```

Parameters

- *isolationLevel*

  The isolation level for the new transaction.

Return Value

An `OracleTransaction` object representing the new transaction.

Implements

`IDbConnection`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - A transaction has already been started.

`ArgumentException` - The `isolationLevel` specified is invalid.

Remarks

The following isolation levels are supported: `IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted` and `IsolationLevel.Serializable`.

Although the `BeginTransaction` method supports the `IsolationLevel.Serializable` isolation level, serializable transactions are not supported when using `System.Transactions` and `TransactionScope`.

Requesting other isolation levels causes an exception.

If a local transaction is already started implicitly, invoking `BeginTransaction()` will inherit that transaction.

If the transaction is created explicitly using `BeginTransaction()`, the transaction can be operated on either through the `OracleConnection` methods or `OracleTransaction` methods. But once the transaction is over via a `Commit()` or a `Rollback()` invoked on either object, the `OracleTransaction` cannot be used henceforth.

The `BeginTransaction(IsolationLevel)` method overrides the `OracleConnection IsolationLevel` property. Once that transaction commits or rolls back, the connection's `IsolationLevel` returns to its previous value.

Auto-commit is disabled when this method is invoked successfully.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class BeginTransactionSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Create an OracleCommand object using the connection object
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    // Start a transaction
    OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction(IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted);

    // Update EMP table
    cmd.CommandText = "update emp set sal = sal + 100";
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    // Rollback transaction
    txn.Rollback();
    Console.WriteLine("Transaction rolledback");

    // Clean up
    txn.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
```

```
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

ChangeDatabase

This method is not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void ChangeDatabase(string databaseName);
```

Parameters

- *databaseName*

  The name of the database that replaces the current database name.

Implements

`IDbConnection.ChangeDatabase`

Exceptions

`NotSupportedException` - Method not supported.

Remarks

This method is not supported and throws a `NotSupportedException` if invoked.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

Clone

This method creates a copy of an `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleConnection` object.

Implements

`ICloneable`

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as that of the object being cloned.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class CloneSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Need a proper casting for the return value when cloned
    OracleConnection clonedCon = (OracleConnection)con.Clone();

    // Cloned connection is always closed, regardless of its source,
    //   But the connection string should be identical
    clonedCon.Open();
    if (clonedCon.ConnectionString.Equals(con.ConnectionString))
      Console.WriteLine("The connection strings are the same.");
    else
      Console.WriteLine("The connection strings are different.");

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    clonedCon.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

Close

This method closes the connection to the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Close();
```

Implements

`IDbConnection`

Remarks

Performs the following:

- Rolls back any pending local transactions that are not yet committed. Distributed transactions will rely on the distributed transaction coordinator on whether roll back is necessary.
- Places the connection to the connection pool if connection pooling is enabled. Even if connection pooling is enabled, the connection can be closed if it exceeds the connection lifetime specified in the connection string. If connection pooling is disabled, the connection is closed.
- Closes the connection to the database.

The connection can be reopened using `Open()`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

CreateCommand

This method creates and returns an `OracleCommand` object associated with the `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand CreateCommand();
```

Return Value

The `OracleCommand` object.

Implements

IDbConnection

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class CreateCommandSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Connect
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Execute a SQL SELECT
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();
    cmd.CommandText = "select * from emp";
    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    // Print all employee numbers
    while (reader.Read())
      Console.WriteLine(reader.GetInt32(0));

    // Clean up
    reader.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

Commit()

This method commits the database transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Commit();
```

Exception

`InvalidOperationException` – If the connection is closed or if the connection is enlisted in `System.Transactions`.

`System.ObjectDisposedException` – This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

This method allows the user to commit an implicit or explicit local transaction using an `OracleConnection` object. It has the same behavior as the `OracleTransaction Commit` method. However, there are instances when this method is necessary to invoke without the `OracleTransaction` object available, such as an implicit transaction using "`SELECT … FOR UPDATE`" or an implicit transaction executing an `INSERT`/`UPDATE`/`DELETE` statement with auto-commit disabled.

This method should not encounter any exceptions when the connection is within an explicit local transaction, implicit local transaction, or not associated with a transaction. This method cannot be executed on a connection enlisted in `System.Transactions` (local or distributed).

When an explicit transaction begins, auto-commit is disabled regardless of the `AutoCommit` property value. Once the `Commit` method is invoked, `AutoCommit` reverts backs to true if it was earlier enabled. Transaction isolation level will also reset to its earlier value on the `OracleConnection` object upon the commit.

> **See Also:**
>
> - Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

DisableReplay

This method disables replay on the connection in Application Continuity.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void DisableReplay();
```

Remarks

By default, ODP.NET replays following a recoverable error. If any application uses a design unsuitable for replay, then this method can be called to disable replay on a per request basis. It can be added to the callback or to the main code. For example, if an application module uses the `UTL_SMTP` package to send emails, the developer may not want those emails to be sent again upon replay.

Disabling replay does not alter the connection state by re-executing any method, SQL or PL/SQL. When it is disabled, both recording and replay are disabled until that request ends and an explicit `BeginRequest` is called.

There is no method to re-enable replay once disabled. It is invalid to reestablish the database session with time gaps in a replayed request. This principle ensures replay runs only if a complete call has been recorded.

See Also:

- Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

EndRequest

This method indicates an ending explicit request boundary when using Application Continuity.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void EndRequest();
```

Remarks

Using this method demarcates the end of the request boundary and disables replay. A subsequent `BeginRequest` call will re-establish a request boundary. Existing state on the connection is not affected by this call.

Calling `EndRequest` multiple times without `BeginRequest` in between is allowed.

See Also:

- Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

EnlistDistributedTransaction

This method enables applications to explicitly enlist in a specific distributed transaction after a connection has been opened.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void EnlistDistributedTransaction(ITransaction transaction);
```

Parameters

- *transaction*

An `ITransaction` interface.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is part of a local transaction or the connection is closed.

Remarks

`EnlistDistributedTransaction` enables objects to enlist in a specific transaction that is passed to the method. The `ITransaction` interface can be obtained by applying an (`ITransaction`) cast to the `ContexUtil.Transaction` property within the component that started the distributed transaction.

The connection must be open before calling this method or an `InvalidOperationException` is thrown.

If a connection is part of a local transaction that was started implicitly or explicitly while attempting to enlist in a distributed transaction, the local transaction is rolled back and an exception is thrown.

By default, distributed transactions roll back, unless the method-level `AutoComplete` declaration is set.

Invoking the commit on the `ITranasction` raises an exception.

Invoking the rollback on the `ITransaction` method and calling `ContextUtil.SetComplete` on the same distributed transaction raises an exception.

Example

Application:

```
// C#

/* This is the class that will utilize the Enterprise Services
   component.  This module needs to be built as an executable.

   The Enterprise Services Component DLL must be built first
   before building this module.
   In addition, the DLL needs to be referenced appropriately
   when building this application.
*/

using System;
using System.EnterpriseServices;
using DistribTxnSample;

class DistribTxnSample_App
{
  static void Main()
  {
    DistribTxnSample_Comp comp = new DistribTxnSample_Comp();
    comp.DoWork();
  }
}
```

Component:

```
// C#

/* This module needs to be
   1) built as a component DLL/Library
   2) built with a strong name

  This library must be built first before the application is built.
*/

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using System.EnterpriseServices;

namespace DistribTxnSample
{
  [Transaction(TransactionOption.RequiresNew)]
  public class DistribTxnSample_Comp : ServicedComponent
  {
    public void DoWork()
    {
      string constr =
        "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;enlist=false";
      OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
      con.Open();

      // Enlist in a distrubuted transaction
      con.EnlistDistributedTransaction((ITransaction)ContextUtil.Transaction);

      // Update EMP table
      OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = "UPDATE emp set sal = sal + .01";
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

      // Commit
      ContextUtil.SetComplete();

      // Dispose OracleConnection object
      con.Dispose();
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- "EnlistTransaction"
- `http://msdn.microsoft.com/library` for detailed information about this Microsoft .NET Framework feature

EnlistTransaction

This method enlists the connection to the specified transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void EnlistTransaction(Transaction transaction)
```

Parameters

- *transaction*

  A `System.Transactions.Transaction` object.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is part of a local transaction or the connection is closed.

Remarks

Invocation of this method immediately enlists the connection to a transaction that is specified by the provided transaction parameter.

If `OracleConnection` is still associated with a distributed transaction that has not completed from a previous `EnlistTransaction` method invocation, calling this method will cause an exception to be thrown.

In general, for transaction enlistments to succeed, the `"enlist"` connection string attribute must be set to `"true"` before invoking the `Open` method. Setting the `"enlist"` connection string attribute to `"true"` will implicitly enlist the connection when the `Open` method is called, if the connection is within a transaction context. The `"enlist"` attribute should be set to `"false"` or `"dynamic"` only if the connection will never enlist in a transaction.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- "System.Transactions and Promotable Transactions"
- "EnlistDistributedTransaction"

FlushCache

This method flushes all updates and deletes made through `REF` objects retrieved using this connection.

Declaration

```
// c#
public void FlushCache();
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The specified connection is not open.

Remarks

Before flushing objects, it is required that the application has explicitly started a transaction by executing the `BeginTransaction` method on the `OracleConnection` object. This is because if the object being flushed has not already been locked by the application, an exclusive lock is obtained implicitly for the object. The lock is only released when the transaction commits or rollbacks.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

GetSchema

`GetSchema` methods return schema information for the data source of the `OracleConnection`.

Overload List

- GetSchema()

  This method returns schema information for the data source of the `OracleConnection`.

- GetSchema (string collectionName)

  This method returns schema information for the data source of the `OracleConnection` using the specified string for the collection name.

- GetSchema (string collectionName, string[] restrictions)

  This method returns schema information for the data source of the `OracleConnection` using the specified string for the collection name and the specified string array for the restriction values.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

GetSchema()

This method returns schema information for the data source of the `OracleConnection`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DataTable GetSchema();
```

Return Value

A `DataTable` object.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – The connection is closed.

Remarks

This method returns a `DataTable` object that contains a row for each metadata collection available from the database.

The method is equivalent to specifying the String value `"MetaDataCollections"` when using the `GetSchema(String)` method.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class GetSchemaSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott; Password=tiger; Data Source=oracle;";
    string ProviderName = "Oracle.DataAccess.Client";

    DbProviderFactory factory = DbProviderFactories.GetFactory(ProviderName);

    using (DbConnection conn = factory.CreateConnection())
    {
      try
      {
```

```
        conn.ConnectionString = constr;
        conn.Open();

        //Get all the schema collections and write to an XML file.
        //The XML file name is Oracle.DataAccess.Client_Schema.xml
        DataTable dtSchema = conn.GetSchema();
        dtSchema.WriteXml(ProviderName + "_Schema.xml");
      }
      catch (Exception ex)
      {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

GetSchema (string collectionName)

This method returns schema information for the data source of the `OracleConnection` using the specified string for the collection name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DataTable GetSchema (string collectionName);
```

Parameters

collectionName

Name of the collection for which metadata is required.

Return Value

A `DataTable` object.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` – The requested collection is not defined.

`InvalidOperationException` – The connection is closed.

`InvalidOperationException` – The requested collection is not supported by current version of Oracle database.

`InvalidOperationException` – No population string is specified for requested collection.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class GetSchemaSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott; Password=tiger; Data Source=oracle;";
    string ProviderName = "Oracle.DataAccess.Client";

    DbProviderFactory factory = DbProviderFactories.GetFactory(ProviderName);

    using (DbConnection conn = factory.CreateConnection())
    {
      try
      {
        conn.ConnectionString = constr;
        conn.Open();

        //Get MetaDataCollections and write to an XML file.
        //This is equivalent to GetSchema()
        DataTable dtMetadata =
          conn.GetSchema(DbMetaDataCollectionNames.MetaDataCollections);
        dtMetadata.WriteXml(ProviderName + "_MetaDataCollections.xml");

        //Get Restrictions and write to an XML file.
        DataTable dtRestrictions =
          conn.GetSchema(DbMetaDataCollectionNames.Restrictions);
        dtRestrictions.WriteXml(ProviderName + "_Restrictions.xml");

        //Get DataSourceInformation and write to an XML file.
        DataTable dtDataSrcInfo =
          conn.GetSchema(DbMetaDataCollectionNames.DataSourceInformation);
        dtDataSrcInfo.WriteXml(ProviderName + "_DataSourceInformation.xml");

        //data types and write to an XML file.
        DataTable dtDataTypes =
          conn.GetSchema(DbMetaDataCollectionNames.DataTypes);
        dtDataTypes.WriteXml(ProviderName + "_DataTypes.xml");

        //Get ReservedWords and write to an XML file.
        DataTable dtReservedWords =
          conn.GetSchema(DbMetaDataCollectionNames.ReservedWords);
        dtReservedWords.WriteXml(ProviderName + "_ReservedWords.xml");

        //Get all the tables and write to an XML file.
        DataTable dtTables = conn.GetSchema("Tables");
        dtTables.WriteXml(ProviderName + "_Tables.xml");

        //Get all the views and write to an XML file.
        DataTable dtViews = conn.GetSchema("Views");
        dtViews.WriteXml(ProviderName + "_Views.xml");

        //Get all the columns and write to an XML file.
```

```
        DataTable dtColumns = conn.GetSchema("Columns");
        dtColumns.WriteXml(ProviderName + "_Columns.xml");
      }
      catch (Exception ex)
      {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

GetSchema (string collectionName, string[] restrictions)

This method returns schema information for the data source of the `OracleConnection` using the specified string for the collection name and the specified string array for the restriction values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DataTable GetSchema (string collectionName,
    string[] restrictions);
```

Parameters

- *collectionName*

  The name of the collection of metadata being retrieved.

- *restrictions*

  An array of restrictions that apply to the metadata being retrieved.

Return Value

A `DataTable` object.

Exception

- `ArgumentException` – The requested collection is not defined.
- `InvalidOperationException` – One of the following conditions exist:
  - The connection is closed.
  - The requested collection is not supported by the current version of Oracle database.

- More restrictions were provided than the requested collection supports.
- No population string is specified for requested collection.

Remarks

This method takes the name of a metadata collection and an array of String values that specify the restrictions for filtering the rows in the returned `DataTable`. This returns a `DataTable` that contains only rows from the specified metadata collection that match the specified restrictions.

For example, if the `Columns` collection has three restrictions (`owner`, `tablename`, and `columnname`), to retrieve all the columns for the `EMP` table regardless of schema, the `GetSchema` method must pass in at least these values: null, `EMP`.

If no restriction value is passed in, default values are used for that restriction, which is the same as passing in null. This differs from passing in an empty string for the parameter value. In this case, the empty string (`""`) is considered the value for the specified parameter.

`collectionName` is not case-sensitive, but restrictions (string values) are.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class GetSchemaSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott; Password=tiger; Data Source=oracle;";
    string ProviderName = "Oracle.DataAccess.Client";

    DbProviderFactory factory = DbProviderFactories.GetFactory(ProviderName);

    using (DbConnection conn = factory.CreateConnection())
    {
      try
      {
        conn.ConnectionString = constr;
        conn.Open();

        //Get Restrictions
        DataTable dtRestrictions =
          conn.GetSchema(DbMetaDataCollectionNames.Restrictions);

        DataView dv = dtRestrictions.DefaultView;

        dv.RowFilter = "CollectionName = 'Columns'";
        dv.Sort = "RestrictionNumber";

        for (int i = 0; i < dv.Count; i++)
          Console.WriteLine("{0} (default) {1}" ,
                            dtRestrictions.Rows[i]["RestrictionName"],
                            dtRestrictions.Rows[i]["RestrictionDefault"]);

        //Set restriction string array
```

```
            string[] restrictions = new string[3];

            //Get all columns from all tables owned by "SCOTT"
            restrictions[0] = "SCOTT";
            DataTable dtAllScottCols = conn.GetSchema("Columns", restrictions);

            // clear collection
            for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
              restrictions[i] = null;

            //Get all columns from all tables named "EMP" owned by any
            //owner/schema
            restrictions[1] = "EMP";
            DataTable dtAllEmpCols = conn.GetSchema("Columns", restrictions);

            // clear collection
            for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
              restrictions[i] = null;

            //Get columns named "EMPNO" from tables named "EMP",
            //owned by any owner/schema
            restrictions[1] = "EMP";
            restrictions[2] = "EMPNO";
            DataTable dtAllScottEmpCols = conn.GetSchema("Columns", restrictions);

            // clear collection
            for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
              restrictions[i] = null;

            //Get columns named "EMPNO" from all
            //tables, owned by any owner/schema
            restrictions[2] = "EMPNO";
            DataTable dtAllEmpNoCols = conn.GetSchema("Columns", restrictions);
          }
          catch (Exception ex)
          {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Source);
          }
        }
      }
    }
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

GetSessionInfo

`GetSessionInfo` returns or refreshes an `OracleGlobalization` object that represents the globalization settings of the session.

Overload List:

- GetSessionInfo()

  This method returns a new instance of the `OracleGlobalization` object that represents the globalization settings of the session.

- GetSessionInfo(OracleGlobalization)

  This method refreshes the provided `OracleGlobalization` object with the globalization settings of the session.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

GetSessionInfo()

This method returns a new instance of the `OracleGlobalization` object that represents the globalization settings of the session.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleGlobalization GetSessionInfo();
```

Return Value

The newly created `OracleGlobalization` object.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class GetSessionInfoSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Get session info from connection object
    OracleGlobalization info = con.GetSessionInfo();

    // Update session info
    info.DateFormat = "YYYY-MM-DD";
    con.SetSessionInfo(info);
```

```
    // Execute SQL SELECT
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();
    cmd.CommandText = "select TO_CHAR(hiredate) from emp";
    Console.WriteLine("Hire Date ({0}): {1}",
      info.DateFormat, cmd.ExecuteScalar());

    // Clean up
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

GetSessionInfo(OracleGlobalization)

This method refreshes the provided `OracleGlobalization` object with the globalization settings of the session.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void GetSessionInfo(OracleGlobalization oraGlob);
```

Parameters

- *oraGlob*

  The `OracleGlobalization` object to be updated.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

Open

This method opens a connection to an Oracle database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public overide void Open();
```

Implements

`IDbConnection`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is already opened or the connection string is null or empty.

`OracleException` – For token authentication, errors include “ORA-25707: The token is invalid.”, and “ORA-25708: The token has expired.”

Remarks

The connection is obtained from the pool if connection pooling is enabled. Otherwise, a new connection is established.

It is possible that the pool does not contain any unused connections when the `Open()` method is invoked. In this case, a new connection is established.

If no connections are available within the specified connection timeout value, when the `Max Pool Size` is reached, an `OracleException` is thrown.

For client-side validation of an access token:

- The access token must be 16KB bytes or less.
- There needs to be two periods, ".".
- It must be valid base 64.
- It must be valid JSON.
- There must be "sub" and "exp" claims.

The opened connection will have same `AutoCommit` property value as set by the application.

If the opened connection enlists in a distributed transaction, auto-commit will be disabled regardless of the `AutoCommit` value. Once that transaction completes, auto-commit functionality resets to the `AutoCommit` value.

The opened connection has the same `IsolationLevel` value as set by the application. If that connection enlists in a distributed transaction created using `TransactionScope`, then the application’s `IsolationLevel` value is overridden. The connection object’s `IsolationLevel` remains overridden once that transaction is over.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OpenAsync

`OpenAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleConnection.Open`.

Overload List:

- OpenAsync()

  This method calls into the `OpenAsync` implementation with argument `cancellationToken` passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

- OpenAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

  This method returns a `Task` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of opening connection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OpenAsync()

This method will call into the `OpenAsync` implementation with argument `cancellationToken` passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task OpenAsync();
```

Return Value

Task object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of opening connection.

Implements

`DbConnection`

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The connection is already opened or the connection string is null or empty.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OpenAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

This method returns a new Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleConnection.Open`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task OpenAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- `cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task before connection timeout occurs.

Return Value

Task object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of opening connection.

Implements

`DbConnection`

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The connection is already opened or the connection string is null or empty.

Remarks

- After calling `OpenAsync`, `OracleConnection.State` will return `Connecting` until the returned `Task` is completed. Then, if the connection was successful, `State` will return `Open`. If the connection fails, `State` will return `Closed`.
- If the connection timeout time elapses without successfully connecting, the returned `Task` will be marked as faulted with an Exception.

Example

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main()
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data
Source=oracle;";
      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);

      // Open a connection asynchronously
      Task task = oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      // Execute an operation while the connection is being opened asynchronously
      Console.WriteLine("Opening a connection asynchronously.");

      // wait for the connection to be opened
      await task;
      Console.WriteLine("Connection opened successfully");
      oc.Close();
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OpenWithNewClientSecret

This method opens a new connection using a new Azure AD client secret.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void OpenWithNewClientSecret(this OracleConnection @this,
SecureString clientSecret)
```

Parameters

clientSecret – new client secret `SecureString` object reference

Exceptions

- `ArgumentNullException` is raised if new client secret is passed in as null.
- `ArgumentException` is raised if new client secret length is 0 or if corresponding secure string is not set as readonly.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The connection is already opened or `TokenAuthentication` property is not set to `AzureServicePrincipal`.
- `OracleException` – For token authentication, errors include "ORA-50109: Configuration for token-based authentication is invalid"

Description

ODP.NET uses the new client secret value to open a new connection. If the new connection opens successfully, then this new client secret is cached with the connection pool. If the new connection fails to open successfully, then an exception is thrown and the new client secret is ignored.

Remarks

This method is recommended only for when the current Azure client secret expires or opening a connection with a different client secret.

ODP.NET does not check whether the new client secret is the same value or reference as the existing cached client secret in the connection pool.

This method should successfully open an entirely new connection and connection pool even if there is no existing connection pool associated.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

OpenWithNewPassword

`OpenWithNewPassword` opens a new connection with the new password.

Overload List:

- OpenWithNewPassword(String)

  `OpenWithNewPassword` opens a new connection with the new password.

- OpenWithNewPassword(SecureString)

  `OpenWithNewPassword` opens a new connection with the new password. This method will also update the password in the `OracleCredential` instance that was passed using the `OracleConnection` constructor or through the `OracleConnection Credential` property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OpenWithNewPassword(String)

This method opens a new connection with the new password.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void OpenWithNewPassword(string newPassword);
```

Parameters

- *newPassword*

  A string that contains the new password.

Remarks

This method uses the `ConnectionString` property settings to establish a new connection. The old password must be provided in the connection string as the `Password` attribute value.

This method can only be called on an `OracleConnection` in the *closed* state.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - "Password Expiration"

OpenWithNewPassword(SecureString)

This method opens a new connection with the new password.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void OpenWithNewPassword(SecureString newSecurePassword)
```

Parameters

- *newSecurePassword*

  The SecureString object that contains the new password for a user id.

Remarks

Use this method to change the password for a user id. This method can only be used if an OracleCredential instance was passed using the OracleConnection constructor or through the OracleConnection Credential property.

This method will also update the password in the OracleCredential instance that was passed using the OracleConnection constructor or through the OracleConnection Credential property.

OracleCredential does not support double quotes around a SecureString password. Double quotes can be used within a password, however.

Exceptions

ArgumentNullException is raised if *newSecurePassword* is NULL or is not read only.

InvalidOperationException is raised if OracleCredential is not already set on the OracleConnection either through the OracleConnection constructor or through the Credential property of the OracleConnection.

InvalidOperationException is raised if the OracleConnection is already in the open state.

InvalidOperationException is raised of the connection string is NULL or of length 0.

InvalidOperationException is raised if the user id, proxy user id, password, proxy password, DBA privilege is set using the connection string.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- "Password Expiration"

OpenWithNewPasswordAsync

OpenWithNewPasswordAsync is a Task-based asynchronous version of OracleConnection.OpenWithNewPassword(), which opens a new connection with the new password.

Overload List:

- OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(String)

Opens a new connection asynchronously with a new password.

- OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(string, CancellationToken)

  Opens a new connection asynchronously with a new password and token that can cancel the task.

- OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(SecureString)

  Opens a new connection asynchronously with a new `SecureString` password.

- OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(SecureString, CancellationToken)

  Opens a new connection asynchronously with a new `SecureString` password and token that can cancel the task.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(String)

This method opens a new connection asynchronously with a new password.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(string newPassword);
```

Parameters

- *newPassword*

  A string that contains the new password.

Return Value

Task object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of opening connection.

Remarks

This method uses the `ConnectionString` property settings to establish a new connection. The old password must be provided in the connection string as the `Password` attribute value.

This method can only be called on an `OracleConnection` in the closed state.

Example

```
namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
```

```
  {
    static async Task Main()
    {
      //Specify old password in connection string
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data Source=oracle;";
      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);

      String newPass = "newPass";

      // Open a connection asynchronously with new password
      Task task = oc.OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(newPass);

      // Execute an operation while the connection is being opened asynchronously
      Console.WriteLine("Opening a connection asynchronously.");

      // wait for the connection to be opened
      await task;
      Console.WriteLine("Connection opened successfully, password changed to " +
newPass);
      oc.Close();
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- "Password Expiration"

OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(string, CancellationToken)

This method opens a new connection asynchronously with a new password and token that can cancel the task.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(string newPassword, CancellationToken
cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- *newPassword*

  A string that contains the new password.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task before connection timeout occurs.

Return Value

Task object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of opening connection.

Remarks

This method uses the `ConnectionString` property settings to establish a new connection. The old password must be provided in the connection string as the `Password` attribute value.

This method can only be called on an `OracleConnection` in the closed state.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - "Password Expiration"

OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(SecureString)

This method opens a new connection asynchronously with a new `SecureString` password.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(SecureString newSecurePassword);
```

Parameters

- *newSecurePassword*

  A `SecureString` object that contains the new password for a user id.

Return Value

Task object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of opening connection.

Exceptions

- ArgumentNullException - `newSecurePassword` is NULL or is not read only.
- InvalidOperationException - `OracleCredential` is not already set on the `OracleConnection` either through the `OracleConnection` constructor or through the `Credential` property of the `OracleConnection`.
- InvalidOperationException - the `OracleConnection` is already in the open state.
- InvalidOperationException - the connection string is `NULL` or of length `0`.

- InvalidOperationException - the user id, proxy user id, password, proxy password, DBA privilege is set using the connection string.

Remarks

Use this method to change the password for a user id. This method can only be used if an `OracleCredential` instance was passed using the `OracleConnection` constructor or through the `OracleConnection Credential` property.

This method will also update the password in the `OracleCredential` instance that was passed using the `OracleConnection` constructor or through the `OracleConnection Credential` property.

`OracleCredential` does not support double quotes around a `SecureString` password. However, double quotes can be used within a password.

> **See Also:**
>
> - Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - "Password Expiration"

OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(SecureString, CancellationToken)

This method opens a new connection asynchronously with a new `SecureString` password and token that can cancel the task.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task OpenWithNewPasswordAsync(SecureString newSecurePassword, CancellationToken
    cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- *newSecurePassword*

  A `SecureString` object that contains the new password for a user id.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task before connection timeout occurs.

Return Value

Task object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of opening connection.

Exceptions

- ArgumentNullException - `newSecurePassword` is NULL or is not read only.

- InvalidOperationException - `OracleCredential` is not already set on the `OracleConnection` either through the `OracleConnection` constructor or through the `Credential` property of the `OracleConnection`.
- InvalidOperationException - the `OracleConnection` is already in the open state.
- InvalidOperationException - the connection string is `NULL` or of length `0`.
- InvalidOperationException - the user id, proxy user id, password, proxy password, DBA privilege is set using the connection string.

Remarks

Use this method to change the password for a user id. This method can only be used if an `OracleCredential` instance was passed using the `OracleConnection` constructor or through the `OracleConnection Credential` property.

This method will also update the password in the `OracleCredential` instance that was passed using the `OracleConnection` constructor or through the `OracleConnection Credential` property.

`OracleCredential` does not support double quotes around a `SecureString` password. However, double quotes can be used within a password.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- "Password Expiration"

OpenWithNewToken

`OpenWithNewToken` opens a new connection by providing the refreshed/updated access token directly to ODP.NET.

Overload List:

- OpenWithNewToken(char[])

  `OpenWithNewToken(char[])` opens a new connection by providing the refreshed/updated access token directly to ODP.NET instead of through the token refresh call back.

- OpenWithNewToken(char[], char[])

  `OpenWithNewToken(char[],char[])` opens a new connection by providing the refreshed/updated signature token and private key directly to ODP.NET instead of through the token refresh call back

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

OpenWithNewToken(char[])

This method can be used to open a new connection by providing the refreshed/updated access token directly to ODP.NET instead of through the token refresh call back. It is recommended to be used only in cases the application is unable or fails to provide the refreshed/updated access token through the token refresh call back.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void OpenWithNewToken(char[] token)
```

Exceptions

- `ArgumentNullException` is raised if token is passed in as null.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The connection is already opened, or there is not an `OracleAccessToken` object set on the connection.
- `OracleException` – For token authentication, errors include “ORA-25707: The token is invalid.”, and “ORA-25708: The token has expired.”

Description

ODP.NET uses the provided access token to open a new database connection. If the new connection is opened successfully, then the underlying `OracleAccessToken` object is updated with the new access token. If the driver fails to open the new connection, then an exception is thrown and the access token is ignored.

The `char[]` passed for the access token will be cleared ODP.NET for security reasons. The application should not depend on the `char[]` once this method is called.

For client-side validation of an access token:

- The access token must be 16KB bytes or less.
- There needs to be two periods, ".".
- It must be valid base 64.
- It must be valid JSON.
- There must be "sub" and "exp" claims.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

OpenWithNewToken(char[], char[])

This method can be used by the application to open a new connection by providing the refreshed/updated signature token and private key directly to ODP.NET instead of through the token refresh call back. It is recommended to be used only in cases the application is unable or fails to provide the refreshed/updated token and private key through the token refresh call back.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void OpenWithNewToken(char[] dbToken, char[] privateKey)
```

Exceptions

- `ArgumentNullException` is raised if any parameters are passed in as null.
- Exception if connection is already open.
- Exception if the ‘sub’ value of the new token does not match the ‘sub’ value of the current token.

Description

The ‘sub’ value of the new token must be the same as the ‘sub’ value of the current token. ODP.NET will use the application provided signature token and private key to open a new connection to the database. If the new connection can be opened successfully, then the underlying `OracleAccessToken` object will be updated with these new token and private key. If ODP.NET fails to open the new connection, then an exception will be thrown to the application and the `OracleAccessToken` object will not be updated with the new token and private key.

The `char[]` passed by the application for DB token and private key will be cleared by ODP.NET. Applications should not depend on these `char[]` once this constructor is called.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

PurgeStatementCache

This method flushes the statement cache by closing all open cursors on the database, when statement caching is enabled.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void PurgeStatementCache();
```

Remarks

Flushing the statement cache repetitively results in decreased performance and may negate the performance benefit gained by enabling the statement cache.

Statement caching remains enabled after the call to `PurgeStatementCache`.

Invocation of this method purges the cached cursors that are associated with the `OracleConnection`. It does not purge all the cached cursors in the database.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class PurgeStatementCacheSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;" +
      "Statement Cache Size=20";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("select * from emp", con);
    cmd.CommandType = CommandType.Text;
    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    // Purge Statement Cache
    con.PurgeStatementCache();

    // Close and Dispose OracleConnection object
    Console.WriteLine("Statement Cache Flushed");
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- "Statement Caching"
- ConnectionString

Rollback

`Rollback` rolls back the local transaction.

Overload List:

- Rollback()

  This method rolls back the local transaction.
- Rollback(String)

  This method rolls back the local transaction to a specified savepoint.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

Rollback()

This method rolls back the local transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Rollback();
```

Exception

`InvalidOperationException` – If the connection is closed or if the connection is enlisted in `System.Transactions` (both local and distributed).

`System.ObjectDisposedException` – This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

This method allows the user to rollback a local transaction using an `OracleConnection` object. Once rolled back, the transaction ends. It has the same behavior as the `OracleTransaction Rollback` method. However, there are instances when this method is necessary to invoke without the `OracleTransaction` object available, such as an implicit transaction using "`SELECT … FOR UPDATE`" or an implicit transaction executing an `INSERT`/`UPDATE`/`DELETE` statement with auto-commit disabled.

This method should not encounter any exceptions when the connection is within an explicit local transaction, implicit local transaction, or not associated with a transaction. This method cannot be executed on a connection enlisted in `System.Transactions` (local or distributed).

When an explicit transaction begins, auto-commit is disabled regardless of the `AutoCommit` property value. Once the `Rollback` method is invoked, `AutoCommit` reverts backs to true if it was earlier enabled. Transaction isolation level will also reset to its earlier value on the `OracleConnection` object upon the rollback.

See Also:

- Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

Rollback(String)

This method rolls back the local transaction to a specified savepoint.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Rollback(string savepointName);
```

Exception

`InvalidOperationException` – If the connection is closed or if the connection is enlisted in `System.Transactions` (both local and distributed).

`System.ObjectDisposedException` – This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.OracleException` – When a savepoint passed in has not been previously established by a `Save(String savepoint)`, or is an invalid savepoint.

Remarks

After a rollback to a savepoint, the current transaction remains active and can be used for further operations.

This method allows the application to rollback a local transaction to the specific savepoint. It has the same behavior as the `OracleTransaction Rollback(string savepoint)` method. However, there are instances when this method is necessary to invoke without the

`OracleTransaction` object available, such as an implicit transaction using "`SELECT ... FOR UPDATE`" or an implicit transaction executing an `INSERT`/`UPDATE`/`DELETE` statement with auto-commit disabled.

This method should not encounter any exceptions when the connection is within an explicit local transaction, implicit local transaction, or not associated with a transaction. This method cannot be executed on a connection enlisted in `System.Transactions`.

Since savepoints are created in the database in a case-insensitive manner, the savepoints name cases of the `Rollback` and `Save` method do not have to match.

> **See Also:**
>
> - Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members

Save(String)

This method creates a savepoint in the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Save(string savePointName);
```

Parameters

savePointName - The name of the savepoint being created in the current transaction.

Exception

`InvalidOperationException` – The transaction has already been completed successfully, has been rolled back, the connection is closed, or if the connection is enlisted in `System.Transactions` (local or distributed).

`System.ObjectDisposedException` – This property cannot be accessed after the `OracleConnection` object is already disposed.

Remarks

After creating a savepoint, the transaction does not enter a completed state. It can be rolled back to the specific savepoint instead of rolling back the entire transaction

This method allows the user to create a savepoint within a transaction. It has the same behavior as the `OracleTransaction Save(string savepoint)` method. However, there are instances when this method is necessary to invoke without the `OracleTransaction` object available, such as an implicit transaction using "`SELECT ... FOR UPDATE`" or an implicit transaction executing an `INSERT`/`UPDATE`/`DELETE` statement with auto-commit disabled.

This method should not encounter any exceptions when the connection is within an explicit local transaction, implicit local transaction, or not associated with a transaction. This method cannot be executed on a connection enlisted in `System.Transactions`.

If a previously used savepoint name is specified in the same transaction, the previous one is overwritten with the current savepoint.

Since savepoints are created in the database in a case-insensitive manner, the savepoint name cases of `Rollback` and `Save` methods do not have to match.

See Also:

- Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

SetSessionInfo

This method alters the session's globalization settings with all the property values specified in the provided `OracleGlobalization` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void SetSessionInfo(OracleGlobalization oraGlob);
```

Parameters

- *oraGlob*

An `OracleGlobalization` object.

Remarks

Calling this method is equivalent to calling an `ALTER SESSION SQL` on the session.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class SetSessionInfoSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Get session info from connection object
    OracleGlobalization info = con.GetSessionInfo();

    // Execute SQL SELECT
```

```
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();
    cmd.CommandText = "select TO_CHAR(hiredate) from emp";
    Console.WriteLine("Hire Date ({0}): {1}",
      info.DateFormat, cmd.ExecuteScalar());

    // Update session info
    info.DateFormat = "MM-DD-RR";
    con.SetSessionInfo(info);

    // Execute SQL SELECT again
    Console.WriteLine("Hire Date ({0}): {1}",
      info.DateFormat, cmd.ExecuteScalar());

    // Clean up
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

SetShardingKey(OracleShardingKey, OracleShardingKey)

This instance method enables applications to set the sharding key and the super sharding key before requesting a connection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void SetShardingKey(OracleShardingKey shardKey, OracleShardingKey
superShardingKey);
```

Exceptions

`InvalidArgumentException` – An invalid Oracle sharding key is supplied.

`InvalidOperationException` – The method is invoked when the connection is in an `Open` state.

Remarks

This method sets the sharding key and the super sharding key that is to be used for returning the proper connection upon the `Open` method invocation.

This method can only be invoked when the connection is in a `Closed` state.

Example

```
// C#
```

```
using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class Sharding
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection("user id=hr;password=hr;Data
Source=orcl;");
    //Setting a shard key
    OracleShardingKey shardingKey = new OracleShardingKey(OracleDbType.Int32, 123);
    //Setting a second shard key value for a composite key
    shardingKey.SetShardingKey(OracleDbType.Varchar2, "gold");
    //Creating and setting the super shard key
    OracleShardingKey superShardingKey = new OracleShardingKey();
    superShardingKey.SetShardingKey(OracleDbType.Int32, 1000);

    //Setting super sharding key and sharding key on the connection
    con.SetShardingKey(shardingKey, superShardingKey);
    con.Open();

    //perform SQL query
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- OracleShardingKey Class

UseAzureTokenAuthentication

This method associates the Azure Active Directory token authentication settings with the `OracleConnection` object for use upon the next connection open.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void UseAzureTokenAuthentication(this OracleConnection @this,
AzureTokenAuthentication azureTokenAuthentication = null)
```

Parameters

azureTokenAuthentication – `AzureTokenAuthentication` object reference. Default value is `null`.

Description

This method accepts an `AzureTokenAuthentication` object reference, which ODP.NET uses for access token retrieval upon opening a connection. Once opened, the object becomes read-only and cannot be modified further.

If multiple connections use the same `AzureTokenAuthentication` object reference, connection string, and pool identifiers, then all those connections will be part of the same connection pool.

If the `AzureTokenAuthentication` object reference is omitted, ODP.NET only uses token parameters configured through `tnsnames.ora`, Easy Connect Plus, `sqlnet.ora`, SEPS wallet, and/or Azure .NET SDK environment variables. These parameters values then act as connection pool identifiers.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

UseOciTokenAuthentication

This method associates the OCI IAM token authentication settings with the `OracleConnection` object for use upon the next connection open.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void UseOciTokenAuthentication(this OracleConnection @this,
OciTokenAuthentication ociTokenAuth);
```

Remarks

The object hashcode passed in this method is part of the connection pool manager identification so that different objects result in different connection pools.

Once the ODP.NET OCI token authentication object opens a connection successfully, it becomes read only and can no longer be modified.

Exceptions

- If the connection is already open
- `TokenAuthentication` property is set to any value other than `OciApiKey`, `OciInstancePrincipal`, `OciDelegationToken`, `OciInteractive`, or `OciDefault`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- "Statement Caching"
- ConnectionString

OracleConnection Events

`OracleConnection` events are listed in Table 6-51.

Table 6-51 OracleConnection Events

Event Name	Description
ConnectionOpen	This event is triggered upon the `OracleConnection.Open()` method
`Disposed`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
Failover	An event that is triggered when an Oracle failover occurs *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
HAEvent	An event that is triggered when an HA event occurs
InfoMessage	An event that is triggered for any message or warning sent by the database
StateChange	An event that is triggered when the connection state changes

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members

ConnectionOpen

This event is triggered upon the `OracleConnection.Open()` method or a connection opening to undertake Application Continuity failover and replay.

Declaration

```
// C#
public event OracleConnectionOpenEventHandler ConnectionOpen;
```

Event Data

The event handler receives a `OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs` object which exposes the following property containing information about the `ConnectionOpen` event.

- `Connection`

  `OracleConnection` object on which `Open()` is called.

Exceptions

- `InvalidOperationException()` - if `CPVersion=1.0` and the `ConnectionOpen` event is used. Applies to unmanaged ODP.NET only.
- `InvalidOperationException()` - if the `ConnectionOpen` event is set after opening a connection.

Remarks

This feature requires `CPVersion=2.0` to be used.

In order to configure the connection before it is dispensed, the application should register the callback to the `ConnectionOpen` event before `Open()` is called.

Only supported for .NET Framework 4.x and .NET (Core).

Application Continuity Scenarios

For applications that set state only at the beginning of a request or for stateful applications that gain performance benefits from using connections with a preset state, they can register for a `ConnectionOpen` event and then check the reason for the event before taking appropriate action.

When registered, the event will be executed upon successful reconnection following a recoverable error. The triggering event reason will be available through `ConnectionOpenReason` property of `OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs` object provided with the event.

The application is responsible for ensuring the initialization actions are the same as that of the original connection before failover. If the event invocation fails, then replay is disabled on that connection.

Example

```
// C#
// NOTE: The sample below requires CPVersion=2.0 to be configured in
the .NET configuration
using System;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class ConOpenEventSample
{
  public static void ConOpenCallback(OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs
eventArgs)
  {
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("ALTER SESSION SET
NLS_LANGUAGE='GERMAN'", eventArgs.Connection);
```

```
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
    cmd.Dispose();
  }

  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    // Establish a connection
    string constr = "user id=hr;password=hr;data source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.ConnectionOpen += ConOpenCallback;
    con.Open();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnection Class
- OracleConnection Members
- OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Properties
- OracleConnectionOpenEventHandler Delegate

Failover

This event is triggered when an Oracle failover occurs.

Declaration

```
// C#
public event OracleFailoverEventHandler Failover;
```

Event Data

The event handler receives an `OracleFailoverEventArgs` object which exposes the following properties containing information about the event.

- `FailoverType`

  Indicates the type of the failover.

- `FailoverEvent`

  Indicates the state of the failover.

Remarks

The `Failover` event is raised when a connection to an Oracle instance is unexpectedly severed. The client should create an `OracleFailoverEventHandler` delegate to listen to this event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - "OracleFailoverEventArgs Properties"
> - "OracleFailoverEventHandler Delegate"

HAEvent

This event is triggered when an HA event occurs.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static event OracleHAEventHandler HAEvent;
```

Event Data

The event handler receives an `OracleHAEventArgs` object which exposes the following properties containing information about the event.

- `Source`

  Indicates the source of the event.

- `Status`

  Indicates the status of the event.

- `DatabaseName`

  Indicates the database name affected by this event.

- `DatabaseDomainName`

  Indicates the database domain name affected by this event.

- `HostName`

  Indicates the host name affected by this event.

- `InstanceName`

  Indicates the instance name affected by this event.

- `ServiceName`

  Indicates the service name affected by this event.

- `Time`

  Indicates the time of the event.

Remarks

The `HAEvent` is static, which means that any HA Events that happen within the application domain can trigger this event. Note that in order to receive HA event notifications, `OracleConnection` objects that establish connections within the application domain must have `"ha events=true"` in the application. Otherwise, the application never receives any HA Events.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - "OracleHAEventArgs Properties"
> - "OracleHAEventHandler Delegate"

InfoMessage

This event is triggered for any message or warning sent by the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public event OracleInfoMessageEventHandler InfoMessage;
```

Event Data

The event handler receives an `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` object which exposes the following properties containing information about the event.

- `Errors`

  The collection of errors generated by the data source.

- `Message`

  The error text generated by the data source.

- `Source`

  The name of the object that generated the error.

Remarks

In order to respond to warnings and messages from the database, the client should create an `OracleInfoMessageEventHandler` delegate to listen to this event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - "OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Properties"
> - "OracleInfoMessageEventHandler Delegate"

StateChange

This event is triggered when the connection state changes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override event StateChangeEventHandler StateChange;
```

Event Data

The event handler receives a `StateChangeEventArgs` object which exposes the following properties containing information about the event.

- `CurrentState`

  The new state of the connection.

- `OriginalState`

  The original state of the connection.

Remarks

The `StateChange` event is raised after a connection changes state, whenever an explicit call is made to `Open`, `Close` or `Dispose`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnection Class
> - OracleConnection Members
> - Microsoft ADO.NET documentation for a description of `StateChangeEventHandler`

OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Class

The `OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs` class provides connection information for the `OracleConnection.Open()` method. When a connection is opened, the callback registered using `ConnectionOpen` is triggered along with the `OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs` object.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.EventArgs

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Members
- OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Properties

OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Members

`OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleConnectionOpenEventArgsProperties

`OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 6-52.

Table 6-52 OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Connection	Specifies the `OracleConnection` on which connection open event has occurred
ConnectionOpenReason	Indicates the reason triggering the `ConnectionOpen` event *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Class

OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Properties

`OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 6-53.

Table 6-53 OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Connection	Specifies the `OracleConnection` on which connection open event has occurred
ConnectionOpenReason	Indicates the reason triggering the `ConnectionOpen` event

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Class
- OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Members

Connection

This property specifies the `OracleConnection` on which connection open event has occurred.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Connection{ get;}
```

Property Value

Returns a `OracleConnection` object on which `Open()` is called.

Remarks

Only supported for .NET Framework 4.x and .NET (Core).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Class
> - OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Members

ConnectionOpenReason

This property indicates the reason triggering the `ConnectionOpen` event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnectionOpenReason ConnectionOpenReason { get; }
```

Property Value

Returns `OracleConnectionOpenReason` enumeration value indicating the `ConnectionOpen` event triggering reason.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Class
> - OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Members

OracleConnectionOpenEventHandler Delegate

The `OracleConnectionOpenEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles `OracleConnection.ConnectionOpen` event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public delegate void OracleConnectionOpenEventHandler (OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs
eventArgs);
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Parameters

- *`eventArgs`*

  The `OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs` object that contains the connection data.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - ConnectionOpen

OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class

An `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` object allows applications to create or modify connection strings.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleConnectionStringBuilder
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleConnectionStringBuilder : DbConnectionStringBuilder
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

The following rules must be followed for setting values with reserved characters:

1. Values containing characters enclosed within single quotes

   If the value contains characters that are enclosed within single quotation marks, then the entire value must be enclosed within double quotation marks.

   For example, `password = "'scoTT'"` where the value is `'scoTT'`.

2. Values containing characters enclosed within double quotes

   Values should be enclosed in double quotation marks to preserve the case and to avoid the upper casing of values.

   If the value contains characters enclosed in double quotation marks, then it must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

   For example, `password = '"scoTT"'` where the value is `"scoTT"`.

3. Values containing characters enclosed in both single and double quotes

   If the value contains characters enclosed in both single and double quotation marks, the quotation mark used to enclose the value must be doubled each time it occurs within the value.

   For example, `password = '"sco''TT"'` where the value is `"sco'TT"`.

4. Values containing spaces

   All leading and trailing spaces are ignored, but the spaces between the value are recognized. If the value needs to have leading or trailing spaces then it must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

   For example, `User ID = Sco TT` where the value is `<Sco TT>`.

   For example, `User ID = "Sco TT "` where the value is `<Sco TT>`.

5. Keywords occurring multiple times in a connection string

   If a specific keyword occurs multiple times in a connection string, the last occurrence listed is used in the value set.

   For example, with `"User ID = scott; password = tiger; User ID = david"` connection string, `User ID` value is `david`.

To limit malicious access, the APIs of `OracleConnectionStringBuilder`, `Add` and `Item`, insert double quotes around connection string attributes that use special characters. Using special characters in strings can be a format string attack method. Adding double quotes for attributes will not affect database access in most cases. However, there are attributes that require exact string matching, such as passwords. `OracleConnectionStringBuilder`'s addition of double quotes to a password with special characters may result in a generation of a connection string that fails to authenticate against the database.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using System.Collections;

class ConnectionStringBuilderSample
{
static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    bool bRet = false;

    // Create an instance of OracleConnectionStringBuilder
    OracleConnectionStringBuilder connStrBuilder =
      new OracleConnectionStringBuilder();

    // Add new key/value pairs to the connection string
    connStrBuilder.Add("User Id", "scott");
    connStrBuilder.Add("Password", "tiger");
    connStrBuilder.Add("Data Source", "oracle");
    connStrBuilder.Add("pooling", false);

    // Modify the existing value
    connStrBuilder["Data source"] = "inst1";

    // Remove an entry from the connection string
    bRet = connStrBuilder.Remove("pooling");

    //ContainsKey indicates whether or not the specific key exist
    //returns true even if the user has not specified it explicitly
    Console.WriteLine("Enlist exist: " +
              connStrBuilder.ContainsKey("Enlist"));

    //returns false
    connStrBuilder.ContainsKey("Invalid");

    // ShouldSerialize indicates whether or not a specific key
    // exists in connection string inherited from DbConnectionStringBuilder.
    // returns true if the key is explicitly added the user otherwise false;
    // this will return false as this key doesn't exists.
    connStrBuilder.ShouldSerialize("user");

    // returns false because this key is nott added by user explicitly.
    connStrBuilder.ShouldSerialize("Enlist");

    // IsFixedSize [read-only property]
    Console.WriteLine("Connection String is fixed size only: "
```

```
                          + connStrBuilder.IsFixedSize);
    Console.WriteLine("Key/Value Pair Count: " + connStrBuilder.Count);

    //adding a new key which is not supported by the provider
    //is not allowed.
    try
    {
      //this will throw an exception.
      connStrBuilder.Add("NewKey", "newValue");
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
      Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
    }

    Console.WriteLine("Key/Value Pair Count: " + connStrBuilder.Count);

    //modifying a existing key is allowed.
    connStrBuilder.Add("Enlist", false);
    Console.WriteLine("Key/Value Pair Count: " + connStrBuilder.Count);

    // Get all the keys and values supported by the provider.
    ICollection keyCollection = connStrBuilder.Keys;
    ICollection valueCollection = connStrBuilder.Values;

    IEnumerator keys = keyCollection.GetEnumerator();
    IEnumerator values = valueCollection.GetEnumerator();

    while (keys.MoveNext())
    {
      values.MoveNext();
      Console.WriteLine("Key: {0}     Value: {1} \n"
        ,keys.Current ,values.Current);
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Constructors
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Properties
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Methods

OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

`OracleConnectionStringBuilder` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleConnectionStringBuilder Constructors

`OracleConnectionStringBuilder` constructors are listed in Table 6-54.

Table 6-54 OracleConnectionStringBuilder Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleConnectionStringBuilder Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` class (Overloaded)

OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Properties

`OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance properties are listed in Table 6-55.

Table 6-55 OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Properties

Properties	Description
`BrowsableConnectionString`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
ConnectionLifeTime	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Connection Lifetime` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
`ConnectionString`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
ConnectionTimeout	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Connection Timeout` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
ContextConnection	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Context Connection` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
`Count`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
DataSource	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Data Source` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
DBAPrivilege	Specifies the value corresponding to the `DBA Privilege` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
DecrPoolSize	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Decr Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
Enlist	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Enlist` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
HAEvents	Specifies the value corresponding to the `HA Events` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
IncrPoolSize	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Incr Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
IsFixedSize	Indicates whether or not the Connection String Builder has a fixed size
`IsReadOnly`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
Item	Specifies the value associated with the specified attribute
Keys	Specifies a collection of attributes contained in the Connection String Builder
LoadBalancing	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Load Balancing` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property

Table 6-55 (Cont.) OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Properties

Properties	Description
MaxPoolSize	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Max Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
MetadataPooling	Specifies the value that corresponds to the `Metadata Pooling` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
MinPoolSize	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Min Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
Password	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Password` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
PersistSecurityInfo	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Persist Security Info` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
Pooling	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Pooling` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
ProxyPassword	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Proxy User Id` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
ProxyUserId	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Proxy User Id` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
SelfTuning	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Self Tuning` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
StatementCachePurge	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Statement Cache Purge` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
StatementCacheSize	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Statement Cache Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
TnsAdmin	Specifies the directory where ODP.NET can find its `sqlnet.ora` and `tnsnames.ora` configuration files
TokenAuthentication	Specifies the value corresponding to the `token_auth` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property. This property is supported by managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core only.
TokenLocation	Specifies the value corresponding to the `token_location` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property. This property is supported by managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core only.
UserID	Specifies the value corresponding to the `User Id` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
ValidateConnection	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Validate Connection` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
Values	Specifies a collection of values contained in the Connection String Builder
WalletLocation	Specifies the ODP.NET wallet directory

OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Methods

`OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance methods are listed in Table 6-56.

Table 6-56 OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Methods

Methods	Description
`Add`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
Clear	Clears the connection string contents
ContainsKey	Indicates whether or not a specific attribute in the connection string is supported by ODP.NET
`EquivalentTo`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
Remove	Removes the entry corresponding to the specified attribute from the connection string
`ShouldSerialize`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
TryGetValue	Returns the value corresponding to the supplied attribute, as an output parameter

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class

OracleConnectionStringBuilder Constructors

`OracleConnectionStringBuilder` constructors instantiate new instances of the `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` class.

Overload List:

- OracleConnectionStringBuilder()

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` class.

- OracleConnectionStringBuilder(string)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` class with the provided connection string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

OracleConnectionStringBuilder()

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnectionStringBuilder();
```

Remarks

The `ConnectionString` property is empty after the object is created.

> **See Also:**
>
> "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"

OracleConnectionStringBuilder(string)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` class with the provided connection string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnectionStringBuilder(string connectionString);
```

Parameters

- *connectionString*

  The connection information.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *connectionString* parameter is null.

`ArgumentException` - The *connectionString* parameter is invalid.

Remarks

The `ConnectionString` property of this instance is set to the supplied connection string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Properties

`OracleConnectionStringBuilder` public properties are listed in Table 6-57.

Table 6-57 OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Properties

Properties	Description
`BrowsableConnectionString`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
ConnectionLifeTime	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Connection Lifetime` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
`ConnectionString`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
ConnectionTimeout	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Connection Timeout` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
ContextConnection	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Context Connection` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
`Count`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
DataSource	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Data Source` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
DBAPrivilege	Specifies the value corresponding to the `DBA Privilege` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
DecrPoolSize	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Decr Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
Enlist	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Enlist` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
HAEvents	Specifies the value corresponding to the `HA Events` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
IncrPoolSize	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Incr Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
IsFixedSize	Indicates whether or not the Connection String Builder has a fixed size
`IsReadOnly`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
Item	Specifies the value associated with the specified attribute

Table 6-57 (Cont.) OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Properties

Properties	Description
Keys	Specifies a collection of attributes contained in the Connection String Builder
LoadBalancing	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Load Balancing` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
MaxPoolSize	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Max Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
MetadataPooling	Specifies the value that corresponds to the `Metadata Pooling` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
MinPoolSize	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Min Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
Password	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Password` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
PersistSecurityInfo	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Persist Security Info` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
Pooling	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Pooling` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
ProxyPassword	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Proxy User Id` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
ProxyUserId	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Proxy User Id` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
SelfTuning	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Self Tuning` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
StatementCachePurge	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Statement Cache Purge` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
StatementCacheSize	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Statement Cache Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
TnsAdmin	Specifies the directory where ODP.NET can find its `sqlnet.ora` and `tnsnames.ora` configuration files
TokenAuthentication	Specifies the value corresponding to the `token_auth` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property. This property is supported by managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core only.
TokenLocation	Specifies the value corresponding to the `token_location` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property. This property is supported by managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core only.
UserID	Specifies the value corresponding to the `User Id` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property

Table 6-57 (Cont.) OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Properties

Properties	Description
ValidateConnection	Specifies the value corresponding to the `Validate Connection` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property
Values	Specifies a collection of values contained in the Connection String Builder
WalletLocation	Specifies the ODP.NET wallet directory

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

ConnectionLifeTime

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Connection LifeTime` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int ConnectionLifeTime{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `int` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The specified value is less than zero.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

ConnectionTimeout

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Connection Timeout` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int ConnectionTimeout{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `int` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The specified value is less than zero.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

ContextConnection

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Context Connection` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool ContextConnection {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

DataSource

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Data Source` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DataSource{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified value is null.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

DBAPrivilege

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `DBA Privilege` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
 public string DBAPrivilege{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Possible values are `SYSDBA`, `SYSASM`, `SYSOPER`, `SYSBACKUP`, `SYSDG`, `SYSKM`, or `SYSRAC`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified value is null.

`OracleException` - The specified value is invalid.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

DecrPoolSize

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Decr Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int DecrPoolSize{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `int` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The specified value is less than `1`.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

Enlist

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Enlist` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
 // C#
public string Enlist{get; set;};
```

Property Value

A string that represents the value of the supplied attribute. Values are case-insensitive. Possible values are: dynamic, true, false, yes, and no.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified value is null.

`OracleException` - The supplied value is not one of following: `dynamic`, `true`, `false`, `yes`, or `no`.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

HAEvents

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `HA Events` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool HAEvents{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

IncrPoolSize

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Incr Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int IncrPoolSize{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `int` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The specified value is less than `1`.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

IsFixedSize

Indicates whether or not the Connection String Builder has a fixed size.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool IsFixedSize{get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the Connection String Builder has a fixed size; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

Attributes cannot be added or removed. They can only be modified for connection strings with a fixed size.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

Item

This property specifies the value associated with the specified attribute.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override object this[string keyword]{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An object value corresponding to the attribute.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified attribute is null.

`OracleException` - The specified attribute is not supported or the specified value is invalid.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

Keys

This property specifies a collection of attributes contained in the Connection String Builder.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override ICollection Keys{get;}
```

Property Value

Returns an `ICollection` that represents the attributes in the Connection String Builder.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

LoadBalancing

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Load Balancing` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
 public bool LoadBalancing {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` that contains the value of the supplied attribute.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

MaxPoolSize

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Max Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int MaxPoolSize{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `int` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The specified value is less than `1`.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

MetadataPooling

This property specifies the value that corresponds to the `Metadata Pooling` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool MetadataPooling{get; set;};
```

Property Value

A `bool` containing the value of the supplied attribute.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

MinPoolSize

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Min Pool Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
 // C#
public int MinPoolSize{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `int` that contains the value of the supplied attribute.

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The specified value is less than `0`.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

Password

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Password` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Password{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that contains the value of the supplied attribute.

Exception

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified value is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

PersistSecurityInfo

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Persist Security Info` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool PersistSecurityInfo{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property gets set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

Pooling

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Pooling` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool Pooling {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

ProxyPassword

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Proxy Password` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ProxyPassword {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exception

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified value is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

ProxyUserId

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Proxy User Id` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ProxyUserId {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exception

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified value is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

SelfTuning

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Self Tuning` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool SelfTuning {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

StatementCachePurge

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Statement Cache Purge` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool StatementCachePurge {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

StatementCacheSize

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Statement Cache Size` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int StatementCacheSize{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `int` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The specified value is less than zero.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

TnsAdmin

This property specifies the directory where ODP.NET can find its `sqlnet.ora` and `tnsnames.ora` configuration files.

Declaration

```
// C#
 public string TnsAdmin{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Remarks

The default value is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

TokenAuthentication

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `token_auth` attribute in the `ConnectionString`.

Declaration

```
// C#
 public OracleTokenAuth TokenAuthentication { get; set; }
```

Property Value

An `OracleTokenAuth` value.

Exceptions

None.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

TokenLocation

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `token_location` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
 public string TokenLocation { get; set; }
```

Property Value

A string that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exceptions

None.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

UserID

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `User Id` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string UserID{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Exception

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified value is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

ValidateConnection

This property specifies the value corresponding to the `Validate Connection` attribute in the `ConnectionString` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool ValidateConnection{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Remarks

When an `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` instance is created, this property is set to the default value of the corresponding connection string attribute.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

Values

This property specifies a collection of values contained in the Connection String Builder.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override ICollection Values{get;}
```

Property Value

Returns an `ICollection` that represents the values in the Connection String Builder.

Remarks

The order of the values in the `ICollection` is unspecified, but is the same as the associated attributes in the `ICollection` returned by the `Keys` property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

WalletLocation

This property specifies the ODP.NET wallet directory.

Declaration

```
// C#
 public string WalletLocation{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the value of the supplied attribute.

Remarks

The default value is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Methods

`OracleConnectionStringBuilder` public methods are listed in Table 6-58.

Table 6-58 OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Methods

Methods	Description
`Add`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
Clear	Clears the connection string contents
ContainsKey	Indicates whether or not a specific attribute in the connection string is supported by ODP.NET
`EquivalentTo`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`

Table 6-58 (Cont.) OracleConnectionStringBuilder Public Methods

Methods	Description
Remove	Removes the entry corresponding to the specified attribute from the connection string
`ShouldSerialize`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbConnectionStringBuilder`
TryGetValue	Returns the value corresponding to the supplied attribute, as an output parameter

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

Clear

This method clears the connection string contents.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Clear();
```

Remarks

All key/value pairs are removed from the `OracleConnectionStringBuilder` object and the `ConnectionString` property is set to Empty.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

ContainsKey

This method indicates whether or not a specific attribute in the connection string is supported by ODP.NET.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool ContainsKey(string keyword);
```

Parameters

- *keyword*

  The attribute being verified.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the specified attribute exists; otherwise, returns `false`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified attribute is null.

Remarks

This method indicates if the attribute is part of the provider-supported attributes. It does not indicate if the user added the attribute to the connection string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

Remove

This method removes the entry corresponding to the specified attribute from the connection string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Remove(string keyword);
```

Parameters

- *keyword*

  The attribute that specifies the entry to be removed.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the attribute existed in the connection string and the corresponding entry was removed; otherwise, returns `false`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified attribute is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
> - OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

TryGetValue

This method returns the value corresponding to the supplied attribute, as an output parameter.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool TryGetValue(string keyword, out object value);
```

Parameters

- *keyword*

  The attribute for which the value is being retrieved.

- *value*

  The value of the supplied attribute.

  Sets *value* to the default value if the attribute is not present in the connection string.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the value that corresponds to the attribute has been successfully retrieved; otherwise, returns `false`. If the attribute is not present in the connection string, returns `false` and sets the *value* to null.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The specified attribute is null.

Remarks

If the function returns `false`, sets *value* to `null`.

If the attribute is not present in the connection string, sets *value* to the default value.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Class
- OracleConnectionStringBuilder Members

OracleCredential Class

`OracleCredential` class provides a secure way to provide password while opening connection with Oracle Database using the ODP.NET driver. Use this class to avoid providing passwords in clear text in the connection string while opening a connection with Oracle Database. One can pass user id, password and DBA Privilege specific attributes through `OracleCredential` constructors and thus these attributes do not need to be in the connection string.

Operating system authenticated and context connections are not supported through `OracleCredential` class. An `ArgumentException` will be thrown if "`/`" is passed for `userId` or `proxyUserId` arguments of `OracleCredential` constructor.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

      Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleCredential
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleCredential
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#
using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Security;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
//using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

class OracleCredentialSample

{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Connect
    string constr = "Data Source=oracle";

    SecureString secPwd = new SecureString();
    secPwd.AppendChar('h');
    secPwd.AppendChar('r');

    // Make the password read-only.
    secPwd.MakeReadOnly();

    // Create OracleCredential with userid and secure password.
    OracleCredential oc = new OracleCredential("hr", secPwd);

    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr, oc);
    con.Open();

    // Execute a SQL SELECT

    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();
    cmd.CommandText = "select * from employees";

    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    // Print all employee numbers
    while (reader.Read())
      Console.WriteLine(reader.GetInt32(0));

    // Clean up
    reader.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCredential Members
> - OracleCredential Constructors
> - OracleCredential Properties
> - Connection Pooling with OracleCredential

OracleCredential Members

`OracleCredential` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleCredential Constructors

`OracleCredential` constructors are listed in Table 6-59.

Table 6-59 OracleCredential Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleCredential Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleCredential` class (Overloaded)

OracleCredential Properties

`OracleCredential` properties are listed in Table 6-60.

Table 6-60 OracleCredential Properties

Property	Description
DBAPrivilege	Returns the DBA Privilege used to create the `OracleCredential` object. `OracleDBAPrivilege.None` is returned if it was not provided by the user.
Password	Returns the password of the `OracleCredential` object
ProxyPassword	Returns the proxy user password of the `OracleCredential` object
ProxyUserId	Returns the proxy user id of the `OracleCredential` object
UserId	Returns the user id of the `OracleCredential` object

OracleCredential Public Methods

`OracleCredential` public methods are listed in Table 6-66.

Table 6-61 OracleCredential Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`Equals(Object)`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetHashCode()`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType()`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString()`	Inherited from `System.Object`

OracleCredential Constructors

`OracleCredential` constructors instantiate new instances of an `OracleCredential` class.

Overload List:

- OracleCredential(string, SecureString)

  This constructor creates an `OracleCredential` object with the user id and the secured password.
- OracleCredential(string, SecureString, OracleDBAPrivilege)

  This constructor creates an `OracleCredential` object with the user id, the secured password, and the DBA privilege request.
- OracleCredential(string, SecureString, string, SecureString)

  This constructor creates an `OracleCredential` object with the user id and the secured password for the end user, as well as the user id and the secured password for the proxy user.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCredential Class
> - OracleCredential Members

OracleCredential(string, SecureString)

This constructor creates an `OracleCredential` object with the user id and the secured password.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCredential(string userId, SecureString password)
```

Exceptions

- `ArgumentNullException` is raised if any parameters are passed as null.

- `ArgumentException` is raised if "`/`" is passed for `userId` argument.
- `ArgumentException` is raised if the `SecureString` containing the password is not read-only.
- `InvalidOperationException` is raised when `OracleCredential` object is used with any of `user id`, `password`, `proxy user id`, `proxy password` and/or `dba privilege`connection string attribute(s) present in the connection string.

Remarks

With this constructor, `OracleDBAPrivilege.None` is used for the DBA privilege when requesting for a connection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCredential Class
> - OracleCredential Members

OracleCredential(string, SecureString, OracleDBAPrivilege)

This constructor creates an `OracleCredential` object with the user id, the secured password, and the DBA privilege request.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCredential(string userId, SecureString password, OracleDBAPrivilege dbaprivilege)
```

Exceptions

- `ArgumentNullException` is raised if any parameters are passed as null.
- `ArgumentException` is raised if "`/`" is passed for `userId` argument.
- `ArgumentException` is raised if the `SecureString` containing the password is not read-only.
- `InvalidOperationException` is raised when `OracleCredential` object is used with any of `user id`, `password`, `proxy user id`, `proxy password` and/or `dba privilege`connection string attribute(s) present in the connection string.

Remarks

With this constructor, the specified `dbaprivilege` is for the DBA privilege when requesting for a connection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members
> - OracleDBAPrivilege Enumeration

OracleCredential(string, SecureString, string, SecureString)

This constructor creates an `OracleCredential` object with the user id and the secured password for the end user, as well as the user id and the secured password for the proxy user.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCredential(string userId, SecureString password, string proxyUserId,
SecureString proxyPassword)
```

Exceptions

- `ArgumentNullException` is raised if any parameters are passed as null.
- `ArgumentException` is raised if "`/`" is passed for `userId` argument.
- `ArgumentException` is raised if the `SecureString` containing the password is not read-only.
- `InvalidOperationException` is raised when `OracleCredential` object is used with any of `user id`, `password`, `proxy user id`, `proxy password` and/or `dba privilege`connection string attribute(s) present in the connection string.

Remarks

With this constructor, `OracleDBAPrivilege.None` is for the DBA privilege when requesting for a connection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCredential Class
> - OracleCredential Members

OracleCredential Properties

`OracleCredential` properties are listed in Table 6-62.

Table 6-62 OracleCredential Properties

Property	Description
`DBAPrivilege`	Returns the DBA Privilege used to create the `OracleCredential` object. `OracleDBAPrivilege.None` is returned if it was not provided by the user.
`Password`	Returns the password of the `OracleCredential` object.
`ProxyPassword`	Returns the proxy user password of the `OracleCredential` object.
`ProxyUserId`	Returns the proxy user id of the `OracleCredential` object.
`UserId`	Returns the user id of the `OracleCredential` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCredential Class
- OracleCredential Members

DBAPrivilege

This property returns the DBA Privilege that is associated with the user.

Declaration

```
// C#
OracleDBAPrivilege DBAPrivilege { get; }
```

Property Value

The `OracleDBAPrivilege` enum value that is associated with the user.

Remarks

`OracleDBAPrivilege.None` is returned if it was not set by the user.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCredential Class
> - OracleCredential Members
> - OracleDBAPrivilege Enumeration

Password

This property returns the encrypted password of the user.

Declaration

```
// C#
SecureString Password { get; }
```

Property Value

The encrypted password of the user.

`OracleCredential` does not support double quotes around a `SecureString` password. Double quotes can be used within a password, however.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCredential Class
> - OracleCredential Members

ProxyPassword

This property returns the encrypted password of the proxy user.

Declaration

```
// C#
SecureString ProxyUserPassword { get; }
```

Property Value

The encrypted password of the proxy user.

Remarks

`OracleCredential` does not support double quotes around a `SecureString` password. Double quotes can be used within a password, however.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCredential Class
- OracleCredential Members

ProxyUserId

This property returns the proxy user id.

Declaration

```
// C#
string ProxyUserId { get; }
```

Property Value

The proxy user id.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCredential Class
- OracleCredential Members

UserId

This property returns the user id.

Declaration

```
// C#
string UserId { get; }
```

Property Value

The user id.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCredential Class
- OracleCredential Members

OracleDataAdapter Class

An `OracleDataAdapter` object represents a data provider object that populates the `DataSet` and updates changes in the `DataSet` to the Oracle database.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.ComponentModel.Component

      System.Data.Common.DataAdapter

        System.Data.Common.DbDataAdapter

          Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleDataAdapter
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleDataAdapter : DbDataAdapter, IDbDataAdapter
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

The following example uses the `OracleDataAdapter` and the dataset to update the `EMP` table:

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleDataAdapterSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    string cmdstr = "SELECT empno, sal from emp";

    // Create the adapter with the selectCommand txt and the
    // connection string
    OracleDataAdapter adapter = new OracleDataAdapter(cmdstr, constr);

    // Create the builder for the adapter to automatically generate
    // the Command when needed
    OracleCommandBuilder builder = new OracleCommandBuilder(adapter);

    // Create and fill the DataSet using the EMP
    DataSet dataset = new DataSet();
    adapter.Fill(dataset, "EMP");

    // Get the EMP table from the dataset
    DataTable table = dataset.Tables["EMP"];

    // Indicate DataColumn EMPNO is unique
    // This is required by the OracleCommandBuilder to update the EMP table
    table.Columns["EMPNO"].Unique = true;

    // Get the first row from the EMP table
    DataRow row = table.Rows[0];

    // Update the salary
    double sal = double.Parse(row["SAL"].ToString());
    row["SAL"] = sal + .01;

    // Now update the EMP using the adapter
    // The OracleCommandBuilder will create the UpdateCommand for the
    // adapter to update the EMP table
    adapter.Update(dataset, "EMP");

    Console.WriteLine("Row updated successfully");
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataAdapter Members
- OracleDataAdapter Constructors
- OracleDataAdapter Static Methods
- OracleDataAdapter Properties
- OracleDataAdapter Public Methods
- OracleDataAdapter Events

OracleDataAdapter Members

`OracleDataAdapter` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleDataAdapter Constructors

`OracleDataAdapter` constructors are listed in Table 6-63.

Table 6-63 OracleDataAdapter Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleDataAdapter Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleDataAdapter` class (Overloaded)

OracleDataAdapter Static Methods

The `OracleDataAdapter` static method is listed in Table 6-64.

Table 6-64 OracleDataAdapter Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleDataAdapter Properties

`OracleDataAdapter` properties are listed in Table 6-65.

Table 6-65 OracleDataAdapter Properties

Property	Description
`AcceptChangesDuringFill`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DataAdapter`
`Container`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
`ContinueUpdateOnError`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DataAdapter`

Table 6-65 (Cont.) OracleDataAdapter Properties

Property	Description
DeleteCommand	A SQL statement or stored procedure to delete rows from an Oracle database
IdentityInsert	Determines whether or not to insert identity column values in the `DataSet` into the database when the `Update` method is invoked. *Not Available in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
IdentityUpdate	Determines whether or not to update identity column values in the `DataSet` into the database when the `Update` method is invoked. *Not Available in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
InsertCommand	A SQL statement or stored procedure to insert new rows into an Oracle database
`MissingMappingAction`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DataAdapter`
`MissingSchemaAction`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DataAdapter`
Requery	Determines whether or not the `SelectCommand` is reexecuted on the next call to `Fill`
ReturnProviderSpecificTypes	Determines if the `Fill` method returns ODP.NET-specific values or .NET common language specification values
SafeMapping	Creates a mapping between column names in the result set to .NET types, to preserve the data *Not Available in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
SelectCommand	A SQL statement or stored procedure that returns a single or multiple result set
`Site`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException	Specifies whether to suppress the `InvalidCastException` and return a rounded-off 28 or 29 precision Oracle `NUMBER` value that can be represented as a .NET decimal.
`TableMappings`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DataAdapter`
UpdateBatchSize	Specifies a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of SQL statements that can be executed in a single round-trip to the database
UpdateCommand	A SQL statement or stored procedure to update rows from the `DataSet` to an Oracle database

OracleDataAdapter Public Methods

`OracleDataAdapter` public methods are listed in Table 6-66.

Table 6-66 OracleDataAdapter Public Methods

Public Method	Description
CreateObjRef	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
Dispose	Inherited from System.ComponentModel.Component
Equals	Inherited from System.Object (Overloaded)
Fill	Adds or refreshes rows in the DataSet to match the data in the Oracle database (Overloaded)
FillSchema	Inherited from System.Data.Common.DbDataAdapter
GetFillParameters	Inherited from System.Data.Common.DbDataAdapter
GetHashCode	Inherited from System.Object
GetLifetimeService	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
GetType	Inherited from System.Object
InitializeLifetimeService	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
ToString	Inherited from System.Object
Update	Inherited from System.Data.Common.DbDataAdapter

OracleDataAdapter Events

OracleDataAdapter events are listed in Table 6-67.

Table 6-67 OracleDataAdapter Events

Event Name	Description
Disposed	Inherited from System.ComponentModel.Component
FillError	Inherited from System.Data.Common.DbDataAdapter
RowUpdated	This event is raised when row(s) have been updated by the Update() method
RowUpdating	This event is raised when row data are about to be updated to the database

OracleDataAdapter Constructors

OracleDataAdapter constructors create new instances of an OracleDataAdapter class.

Overload List:

- OracleDataAdapter()

  This constructor creates an instance of an OracleDataAdapter class.

- OracleDataAdapter(OracleCommand)

  This constructor creates an instance of an OracleDataAdapter class with the provided OracleCommand as the SelectCommand.

- OracleDataAdapter(string, OracleConnection)

  This constructor creates an instance of an OracleDataAdapter class with the provided OracleConnection object and the command text for the SelectCommand.

- OracleDataAdapter(string, string)

  This constructor creates an instance of an `OracleDataAdapter` class with the provided connection string and the command text for the `SelectCommand`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members

OracleDataAdapter()

This constructor creates an instance of an `OracleDataAdapter` class with no arguments.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDataAdapter();
```

Remarks

Initial values are set for the following `OracleDataAdapter` properties as indicated:

- `MissingMappingAction = MissingMappingAction.Passthrough`
- `MissingSchemaAction = MissingSchemaAction.Add`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members

OracleDataAdapter(OracleCommand)

This constructor creates an instance of an `OracleDataAdapter` class with the provided `OracleCommand` as the `SelectCommand`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDataAdapter(OracleCommand selectCommand);
```

Parameters

- *selectCommand*

  The `OracleCommand` that is to be set as the `SelectCommand` property.

Remarks

Initial values are set for the following `OracleDataAdapter` properties as indicated:

- `MissingMappingAction = MissingMappingAction.Passthrough`
- `MissingSchemaAction = MissingSchemaAction.Add`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members

OracleDataAdapter(string, OracleConnection)

This constructor creates an instance of an `OracleDataAdapter` class with the provided `OracleConnection` object and the command text for the `SelectCommand`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDataAdapter(string selectCommandText, OracleConnection
    selectConnection);
```

Parameters

- *selectCommandText*

  The string that is set as the `CommandText` of the `SelectCommand` property of the `OracleDataAdapter`.

- *selectConnection*

  The `OracleConnection` to connect to the Oracle database.

Remarks

The `OracleDataAdapter` opens and closes the connection, if it is not already open. If the connection is open, it must be explicitly closed.

Initial values are set for the following `OracleDataAdapter` properties as indicated:

- `MissingMappingAction = MissingMappingAction.Passthrough`
- `MissingSchemaAction = MissingSchemaAction.Add`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members

OracleDataAdapter(string, string)

This constructor creates an instance of an `OracleDataAdapter` class with the provided connection string and the command text for the `SelectCommand`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDataAdapter(string selectCommandText, string
   selectConnectionString);
```

Parameters

- *`selectCommandText`*

  The string that is set as the `CommandText` of the `SelectCommand` property of the `OracleDataAdapter`.

- *`selectConnectionString`*

  The connection string.

Remarks

Initial values are set for the following `OracleDataAdapter` properties as indicated:

- `MissingMappingAction = MissingMappingAction.Passthrough`
- `MissingSchemaAction = MissingSchemaAction.Add`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members

OracleDataAdapter Static Methods

The `OracleDataAdapter` static method is listed in Table 6-68.

Table 6-68 OracleDataAdapter Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataAdapter Class
- OracleDataAdapter Members

OracleDataAdapter Properties

`OracleDataAdapter` properties are listed in Table 6-69.

Table 6-69 OracleDataAdapter Properties

Property	Description
`AcceptChangesDuringFill`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DataAdapter`
`Container`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
`ContinueUpdateOnError`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DataAdapter`
DeleteCommand	A SQL statement or stored procedure to delete rows from an Oracle database
IdentityInsert	Determines whether or not to insert identity column values in the `DataSet` into the database when the `Update` method is invoked. *Not Available in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
IdentityUpdate	Determines whether or not to update identity column values in the `DataSet` into the database when the `Update` method is invoked. *Not Available in the ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
InsertCommand	A SQL statement or stored procedure to insert new rows into an Oracle database
`MissingMappingAction`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DataAdapter`
`MissingSchemaAction`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DataAdapter`
Requery	Determines whether or not the `SelectCommand` is reexecuted on the next call to `Fill`
ReturnProviderSpecificTypes	Determines if the `Fill` method returns ODP.NET-specific values or .NET common language specification values

Table 6-69 (Cont.) OracleDataAdapter Properties

Property	Description
SafeMapping	Creates a mapping between column names in the result set to .NET types, to preserve the data *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
SelectCommand	A SQL statement or stored procedure that returns a single or multiple result set
`Site`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException	Specifies whether to suppress the `InvalidCastException` and return a rounded-off 28 or 29 precision Oracle `NUMBER` value that can be represented as a .NET decimal.
`TableMappings`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DataAdapter`
UpdateBatchSize	Specifies a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of SQL statements that can be executed in a single round-trip to the database
UpdateCommand	A SQL statement or stored procedure to update rows from the `DataSet` to an Oracle database

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataAdapter Class
- OracleDataAdapter Members

DeleteCommand

This property is a SQL statement or stored procedure to delete rows from an Oracle database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand DeleteCommand {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleCommand` used during the `Update` call to delete rows from tables in the Oracle database, corresponding to the deleted rows in the `DataSet`.

Remarks

Default = `null`

If there is primary key information in the `DataSet`, the `DeleteCommand` can be automatically generated using the `OracleCommandBuilder`, if no command is provided for this.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataAdapter Class
- OracleDataAdapter Members

IdentityInsert

When inserting `DataSet` data into the database, this property indicates whether the database generates the inserted row's identity column value or `DataSet` supplies this value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IdentityInsert {get; set;}
```

Property Value

When set to `true`, ODP.NET inserts `DataSet` identity column values into the database. When set to false, the database determines the inserted identity column values.

Remarks

This property applies only to identity columns of type `GENERATED BY DEFAULT` and `GENERATED BY DEFAULT ON NULL`. Identity column of type `GENERATED ALWAYS` will ignore this property and will always use database generated values.

When set to false, the server will generate an identity value for the row. That generated identity value returns back to the client to update the `DataSet` value.

When this property is set to true for the `GENERATED BY DEFAULT` case and the application attempts to insert a `NULL` value into the database's identity column, the `NOT NULL` constraint is violated and an error occurs. ODP.NET will then allow the database to generate the identity column value and return the generated value to the `DataSet`.

The default value for this property is `false`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataAdapter Class
- OracleDataAdapter Members
- OracleIdentityType Enumeration

IdentityUpdate

When updating `DataSet` data into the database, this property indicates whether to replace the database's identity column values with values of the `DataSet` or leave the current values unchanged.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IdentityUpdate {get; set;}
```

Property Value

When set to true, ODP.NET updates the database identity column values with the values of the `DataSet`. When set to false, the database identity columns are left unchanged.

Remarks

This property applies only to identity columns of type `GENERATED BY DEFAULT` and `GENERATED BY DEFAULT ON NULL`. In the case of type `GENERATED ALWAYS`, this property will be ignored and the database will always retain its current identity values.

When set to false, the existing identity column value in the server is returned to the `DataSet`.

When this property is set to true for the `GENERATED BY DEFAULT` and `GENERATED BY DEFAULT ON NULL` cases and the application attempts to update the database's identity column with a `NULL` value, the `NOT NULL` constraint is violated and an error occurs. ODP.NET then does not update the identity column value and instead returns the existing identity column value of the database to the `DataSet`.

The default value for this property is `false`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataAdapter Class
- OracleDataAdapter Members
- OracleIdentityType Enumeration

InsertCommand

This property is a SQL statement or stored procedure to insert new rows into an Oracle database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand InsertCommand {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleCommand` used during the `Update` call to insert rows into a table, corresponding to the inserted rows in the `DataSet`.

Remarks

Default = `null`

If there is primary key information in the `DataSet`, the `InsertCommand` can be automatically generated using the `OracleCommandBuilder`, if no command is provided for this property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members

Requery

This property determines whether or not the `SelectCommand` is reexecuted on the next call to `Fill`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Boolean Requery {get; set;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the `SelectCommand` is reexecuted on the next call to `Fill`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members
> - "OracleDataAdapter Requery Property"

ReturnProviderSpecificTypes

This property determines if the `Fill` method returns ODP.NET-specific values or .NET common language specification compliant values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Boolean ReturnProviderSpecificTypes {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A value that indicates whether or not the `Fill` method returns ODP.NET-specific values.

Starting with ODP.NET 12.1.0.2, when set to `true` and `LegacyEntireLOBFetch = 0` (default), BLOB and CLOB column values are represented in the `DataTable` as `OracleBlob` and `OracleClob`, respectively.

A value of `false` indicates that the `Fill` method returns .NET common language specification compliant values. The default is `false`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataAdapter Class
- OracleDataAdapter Members

SafeMapping

This property creates a mapping between column names in the result set to .NET types that represent column values in the `DataSet`, to preserve the data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Hashtable SafeMapping {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A hash table.

Remarks

Default = `null`

The `SafeMapping` property is used, when necessary, to preserve data in the following types:

- `DATE`
- `TimeStamp` (refers to all `TimeStamp` objects)
- `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND`
- `NUMBER`

Example

See the example in "OracleDataAdapter Safe Type Mapping".

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members
> - "OracleDataAdapter Safe Type Mapping"

SelectCommand

This property is a SQL statement or stored procedure that returns single or multiple result sets.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand SelectCommand {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleCommand` used during the `Fill` call to populate the selected rows to the `DataSet`.

Remarks

Default = `null`

If the `SelectCommand` does not return any rows, no tables are added to the dataset and no exception is raised.

If the `SELECT` statement selects from a `VIEW`, no key information is retrieved when a `FillSchema()` or a `Fill()` with `MissingSchemaAction.AddWithKey` is invoked.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members
> - "OracleDataAdapter Requery Property"

SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException

This property specifies whether to suppress the `InvalidCastException` and return a rounded-off 28 or 29 precision Oracle `NUMBER` value that can be represented as a .NET decimal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

Remarks

Oracle `NUMBER` has a maximum of 38 precision. .NET Decimal has a maximum of 28 or 29 precision. When the `GetDecimal()` method is called for an Oracle `NUMBER` value that cannot be represented as a .NET Decimal, then ODP.NET throws an `InvalidCastException` because not all the precision can be preserved when converting the number to a .NET `Decimal`.

This behavior occurs when `SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException` is set to `false`. Its default value is `false`.

When `SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException` is set to `true`, then the resulting decimal will be rounded off to 28 or 29 precision so that it can fit as a .NET decimal without throwing an exception.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members

UpdateBatchSize

This property specifies a value that enables or disables batch processing support, and specifies the number of SQL statements that can be executed in a single round-trip to the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public virtual int UpdateBatchSize {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An integer that returns the batch size.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The value is set to a number < 0.

Remarks

Update batches executed with large amounts of data may encounter an `"PLS-00123: Program too large"` error. To avoid this error, reduce the size of `UpdateBatchSize` to a smaller value.

For each row in the `DataSet` that has been modified, added, or deleted, one SQL statement will be executed on the database.

Values are as follows:

- Value = `0`

  The data adapter executes all the SQL statements in a single database round-trip
- Value = `1` - Default value

  This value disables batch updating and SQL statements are executed one at a time.
- Value = *`n`* where *`n`* > `1`

  The data adapter updates *`n`* rows of data per database round-trip.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members
> - "Batch Processing"

UpdateCommand

This property is a SQL statement or stored procedure to update rows from the `DataSet` to an Oracle database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCommand UpdateCommand {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleCommand` used during the `Update` call to update rows in the Oracle database, corresponding to the updated rows in the `DataSet`.

Remarks

Default = `null`

If there is primary key information in the `DataSet`, the `UpdateCommand` can be automatically generated using the `OracleCommandBuilder`, if no command is provided for this property.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataAdapter Class
- OracleDataAdapter Members
- "OracleDataAdapter Requery Property"

OracleDataAdapter Public Methods

`OracleDataAdapter` public methods are listed in Table 6-70.

Table 6-70 OracleDataAdapter Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`Dispose`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
Fill	Adds or refreshes rows in the `DataSet` to match the data in the Oracle database (Overloaded)
`FillSchema`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbDataAdapter`
`GetFillParameters`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbDataAdapter`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from System.`MarshalByRefObject`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`Update`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbDataAdapter`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members

Fill

`Fill` populates or refreshes the specified `DataTable` or `DataSet`.

Overload List:

- Fill(DataTable, OracleRefCursor)

  This method adds or refreshes rows in the specified `DataTable` to match those in the provided `OracleRefCursor` object.
- Fill(DataSet, OracleRefCursor)

  This method adds or refreshes rows in the `DataSet` to match those in the provided `OracleRefCursor` object.
- Fill(DataSet, string, OracleRefCursor)

  This method adds or refreshes rows in the specified source table of the `DataSet` to match those in the provided `OracleRefCursor` object.
- Fill(DataSet, int, int, string, OracleRefCursor)

  This method adds or refreshes rows in a specified range in the `DataSet` to match rows in the provided `OracleRefCursor` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members

Fill(DataTable, OracleRefCursor)

This method adds or refreshes rows in the specified `DataTable` to match those in the provided `OracleRefCursor` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Fill(DataTable dataTable, OracleRefCursor refCursor);
```

Parameters

- *dataTable*

  The `DataTable` object being populated.

- *refCursor*

  The `OracleRefCursor` that rows are being retrieved from.

Return Value

The number of rows added to or refreshed in the `DataTable`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *dataTable* or *refCursor* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleRefCursor` is already being used to fetch data.

`NotSupportedException` - The `SafeMapping` type is not supported.

Remarks

No schema or key information is provided, even if the `Fill` method is called with `MissingSchemaAction` set to `MissingSchemaAction.AddWithKey`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members
> - "OracleDataAdapter Requery Property"

Fill(DataSet, OracleRefCursor)

This method adds or refreshes rows in the `DataSet` to match those in the provided `OracleRefCursor` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Fill(DataSet dataSet, OracleRefCursor refCursor);
```

Parameters

- *dataSet*

  The `DataSet` object being populated.

- *refCursor*

The `OracleRefCursor` that rows are being retrieved from.

Return Value

Returns the number of rows added or refreshed in the `DataSet`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`dataSet`* or *`refCursor`* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleRefCursor` is already being used to fetch data.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleRefCursor` is ready to fetch data.

`NotSupportedException` - The `SafeMapping` type is not supported.

Remarks

If there is no `DataTable` to refresh, a new `DataTable` named `Table` is created and populated using the provided `OracleRefCursor` object.

No schema or key information is provided, even if the `Fill` method is called with `MissingSchemaAction` set to `MissingSchemaAction.AddWithKey`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members
> - "OracleDataAdapter Requery Property"

Fill(DataSet, string, OracleRefCursor)

This method adds or refreshes rows in the specified source table of the `DataSet` to match those in the provided `OracleRefCursor` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Fill(DataSet dataSet, string srcTable, OracleRefCursor
   refCursor);
```

Parameters

- *`dataSet`*

  The `DataSet` object being populated.

- *`srcTable`*

  The name of the source table used in the table mapping.

- *`refCursor`*

The `OracleRefCursor` that rows are being retrieved from.

Return Value

Returns the number of rows added or refreshed into the `DataSet`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`dataSet`* or *`refCursor`* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleRefCursor` is already being used to fetch data or the source table name is invalid.

`NotSupportedException` - The `SafeMapping` type is not supported.

Remarks

No schema or key information is provided, even if the `Fill` method is called with `MissingSchemaAction` set to `MissingSchemaAction.AddWithKey`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members
> - "OracleDataAdapter Requery Property"

Fill(DataSet, int, int, string, OracleRefCursor)

This method adds or refreshes rows in a specified range in the `DataSet` to match rows in the provided `OracleRefCursor` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Fill(DataSet dataSet, int startRecord, int maxRecords,
   string srcTable, OracleRefCursor refCursor);
```

Parameters

- *`dataSet`*

  The `DataSet` object being populated.

- *`startRecord`*

  The record number to start with.

- *`maxRecords`*

  The maximum number of records to obtain.

- *`srcTable`*

The name of the source table used in the table mapping.

- *refCursor*

  The `OracleRefCursor` that rows are being retrieved from.

Return Value

This method returns the number of rows added or refreshed in the `DataSet`. This does not include rows affected by statements that do not return rows.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *dataSet* or *refCursor* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleRefCursor` is already being used to fetch data or the source table name is invalid.

`NotSupportedException` - The `SafeMapping` type is not supported.

Remarks

No schema or key information is provided, even if the `Fill` method is called with `MissingSchemaAction` set to `MissingSchemaAction.AddWithKey`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members
> - "OracleDataAdapter Requery Property"

OracleDataAdapter Events

`OracleDataAdapter` events are listed in Table 6-71.

Table 6-71 OracleDataAdapter Events

Event Name	Description
`Disposed`	Inherited from `System.ComponentModel.Component`
`FillError`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.DbDataAdapter`
RowUpdated	This event is raised when row(s) have been updated by the `Update()` method
RowUpdating	This event is raised when row data are about to be updated to the database

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members

RowUpdated

This event is raised when row(s) have been updated by the `Update()` method.

Declaration

```
// C#
public event OracleRowUpdatedEventHandler RowUpdated;
```

Event Data

The event handler receives an `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` object which exposes the following properties containing information about the event.

- `Command`

  The `OracleCommand` executed during the `Update`.

- `Errors` (inherited from `RowUpdatedEventArgs`)

  The exception, if any, is generated during the `Update`.

- `RecordsAffected` (inherited from `RowUpdatedEventArgs`)

  The number of rows modified, inserted, or deleted by the execution of the `Command`.

- `Row` (inherited from `RowUpdatedEventArgs`)

  The `DataRow` sent for `Update`.

- `StatementType` (inherited from `RowUpdatedEventArgs`)

  The type of SQL statement executed.

- `Status` (inherited from `RowUpdatedEventArgs`)

  The `UpdateStatus` of the `Command`.

- `TableMapping` (inherited from `RowUpdatedEventArgs`)

  The `DataTableMapping` used during the `Update`.

Example

The following example shows how to use the `RowUpdating` and `RowUpdated` events.

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
```

```
class RowUpdatedSample
{
  // Event handler for RowUpdating event
  protected static void OnRowUpdating(object sender,
                                      OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs e)
  {
    Console.WriteLine("Row updating.....");
    Console.WriteLine("Event arguments:");
    Console.WriteLine("Command Text: " + e.Command.CommandText);
    Console.WriteLine("Command Type: " + e.StatementType);
    Console.WriteLine("Status: " + e.Status);
  }

  // Event handler for RowUpdated event
  protected static void OnRowUpdated(object sender,
                                     OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs e)
  {
    Console.WriteLine("Row updated.....");
    Console.WriteLine("Event arguments:");
    Console.WriteLine("Command Text: " + e.Command.CommandText);
    Console.WriteLine("Command Type: " + e.StatementType);
    Console.WriteLine("Status: " + e.Status);
  }

  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    string cmdstr = "SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, SAL FROM EMP";

    // Create the adapter with the selectCommand txt and the
    // connection string
    OracleDataAdapter adapter = new OracleDataAdapter(cmdstr, constr);

    // Create the builder for the adapter to automatically generate
    // the Command when needed
    OracleCommandBuilder builder = new OracleCommandBuilder(adapter);

    // Create and fill the DataSet using the EMP
    DataSet dataset = new DataSet();
    adapter.Fill(dataset, "EMP");

    // Get the EMP table from the dataset
    DataTable table = dataset.Tables["EMP"];

    // Indicate DataColumn EMPNO is unique
    // This is required by the OracleCommandBuilder to update the EMP table
    table.Columns["EMPNO"].Unique = true;

    // Get the first row from the EMP table
    DataRow row = table.Rows[0];

    // Update the salary
    double sal = double.Parse(row["SAL"].ToString());
    row["SAL"] = sal + .01;

    // Set the event handlers for the RowUpdated and the RowUpdating event
    // the OnRowUpdating() method will be triggered before the update, and
    // the OnRowUpdated() method will be triggered after the update
    adapter.RowUpdating += new OracleRowUpdatingEventHandler(OnRowUpdating);
    adapter.RowUpdated += new OracleRowUpdatedEventHandler(OnRowUpdated);
```

```
    // Now update the EMP using the adapter
    // The OracleCommandBuilder will create the UpdateCommand for the
    // adapter to update the EMP table
    // The OnRowUpdating() and the OnRowUpdated() methods will be triggered
    adapter.Update(dataset, "EMP");
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataAdapter Class
- OracleDataAdapter Members
- "OracleRowUpdatedEventHandler Delegate"

RowUpdating

This event is raised when row data are about to be updated to the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public event OracleRowUpdatingEventHandler RowUpdating;
```

Event Data

The event handler receives an `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` object which exposes the following properties containing information about the event.

- `Command`

  The `OracleCommand` executed during the `Update`.

- `Errors` (inherited from `RowUpdatingEventArgs`)

  The exception, if any, is generated during the `Update`.

- `Row` (inherited from `RowUpdatingEventArgs`)

  The `DataRow` sent for `Update`.

- `StatementType` (inherited from `RowUpdatingEventArgs`)

  The type of SQL statement executed.

- `Status` (inherited from `RowUpdatingEventArgs`)

  The `UpdateStatus` of the `Command`.

- `TableMapping` (inherited from `RowUpdatingEventArgs`)

  The `DataTableMapping` used during the `Update`.

Example

The example for the `RowUpdated` event also shows how to use the `RowUpdating` event. See `RowUpdated` event "Example".

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataAdapter Class
> - OracleDataAdapter Members
> - "OracleRowUpdatingEventHandler Delegate"

OracleDatabase Class

An `OracleDatabase` object represents an Oracle Database instance.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleDatabase
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleDatabase : IDisposable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#
```

```
using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

namespace Startup
{
  class Test
  {
    static void Main()
    {
      OracleConnection con = null;
      OracleDatabase db = null;
      string constring = "dba privilege=sysdba;user id=scott;password=tiger;data
source=oracle";

      try
      {
        // Open a connection to see if the DB is up
        con = new OracleConnection(constring);
        con.Open();

        Console.WriteLine("The Oracle database is already up.");
      }
      catch (OracleException ex)
      {
        // If the database is down, start up the DB
        if (ex.Number == 1034)
        {
          Console.WriteLine("The Oracle database is down.");

          // Create an instance of an OracleDatbase object
          db = new OracleDatabase(constring);

          // Start up the database
          db.Startup();

          Console.WriteLine("The Oracle database is now up.");

          // Executing Startup() is the same as the following:
          // db.Startup(OracleDBStartupMode.NoRestriction, null, true);
          // which is also the same as:
          // db.Startup(OracleDBStartupMode.NoRestriction, null, false);
          // db.ExecuteNonQuery("ALTER DATABASE MOUNT");
          // db.ExecuteNonQuery("ALTER DATABASE OPEN");

          // Dispose the OracleDatabase object
          db.Dispose();
        }
        else
        {
          Console.WriteLine("Error: " + ex.Message);
        }
      }
      finally
      {
        // Dispose the OracleConnetion object
        con.Dispose();
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDatabase Members
- OracleDatabase Constructors
- OracleDatabase Properties
- OracleDatabase Public Methods

OracleDatabase Members

`OracleDatabase` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleDatabase Constructors

The `OracleDatabase` constructor is listed in Table 6-72.

Table 6-72 OracleDatabase Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleDatabase Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleDatabase` class

OracleDatabase Properties

The `OracleDatabase` properties are listed in Table 6-73.

Table 6-73 OracleDatabase Properties

Property	Description
ServerVersion	Specifies the database version number of the Oracle Database instance to which the connection is made

OracleDatabase Public Methods

The `OracleDatabase` public methods are listed in Table 6-74.

Table 6-74 OracleDatabase Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object.
ExecuteNonQuery	Executes the supplied non-`SELECT` statement against the database
Shutdown	Shuts down the database (Overloaded)
Startup	Starts up the database (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class

OracleDatabase Constructors

The `OracleDatabase` constructors instantiate a new instance of the `OracleDatabase` class.

Overload List

- OracleDatabase Constructor(string)

  The `OracleDatabase` constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleDatabase` class using the supplied connection string.

- OracleDatabase Constructor(string, OracleCredential)

  The `OracleDatabase` constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleDatabase` class using the supplied connection string and `OracleCredential` object .

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members

OracleDatabase Constructor(string)

The `OracleDatabase` constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleDatabase` class using the supplied connection string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDatabase(string connetionString);
```

Parameters

- *connectionString*

  The connection information used to connect to the Oracle Database instance.

Remarks

The *connectionString* follows the same format used by the `OracleConnection` object. However, the `OracleDatabase` constructor accepts only the `user id`, `password`, `data source`, and `dba privilege` connection string attributes. All other attribute values are ignored. The supplied *connectionString* must contain the `dba privilege` connection string attribute that is set to `SYSDBA`, `SYSASM`, `SYSOPER`, or another valid administrator privilege.

The `OracleDatabase` object creates a connection upon construction and remains connected throughout its lifetime. The connection is destroyed when the OracleDatabase object is disposed. This connection is not pooled to be used by another `OracleDatabase` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDatabase Class
- OracleDatabase Members

OracleDatabase Constructor(string, OracleCredential)

The `OracleDatabase` constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleDatabase` class using the supplied connection string and `OracleCredential` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDatabase(string connectionString, OracleCredential orclCredential)
```

Parameters

- *connectionString*

  connection string that does not contain any of `user id`, `password`, `DBA Privilege`, `proxy user id`, nor `proxy password`.

- *orclCredential*

  `OracleCredential` object containing user credentials. If this parameter is passed as null then `OracleConnection`'s behavior will be same as `OracleConnection` with normal connection string.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` is raised when non-null `OracleCredential` object is used with a connection string containing any of `user id`, `password`, `DBA Privilege`, `proxy user id`, or `proxy password`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDatabase Class
- OracleDatabase Members

OracleDatabase Properties

The `OracleDatabase` properties are listed in Table 6-75.

Table 6-75 OracleDatabase Properties

Property	Description
ServerVersion	Specifies the database version number of the Oracle Database instance to which the connection is made

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDatabase Class
- OracleDatabase Members

ServerVersion

This property returns the database version number of the Oracle Database instance to which the connection is made.

Declaration

```
Public string ServerVersion {get;}
```

Property value

Returns the database version of the Oracle Database instance.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members

OracleDatabase Public Methods

The `OracleDatabase` public methods are listed in Table 6-76.

Table 6-76 OracleDatabase Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object.
ExecuteNonQuery	Executes the supplied non-`SELECT` statement against the database
Shutdown	Shuts down the database (Overloaded)
Startup	Starts up the database (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members

Dispose

This method releases any resources or memory allocated by the object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members

ExecuteNonQuery

This method executes the supplied non-`SELECT` statement against the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void ExecuteNonQuery(string sql);
```

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The command execution has failed.

Remarks

This method is meant for execution of DDL statements such as `ALTER DATABASE` statements to `OPEN` and `MOUNT` the database, for example. This method should not be used to execute `SQL SELECT` statements. This method does not support any parameter binding.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members

Shutdown

`Shutdown` methods shut down a database instance.

Overload List

- Shutdown()

  This method shuts down the database.
- Shutdown(OracleDBShutdownMode, bool)

  This method shuts down the database using the specified mode.

> **Note:**
>
> OracleDatabase Startup and Shutdown methods are currently not supported for Oracle Database 23c Free and Oracle Database 21c Express Edition.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members
> - "OracleDBShutdownMode Enumeration"

Shutdown()

This method shuts down the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Shutdown();
```

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The database shutdown request has failed.

Remarks

This method shuts down a database instance in the `OracleDBShutdownMode.Default` mode. New connections are refused, and the method waits for the existing connections to end.

> **Note:**
>
> As the shutdown is effected using the `OracleDBShutdownMode.Default` mode, the shutdown request may remain pending if there are open connections other than the connection created by the `OracleDatabase` object.

After the connections have closed, the method closes the database, dismounts the database, and shuts down the instance using the `OracleDBShutdownMode.Final` mode.

This method does not throw exceptions for cases where the database has been already closed, dismounted, or shutdown appropriately. If other errors are encountered, then an exception is thrown.

Invoking this method against an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database shuts down only that database instance to which the `OracleDatabase` object is connected.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members
> - "OracleDBShutdownMode Enumeration"

Shutdown(OracleDBShutdownMode, bool)

This method shuts down the database instance using the specified mode.

Declaration

```
//C#
public void Shutdown(OracleDBShutdownMode shutdownMode, bool
bCloseDismountAndFinalize);
```

Parameters

- *shutdownMode*

  A `OracleDBShutdownMode` enumeration value.

- *bCloseDismountAndFinalize*

  A `boolean` signifying whether the database is to be closed, dismounted, and finalized.

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The database shutdown request has failed.

Remarks

This method shuts down a database instance in the specified mode. If the *bCloseDismountAndFinalize* parameter is `true`, then the method also closes the database, dismounts the database, and shuts down the instance using the `OracleDBShutdownMode.Final` mode.

If the *bCloseDismountAndFinalize* parameter is `true`, then this method does not throw exceptions for cases where the database has been already closed, dismounted, or shutdown appropriately. If other errors are encountered, then an exception is thrown.

If the *bCloseDismountAndFinalize* parameter is `false`, then the application needs to explicitly close and dismount the database. The application can then reinvoke the method using the `OracleDBShutdownMode.Final` mode to properly shut down the database. For example, if `db` is an instance of the `OracleDatabase` class, then the application invokes the following:

1. `db.Shutdown(OracleDBShutdownMode.Default, false);`
2. `db.ExecuteNonQuery("ALTER DATABASE CLOSE NORMAL");`
3. `db.ExecuteNonQuery("ALTER DATABASE DISMOUNT");`

4. `db.Shutdown(OracleDBShutdownMode.Final);`

> **Note:**
>
> - The `OracleDBShutdownMode.Final` enumeration value should not be used as the *`shutdownMode`* for the initial method invocation. The `OracleDBShutdownMode.Final` mode should be used only if the database is already closed and dismounted. Otherwise, the method might wait indefinitely.
> - If the specified *`shutdownMode`* is `OracleDBShutdownMode.Final`, then the value of the *`bCloseDismountAndFinalize`* input parameter is ignored, as the database should have been closed and dismounted already.

If the specified *`shutdownMode`* is `OracleDBShutdownMode.Abort`, then the value of the *`bCloseDismountAndFinalize`* input parameter is ignored, as the `Abort` mode requires the database to be closed, dismounted, and finalized.

Invoking this method against an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database shuts down only that database instance to which the `OracleDatabase` object is connected.

Example

```
using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

namespace Shutdown
{
  class Test
  {
    static void Main()
    {
      OracleConnection con = null;
      OracleDatabase db = null;
      string constring = "user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=oracle;" +
        "pooling=false;dba privilege=sysdba";

      try
      {
        // Open a connection to see if the DB is up;
        con = new OracleConnection(constring);
        con.Open();

        Console.WriteLine("The Oracle database is currently up.");

        // If open succeeds, we know that the database is up.
        // We have to dispose the connection so that we can
        //   shutdown the database.
        con.Dispose();

        // Shutdown the database
        db = new OracleDatabase(constring);
        db.Shutdown();

        Console.WriteLine("The Oracle database is shut down.");

        // Executing Shutdown() above is the same as the following:
```

```
        // db.Shutdown(OracleDBShutdownMode.Default, false);
        // db.ExecuteNonQuery("ALTER DATABASE CLOSE NORMAL");
        // db.ExecuteNonQuery("ALTER DATABASE DISMOUNT");
        // db.Shutdown(OracleDBShutdownMode.Final);

        // Dispose the OracleDatabase object
        db.Dispose();
      }
      catch (OracleException ex)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("An error has occurred: {0}", ex.Message);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDatabase Class
- OracleDatabase Members
- "OracleDBShutdownMode Enumeration"

Startup

`Startup` methods enable a user with database administrator privileges to start a database instance.

Overload List

- Startup()

  This method starts a database instance using the server-side parameter file.
- Startup(OracleDBStartupMode, bool)

  This method starts up the database using the specified startup mode.

  Not Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
- Startup(OracleDBStartupMode, string, bool)

  This method starts a database instance using the client-side parameter file.

  Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core

Note:

OracleDatabase Startup and Shutdown methods are currently not supported for Oracle Database 23c Free and Oracle Database 21c Express Edition.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members
> - "OracleDBStartupMode Enumeration"

Startup()

This method starts up the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Startup();
```

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The database startup request has failed.

Remarks

This method starts a database instance in the `OracleDbStartupMode.Normal` mode using the server-side parameter file (`spfile`). After the database is successfully started, this method also executes the `ALTER DATABASE MOUNT` and `ALTER DATABASE OPEN` statements.

This method does not throw exceptions for cases where the database is already mounted, opened, or started appropriately. If other errors are encountered, then an exception is thrown.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members
> - "OracleDBStartupMode Enumeration"

Startup(OracleDBStartupMode, bool)

This method starts up the database using the specified startup mode.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Startup(OracleDbStartupMode startupMode, bool bMountAndOpen);
```

Parameters

`startupMode` - An `OracleDBStartupMode` enumeration value.

`bMountAndOpen` - A `true`/`false` value signifying whether the database is to be mounted and opened.

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The database startup request has failed.

Remarks

This method starts a database instance in the specified mode. After the database is successfully started, and if `bMountAndOpen` input parameter is `true`, this method also executes the `ALTER DATABASE MOUNT` and `ALTER DATABASE OPEN` statements.

If `bMountAndOpen` is `true`, then this method does not throw an exception for cases where the database is already mounted, opened, or started appropriately. If other errors are encountered, then an exception is thrown.

If `bMountAndOpen` is `false`, then the database must be mounted and opened explicitly by the application. For example, if `db` is an instance of the `OracleDatabase` class, then the application invokes the following:

- `db.Startup(OracleDBStartupMode.NoRestriction, false);`
- `db.ExecuteNonQuery("ALTER DATABASE MOUNT");`
- `db.ExecuteNonQuery("ALTER DATABASE OPEN");`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members

Startup(OracleDBStartupMode, string, bool)

This method starts up the database using the specified startup mode.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Startup(OracleDbStartupMode startupMode, string pfile, bool
bMountAndOpen);
```

Parameters

- *`startupMode`*

  An `OracleDBStartupMode` enumeration value.

- *pfile*

  The location and name of the client-side parameter file. For example, `"c:\\admin\\init.ora"`.

  The name of the parameter file varies depending on the operating system. For example, it can be in mixed case or lowercase, or it can have a logical name or a variation of the name `init.ora`. The default location is usually *ORACLE_HOME*`/dbs` or *ORACLE_HOME*`\database`.

- *bMountAndOpen*

  A `true/false` value signifying whether the database is to be mounted and opened.

Exceptions

`OracleException` - The database startup request has failed.

Remarks

This method starts a database instance in the specified mode using the specified client-side parameter file. After the database is successfully started, and if *bMountAndOpen* input parameter is `true`, this method also executes the `ALTER DATABASE MOUNT` and `ALTER DATABASE OPEN` statements.

If *bMountAndOpen* is `true`, then this method does not throw an exception for cases where the database is already mounted, opened, or started appropriately. If other errors are encountered, then an exception is thrown.

If *bMountAndOpen* is `false`, then the database must be mounted and opened explicitly by the application. For example, if `db` is an instance of the `OracleDatabase` class, then the application invokes the following:

1. `db.Startup(OracleDBStartupMode.NoRestriction, null, false);`
2. `db.ExecuteNonQuery("ALTER DATABASE MOUNT");`
3. `db.ExecuteNonQuery("ALTER DATABASE OPEN");`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDatabase Class
> - OracleDatabase Members
> - "OracleDBStartupMode Enumeration"

OracleDataReader Class

An `OracleDataReader` object represents a forward-only, read-only, in-memory result set.

Unlike the `DataSet`, the `OracleDataReader` object stays connected and fetches one row at a time.

The following section contain related information:

- "Obtaining LONG and LONG RAW Data".
- "Obtaining Data from an OracleDataReader Object".

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.Data.Common.DataReader

      System.Data.Common.DbDataReader

        Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleDataReader
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleDataReader : DbDataReader, IEnumerable,
   IDataReader, IDisposable, IDataRecord
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

An `OracleDataReader` instance is constructed by a call to the `ExecuteReader` method of the `OracleCommand` object. The only properties that can be accessed after the `DataReader` is closed or has been disposed, are `IsClosed` and `RecordsAffected`.

To minimize the number of open database cursors, `OracleDataReader` objects should be explicitly disposed.

Example

The following `OracleDataReader` example retrieves the data from the `EMP` table:

```
/* Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
connect scott/tiger@oracle
CREATE TABLE empInfo (
empno NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
empName VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,
hiredate DATE,
salary NUMBER(7,2),
jobDescription Clob,
byteCodes BLOB
);

Insert into empInfo(EMPNO,EMPNAME,JOBDESCRIPTION,byteCodes) values
(1,'KING','SOFTWARE ENGR', '5657');
Insert into empInfo(EMPNO,EMPNAME,JOBDESCRIPTION,byteCodes) values
(2,'SCOTT','MANAGER', '5960');
commit;

*/

// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleDataReaderSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    string cmdstr = "SELECT * FROM EMPINFO";
    OracleConnection connection = new OracleConnection(constr);
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand(cmdstr, con);

    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    // Declare the variables to retrieve the data in EmpInfo
    short empNo;
    string empName;
    DateTime hireDate;
    double salary;
    string jobDesc;
    byte[] byteCodes = new byte[10];

    // Read the next row until end of row
    while (reader.Read())
    {
      empNo = reader.GetInt16(0);
      Console.WriteLine("Employee number: " + empNo);
      empName = reader.GetString(1);
      Console.WriteLine("Employee name: " + empName);

      // The following columns can have NULL value, so it
      //   is important to call IsDBNull before getting the column data
      if (!reader.IsDBNull(2))
      {
        hireDate = reader.GetDateTime(2);
        Console.WriteLine("Hire date: " + hireDate);
      }

      if (!reader.IsDBNull(3))
      {
```

```
        salary = reader.GetDouble(3);
        Console.WriteLine("Salary: " + salary);
      }

      if (!reader.IsDBNull(4))
      {
        jobDesc = reader.GetString(4);
        Console.WriteLine("Job Description: " + jobDesc);
      }

      if (!reader.IsDBNull(5))
      {
        long len = reader.GetBytes(5, 0, byteCodes, 0, 10);

        Console.Write("Byte codes: ");
        for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
          Console.Write(byteCodes[i].ToString("x"));

        Console.WriteLine();
      }

      Console.WriteLine();
    }

    // Clean up
    reader.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Members
- OracleDataReader Static Methods
- OracleDataReader Properties
- OracleDataReader Public Methods

OracleDataReader Members

`OracleDataReader` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleDataReader Static Methods

The `OracleDataReader` static method is listed in Table 6-77.

Table 6-77 OracleDataReader Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleDataReader Properties

`OracleDataReader` properties are listed in Table 6-78.

Table 6-78 OracleDataReader Properties

Property	Description
Depth	Gets a value indicating the depth of nesting for the current row
FetchSize	Specifies the size of `OracleDataReader`'s internal cache
FieldCount	Gets the number of columns in the result set
HasRows	Indicates whether the `OracleDataReader` has one or more rows
HiddenFieldCount	Gets the number of fields in the `OracleDataReader` that are hidden
IsClosed	Indicates whether or not the data reader is closed
Item	Gets the value of the column (Overloaded)
InitialLOBFetchSize	Specifies the amount that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for LOB columns
InitialLONGFetchSize	Specifies the amount that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for `LONG` and `LONG RAW` columns
RecordsAffected	Gets the number of rows changed, inserted, or deleted by execution of the SQL statement
RowSize	Gets the amount of memory the internal cache of the `OracleDataReader` needs to store one row of data.
SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException	Specifies whether to suppress the `InvalidCastException` and return a rounded-off 28 precision value if the Oracle `NUMBER` value has more than 28 precision.
UseEdmMapping	Indicates whether or not the `OracleDataReader` utilizes the Entity Data Model mapping configuration when returning values
VisibleFieldCount	Gets the number of fields in the `OracleDataReader` that are not hidden

OracleDataReader Public Methods

`OracleDataReader` public methods are listed in Table 6-79.

Table 6-79 OracleDataReader Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Close	Closes the `OracleDataReader`
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
GetBoolean	Returns the `bool` value of the specified numeric column
GetByte	Returns the `byte` value of the specified column

Table 6-79 (Cont.) OracleDataReader Public Methods

Public Method	Description
GetBytes	Populates the provided byte array with up to the maximum number of bytes, from the specified offset (in bytes) of the column
GetChar	*Not Supported*
GetChars	Populates the provided character array with up to the maximum number of characters, from the specified offset (in characters) of the column
GetData	*Not Supported*
GetDataTypeName	Returns the ODP.NET type name of the specified column
GetDateTime	Returns the `DateTime` value of the specified column
GetDateTimeOffset	Returns the `DateTimeOffset` value of the specified column
GetDecimal	Returns the `decimal` value of the specified `NUMBER` column
GetDouble	Returns the `double` value of the specified `NUMBER` column or `BINARY_DOUBLE` column
GetEnumerator	Returns an `IEnumerator` that can be used to iterate through the collection
GetFieldType	Returns the `Type` of the specified column
GetFieldValueAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.GetFieldValue()`, which returns the column value as a specified type (Overloaded)
GetFloat	Returns the `float` value of the specified `NUMBER` column or `BINARY_FLOAT` column
GetGuid	Returns the `Guid` value of the specified binary data column
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
GetInt16	Returns the `Int16` value of the specified `NUMBER` column
GetInt32	Returns the `Int32` value of the specified `NUMBER` column
GetInt64	Returns the `Int64` value of the specified `NUMBER` column
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited by `System.MarshalByRefObject`
GetName	Returns the name of the specified column
GetOracleBFile	Returns an `OracleBFile` object of the specified `BFILE` column
GetOracleBinary	Returns an `OracleBinary` structure of the specified column
GetOracleBlob	Returns an `OracleBlob` object of the specified `BLOB` column
GetOracleBlobForUpdate	Returns an updatable `OracleBlob` object of the specified `BLOB` column *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
GetOracleBoolean(int)	Returns the `OracleBoolean` value of the column
GetOracleClob	Returns an `OracleClob` object of the specified `CLOB` column
GetOracleClobForUpdate	Returns an updatable `OracleClob` object of the specified `CLOB` column *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*

Table 6-79 (Cont.) OracleDataReader Public Methods

Public Method	Description
GetOracleDate	Returns an `OracleDate` structure of the specified `DATE` column
GetOracleDecimal	Returns an `OracleDecimal` structure of the specified `NUMBER` column
GetOracleIntervalDS	Returns an `OracleIntervalDS` structure of the specified `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` column
GetOracleIntervalYM	Returns an `OracleIntervalYM` structure of the specified `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` column
GetOracleRef	Returns an `OracleRef` object of the specified `REF` column
GetOracleString	Returns an `OracleString` structure of the specified column
GetOracleTimeStamp	Returns an `OracleTimeStamp` structure of the Oracle `TimeStamp` column
GetOracleTimeStampLTZ	Returns an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure of the specified Oracle `TimeStamp WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` column
GetOracleTimeStampTZ	Returns an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure of the specified Oracle `TimeStamp WITH TIME ZONE` column
GetOracleXmlType	Returns an `OracleXmlType` object of the specified `XMLType` column
GetOracleValue	Returns the specified column value as a ODP.NET type
GetOracleValues	Gets all the column values as ODP.NET types
GetOrdinal	Returns the `0`-based ordinal (or index) of the specified column name
GetProviderSpecificFieldType	Returns the provider-specific type of the specified column
GetProviderSpecificValue	Returns an object that represents the underlying provider-specific value of the specified ordinal
GetProviderSpecificValues	Returns an array of objects that represent the underlying provider-specific values
GetSchemaTable	Returns a `DataTable` that describes the column metadata of the `OracleDataReader`
GetString	Returns the string value of the specified column
GetTimeSpan	Returns the `TimeSpan` value of the specified `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` column
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object` class
GetValue	Returns the column value as a .NET type
GetValues	Gets all the column values as .NET types
GetXmlReader	Returns the value of an `XMLType` column as an instance of an .NET `XmlTextReader`
IsDBNull	Indicates whether or not the column value is null
IsDBNullAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.IsDBNull()` (Overloaded)
NextResult	Advances the data reader to the next result set when reading the results

Table 6-79 (Cont.) OracleDataReader Public Methods

Public Method	Description
NextResultAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.NextResult()` (Overloaded)
Read	Reads the next row in the result set
ReadAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.Read()` (Overloaded)
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class

OracleDataReader Static Methods

The `OracleDataReader` static method is listed in Table 6-80.

Table 6-80 OracleDataReader Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members

OracleDataReader Properties

`OracleDataReader` properties are listed in Table 6-81.

Table 6-81 OracleDataReader Properties

Property	Description
Depth	Gets a value indicating the depth of nesting for the current row
FetchSize	Specifies the size of `OracleDataReader`'s internal cache
FieldCount	Gets the number of columns in the result set
HasRows	Indicates whether the `OracleDataReader` has one or more rows
HiddenFieldCount	Gets the number of fields in the `OracleDataReader` that are hidden
IsClosed	Indicates whether or not the data reader is closed
Item	Gets the value of the column (Overloaded)
InitialLOBFetchSize	Specifies the amount that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for LOB columns
InitialLONGFetchSize	Specifies the amount that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for `LONG` and `LONG RAW` columns
RecordsAffected	Gets the number of rows changed, inserted, or deleted by execution of the SQL statement
RowSize	Gets the amount of memory the internal cache of the `OracleDataReader` needs to store one row of data
SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException	Specifies whether to suppress the `InvalidCastException` and return a rounded-off 28 precision value if the Oracle `NUMBER` value has more than 28 precision.
UseEdmMapping	Indicates whether or not the `OracleDataReader` utilizes the Entity Data Model mapping configuration when returning values
VisibleFieldCount	Gets the number of fields in the `OracleDataReader` that are not hidden

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members

Depth

This property gets a value indicating the depth of nesting for the current row.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int Depth {get;}
```

Property Value

The depth of nesting for the current row.

Implements

`IDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

Remarks

Default = `0`

This property always returns zero because Oracle does not support nesting.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

FetchSize

This property specifies the size of `OracleDataReader`'s internal cache.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long FetchSize {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `long` that specifies the amount of memory (in bytes) that the `OracleDataReader` uses for its internal cache.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `FetchSize` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = The `OracleCommand`'s `FetchSize` property value.

The `FetchSize` property is inherited by the `OracleDataReader` that is created by a command execution returning a result set. The `FetchSize` property on the `OracleDataReader` object determines the amount of data fetched into its internal cache for each database round-trip.

The `RowSize` and `FetchSize` properties handle UDT and `XMLType` data differently than other scalar data types. Because only a reference to the UDT and `XMLType` data is stored in the ODP.NET's internal cache, the `RowSize` property accounts for only the memory needed for the reference (which is very small) and not the actual size of the UDT and `XMLType` data. Thus, applications can inadvertently fetch a large number of UDT or `XMLType` instances from the database in a single database round-trip. This is because the actual size of UDT and `XMLType` data does not count against the `FetchSize`, and it would require numerous UDT and `XMLType` references to fill up the default cache size of 131072 bytes. Therefore, when fetching UDT or `XMLType` data, the `FetchSize` property must be appropriately configured to control the number of UDT and `XMLType` instances that are to be fetched, rather than the amount of the actual UDT and `XMLType` data to be fetched.

NOTE: For LOB and `LONG` data types, only the sizes specified in the `InitialLOBFetchSize` and `InitialLONGFetchSize` properties are accounted for by the `RowSize` property in addition to the metadata and reference information that is maintained by the cache for each LOB in the select list.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members
- `OracleDataReader` "RowSize"
- `OracleCommand` "ExecuteReader()"
- `OracleCommand` "RowSize"

FieldCount

This property returns the number of columns in the result set.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int FieldCount {get;}
```

Property Value

The number of columns in the result set if one exists, otherwise `0`.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

Remarks

Default = `0`

This property has a value of 0 for queries that do not return result sets.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

HasRows

This property indicates whether the `OracleDataReader` has one or more rows.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool HasRows {get;}
```

Return Value

```
bool
```

Remarks

`HasRows` indicates whether or not the `OracleDataReader` has any rows.

The value of `HasRows` does not change based on the row position. For example, even if the application has read all the rows from the result set and the next Read method invocation will return false, the `HasRows` property still returns true since the result set was not empty to begin with.

Rows are fetched to determine the emptiness of the `OracleDataReader` when `HasRows` property is accessed for the first time after the creation of the `OracleDataReader` object.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class HasRowsSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();
```

```
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand(
      "select * from emp where empno = 9999", con);

    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    if (!reader.HasRows)
      Console.WriteLine("The result set is empty.");
    else
      Console.WriteLine("The result set is not empty.");

    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members
- `http://msdn.microsoft.com/library` for detailed information about this Microsoft .NET Framework feature

HiddenFieldCount

This property gets the number of fields in the `OracleDataReader` that are hidden.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int HiddenFieldcount { get; }
```

Property Value

The number of fields in the `OracleDataReader` that are hidden.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

Remarks

`OracleDataReader.FieldCount` and `OracleDataReader.VisibleFieldCount` return the visible field count.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members
> - "VisibleFieldCount"
> - "FieldCount "

IsClosed

This property indicates whether or not the data reader is closed.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool IsClosed {get;}
```

Property Value

If the `OracleDataReader` is in a closed state, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

Implements

`IDataReader`

Remarks

Default = `true`

`IsClosed` and `RecordsAffected` are the only two properties that are accessible after the `OracleDataReader` is closed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

Item

This property gets the value of the column in .NET data type.

Overload List:

- Item [index]

This property gets the .NET `Value` of the column specified by the column index.

- Item [string]

  This property gets the .NET `Value` of the column specified by the column name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

Item [index]

This property gets the .NET `Value` of the column specified by the column index.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override object this[int index] {get;}
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based index of the column.

Property Value

The .NET value of the specified column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Remarks

Default = Not Applicable

In C#, this property is the indexer for this class.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

Item [string]

This property gets the .NET `Value` of the column specified by the column name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override object this[string columnName] {get;}
```

Parameters

- *columnName*

  The name of the column.

Property Value

The .NET `Value` of the specified column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Remarks

Default = Not Applicable

A case-sensitive search is made to locate the specified column by its name. If this fails, then a case-insensitive search is made.

In C#, this property is the indexer for this class.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

InitialLOBFetchSize

This property specifies the amount that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for LOB columns.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int InitialLOBFetchSize {get;}
```

Property Value

The size of the chunk to retrieve.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

Remarks

The maximum value supported for `InitialLOBFetchSize` is 2 GB.

Default is the `OracleCommand.InitialLOBFetchSize`, from which this value is inherited.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members
> - "InitialLOBFetchSize" for further information on `OracleCommand.InitialLOBFetchSize`
> - "Obtaining LOB Data"

InitialLONGFetchSize

This property specifies the amount that the `OracleDataReader` initially fetches for `LONG` and `LONG RAW` columns.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long InitialLONGFetchSize {get;}
```

Property Value

The size of the chunk to retrieve. The default is `0`.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

Remarks

The maximum value supported for `InitialLONGFetchSize` is `32767`. If this property is set to a higher value, the provider resets it to `32767`.

Default is `OracleCommand.InitialLONGFetchSize`, from which this value is inherited.

This property is read-only for the `OracleDataReader`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members
> - "InitialLONGFetchSize" for further information on `OracleCommand.InitialLONGFetchSize`
> - "Obtaining LONG and LONG RAW Data"

RecordsAffected

This property gets the number of rows changed, inserted, or deleted by execution of the SQL statement.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int RecordsAffected {get;}
```

Property Value

The number of rows affected by execution of the SQL statement.

Implements

`IDataReader`

Remarks

Default = `0`

The value of `-1` is returned for `SELECT` statements.

`IsClosed` and `RecordsAffected` are the only two properties that are accessible after the `OracleDataReader` is closed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

RowSize

This property gets the amount of memory the internal cache of the `OracleDataReader` needs to store one row of data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long RowSize {get;}
```

Property Value

A `long` that indicates the amount of memory (in bytes) that an `OracleDataReader` needs to store one row of data for the executed query.

Remarks

The `RowSize` property is set to a nonzero value when the `OracleDataReader` object is created. This property can be used at design time or dynamically during runtime, to set the `FetchSize` property, based on the number of rows. For example, to enable the `OracleDataReader` object to fetch *`N`* rows for each database round-trip, the `OracleDataReader FetchSize` property can be set dynamically to `RowSize * N`. Note that for the `FetchSize` property to take effect appropriately, it must be set before the first invocation of `OracleDataReader.Read()` for the particular result set.

ODP.NET now supports values up to 32K for `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2` or `RAW` type columns in its calculation of `RowSize` value

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members
- "FetchSize "

SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException

This property specifies whether to suppress the `InvalidCastException` and return a rounded-off 28 precision value if the Oracle `NUMBER` value has more than 28 precision.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException { get; set; }
```

Property Type

`System.Boolean`

Remarks

Oracle `NUMBER` has a maximum of 38 precision. .NET `Decimal` has a maximum of 28 or 29 precision. When the `GetDecimal()` method is called for an Oracle `NUMBER` value that cannot be represented as a .NET `Decimal`, then ODP.NET throws an `InvalidCastException` because not all the precision can be preserved when converting the number to a .NET `Decimal`.

This behavior occurs when `SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException` is set to `false`. Its default value is `false`.

When `SuppressGetDecimalInvalidCastException` is set to `true`, then the resulting decimal will be rounded off to 28 or 29 precision so that it can fit as a .NET decimal without throwing an exception.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members

UseEdmMapping

This read-only property indicates whether or not the `OracleDataReader` utilizes the Entity Data Model mapping configuration when returning values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool UseEdmMapping {get;}
```

Property Value

A `boolean` that indicates whether the `OracleDataReader` uses the Entity Data Model mapping configuration for returning values.

Remarks

Default is `false`.

The value is inherited from the `OracleCommand` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members
- OracleCommand Class

VisibleFieldCount

This property gets the number of fields in the `OracleDataReader` that are not hidden.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int VisibleFieldcount { get; }
```

Property Value

The number of fields that are not hidden.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

Remarks

If an application sets the `AddRowid` property on an `OracleCommand` object to `true`, then the application can access the `RowId` but it is not a visible field. If `RowId` is added in the select statement list, then it is a visible field. `OracleDataReader.VisibleFieldCount` and `OracleDataReader.FieldCount` always have the same value.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class VisibleFieldCountSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott; Password=tiger; Data Source=oracle;";
    DbProviderFactory factory =
            DbProviderFactories.GetFactory("Oracle.DataAccess.Client");

    using (DbConnection conn = factory.CreateConnection())
    {
      conn.ConnectionString = constr;
      try
      {
```

```
        conn.Open();
        OracleCommand cmd = (OracleCommand)factory.CreateCommand();
        cmd.Connection = (OracleConnection)conn;

        //to gain access to ROWIDs of the table
        cmd.AddRowid = true;
        cmd.CommandText = "select empno, ename from emp;";

        OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

        int visFC = reader.VisibleFieldCount; //Results in 2
        int hidFC = reader.HiddenFieldCount;  // Results in 1

        Console.Write("Visible field count: " + visFC);
        Console.Write("Hidden field count: " + hidFC);

        reader.Dispose();
        cmd.Dispose();
      }
      catch (Exception ex)
      {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members
- "VisibleFieldCount"
- "FieldCount "

OracleDataReader Public Methods

`OracleDataReader` public methods are listed in Table 6-82.

Table 6-82 OracleDataReader Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Close	Closes the `OracleDataReader`
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

Table 6-82 (Cont.) OracleDataReader Public Methods

Public Method	Description
GetBoolean	Returns the `bool` value of the specified numeric column
GetByte	Returns the byte value of the specified column
GetBytes	Populates the provided byte array with up to the maximum number of bytes, from the specified offset (in bytes) of the column
GetChar	*Not Supported*
GetChars	Populates the provided character array with up to the maximum number of characters, from the specified offset (in characters) of the column
GetData	*Not Supported*
GetDataTypeName	Returns the ODP.NET type name of the specified column
GetDateTime	Returns the `DateTime` value of the specified column
GetDateTimeOffset	Returns the `DateTimeOffset` value of the specified column
GetDecimal	Returns the `decimal` value of the specified `NUMBER` column
GetDouble	Returns the `double` value of the specified `NUMBER` column or `BINARY_DOUBLE` column
GetEnumerator	Returns an `IEnumerator` that can be used to iterate through the collection
GetFieldType	Returns the `Type` of the specified column
GetFieldValueAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.GetFieldValue()`, which returns the column value as a specified type (Overloaded)
GetFloat	Returns the `float` value of the specified `NUMBER` column or `BINARY_FLOAT` column
GetGuid	Returns the `Guid` value of the specified binary data column
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
GetInt16	Returns the `Int16` value of the specified `NUMBER` column
GetInt32	Returns the `Int32` value of the specified `NUMBER` column
GetInt64	Returns the `Int64` value of the specified `NUMBER` column
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited by `System.MarshalByRefObject`
GetName	Returns the name of the specified column
GetOracleBFile	Returns an `OracleBFile` object of the specified `BFILE` column
GetOracleBinary	Returns an `OracleBinary` structure of the specified column
GetOracleBlob	Returns an `OracleBlob` object of the specified `BLOB` column

Table 6-82 (Cont.) OracleDataReader Public Methods

Public Method	Description
GetOracleBlobForUpdate	Returns an updatable `OracleBlob` object of the specified `BLOB` column *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
GetOracleBoolean(int)	Returns the `OracleBoolean` value of the column
GetOracleClob	Returns an `OracleClob` object of the specified `CLOB` column
GetOracleClobForUpdate	Returns an updatable `OracleClob` object of the specified `CLOB` column *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
GetOracleDate	Returns an `OracleDate` structure of the specified `DATE` column
GetOracleDecimal	Returns an `OracleDecimal` structure of the specified `NUMBER` column
GetOracleIntervalDS	Returns an `OracleIntervalDS` structure of the specified `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` column
GetOracleIntervalYM	Returns an `OracleIntervalYM` structure of the specified `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` column
GetOracleRef	Returns an `OracleRef` object of the specified `REF` column
GetOracleString	Returns an `OracleString` structure of the specified column
GetOracleTimeStamp	Returns an `OracleTimeStamp` structure of the Oracle `TimeStamp` column
GetOracleTimeStampLTZ	Returns an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure of the specified Oracle `TimeStamp WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` column
GetOracleTimeStampTZ	Returns an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure of the specified Oracle `TimeStamp WITH TIME ZONE` column
GetOracleXmlType	Returns an `OracleXmlType` object of the specified `XMLType` column
GetOracleValue	Returns the specified column value as a ODP.NET type
GetOracleValues	Gets all the column values as ODP.NET types
GetOrdinal	Returns the `0`-based ordinal (or index) of the specified column name
GetProviderSpecificFieldType	Returns the provider-specific type of the specified column
GetProviderSpecificValue	Returns an object that represents the underlying provider-specific value of the specified ordinal
GetProviderSpecificValues	Returns an array of objects that represent the underlying provider-specific values
GetSchemaTable	Returns a `DataTable` that describes the column metadata of the `OracleDataReader`

Table 6-82 (Cont.) OracleDataReader Public Methods

Public Method	Description
GetString	Returns the string value of the specified column
GetTimeSpan	Returns the `TimeSpan` value of the specified `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` column
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object` class
GetValue	Returns the column value as a .NET type
GetValues	Gets all the column values as .NET types
GetXmlReader	Returns the value of an `XMLType` column as an instance of an .NET `XmlTextReader`
IsDBNull	Indicates whether or not the column value is null
IsDBNullAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.IsDBNull()` (Overloaded)
NextResult	Advances the data reader to the next result set when reading the results
NextResultAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.NextResult()` (Overloaded)
Read	Reads the next row in the result set
ReadAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.Read()` (Overloaded)
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members

Close

This method closes the `OracleDataReader`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Close();
```

Implements

`IDataReader`

Remarks

The `Close` method frees all resources associated with the `OracleDataReader`.

Example

The code example for the `OracleDataReader` class includes the `Close` method. See `OracleDataReader` Overview "Example".

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

Dispose

This method releases any resources or memory allocated by the object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

The `Dispose` method also closes the `OracleDataReader`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetBoolean

This method returns the bool value of the specified numeric column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool GetBoolean(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The bool value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type.

Remarks

- This method can be called on the `BOOLEAN` column, any numeric database type column (`NUMBER`, `BINARY_DOUBLE`, `BINARY_FLOAT`, and `FLOAT`), or any scalar character based column (`CHAR`, `NCHAR`, `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2`).
- For numeric columns, `FALSE` is returned if column value is `0`; `TRUE` otherwise.
- For scalar character based column (`CHAR`, `NCHAR`, `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2`), `GetBoolean` can be called on Valid String literals.

  Valid String literals to represent `TRUE` and `FALSE` (case insensitive) are as follows:

  – For `TRUE`, valid string literals are (case insensitive) - `true`, `yes`, `on`, `1`, `t`, `y`

  – For `FALSE`, valid string literals are (case insensitive) - `false`, `no`, `off`, `0`, `f`, `n`

  If the string literals are anything other than those listed above, then an `InvalidCastException` will be returned when trying to read the value.
- `IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members

GetByte

This method returns the byte value of the specified column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override byte GetByte(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The value of the column as a byte.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetBytes

This method populates the provided byte array with up to the maximum number of bytes, from the specified offset (in bytes) of the column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override long GetBytes(int index, long fieldOffset, byte[] buffer,
   int bufferOffset, int length);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

- *fieldOffset*

  The offset within the column from which reading begins (in bytes).

- *buffer*

  The byte array that the data is read into.

- *bufferOffset*

  The offset within the buffer to begin reading data into (in bytes).

- *length*

  The maximum number of bytes to read (in bytes).

Return Value

The number of bytes read.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

This method returns the number of bytes read into the buffer. This may be less than the actual length of the field if the method has been called previously for the same column.

If a null reference is passed for buffer, the length of the field in bytes is returned.

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetChar

This method is not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override long GetChar(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero based column index.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`NotSupportedException` - This property is not supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetChars

This method populates the provided character array with up to the maximum number of characters, from the specified offset (in characters) of the column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override long GetChars(int index, long fieldOffset, char[] buffer,
    int bufferOffset, int length);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero based column index.

- *fieldOffset*

  The index within the column from which to begin reading (in characters).

- *buffer*

  The character array that the data is read into.

- *bufferOffset*

  The index within the buffer to begin reading data into (in characters).

- *length*

  The maximum number of characters to read (in characters).

Return Value

The number of characters read.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

This method returns the number of characters read into the buffer. This may be less than the actual length of the field, if the method has been called previously for the same column.

If a null reference is passed for buffer, the length of the field in characters is returned.

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members

GetData

This method is not supported

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetDataTypeName

This method returns the ODP.NET type name of the specified column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string GetDataTypeName(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The name of the ODP.NET type of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetDateTime

This method returns the `DateTime` value of the specified column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DateTime GetDateTime(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `DateTime` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetDateTimeOffset

This method returns the `DateTimeOffset` value of a `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` column. DateTimeOffset represents a point in time. It is generally expressed as a date and time relative to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DateTimeOffset GetDateTimeOffset(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `DateTimeOffset` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

- This method can be called only on a `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` column.
- `IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetDecimal

This method returns the `decimal` value of the specified `NUMBER` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override decimal GetDecimal(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `decimal` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetDouble

This method returns the `double` value of the specified `NUMBER` column or `BINARY_DOUBLE` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override double GetDouble(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `double` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

`GetDouble` now supports retrieval of data from `BINARY_DOUBLE` columns.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetEnumerator

This method returns an `IEnumerator` that can be used to iterate through the collection (record set).

Declaration

```
// C#
public override IEnumerator GetEnumerator();
```

Return Value

An `IEnumerator` that can be used to iterate through the collection (record set).

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetFieldType

This method returns the `type` of the specified column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Type GetFieldType(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `type` of the default .NET type of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed, or the specified column is a UDT but no registered custom type mapping exists for the UDT.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

Remarks

`GetFieldType` returns a type that corresponds to the value that the application obtains after invoking the `GetValue` accessor or `Item` property on the `OracleDataReader`. For example, if the column is a string, this method returns a .NET Type object for a .NET string.

If the attribute is a UDT, this method may return either of the following:

- A .NET Type of the custom type if a custom type mapping exists for the Oracle object or collection.
- A .NET Type of string if the column is an Oracle `REF`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetFieldValueAsync

`GetFieldValueAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.GetFieldValue()`, which returns the column value as a specified type.

Overload List:

- This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.GetFieldValue()`
- This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.GetFieldValue()`

GetFieldValueAsync(int, CancellationToken)

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task<T> GetFieldValueAsync<T>(int ordinal, CancellationToken
cancellationToken);
```

Type Parameters

`T` - The type of the value to be returned.

Parameters

`ordinal` - The zero-based column index.

`cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<T>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` – The value returned by the database cannot be cast to `T`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetFieldValueAsync(int)

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<T> GetFieldValueAsync<T>(int ordinal);
```

Type Parameters

`T` - The type of the value to be returned.

Parameters

`ordinal` - The zero-based column index.

Return Value

`Task<T>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`DbDataReader`

Remarks

This will call into the `GetFieldValueAsync` implementation with argument `cancellationToken` passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` – The value returned by the database cannot be cast to `T`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetFloat

This method returns the `float` value of the specified `NUMBER` column or `BINARY_FLOAT` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override float GetFloat(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `float` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

`GetFloat` now supports retrieval of data from `BINARY_FLOAT` columns.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetGuid

This method returns the `Guid` value of the specified binary data column. A GUID is a Globally Unique Identifier.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Guid GetGuid(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `Guid` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

`System.ArgumentException` - Byte array for GUID must be exactly 16 bytes long.

Remarks

- This method can be called on columns that contain binary data, such as `RAW` and `BLOB`.
- An exception will be thrown if the binary data of the column is not 16 bytes in length.
- `IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetInt16

This method returns the `Int16` value of the specified `NUMBER` column.

> **Note:**
>
> `short` is equivalent to `Int16`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override short GetInt16(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `Int16` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetInt32

This method returns the `Int32` value of the specified `NUMBER` column.

> **Note:**
>
> `int` is equivalent to `Int32`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetInt32(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `Int32` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetInt64

This method returns the `Int64` value of the specified `NUMBER` column.

> **Note:**
>
> `long` is equivalent to `Int64`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override long GetInt64(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `Int64` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetName

This method returns the name of the specified column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string GetName(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The name of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleBFile

This method returns an `OracleBFile` object of the specified `BFILE` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBFile GetOracleBFile(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleBFile` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleBinary

This method returns an `OracleBinary` structure of the specified column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBinary GetOracleBinary(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleBinary` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

`GetOracleBinary` is used on the following Oracle types:

- `BFILE`
- `BLOB`
- `LONG RAW`
- `RAW`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleBlob

This method returns an `OracleBlob` object of the specified `BLOB` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBlob GetOracleBlob(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleBlob` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleBlobForUpdate

`GetOracleBlobForUpdate` returns an updatable `OracleBlob` object of the specified `BLOB` column.

Overload List:

- GetOracleBlobForUpdate(int)

  This method returns an updatable `OracleBlob` object of the specified `BLOB` column.
- GetOracleBlobForUpdate(int, int)

  This method returns an updatable `OracleBlob` object of the specified `BLOB` column using a `WAIT` clause.

GetOracleBlobForUpdate(int)

This method returns an updatable `OracleBlob` object of the specified `BLOB` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBlob GetOracleBlobForUpdate(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

An updatable `OracleBlob` object.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

When the `OracleCommand`'s `ExecuteReader()` method is invoked, all the data fetched by the `OracleDataReader` is from a particular snapshot. Therefore, calling an accessor method on the same column always returns the same value. However, the `GetOracleBlobForUpdate()` method incurs a database round-trip to obtain a reference to the current `BLOB` data while also locking the row using the `FOR UPDATE` clause. This means that the `OracleBlob` obtained from `GetOracleBlob()` can have a different value than the `OracleBlob` obtained from `GetOracleBlobForUpdate()` since it is not obtained from the original snapshot.

The returned `OracleBlob` object can be used to safely update the `BLOB` because the `BLOB` column has been locked after a call to this method.

Invoking this method internally executes a `SELECT..FOR UPDATE` statement without a `WAIT` clause. Therefore, the statement can wait indefinitely until a lock is acquired for that row.

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

Example

The following example gets the `OracleBlob` object for update from the reader, updates the `OracleBlob` object, and then commits the transaction.

```
/* Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
connect scott/tiger@oracle
CREATE TABLE empInfo (
empno NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
empName VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,
hiredate DATE,
salary NUMBER(7,2),
jobDescription Clob,
byteCodes BLOB
);

Insert into empInfo(EMPNO,EMPNAME,JOBDESCRIPTION,byteCodes) values
(1,'KING','SOFTWARE ENGR', '5657');
Insert into empInfo(EMPNO,EMPNAME,JOBDESCRIPTION,byteCodes) values
(2,'SCOTT','MANAGER', '5960');
commit;

*/
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class GetOracleBlobForUpdateSample
```

```
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Get the ByteCodes for empno = 1
    string cmdstr = "SELECT BYTECODES, EMPNO FROM EMPINFO where EMPNO = 1";
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand(cmdstr, con);

    // Since we are going to update the OracleBlob object, we will
    //have to create a transaction
    OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction();

    // Get the reader
    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    // Declare the variables to retrieve the data in EmpInfo
    OracleBlob byteCodesBlob;

    // Read the first row
    reader.Read();
    if (!reader.IsDBNull(0))
    {
      byteCodesBlob = reader.GetOracleBlobForUpdate(0);

      // Close the reader
      reader.Close();

      // Update the ByteCodes object
      byte[] addedBytes = new byte[2] {0, 0};
      byteCodesBlob.Append(addedBytes, 0, addedBytes.Length);

      // Now commit the transaction
      txn.Commit();
      Console.WriteLine("Blob Column successfully updated");
    }
    else
      reader.Dispose();

    // Close the connection
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members
- "LOB Support"

GetOracleBlobForUpdate(int, int)

This method returns an updatable `OracleBlob` object of the specified `BLOB` column using a `WAIT` clause.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBlob GetOracleBlobForUpdate(int index, int wait);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

- *wait*

  The number of seconds the method waits to acquire a lock.

Return Value

An updatable `OracleBlob` object.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

When the `OracleCommand`'s `ExecuteReader()` method is invoked, all the data fetched by the `OracleDataReader` is from a particular snapshot. Therefore, calling an accessor method on the same column always returns the same value. However, the `GetOracleBlobForUpdate()` method incurs a database round-trip to obtain a reference to the current `BLOB` data while also locking the row using the `FOR UPDATE` clause. This means that the `OracleBlob` obtained from `GetOracleBlob()` can have a different value than the `OracleBlob` obtained from `GetOracleBlobForUpdate()` since it is not obtained from the original snapshot.

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

The returned `OracleBlob` object can be used to safely update the `BLOB` because the `BLOB` column has been locked after a call to this method.

Invoking this method internally executes a `SELECT..FOR UPDATE` statement which locks the row.

Different `WAIT` clauses are appended to the statement, depending on the *`wait`* value. If the *`wait`* value is:

- `0`

"NOWAIT" is appended at the end of a SELECT..FOR UPDATE statement. The statement executes immediately whether the lock is acquired or not. If the lock is not acquired, an exception is thrown.

- *n*

  "WAIT *n*" is appended at the end of a SELECT..FOR UPDATE statement. The statement executes as soon as the lock is acquired. However, if the lock cannot be acquired by *n* seconds, this method call throws an exception.

  The WAIT *n*" feature is only available for Oracle9*i* or later. For any version lower than Oracle9*i*, *n* is implicitly treated as -1 and nothing is appended at the end of a SELECT..FOR UPDATE statement.

- -1

  Nothing is appended at the end of the SELECT..FOR UPDATE. The statement execution waits indefinitely until a lock can be acquired.

Example

The GetOracleBlobForUpdate methods are comparable. See "Example" for a code example demonstrating usage.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members
> - "LOB Support"

GetOracleBoolean(int)

This method will return an OracleBoolean value of the specified column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBoolean GetOracleBoolean(int index);
```

Parameter

index - The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The OracleBoolean value of the column

Exceptions

InvalidOperationException - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, Read() has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type.

Remarks

- This method can be called on the `BOOLEAN` column, any numeric database type column (`NUMBER`, `BINARY_DOUBLE`, `BINARY_FLOAT`, and `FLOAT`), or any scalar character based column (`CHAR`, `NCHAR`, `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2`)
- For numeric columns, `FALSE` is returned if column value is `0`; `TRUE` otherwise.
- For scalar character based column (`CHAR`, `NCHAR`, `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2`), `GetBoolean` can be called on Valid String literals.

  Valid String literals to represent `TRUE` and `FALSE` (case insensitive) are as follows:

  – For `TRUE`, valid string literals are (case insensitive) - `true`, `yes`, `on`, `1`, `t`, `y`

  – For `FALSE`, valid string literals are (case insensitive) - `false`, `no`, `off`, `0`, `f`, `n`

  If the string literals are anything other than those listed above, then an `InvalidCastException` will be returned when trying to read the value.
- `IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleClob

This method returns an OracleClob object of the specified CLOB column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleClob GetOracleClob(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleClob` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members
> - "LOB Support"

GetOracleClobForUpdate

`GetOracleClobForUpdate` returns an updatable `OracleClob` object of the specified `CLOB` column.

Overload List:

- GetOracleClobForUpdate(int)

  This method returns an updatable `OracleClob` object of the specified `CLOB` column.
- GetOracleClobForUpdate(int, int)

  This method returns an updatable `OracleClob` object of the specified `CLOB` column using a `WAIT` clause.

GetOracleClobForUpdate(int)

This method returns an updatable `OracleClob` object of the specified `CLOB` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleClob GetOracleClobForUpdate(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

An updatable `OracleClob`.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

When the `OracleCommand`'s `ExecuteReader()` method is invoked, all the data fetched by the `OracleDataReader` is from a particular snapshot. Therefore, calling an accessor method on the same column always returns the same value. However, the `GetOracleClobForUpdate()` method incurs a database round-trip to obtain a reference to the current `CLOB` data while also locking the row using the `FOR UPDATE` clause. This means that the `OracleClob` obtained from `GetOracleClob()` can have a different value than the `OracleClob` obtained from `GetOracleClobForUpdate()` since it is not obtained from the original snapshot.

The returned `OracleClob` object can be used to safely update the `CLOB` because the `CLOB` column is locked after a call to this method.

Invoking this method internally executes a `SELECT..FOR UPDATE` statement without a `WAIT` clause. Therefore, the statement can wait indefinitely until a lock is acquired for that row.

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

Example

The following example gets the `OracleClob` object for update from the reader, updates the `OracleClob` object, and then commits the transaction.

```
/* Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
connect scott/tiger@oracle
CREATE TABLE empInfo (
empno NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
empName VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,
hiredate DATE,
salary NUMBER(7,2),
jobDescription Clob,
byteCodes BLOB
);

Insert into empInfo(EMPNO,EMPNAME,JOBDESCRIPTION,byteCodes) values
(1,'KING','SOFTWARE ENGR', '5657');
Insert into empInfo(EMPNO,EMPNAME,JOBDESCRIPTION,byteCodes) values
(2,'SCOTT','MANAGER', '5960');
commit;

*/
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class GetOracleClobForUpdateSample
```

```
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Get the job description for empno = 1
    string cmdStr = "SELECT JOBDESCRIPTION, EMPNO FROM EMPINFO where EMPNO = 1";
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand(cmdStr, con);

    // Since we are going to update the OracleClob object, we will
    //  have to create a transaction
    OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction();

    // Get the reader
    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    // Declare the variables to retrieve the data in EmpInfo
    OracleClob jobDescClob;

    // Read the first row
    reader.Read();

    if (!reader.IsDBNull(0))
    {
      jobDescClob = reader.GetOracleClobForUpdate(0);

      // Close the reader
      reader.Close();

      // Update the job description Clob object
      char[] jobDesc = "-SALES".ToCharArray();
      jobDescClob.Append(jobDesc, 0, jobDesc.Length);

      // Now commit the transaction
      txn.Commit();
      Console.WriteLine("Clob Column successfully updated");
    }
    else
      reader.Close();

    // Close the connection
    con.Close();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members
- "LOB Support"

GetOracleClobForUpdate(int, int)

This method returns an updatable `OracleClob` object of the specified `CLOB` column using a `WAIT` clause.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleClob GetOracleClobForUpdate(int index, int wait);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

- *wait*

  The number of seconds the method waits to acquire a lock.

Return Value

An updatable `OracleClob`.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

When the `OracleCommand`'s `ExecuteReader()` method is invoked, all the data fetched by the `OracleDataReader` is from a particular snapshot. Therefore, calling an accessor method on the same column always returns the same value. However, the `GetOracleClobForUpdate()` method incurs a database round-trip to obtain a reference to the current `CLOB` data while also locking the row using the `FOR UPDATE` clause. This means that the `OracleClob` obtained from `GetOracleClob()` can have a different value than the `OracleClob` obtained from `GetOracleClobForUpdate()` since it is not obtained from the original snapshot.

Invoking this method internally executes a `SELECT..FOR UPDATE` statement which locks the row.

The returned `OracleClob` object can be used to safely update the `CLOB` because the `CLOB` column is locked after a call to this method.

Different `WAIT` clauses are appended to the statement, depending on the *`wait`* value. If the *`wait`* value is:

- `0`

  "`NOWAIT`" is appended at the end of a `SELECT..FOR UPDATE` statement. The statement executes immediately whether the lock is acquired or not. If the lock is not acquired, an exception is thrown.

- *n*

  "WAIT *n*" is appended at the end of a SELECT..FOR UPDATE statement. The statement executes as soon as the lock is acquired. However, if the lock cannot be acquired by *n* seconds, this method call throws an exception.

  The WAIT *n*" feature is only available for Oracle9*i* or later. For any version lower than Oracle9*i*, *n* is implicitly treated as -1 and nothing is appended at the end of a SELECT..FOR UPDATE statement.

- -1

  Nothing is appended at the end of the SELECT..FOR UPDATE. The statement execution waits indefinitely until a lock can be acquired.

IsDBNull should be called to check for NULL values before calling this method.

Example

The GetOracleClobForUpdate methods are comparable. See "Example" for a code example demonstrating usage.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members
> - "LOB Support"

GetOracleDate

This method returns an OracleDate structure of the specified DATE column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDate GetOracleDate(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The OracleDate value of the column.

Exceptions

InvalidOperationException - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, Read() has not been called, or all rows have been read.

IndexOutOfRangeException - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members
> - "LOB Support"

GetOracleDecimal

This method returns an `OracleDecimal` structure of the specified `NUMBER` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDecimal GetOracleDecimal(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleDecimal` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleIntervalDS

This method returns an `OracleIntervalDS` structure of the specified `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalDS GetOracleIntervalDS(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleIntervalDS` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleIntervalYM

This method returns an `OracleIntervalYM` structure of the specified `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalYM GetOracleIntervalYM(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleIntervalYM` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleRef

This method returns an `OracleRef` object of the specified `REF` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleRef GetOracleRef(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleRef` object of the specified column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, the `Read` method has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleString

This method returns an `OracleString` structure of the specified column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleString GetOracleString(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleString` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

If the column is an Oracle `REF` column, the string returned is a hexadecimal value that represents the `REF` in the database.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleTimeStamp

This method returns an `OracleTimeStamp` structure of the Oracle `TimeStamp` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp GetOracleTimeStamp(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleTimeStamp` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`GetOracleTimeStamp` is used with the Oracle Type `TimeStamp`.

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleTimeStampLTZ

This method returns an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure of the specified Oracle `TimeStamp WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ GetOracleTimeStampLTZ(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`GetOracleTimeStampLTZ` is used with the Oracle Type `TimeStamp` with Local Time Zone columns.

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleTimeStampTZ

This method returns an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure of the specified Oracle `TimeStamp WITH TIME ZONE` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ GetOracleTimeStampTZ(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

Used with the Oracle Type `TimeStamp` with Local Time Zone columns

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleXmlType

This method returns an `OracleXmlType` object of the specified `XMLType` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlType GetOracleXmlType(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `OracleXmlType` value of the column.

Exceptions

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleValue

This method returns the specified column value as an ODP.NET type.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object GetOracleValue(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The value of the column as an ODP.NET type.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

Remarks

If the column is an Oracle object or Oracle collection column and a custom type mapping exists, then a custom type is returned.

If the column is an Oracle `REF` column, then an `OracleRef` is returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetOracleValues

This method gets all the column values as ODP.NET types.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int GetOracleValues(object[] values);
```

Parameters

- *values*

  An array of objects to hold the ODP.NET types as the column values.

Return Value

The number of ODP.NET types in the *values* array.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

Remarks

This method provides a way to retrieve all column values rather than retrieving each column value individually.

The number of column values retrieved is the minimum of the length of the *values* array and the number of columns in the result set.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members
> - "LOB Support"

GetOrdinal

This method returns the `0`-based ordinal (or index) of the specified column name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetOrdinal(string name);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The specified column name.

Return Value

The index of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

Remarks

A case-sensitive search is made to locate the specified column by its name. If this fails, then a case-insensitive search is made.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetProviderSpecificFieldType

This method returns the provider-specific type of the specified column.

Declaration

```
// C#public override Type GetProviderSpecificFieldType(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  A zero-based column index.

Return Value

The provider-specific type of the specified column. This is a member of the `Oracle.DataAccess.Types` namespace.

Exceptions

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed, or the specified column is a UDT but no registered custom type mapping exists for the UDT.

Remarks

`GetProviderSpecficFieldType` returns a type that corresponds to the value the application obtains after invoking the `GetProviderSpecificValue` accessor on the `OracleDataReader`. For example, if the column is a string, this method returns a .NET Type object for an `OracleString`.

If the attribute is a UDT, this method may return any of the following:

- A .NET Type of the custom type, if the column is an Oracle object or Oracle collection column and a custom type mapping exists.
- A .NET Type of `OracleRef` if the column is an Oracle `REF`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetProviderSpecificValue

This method returns an object that represents the underlying provider-specific value of the specified ordinal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override object GetProviderSpecificValue (int index);
```

Parameters

index

A zero-based column index.

Return Value

An `Object` that is a representation of the underlying provider-specific field type.

Exceptions

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called or all rows have been read.

Remarks

If the column is an Oracle object or collection column, and a custom type mapping exists, a custom type is returned.

If the column is an Oracle `REF` column, an `OracleRef` is returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetProviderSpecificValues

This method returns an array of objects that represent the underlying provider-specific values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetProviderSpecificValues(object [ ] values);
```

Parameters

- *values*

  An array of objects.

Return Value

The number of `Object` instances in the array.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetSchemaTable

This method returns a `DataTable` that describes the column metadata of the `OracleDataReader`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DataTable GetSchemaTable();
```

Return Value

A `DataTable` that contains the metadata of the result set.

Implements

`IDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed or the reader is closed.

Remarks

The `OracleDataReader.GetSchemaTable` method returns the `SchemaTable`.

OracleDataReader SchemaTable

The `OracleDataReader SchemaTable` is a `DataTable` that describes the column metadata of the `OracleDataReader`.

The value of `ColumnSize` can show value up to 32K depending on the definition of `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2`, or `RAW` type columns in the table definition.

The columns of the `SchemaTable` are in the order shown.

Table 6-83 OracleDataReader SchemaTable

Name	Name Type	Description
ColumnName	System.String	The name of the column.
ColumnOrdinal	System.Int32	The 0-based ordinal of the column.
ColumnSize	System.Int64	The maximum possible length of a value in the column. ColumnSize value is determined as follows: • CHAR and VARCHAR2 types: in bytes - if IsByteSemantic boolean value is true in characters - if IsByteSemantic boolean value is false • All other types: in bytes
NumericPrecision	System.Int16	The maximum precision of the column, if the column is a numeric data type. This column has valid values for Oracle NUMBER, Oracle INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH, and Oracle INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND columns. For all other columns, the value is null.
NumericScale	System.Int16	The scale of the column. This column has valid values for Oracle NUMBER, Oracle INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND, and the Oracle TIMESTAMP columns. For all other columns, the value is null.
IsUnique	System.Boolean	Indicates whether or not the column is unique. true if no two rows in the base table can have the same value in this column, where the base table is the table returned in BaseTableName. IsUnique is guaranteed to be true if one of the following applies in descending order of priority: • the column constitutes a base table primary key by itself and a NOT NULL constraint has been defined on the column • there is a unique constraint or a unique index that applies only to this column and a NOT NULL constraint has been defined on the column • the column is an explicitly selected ROWID IsUnique is false if the column can contain duplicate values in the base table. The default is false. The value of this property is the same for each occurrence of the base table column in the select list.

Table 6-83 (Cont.) OracleDataReader SchemaTable

Name	Name Type	Description
IsKey	System.Boolean	Indicates whether or not the column is a key column. true if the column is one of a set of columns in the rowset that, taken together, uniquely identify the row. The set of columns with IsKey set to true must uniquely identify a row in the rowset. There is no requirement that this set of columns is a minimal set of columns. This set of columns can be generated from one of the following in descending order of priority: • A base table primary key with the following condition: A NOT NULL constraint must be defined on the column or on all of the columns, in the case of a composite primary key. • Any of the unique constraints or unique indexes with the following condition: A NOT NULL constraint must be defined on the column or on all of the columns, in the case of a composite unique constraint or composite unique index. • A base table composite primary key with the following condition: A NULL constraint must be defined on at least one, but not all, of the columns. • Any of the composite unique constraints or composite unique indexes with the following condition: A NULL constraint must be defined on at least one, but not all, of the columns. An explicitly selected ROWID. false if the column is not required to uniquely identify the row. The value of this property is the same for each occurrence of the base table column in the select list.
IsRowID	System.Boolean	true if the column is a ROWID, otherwise false.
BaseColumnName	System.String	The name of the column in the database if an alias is used for the column.
BaseSchemaName	System.String	The name of the schema in the database that contains the column.
BaseTableName	System.String	The name of the table or view in the database that contains the column.
DataType	System.RuntimeType	Maps to the common language runtime type.
ProviderType	Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleDbType or Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.OracleDbType	The database column type (OracleDbType) of the column.
AllowDBNull	System.Boolean	true if null values are allowed, otherwise false.
IsAliased	System.Boolean	true if the column is an alias; otherwise false.

Table 6-83 (Cont.) OracleDataReader SchemaTable

Name	Name Type	Description
IsByteSemantic	System.Boolean	IsByteSemantic is: • true if the ColumnSize value uses bytes semantics • false if ColumnSize uses character semantics This value is always true when connected to a database version earlier than Oracle9*i*.
IsExpression	System.Boolean	true if the column is an expression; otherwise false.
IsHidden	System.Boolean	true if the column is hidden; otherwise false.
IsReadOnly	System.Boolean	true if the column is read-only; otherwise false.
IsLong	System.Boolean	true if the column is a LONG, LONG RAW, BLOB, CLOB, or BFILE; otherwise false.
UdtTypeName	System.String	The type name of the UDT.
IsAutoIncrement	System.Boolean	true if the column assigns values to new rows in fixed increments; otherwise false. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
IsIdentity	System.Boolean	true if the column is an identity column; otherwise false.
IdentityType	OracleIdentityType	An OracleIdentityType enumeration value that specifies how the identity column values are generated; otherwise DbNull.Value, if the column is not an identity column. *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
DomainSchema	System.String	The database schema name that contains the domain. *Requires Oracle Database 23c or higher.*
DomainName	System.String	The domain name *Requires Oracle Database 23c or higher.*
Annotations	System.String	All column annotations returned as a JSON string *Requires Oracle Database 23c or higher.*

Example

This example creates and uses the SchemaTable from the reader.

```
/* Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
connect scott/tiger@oracle
CREATE TABLE empInfo (
empno NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,
empName VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,
hiredate DATE,
salary NUMBER(7,2),
jobDescription Clob,
byteCodes BLOB
);

Insert into empInfo(EMPNO,EMPNAME,JOBDESCRIPTION,byteCodes) values
(1,'KING','SOFTWARE ENGR', '5657');
```

```
Insert into empInfo(EMPNO,EMPNAME,JOBDESCRIPTION,byteCodes) values
(2,'SCOTT','MANAGER', '5960');
commit;

*/
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class GetSchemaTableSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    string cmdstr = "SELECT EMPNO,EMPNAME FROM EMPINFO where EMPNO = 1";
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand(cmdstr, con);

    //get the reader
    OracleDataReader reader = cmd.ExecuteReader();

    //get the schema table
    DataTable schemaTable = reader.GetSchemaTable();

    //retrieve the first column info.
    DataRow row = schemaTable.Rows[0];

    //print out the column info
    Console.WriteLine("Column name: " + row["COLUMNNAME"]);
    Console.WriteLine("Precision: " + row["NUMERICPRECISION"]);
    Console.WriteLine("Scale: " + row["NUMERICSCALE"]);
    reader.Close();

    // Close the connection
    con.Close();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members

GetString

This method returns the `string` value of the specified column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string GetString(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `string` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`GetString()` can be called on all character-based column data types. Starting with version 19.10, `GetString()` can be called on all non-binary data types, returning a string representation of the following additional types with the NLS format session setting honored:

- `NUMBER`
- `DATE`
- `TIMESTAMP`
- `TIMESTAMP LTZ`
- `TIMESTAMP TZ`
- `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH`
- `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND`
- `BINARY_DOUBLE`
- `BINARY_FLOAT`
- `FLOAT`

Call the `IsDBNull` method to check for null values before calling this method.

If the column is an Oracle `REF` column, the string returned is a hexadecimal string that represents the `REF` in the database.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetTimeSpan

This method returns the `TimeSpan` value of the specified `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public TimeSpan GetTimeSpan(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The `TimeSpan` value of the column.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetValue

This method returns the column value as a .NET type.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override object GetValue(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

The value of the column as a .NET type.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, all rows have been read, or no valid custom type mapping has been specified for the Oracle Object or Oracle Collection column.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

Remarks

If the column is an Oracle Object or an Oracle Collection column, the .NET custom type corresponding to the custom type mapping is returned.

If the column is an Oracle `REF` column, a hexidecimal value is returned as a .NET string that represents the `REF` in the database.

If the UDT is `NULL`, `DBNull.Value` is returned

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members

GetValues

This method gets all the column values as .NET types.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetValues(object[ ] values);
```

Parameters

- *values*

  An array of objects to hold the .NET types as the column values.

Return Value

The number of objects in the *values* array.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, the reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

Remarks

This method provides a way to retrieve all column values rather than retrieving each column value individually.

The number of column values retrieved is the minimum of the length of the values array and the number of columns in the result set.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

GetXmlReader

This method returns the contents of an `XMLType` column as an instance of an .NET `XmlTextReader` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public XmlReader GetXmlReader(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

A .NET `XmlTextReader`.

Exceptions

`InvalidCastException` - The accessor method is invalid for this column type or the column value is `NULL`.

Remarks

`IsDBNull` should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling this method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

IsDBNull

This method indicates whether or not the column value is `NULL`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool IsDBNull(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based column index.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the column is a `NULL` value; otherwise, returns `false`.

Implements

`IDataRecord`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

Remarks

This method should be called to check for `NULL` values before calling the other accessor methods.

Example

The code example for the `OracleDataReader` class includes the `IsDBNull` method. See "Example".

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

IsDBNullAsync

Overload List:

`IsDBNullAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.IsDBNull()`.

- IsDBNullAsync(int)

  `IsDBNullAsyncAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.IsDBNullAsync()`.

- IsDBNullAsync(int, CancellationToken)

  `IsDBNullAsyncAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.IsDBNullAsync()`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

IsDBNullAsync(int)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.IsDBNull(int32)`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<bool> IsDBNullAsync(int index);
```

Parameter

index - The zero-based column index

Return Value

`Task<bool>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution

Implements

`DbDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

Remarks

This will call into the `NextResultAsync` implementation with argument `cancellationToken` passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

IsDBNullAsync(int, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.IsDBNull(int32)`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task<bool> IsDBNullAsync(int index, CancellationToken
cancellationToken);
```

Parameter

- *index* - The zero-based column index

- *cancellationToken* - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task before command timeout occurs

Return Value

`Task<bool>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution

Implements

`DbDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The reader is closed, `Read()` has not been called, or all rows have been read.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The column index is invalid.

Example

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Threading;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main()
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data Source=oracle;";
      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = "select * from demo_table";

      OracleDataReader reader;

      reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();
      while (await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None))
      {
        if(!(await reader.IsDBNullAsync(0)))
        Console.WriteLine(reader.GetValue(0));
      }
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

NextResult

This method advances the data reader to the next result set.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool NextResult();
```

Return Value

Returns `true` if another result set exists; otherwise, returns `false`.

Implements

`IDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed or the reader is closed.

Remarks

`NextResult` is used when reading results from stored procedure execution that return more than one result set.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

NextResultAsync

Overload List:

`NextResultAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.NextResult()`.

- NextResultAsync()

`NextResultAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.NextResult()`.

- NextResultAsync(CancellationToken)

  `NextResultAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.NextResult()`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

NextResultAsync()

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.NextResult()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<bool> NextResultAsync();
```

Return Value

`Task<bool>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution

Implements

`DbDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, or the reader is closed.

Remarks

This will call into the `NextResultAsync` implementation with argument `cancellationToken` passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

NextResultAsync(CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.NextResult()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<bool> NextResultAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken);
```

Parameter

`cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task before command timeout occurs.

Return Value

`Task<bool>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution

Implements

`DbDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, or the reader is closed.

Example

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main()
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data
Source=oracle;";
      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = "BEGIN OPEN :1 FOR SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES; OPEN :2 FOR
SELECT * FROM DEPARTMENTS; END; ";

      OracleParameter p1 = cmd.Parameters.Add("1", OracleDbType.RefCursor);
      p1.Direction = ParameterDirection.Output;

      OracleParameter p2 = cmd.Parameters.Add("2", OracleDbType.RefCursor);
      p2.Direction = ParameterDirection.Output;

      OracleDataReader reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();
```

```
      await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None);
      Console.WriteLine(reader.GetValue(0));

      Task task = reader.NextResultAsync(CancellationToken.None);
      Console.WriteLine("Hello World");
      await task;

      await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None);
      Console.WriteLine(reader.GetValue(0));
      oc.Close();
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

Read

This method reads the next row in the result set.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override  bool Read();
```

Return Value

Returns `true` if another row exists; otherwise, returns `false`.

Implements

`IDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed or the reader is closed.

Remarks

The initial position of the data reader is before the first row. Therefore, the `Read` method must be called to fetch the first row. The row that was just read is considered the *current row*. If the `OracleDataReader` has no more rows to read, it returns `false`.

Example

The code example for the `OracleDataReader` class includes the `Read` method. See "Example".

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

ReadAsync

Overload List:

`ReadAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.Read()`.

- ReadAsync()

  `ReadAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.Read()`.

- ReadAsync(CancellationToken)

  `ReadAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.Read()` with an input `CancellationToken`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleCommand Class
> - OracleCommand Members

ReadAsync()

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.Read()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<bool> ReadAsync();
```

Return Value

`Task<bool>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution

Implements

`DbDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, or the reader is closed.

Remarks

This will call into the `ReadAsync` implementation with argument `cancellationToken` passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataReader Class
> - OracleDataReader Members

ReadAsync(CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleDataReader.Read()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task<bool> ReadAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

`cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task before command timeout occurs.

Return Value

`Task<bool>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution

Implements

`DbDataReader`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is closed, or the reader is closed.

Example

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using System;
using System.Threading;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
```

```
  {
    static async Task Main()
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data
Source=oracle;";
      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = "select * from demo_table";

      OracleDataReader reader;
      reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();
      while (await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None))
      {
        Console.WriteLine(reader.GetValue(0));
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataReader Class
- OracleDataReader Members

OracleDataSourceCollection Class

An `OracleDataSourceCollection` supports adding and deleting network service name (i.e. TNS) entries for ODP.NET's use to connect to an Oracle database.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.OracleDataSourceCollection
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleDataSourceCollection
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	-

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
.NET (Core)	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
using System;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

namespace NetCoreApp
{
  class DataSourcesExample
  {
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Example to configure Data Sources for the ODP.NET Core provider.

      // Add data source through Add method on OracleDataSourceCollection
      OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources.Add("orcl1",
"(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=host1)(PORT=1234))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=oracle)(SERVER=dedicated)))");

      // Add data source through indexer method on OracleDataSourceCollection
      OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources["orcl2"] =
        "(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=host1)(PORT=1234))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=oracle)(SERVER=dedicated)))";

      // Get number of data sources configured
      int numDataSources = OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources.Count;

      // Get OracleDataSourceCollection object
      OracleDataSourceCollection dsColl = OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources;

      // Add server through Add method on OracleDataSourceCollection
      dsColl.Add("orcl3", "(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=host3)(PORT=1234))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=oracle)(SERVER=dedicated)))");

      // Add server through indexer method on OracleDataSourceCollection
      dsColl["orcl4"] = "(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(HOST=host4)(PORT=1234))
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=oracle)(SERVER=dedicated)))";

      // Remove a data source
      OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources.Remove("db2");

      // Get number of data sources configured
      numDataSources = OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources.Count;

      // Get value corresponding to a data source.
      string dsVal = OracleConfiguration.OracleDataSources["db1"];

      OracleConnection orclCon = null;

      try
      {
```

```
        // Open a test connection
        orclCon = new OracleConnection("user id=scott; password=tiger; data
source=orcl3");

        orclCon.Open();
        orclCon.Close();
      }
      catch (OracleException ex)
      {
        Console.WriteLine(ex);
      }
      finally
      {
        // Close the connection
        if (null != orclCon)
          orclCon.Close();
      }
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Members
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Methods
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Properties

OracleDataSourceCollection Members

`OracleDataSourceCollection` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleDataSourceCollection Methods

`OracleDataSourceCollection` methods are listed in Table 6-84.

Table 6-84 OracleDataSourceCollection Methods

Method	Description
Add	Adds unique network service name (TNS) entries in the `OracleDataSourceCollection` using net service names and complete connect descriptors
Remove	Removes network service name entries from an `OracleDataSourceCollection`

OracleDataSourceCollection Properties

`OracleDataSourceCollection` properties are listed in Table 6-85.

Table 6-85 OracleDataSourceCollection Properties

Property	Description
Count	Returns the number of `OracleDataSourceCollection` elements
This	Returns or sets the network service name entry with the specified network service name

OracleDataSourceCollection Methods

`OracleDataSourceCollection` methods are listed in Table 6-86.

Table 6-86 OracleDataSourceCollection Methods

Method	Description
Add	Adds unique network service name (TNS) entries in the `OracleDataSourceCollection` using net service names and complete connect descriptors
Remove	Removes network service name entries from an `OracleDataSourceCollection`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataSourceCollection Class
- OracleDataSourceCollection Members

Add

This method adds unique network service name (TNS) entries in the OracleDataSourceCollection using net service names and complete connect descriptors.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Add(string tnsName, string tnsDescriptor)
```

Parameters

- `tnsName`
  - Type: `System.String`
  - Network service name used as the ODP.NET connection string Data Source name.
- `tnsDescriptor`
  - Type: `System.String`

– The complete connect descriptor information for this specific net service name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Class
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Members

Remove

This method removes network service name entries from an `OracleDataSourceCollection`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Remove(string tnsName)
```

Parameter

`tnsName`

- Type: `System.String`
- Unique network service name to be removed from the collection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Class
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Members

OracleDataSourceCollection Properties

`OracleDataSourceCollection` properties are listed in Table 6-87.

Table 6-87 OracleDataSourceCollection Properties

Property	Description
Count	Returns the number of `OracleDataSourceCollection` elements
This	Returns or sets the network service name entry with the specified network service name

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Class
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Members

Count

This is a read-only property that returns the number of `OracleDataSourceCollection` elements

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Count { get; }
```

Property Value

Type: `System.Int32`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Class
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Members

This

This property returns or sets the network service name entry with the specified network service name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string this[string tnsName] { get; set; }
```

Parameters

- `tnsName`
  - Type: `System.String`
  - Unique network service name to be added or updated
- `Value`
  - Type: `System.String`

– Connect descriptor to be added or updated.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataSourceCollection Class
- OracleDataSourceCollection Members

OracleDataSourceEnumerator Class

An `OracleDataSourceEnumerator` object allows applications to generically obtain a collection of data sources to connect to.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.DbDataSourceEnumerator

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleDataSourceEnumerator
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleDataSourceEnumerator : DbDataSourceEnumerator
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.Common;
```

```
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class DataSourceEnumSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string ProviderName = "Oracle.DataAccess.Client";

    DbProviderFactory factory = DbProviderFactories.GetFactory(ProviderName);

    if (factory.CanCreateDataSourceEnumerator)
    {
      DbDataSourceEnumerator dsenum = factory.CreateDataSourceEnumerator();
      DataTable dt = dsenum.GetDataSources();

      // Print the first column/row entry in the DataTable
      Console.WriteLine(dt.Columns[0] + " : " + dt.Rows[0][0]);
      Console.WriteLine(dt.Columns[1] + " : " + dt.Rows[0][1]);
      Console.WriteLine(dt.Columns[2] + " : " + dt.Rows[0][2]);
      Console.WriteLine(dt.Columns[3] + " : " + dt.Rows[0][3]);
      Console.WriteLine(dt.Columns[4] + " : " + dt.Rows[0][4]);
    }
    else
      Console.Write("Data source enumeration is not supported by provider");
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataSourceEnumerator Members
- OracleDataSourceEnumerator Constructor
- OracleDataSourceEnumerator Public Methods

OracleDataSourceEnumerator Members

`OracleDataSourceEnumerator` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleDataSourceEnumerator Constructor

`OracleDataSourceEnumerator` Public Methods are listed in Table 6-88.

Table 6-88 OracleDataSourceEnumerator Method

Method	Description
OracleDataSourceEnumerator Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of the OracleDataSourceEnumerator class

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataSourceEnumerator Class

OracleDataSourceEnumerator Public Methods

`OracleDataSourceEnumerator` Public Methods are listed in Table 6-89.

Table 6-89 OracleDataSourceEnumerator Method

Method	Description
GetDataSources	Returns a `DataTable` object with information on all the TNS alias entries in the `tnsnames.ora` file and entries retrieved from the LDAP servers configured in `ldap.ora` if LDAP Naming is enabled

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataSourceEnumerator Class

OracleDataSourceEnumerator Constructor

`OracleDataSourceEnumerator` constructor creates new instances of an `OracleDataSourceEnumerator` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDataSourceEnumerator();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataSourceEnumerator Class
> - OracleDataSourceEnumerator Members

OracleDataSourceEnumerator Public Methods

The `OracleDataSourceEnumerator` static method is listed in Table 6-90.

Table 6-90 OracleDataSourceEnumerator Method

Method	Description
GetDataSources	Returns a `DataTable` object with information on all the TNS alias entries in the `tnsnames.ora` file

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataSourceEnumerator Class
- OracleDataSourceEnumerator Members

GetDataSources

This method returns a `DataTable` object with information on all the .NET configuration file ODP.NET data sources, TNS alias entries in the `tnsnames.ora` file, and entries retrieved from the LDAP servers configured in `ldap.ora` if LDAP naming is enabled.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DataTable GetDataSources();
```

Return Value

A `DataTable` object.

Remarks

This method returns a `DataTable` object for each ODP.NET data source in the .NET configuration file, TNS alias entry that exists in the `tnsnames.ora` file, and each entry retrieved from the LDAP servers. If there are no ODP.NET data sources in the .NET configuration file, a `tnsnames.ora` file is not found, nor LDAP Naming is configured, then the returned `DataTable` object will be empty.

This method in ODP.NET, Managed Driver can fetch all the data source aliases from an LDAP server, such as Oracle Internet Directory or Microsoft Active Directory. This method in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver does not support retrieving data source aliases from an LDAP server.

When Oracle Internet Directory (OID) is used for the TNS naming repository, there is a limit of 1000 TNS entries retrieved.

The following columns are returned for each row, but only the `InstanceName` column is populated.

- `InstanceName` (type: `System.String`)
- `ServerName` (type: `System.String`)
- `ServiceName` (type: `System.String`)
- `Protocol` (type: `System.String`)
- `Port` (type: `System.String`)

If the TNS and/or LDAP information changes for existing pooled connections, then calling `GetDataSources` will not return these changes unless the pools have been cleared.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataSourceEnumerator Class
> - OracleDataSourceEnumerator Members

OracleError Class

The `OracleError` class represents an error reported by Oracle.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleError
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleError
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

The `OracleError` class represents a warning or an error reported by Oracle.

If there are multiple errors, ODP.NET only returns the first error message on the stack.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleErrorsSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Create an OracleCommand object using the connection object
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    try
    {
      cmd.CommandText = "insert into notable values (99, 'MyText')";
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
    }
    catch (OracleException ex)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("Record is not inserted into the database table.");

      foreach (OracleError error in ex.Errors)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Error Message: " + error.Message);
        Console.WriteLine("Error Source: " + error.Source);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleError Members
- OracleError Static Methods
- OracleError Properties
- OracleError Methods

OracleError Members

`OracleError` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleError Static Methods

The `OracleError` static method is listed in Table 6-91.

Table 6-91 OracleError Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleError Properties

`OracleError` properties are listed in Table 6-92.

Table 6-92 OracleError Properties

Property	Description
ArrayBindIndex	Specifies the row number of errors that occurred during the Array Bind execution
DataSource	Specifies the Oracle service name (TNS name) that identifies the Oracle database
Message	Specifies the `message` describing the `error`
Number	Specifies the Oracle `error` number
Procedure	Specifies the stored procedure that causes the `error`
Source	Specifies the name of the data provider that generates the `error`

OracleError Methods

`OracleError` methods are listed in Table 6-93.

Table 6-93 OracleError Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Returns a string representation of the `OracleError`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleError Class

OracleError Static Methods

The `OracleError` static method is listed in Table 6-94.

Table 6-94 OracleError Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleError Class
- OracleError Members

OracleError Properties

`OracleError` properties are listed in Table 6-95.

Table 6-95 OracleError Properties

Property	Description
ArrayBindIndex	Specifies the row number of errors that occurred during the Array Bind execution
DataSource	Specifies the Oracle service name (TNS name) that identifies the Oracle database

Table 6-95 (Cont.) OracleError Properties

Property	Description
Message	Specifies the `message` describing the `error`
Number	Specifies the Oracle `error` number
Procedure	Specifies the stored procedure that causes the `error`
Source	Specifies the name of the data provider that generates the `error`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleError Class
- OracleError Members

ArrayBindIndex

This property specifies the row number of errors that occurred during the Array Bind execution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int ArrayBindIndex {get;}
```

Property Value

An `int` value that specifies the row number for errors that occurred during the Array Bind execution.

Remarks

Default = 0.

This property is used for Array Bind operations only.

`ArrayBindIndex` represents the zero-based row number at which the error occurred during an Array Bind operation. For example, if an array bind execution causes two errors on the 2nd and 4th operations, two `OracleError` objects appear in the `OracleErrorCollection` with the `ArrayBindIndex` property values 2 and 4 respectively.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleError Class
> - OracleError Members
> - "Array Binding"

DataSource

This property specifies the Oracle service name (TNS name) that identifies the Oracle database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DataSource {get;}
```

Property Value

A `string`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleError Class
> - OracleError Members

Message

This property specifies the `message` describing the `error`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Message {get;}
```

Property Value

A `string`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleError Class
> - OracleError Members

Number

This property specifies the Oracle `error` number.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Number {get;}
```

Property Value

An `int`.

Remarks

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET error numbers have changed in version 23 to better align with standard Oracle error number ranges.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleError Class
> - OracleError Members

Procedure

This property specifies the stored procedure that causes the `error`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Procedure {get;}
```

Property Value

The stored procedure name.

Remarks

Represents the stored procedure which creates this `OracleError` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleError Class
> - OracleError Members

Source

This property specifies the name of the data provider that generates the `error`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Source {get;}
```

Property Value

A `string`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleError Class
> - OracleError Members

OracleError Methods

`OracleError` methods are listed in Table 6-96.

Table 6-96 OracleError Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from System.`Object`
ToString	Returns a string representation of the `OracleError`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleError Class
> - OracleError Members

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a string representation of the `OracleError`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

Returns a string with the format Ora- `error number: Class.Method name error message stack trace information.`

Example

ORA-24333: zero iteration count

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleError Class
> - OracleError Members

OracleErrorCollection Class

An `OracleErrorCollection` class represents a collection of all errors that are thrown by the Oracle Data Provider for .NET.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ArrayList

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleErrorCollection
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleErrorCollection : ArrayList
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

A simple `ArrayList` that holds a list of `OracleError`s.

If there are multiple errors, ODP.NET only returns the first error message on the stack.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleErrorCollectionSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Create an OracleCommand object using the connection object
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    try
    {
      cmd.CommandText = "insert into notable values (99, 'MyText')";
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
    }
    catch (OracleException ex)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("Record is not inserted into the database table.");

      foreach (OracleError error in ex.Errors)
```

```
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Error Message: " + error.Message);
        Console.WriteLine("Error Source: " + error.Source);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleErrorCollection Members
> - OracleErrorCollection Static Methods
> - OracleErrorCollection Properties
> - OracleErrorCollection Public Methods

OracleErrorCollection Members

`OracleErrorCollection` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleErrorCollection Static Methods

`OracleErrorCollection` static methods are listed in Table 6-97.

Table 6-97 OracleErrorCollection Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleErrorCollection Properties

`OracleErrorCollection` properties are listed in Table 6-98.

Table 6-98 OracleErrorCollection Properties

Property	Description
`Capacity`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`
`Count`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`
`IsReadOnly`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`
`IsSynchronized`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`
`Item`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`

OracleErrorCollection Public Methods

`OracleErrorCollection` public methods are listed in Table 6-99.

Table 6-99 OracleErrorCollection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`CopyTo`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleErrorCollection Class

OracleErrorCollection Static Methods

The `OracleErrorCollection` static method is listed in Table 6-100.

Table 6-100 OracleErrorCollection Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleErrorCollection Class
- OracleErrorCollection Members

OracleErrorCollection Properties

`OracleErrorCollection` properties are listed in Table 6-101.

Table 6-101 OracleErrorCollection Properties

Property	Description
`Capacity`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`

Table 6-101 (Cont.) OracleErrorCollection Properties

Property	Description
`Count`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`
`IsReadOnly`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`
`IsSynchronized`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`
`Item`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleErrorCollection Class
- OracleErrorCollection Members

OracleErrorCollection Public Methods

`OracleErrorCollection` public methods are listed in Table 6-102.

Table 6-102 OracleErrorCollection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`CopyTo`	Inherited from `System.Collections.ArrayList`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from System.`Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleErrorCollection Class
- OracleErrorCollection Members

OracleException Class

The `OracleException` class represents an exception that is thrown when the Oracle Data Provider for .NET encounters an error. Each `OracleException` object contains at least one `OracleError` object in the `Error` property that describes the error or warning.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.Exception

    System.SystemException

      System.Runtime.InteropServices.ExternalException

        System.Data.Common.DbException

       Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleException
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleException : SystemException
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

If there are multiple errors, ODP.NET only returns the first error message on the stack.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleExceptionSample
{
```

```
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Create an OracleCommand object using the connection object
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    try
    {
      cmd.CommandText = "insert into notable values (99, 'MyText')";
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
    }
    catch (OracleException ex)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("Record is not inserted into the database table.");
      Console.WriteLine("Exception Message: " + ex.Message);
      Console.WriteLine("Exception Source: " + ex.Source);
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleException Members
- OracleException Methods
- OracleException Static Methods
- OracleException Static Methods
- OracleException Properties
- OracleException Methods

OracleException Members

`OracleException` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleException Static Methods

The `OracleException` static method is listed in Table 6-103.

Table 6-103 OracleException Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleException Properties

`OracleException` properties are listed in Table 6-104.

Table 6-104 OracleException Properties

Property	Description
DataSource	Specifies the TNS name that contains the information for connecting to an Oracle instance
Errors	Specifies a collection of one or more `OracleError` objects that contain information about exceptions generated by the Oracle database
`HelpLink`	Inherited from `System.Exception`
`InnerException`	Inherited from `System.Exception`
IsRecoverable	Specifies whether the current operation producing this exception can succeed if retried
Message	Specifies the error messages that occur in the exception
Number	Specifies the Oracle error number
OracleLogicalTransaction	Returns an `OracleLogicalTransaction` object for a recoverable error when using Transaction Guard
Procedure	Specifies the stored procedure that cause the exception
Source	Specifies the name of the data provider that generates the error
`StackTrace`	Inherited from `System.Exception`
`TargetSite`	Inherited from `System.Exception`

OracleException Methods

`OracleException` methods are listed in Table 6-105.

Table 6-105 OracleException Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetBaseException`	Inherited from `System.Exception`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
GetObjectData	Sets the serializable `info` object with information about the exception
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Returns the fully qualified name of this exception

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class

OracleException Static Methods

The `OracleException` static method is listed in Table 6-106.

Table 6-106 OracleException Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class
> - OracleException Members

OracleException Properties

`OracleException` properties are listed in Table 6-107.

Table 6-107 OracleException Properties

Property	Description
DataSource	Specifies the TNS name that contains the information for connecting to an Oracle instance
Errors	Specifies a collection of one or more `OracleError` objects that contain information about exceptions generated by the Oracle database
`HelpLink`	Inherited from `System.Exception`
`InnerException`	Inherited from `System.Exception`
IsRecoverable	Specifies whether the current operation producing this exception can succeed if retried
Message	Specifies the error messages that occur in the exception
Number	Specifies the Oracle error number

Table 6-107 (Cont.) OracleException Properties

Property	Description
OracleLogicalTransaction	Returns an `OracleLogicalTransaction` object for a recoverable error when using Transaction Guard
Procedure	Specifies the stored procedure that cause the exception
Source	Specifies the name of the data provider that generates the error
`StackTrace`	Inherited from `System.Exception`
`TargetSite`	Inherited from `System.Exception`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleException Class
- OracleException Members

DataSource

This property specifies the TNS name that contains the information for connecting to an Oracle instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DataSource {get;}
```

Property Value

The TNS name containing the connect information.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleException Class
- OracleException Members

Errors

This property specifies a collection of one or more `OracleError` objects that contain information about exceptions generated by the Oracle database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleErrorCollection Errors {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleErrorCollection`.

Remarks

The `Errors` property contains at least one instance of `OracleError` objects.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class
> - OracleException Members

IsRecoverable

This property specifies whether the current operation producing this exception can succeed if retried.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsRecoverable {get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool`.

Remarks

When a database outage occurs, such as during a network failure, the session becomes unavailable and the client receives an error code. The client can have difficulty determining whether the in-flight operation committed or needs to be resubmitted. Oracle automatically determines whether an in-flight database operation can be recovered or not using the `IsRecoverable` property. If `IsRecoverable` returns true after an outage, then the application can retrieve the current operation status and complete the transaction. If `IsRecoverable` returns false, then the application can rollback the current operation and resubmit the transaction.

This property is often used in conjunction with Transaction Guard.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class
> - OracleException Members
> - Using Transaction Guard to Prevent Logical Corruption

Message

Overrides `Exception`

This property specifies the error messages that occur in the exception.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string Message {get;}
```

Property Value

A `string`.

Remarks

`Message` is a concatenation of all errors in the `Errors` collection. Each error message is concatenated and is followed by a carriage return, except the last one.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class
> - OracleException Members

Number

This property specifies the Oracle error number.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Number {get;}
```

Property Value

The error number.

Remarks

This error number can be the topmost level of error generated by Oracle and can be a provider-specific error number.

> **Note:**
>
> ODP.NET error numbers have changed in version 23 to better align with standard Oracle error number ranges. ODP.NET-specific exceptions now use the ORA-500XXX error range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class
> - OracleException Members

OracleLogicalTransaction

This property will returns an `OracleLogicalTransaction` object for a recoverable error when using Transaction Guard.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleLogicalTransaction OracleLogicalTransaction {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleLogicalTransaction`.

Remarks

`OracleLogicalTransaction` is non-null when both of the following conditions are met:

- Transaction Guard is enabled on the service
- The exception is a recoverable error

`OracleLogicalTransaction` can be used to determine the transaction outcome by looking at the two properties that it exposes: `Committed` and `UserCallCompleted`. If the outcome is not known, then `Committed` and `UserCallCompleted` will be set to null.

If the outcome of a recoverable error could not be determined by ODP.NET and the connection have not participated in a distributed transaction, then the `OracleLogicalTransactionId` property of the `OracleLogicalTransaction` object will be non-null and it can be used to determine the outcome by having the application explicitly call the `OracleLogicalTransaction.GetOutcome` static method, if the database/service is up.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class
> - OracleException Members
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Class

Procedure

This property specifies the stored procedure that caused the exception.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Procedure {get;}
```

Property Value

The stored procedure name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class
> - OracleException Members

Source

Overrides `Exception`

This property specifies the name of the data provider that generates the error.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string Source {get;}
```

Property Value

The name of the data provider.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class
> - OracleException Members

OracleException Methods

`OracleException` methods are listed in Table 6-108.

Table 6-108 OracleException Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetBaseException`	Inherited from `System.Exception`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from System.`Object`
GetObjectData	Sets the serializable `info` object with information about the exception
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Returns the fully qualified name of this exception

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class
> - OracleException Members

GetObjectData

Overrides `Exception`

This method sets the serializable `info` object with information about the exception.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void GetObjectData(SerializationInfo info, StreamingContext
    context);
```

Parameters

- *info*

A `SerializationInfo` object.

- *context*

  A `StreamingContext` object.

Remarks

The information includes `DataSource`, `Message`, `Number`, `Procedure`, `Source`, and `StackTrace`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleException Class
> - OracleException Members

ToString

Overrides `Exception`

This method returns the fully qualified name of this exception, the `error` message in the `Message` property, the `InnerException.ToString()` message, and the stack trace.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

The string representation of the exception.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ToStringSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Create an OracleCommand object using the connection object
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    try
    {
      cmd.CommandText = "insert into notable values (99, 'MyText')";
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();  // This will throw an exception
```

```
    }
    catch (OracleException ex)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("Record is not inserted into the database table.");
      Console.WriteLine("ex.ToString() : " + ex.ToString());
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleException Class
- OracleException Members

OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class

The `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` class provides event data for the `OracleConnection.InfoMessage` event. When any warning occurs in the database, the `OracleConnection.InfoMessage` event is triggered along with the `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` object that stores the event data.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.EventArgs

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleInfoMessageEventArgs
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleInfoMessageEventArgs
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;


class InfoMessageSample
{
  public static void WarningHandler(object src,
    OracleInfoMessageEventArgs args)
  {
      Console.WriteLine("Source object is: " + src.GetType().Name);
      Console.WriteLine("InfoMessageArgs.Message is " + args.Message);
      Console.WriteLine("InfoMessageArgs.Source is " + args.Source);
  }
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection("User Id=scott;" +
      "Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle;");

    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    //Register to the InfoMessageHandler
    cmd.Connection.InfoMessage +=
      new OracleInfoMessageEventHandler(WarningHandler);

    cmd.CommandText =
      "create or replace procedure SelectWithNoInto( " +
      "  empname in VARCHAR2) AS " +
      "BEGIN " +
      "  select * from emp where ename = empname; " +
      "END SelectWithNoInto;";

    // Execute the statement that produces a warning
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    // Clean up
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Members
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Static Methods
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Properties
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Public Methods
> - "OracleConnection Class"

OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Members

`OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Static Methods

The `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` static methods is listed in Table 6-109.

Table 6-109 OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Properties

The `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 6-110.

Table 6-110 OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Errors	Specifies the collection of errors generated by the data source
Message	Specifies the error text generated by the data source
Source	Specifies the name of the object that generated the error

OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Public Methods

The `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` methods are listed in Table 6-111.

Table 6-111 OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Public Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`

Table 6-111 (Cont.) OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Public Methods

Method	Description
ToString	Returns the string representation of the current instance

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class

OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Static Methods

The `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` static method is listed in Table 6-112.

Table 6-112 OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class
- OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Members

OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Properties

The `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 6-113.

Table 6-113 OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Errors	Specifies the collection of errors generated by the data source
Message	Specifies the error text generated by the data source
Source	Specifies the name of the object that generated the error

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Members

Errors

This property specifies the collection of errors generated by the data source.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleErrorCollection Errors {get;}
```

Property Value

The collection of errors.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Members

Message

This property specifies the error text generated by the data source.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Message {get;}
```

Property Value

The error text.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Members

Source

This property specifies the name of the object that generated the error.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Source {get;}
```

Property Value

The object that generated the error.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Members

OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Public Methods

The `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` methods are listed in Table 6-114.

Table 6-114 OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Public Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Returns the string representation of the current instance

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Members

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method returns the string representation of the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

Returns the `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` value in a string representation.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the returned string is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Class
> - OracleInfoMessageEventArgs Members

OracleInfoMessageEventHandler Delegate

The `OracleInfoMessageEventHandler` represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleConnection.InfoMessage` event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public delegate void OracleInfoMessageEventHandler(object sender,
    OracleInfoMessageEventArgs eventArgs);
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Parameters

- *sender*

  The source of the event.

- *eventArgs*

  The `OracleInfoMessageEventArgs` object that contains the event data.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "InfoMessage"

OracleLogicalTransaction Class

The `OracleLogicalTransaction` class provides detailed information about the logical transaction status. Applications can conclusively determine the outcome of the running transaction during the last database outage, then act accordingly to commit, complete, or rollback the transaction.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleLogicalTransaction
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleLogicalTransaction
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleLogicalTransaction Members
- OracleLogicalTransaction Public Read-Only Properties
- OracleLogicalTransaction Methods

OracleLogicalTransaction Members

`OracleLogicalTransaction` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleLogicalTransaction Public Read-Only Properties

`OracleLoigcalTransaction` public read-only properties are listed in Table 6-115

Table 6-115 OracleLogicalTransaction Public Read-Only Properties

Property	Description
Committed	Specifies if the transaction was committed or not
ConnectionString	Specifies a subset of the connection string used for the transaction running during the last database outage
LogicalTransactionId	The logical transaction id is used to determine the commit outcome of the last transaction open in a database session following an outage.
UserCallCompleted	Specifies if the transaction completed and that the information returned may be incomplete and/or not all expected work was completed

OracleLogicalTransaction Methods

`OracleLoigcalTransaction` methods are listed in Table 6-116

Table 6-116 OracleLogicalTransaction Methods

Property	Description
Dispose	This method releases any resources or memory allocated by the object
GetOutcome	This method retrieves the transaction outcome from the database server. The method will determine whether the transaction committed and completed or not.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleLogicalTransaction Class

OracleLogicalTransaction Public Read-Only Properties

`OracleLoigcalTransaction` public read-only properties are listed in Table 6-117

Table 6-117 OracleLogicalTransaction Public Read-Only Properties

Property	Description
Committed	Specifies if the transaction was committed or not
ConnectionString	Specifies a subset of the connection string used for the transaction running during the last database outage
LogicalTransactionId	The logical transaction id is used to determine the commit outcome of the last transaction open in a database session following an outage.
UserCallCompleted	Specifies if the transaction completed and that the information returned may be incomplete and/or not all expected work was completed

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleLogicalTransaction Class
- OracleLogicalTransaction Members

Committed

This property specifies if the transaction was committed or not.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool? Committed {get;}
```

Property Value

`bool`.

Remarks

If `GetOutcome()` is not called, the this property holds a `null` value.

Once `GetOutcome()` is called, then this property will hold either `true` or `false`.

In some cases, OracleLogicalTransaction.GetOutcome will be called implicitly and populate this property with a non-null value automatically.

Table 6-118 describes the possible outcomes of the `Committed` and `UserCallCompleted` properties.

Table 6-118 Outcome of OracleLogicalTransaction Committed and UserCallCompleted Properties

Committed Value	UserCallCompleted Value	Outcome
`false`	`false`	The call did not execute the commit.
`true`	`true`	The call did execute the commit and there was no additional information to return and no more work to do if that call was a PL/SQL procedure.
`true`	`false`	The transaction is committed, but the information returned may be incomplete and/or not all expected work was completed. Examples of incomplete information or incomplete work done include: the number of rows modified when using autocommit or commit on success, parameter and function results when calling PL/SQL procedures, or PL/SQL procedures with more work to do after the commit. In order to function correctly, .NET applications that use data returned from the commit must check the `UserCallCompleted` value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Class
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Members

ConnectionString

This property specifies a subset of the connection string used for the transaction running during the last database outage.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ConnectionString {get;}
```

Property Value

The data source as a string.

Remarks

This connection string can be useful if the outcome is not known at the time the exception is thrown due to a service that is down. In such a scenario, use the connection string from this property along with the `LogicalTransactionId` to determine the outcome of the logical transaction by invoking the static `GetOutcome()` method, once the database or service is back up.

The string returned by this property will contain only the following attributes: `User Id`, `Proxy user Id` (if not null/empty), `Data Source`, and `Pooling` (which will be set to `false`).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Class
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Members

LogicalTransactionId

The logical transaction id is used to determine the commit outcome of the last transaction open in a database session following an outage.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte LogicalTransactionId {get;}
```

Property Value

byte[]

Remarks

This logical transaction id can be useful if the outcome is not known at the time the exception is thrown due to a service that is down. In such a scenario, use the `byte[]` returned from this property (along with the `ConnectionString`) to determine the outcome of the logical transaction by invoking the static `GetOutcome()` method, once the database or service is back up.

This property will return a non-null value *only* when the outcome is not known. For example when database or service is down, then the outcome is not known.

`LogicalTransactionId` property will return `null` if the connection has participated in a distributed transaction.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Class
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Members

UserCallCompleted

This property specifies if the transaction completed and that the information returned may be incomplete and/or not all expected work was completed.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool? UserCallCompleted {get;}
```

Property Value

`bool`

Remarks

If `GetOutcome()` is not called, the this property holds a `null` value.

Once `GetOutcome()` is called, then this property will hold either `true` or `false`.

In some cases, GetOutcome will be called implicitly and populate this property with a non-null value automatically

Table 6-118 describes the possible outcomes of the `Committed` and `UserCallCompleted` properties.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Class
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Members

OracleLogicalTransaction Methods

`OracleLoigcalTransaction` methods are listed in Table 6-119

Table 6-119 OracleLogicalTransaction Methods

Property	Description
Dispose	This method releases any resources or memory allocated by the object
GetOutcome	This method retrieves the transaction outcome from the database server. The method will determine whether the transaction committed and completed or not.

Dispose

This method releases any resources or memory allocated by the object

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

The `Dispose` method also closes the `OracleLogicalTransaction` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Class
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Members

GetOutcome

The `GetOutcome` method retrieves the transaction outcome from the database server. The method will determine whether the transaction committed and completed or not.

Overload List:

- `GetOutcome(string constring, byte[] ltxid, out bool? bCommitted, out bool? bUserCallCompleted)`

  The application can use this static method to determine the outcome if the outcome was not known when the exception was raised.

  The application will need to obtain the connection string and `logical transaction id` from the `OracleException.OracleLogicalTransaction` object before calling this method.

  The supplied connection string will be used to establish a connection to the database to determine the outcome of the provided logical transaction id.

  ODP.NET implicitly calls `GetOutcome` under the following conditions:

  – Transaction Guard is enabled on the service
  – OracleException is raised
  – The exception is a recoverable error

  When all of the above is true, then the `OracleException.OracleLogicalTransaction` property will be non-null.

  If a connection is involved in a distributed transaction, then `GetOutcome` is *not* called implicitly and the `OracleException.OracleLogicalTransaction.LogicalTransactionId` property returns null.

> **Note:**
>
> Once one server round-trip is incurred for the `GetOutcome() invocation`, the PL/SQL `ForceOutcome` is never invoked again against the server for a given `OracleLogicalTransaction` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Class
> - OracleLogicalTransaction Members

OracleOnsServerCollection Class

The `OracleOnsServerCollection` class supports adding to and deleting from a collection of logical servers with their corresponding list of nodes where the Oracle Notification Service (ONS) daemons are talking to their remote clients.

In case of remote configuration, the application has to specify the `<host>:<port>` values for every potential database that it can connect to. The `<host>:<port>` value pairs represent the ports on the different nodes.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client.OracleOnsServerCollection
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public static class OracleOnsServerCollection
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
using System;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;

namespace NetCoreApp
{
  class OnsServersExample
  {
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Example to configure ONS Servers for the ODP.NET Core provider.

      // Add server through Add method on OracleOnsServerCollection
      OracleConfiguration.OracleOnsServers.Add("db1", "nodeList=host1:port1,
host2:port2, host3:port3");

      // Add server through indexer method on OracleOnsServerCollection
      OracleConfiguration.OracleOnsServers["db2"] = "nodeList=m1:p1, m2:p2";
```

```
      // Get number of servers configured
      int numServers = OracleConfiguration.OracleOnsServers.Count;

      // Get OracleOnsServerCollection object
      OracleOnsServerCollection serverColl =
OracleConfiguration.OracleOnsServers;

      // Add server through Add method on OracleOnsServerCollection
      serverColl.Add("db3", "nodeList=host1:port1, host2:port2, host3:port3");

      // Add server through indexer method on OracleOnsServerCollection
      serverColl["db4"] = "nodeList=m1:p1, m2:p2";

      // Remove a server
      OracleConfiguration.OracleOnsServers.Remove("db2");

      // Get number of servers configured
      numServers = OracleConfiguration.OracleOnsServers.Count;

      // Get value corresponding to a server.
      string serverVal = OracleConfiguration.OracleOnsServers["db1"];

      OracleConnection orclCon = null;

      try
      {
        // Open a test connection
        orclCon = new OracleConnection("user id=scott; password=tiger; data
source=oracle");

        orclCon.Open();
        orclCon.Close();
      }
      catch (OracleException ex)
      {
        Console.WriteLine(ex);
      }
      finally
      {
        // Close the connection
        if (null != orclCon)
          orclCon.Close();
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleOnsServerCollection Members
- OracleOnsServerCollection Methods
- OracleOnsServerCollection Properties

OracleOnsServerCollection Members

`OracleOnsServerCollection` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleOnsServerCollection Methods

`OracleOnsServerCollection` methods are listed in Table 6-120.

Table 6-120 OracleOnsServerCollection Methods

Method	Description
Add	Adds unique entries in the `OracleOnsServerCollection` using logical server names and it's corresponding list of nodes
Remove	Removes an entry from an `OracleOnsServerCollection`

OracleOnsServerCollection Properties

`OracleOnsServerCollection` properties are listed in Table 6-121.

Table 6-121 OracleOnsServerCollection Properties

Property	Description
Count	Returns the number of `OracleOnsServerCollection` elements
This	Returns or sets the an entry for a unique logical server name, which is to be associated with a list of nodes

OracleOnsServerCollection Methods

`OracleOnsServerCollection` methods are listed in Table 6-122.

Table 6-122 OracleOnsServerCollection Methods

Method	Description
Add	Adds unique entries in the `OracleOnsServerCollection` using logical server names and it's corresponding list of nodes
Remove	Removes an entry from an `OracleOnsServerCollection`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleOnsServerCollection Class
> - OracleOnsServerCollection Members

Add

This method adds unique entries in the `OracleOnsServerCollection` using logical server names and it's corresponding list of nodes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Add(string serverName, string nodeList)
```

Parameters

- `serverName`
  - Type: `System.String`
  - A unique logical name for a list of nodes to be added
- `nodeList`
  - Type: `System.String`
  - Node names and remote ports for the list of nodes that ODP.NET shares ONS communication with using the following example format:
    `nodeList=racnode1:4200, racnode2:4200`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleOnsServerCollection Class
> - OracleOnsServerCollection Members

Remove

This method removes an entry from an `OracleOnsServerCollection`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Remove(string serverName)
```

Parameters

`serverName`

- Type: `System.String`
- A unique logical name for a list of nodes to be removed

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleOnsServerCollection Class
> - OracleOnsServerCollection Members

OracleOnsServerCollection Properties

`OracleOnsServerCollection` properties are listed in Table 6-123.

Table 6-123 OracleOnsServerCollection Properties

Property	Description
Count	Returns the number of `OracleOnsServerCollection` elements
This	Returns or sets the an entry for a unique logical server name, which is to be associated with a list of nodes

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Class
> - OracleDataSourceCollection Members

Count

This is a read-only property that returns the number of `OracleOnsServerCollection` elements.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Count { get; }
```

Property Value

Type: `System.Int32`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleOnsServerCollection Class
> - OracleOnsServerCollection Members

This

This property returns or sets the an entry for a unique logical server name, which is to be associated with a list of nodes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string this[string serverName] { get; set; }
```

Parameters

- `serverName`
  - Type: `System.String`
  - Unique logical server name to be added or updated
- `Value`
  - Type: `System.String`
  - Node names and remote ports for the list of nodes that ODP.NET shares ONS communication with using the following example format:
    `nodeList=racnode1:4200, racnode2:4200`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleOnsServerCollection Class
> - OracleOnsServerCollection Members

OracleParameter Class

An `OracleParameter` object represents a parameter for an `OracleCommand` or a `DataSet` column.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.Data.Common.DbParameter

      Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleParameter
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleParameter : DbParameter, IDisposable, ICloneable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The type binding is invalid.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleParameterSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleParameter[] prm = new OracleParameter[3];

    // Create OracleParameter objects through OracleParameterCollection
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();
```

```
    cmd.CommandText = "select max(empno) from emp";
    int maxno = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());

    prm[0] = cmd.Parameters.Add("paramEmpno", OracleDbType.Decimal,
      maxno + 10, ParameterDirection.Input);
    prm[1] = cmd.Parameters.Add("paramEname", OracleDbType.Varchar2,
      "Client", ParameterDirection.Input);
    prm[2] = cmd.Parameters.Add("paramDeptNo", OracleDbType.Decimal,
      10, ParameterDirection.Input);
    cmd.CommandText =
      "insert into emp(empno, ename, deptno) values(:1, :2, :3)";
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    Console.WriteLine("Record for employee id {0} has been inserted.",
                      maxno + 10);
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Members
- OracleParameter Constructors
- OracleParameter Static Methods
- OracleParameter Properties
- OracleParameter Public Methods

OracleParameter Members

`OracleParameter` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleParameter Constructors

`OracleParameter` constructors are listed in Table 6-124.

Table 6-124 OracleParameter Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleParameter Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleParameter` class (Overloaded)

OracleParameter Static Methods

`OracleParameter` static methods are listed in Table 6-125.

Table 6-125 OracleParameter Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleParameter Properties

`OracleParameter` properties are listed in Table 6-126.

Table 6-126 OracleParameter Properties

Property	Description
ArrayBindSize	Specifies the input or output size of elements in `Value` property of a parameter before or after an Array Bind or PL/SQL Associative Array Bind execution
ArrayBindStatus	Specifies the input or output status of elements in `Value` property of a parameter before or after an Array Bind or PL/SQL Associative Array Bind execution
CollectionType	Specifies whether or not the `OracleParameter` represents a collection, and if so, specifies the collection type
DbType	Specifies the data type of the parameter using the `Data.DbType` enumeration type
Direction	Specifies whether the parameter is input-only, output-only, bi-directional, or a stored function return value parameter
IsNullable	Not supported
Offset	Specifies the offset to the `Value` property or offset to the elements in the `Value` property
OracleDbType	Specifies the Oracle data type
OracleDbTypeEx	Specifies the Oracle data type to bind the parameter as, but returns a .NET type as output
ParameterName	Specifies the name of the parameter
Precision	Specifies the maximum number of digits used to represent the `Value` property
Scale	Specifies the number of decimal places to which `Value` property is resolved
Size	Specifies the maximum size, in bytes or characters, of the data transmitted to or from the database. For PL/SQL Associative Array Bind, `Size` specifies the maximum number of elements in PL/SQL Associative Array
SourceColumn	Specifies the name of the `DataTable` Column of the `DataSet`
SourceColumnNullMapping	Specifies a value which indicates whether the source column is nullable
SourceVersion	Specifies the `DataRowVersion` value to use when loading the `Value` property of the parameter
Status	Indicates the status of the execution related to the data in the `Value` property
UdtTypeName	Specifies the Oracle user-defined type name if the parameter is a user-defined data type
Value	Specifies the value of the `Parameter`

OracleParameter Public Methods

`OracleParameter` public methods are listed in Table 6-127.

Table 6-127 OracleParameter Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Clone	Creates a shallow copy of an `OracleParameter` object
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Dispose	Releases allocated resources
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
ResetDbType	Resets the type associated with the parameter so that it can infer its type from the value passed in the parameter
ResetOracleDbType	Resets the type associated with the parameter so that it can infer its type from the value passed in the parameter
ToString	Returns the string representation of the current instance

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class

OracleParameter Constructors

`OracleParameter` constructors instantiate new instances of the `OracleParameter` class.

Overload List:

- OracleParameter()

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleParameter` class.
- OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name and Oracle data type.
- OracleParameter(string, object)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name and parameter value.

- OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, ParameterDirection)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, and parameter direction.

- OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, object, ParameterDirection)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, value, and direction.

- OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, int)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, and size.

- OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, int, string)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, size, and source column.

- OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, int, ParameterDirection, bool, byte, byte, string, DataRowVersion, object)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, size, direction, null indicator, precision, scale, source column, source version and parameter value.

- OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, int, object, ParameterDirection)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, size, value, and direction.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members

OracleParameter()

This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleParameter` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter();
```

Remarks

Default Values:

- `DbType` - `String`
- `ParameterDirection` - `Input`

- `isNullable` - `true`
- `offset` - `0`
- `OracleDbType` - `Varchar2`
- `ParameterAlias` - Empty string
- `ParameterName` - Empty string
- `Precision` - `0`
- `Size` - `0`
- `SourceColumn` - Empty string
- `SourceVersion` - `Current`
- `ArrayBindStatus` - `Success`
- `Value` - `null`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members
> - "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"
> - "OracleParameterCollection Class"

OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name and Oracle data type.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter(string parameterName, OracleDbType oraType);
```

Parameters

- *parameterName*

  The parameter name.

- *oraType*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

Remarks

Changing the `DbType` implicitly changes the `OracleDbType`.

Unless explicitly set in the constructor, all the properties have the default values.

Default Values:

- `DbType` - `String`
- `ParameterDirection` - `Input`
- `isNullable` - `true`
- `offset` - `0`
- `OracleDbType` - `Varchar2`
- `ParameterAlias` - Empty string
- `ParameterName` - Empty string
- `Precision` - `0`
- `Size` - `0`
- `SourceColumn` - Empty string
- `SourceVersion` - `Current`
- `ArrayBindStatus` - `Success`
- `Value` - `null`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members
> - "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"
> - "OracleParameterCollection Class"

OracleParameter(string, object)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name and parameter value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter(string parameterName, object obj);
```

Parameters

- *parameterName*

  The parameter name.

- *obj*

  The value of the `OracleParameter`.

Remarks

Unless explicitly set in the constructor, all the properties have the default values.

Default Values:

- `DbType` - `String`
- `ParameterDirection` - `Input`
- `isNullable` - `true`
- `offset` - `0`
- `OracleDbType` - `Varchar2`
- `ParameterAlias` - Empty string
- `ParameterName` - Empty string
- `Precision` - `0`
- `Size` - `0`
- `SourceColumn` - Empty string
- `SourceVersion` - `Current`
- `ArrayBindStatus` - `Success`
- `Value` - `null`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members
- "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"
- "OracleParameterCollection Class"

OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, ParameterDirection)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, and parameter direction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter(string parameterName, OracleDbType type,
   ParameterDirection direction);
```

Parameters

- *parameterName*

The parameter name.

- *type*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *direction*

  The direction of the `OracleParameter`.

Remarks

Unless explicitly set in the constructor, all the properties have the default values.

Default Values:

- `DbType` - `String`
- `ParameterDirection` - `Input`
- `isNullable` - `true`
- `offset` - `0`
- `OracleDbType` - `Varchar2`
- `ParameterAlias` - Empty string
- `ParameterName` - Empty string
- `Precision` - `0`
- `Size` - `0`
- `SourceColumn` - Empty string
- `SourceVersion` - `Current`
- `ArrayBindStatus` - `Success`
- `Value` - `null`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members
- "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"
- "OracleParameterCollection Class"

OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, object, ParameterDirection)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, value, and direction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter(string parameterName, OracleDbType type, object obj,
   ParameterDirection direction);
```

Parameters

- *parameterName*

  The parameter name.

- *type*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *obj*

  The value of the `OracleParameter`.

- *direction*

  The `ParameterDirection` value.

Remarks

Changing the `DbType` implicitly changes the `OracleDbType`.

Unless explicitly set in the constructor, all the properties have the default values.

Default Values:

- `DbType` - `String`
- `ParameterDirection` - `Input`
- `isNullable` - `true`
- `offset` - `0`
- `OracleDbType` - `Varchar2`
- `ParameterAlias` - Empty string
- `ParameterName` - Empty string
- `Precision` - `0`
- `Size` - `0`
- `SourceColumn` - Empty string
- `SourceVersion` - `Current`
- `ArrayBindStatus` - `Success`
- `Value` - `null`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members
- "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"
- "OracleParameterCollection Class"

OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, int)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, and size.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter(string parameterName, OracleDbType type,
   int size);
```

Parameters

- *parameterName*

  The parameter name.

- *type*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *size*

  The size of the `OracleParameter` value.

Remarks

Unless explicitly set in the constructor, all the properties have the default values.

Default Values:

- `DbType` - `String`
- `ParameterDirection` - `Input`
- `isNullable` - `true`
- `offset` - `0`
- `OracleDbType` - `Varchar2`
- `ParameterAlias` - Empty string
- `ParameterName` - Empty string
- `Precision` - `0`
- `Size` - `0`

- `SourceColumn` - Empty string
- `SourceVersion` - `Current`
- `ArrayBindStatus` - `Success`
- `Value` - `null`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members
> - "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"
> - "OracleParameterCollection Class"

OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, int, string)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, size, and source column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter(string parameterName, OracleDbType type, int size,
  string srcColumn);
```

Parameters

- *parameterName*

  The parameter name.

- *type*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *size*

  The size of the `OracleParameter` value.

- *srcColumn*

  The name of the source column.

Remarks

Unless explicitly set in the constructor, all the properties have the default values.

Default Values:

- `DbType` - `String`
- `ParameterDirection` - `Input`
- `isNullable` - `true`

- `offset` - `0`
- `OracleDbType` - `Varchar2`
- `ParameterAlias` - Empty string
- `ParameterName` - Empty string
- `Precision` - `0`
- `Size` - `0`
- `SourceColumn` - Empty string
- `SourceVersion` - `Current`
- `ArrayBindStatus` - `Success`
- `Value` - `null`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members
> - "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"

OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, int, ParameterDirection, bool, byte, byte, string, DataRowVersion, object)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, size, direction, null indicator, precision, scale, source column, source version and parameter value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter(string parameterName, OracleDbType oraType,
   int size, ParameterDirection direction, bool isNullable, byte
   precision, byte scale,  string srcColumn, DataRowVersion srcVersion,
   object obj);
```

Parameters

- *parameterName*

  The parameter name.

- *oraType*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *size*

  The size of the `OracleParameter` value.

- *direction*

  The `ParameterDirection` value.

- *isNullable*

  An indicator that specifies if the parameter value can be `null`.

- *precision*

  The precision of the parameter value.

- *scale*

  The scale of the parameter value.

- *srcColumn*

  The name of the source column.

- *srcVersion*

  The `DataRowVersion` value.

- *obj*

  The parameter value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The supplied value does not belong to the type of `Value` property in any of the `OracleType`s.

Remarks

Unless explicitly set in the constructor, all the properties have the default values.

Default Values:

- `DbType` - `String`
- `ParameterDirection` - `Input`
- `isNullable` - `true`
- `offset` - `0`
- `OracleDbType` - `Varchar2`
- `ParameterAlias` - Empty string
- `ParameterName` - Empty string
- `Precision` - `0`
- `Size` - `0`
- `SourceColumn` - Empty string
- `SourceVersion` - `Current`
- `ArrayBindStatus` - `Success`
- `Value` - `null`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members
> - "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"

OracleParameter(string, OracleDbType, int, object, ParameterDirection)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleParameter` class using the supplied parameter name, data type, size, value, and direction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter(string parameterName, OracleDbType type, int size,
   object obj, ParameterDirection direction);
```

Parameters

- *parameterName*

  The parameter name.

- *type*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *size*

  The size of the `OracleParameter` value.

- *obj*

  The value of the `OracleParameter`.

- *direction*

  The `ParameterDirection` value.

Remarks

Changing the `DbType` implicitly changes the `OracleDbType`.

Unless explicitly set in the constructor, all the properties have the default values.

Default Values:

- `DbType` - `String`
- `ParameterDirection` - `Input`
- `isNullable` - `true`
- `offset` - `0`
- `OracleDbType` - `Varchar2`

- `ParameterAlias` - Empty string
- `ParameterName` - Empty string
- `Precision` - `0`
- `Size` - `0`
- `SourceColumn` - Empty string
- `SourceVersion` - `Current`
- `ArrayBindStatus` - `Success`
- `Value` - `null`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members
- "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"
- "OracleParameterCollection Class"

OracleParameter Static Methods

The `OracleParameter` static method is listed in Table 6-128.

Table 6-128 OracleParameter Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members

OracleParameter Properties

`OracleParameter` properties are listed in Table 6-129.

Table 6-129 OracleParameter Properties

Property	Description
ArrayBindSize	Specifies the input or output size of elements in `Value` property of a parameter before or after an Array Bind or PL/SQL Associative Array Bind execution
ArrayBindStatus	Specifies the input or output status of elements in `Value` property of a parameter before or after an Array Bind or PL/SQL Associative Array Bind execution
CollectionType	Specifies whether or not the `OracleParameter` represents a collection, and if so, specifies the collection type
DbType	Specifies the data type of the parameter using the `Data.DbType` enumeration type
Direction	Specifies whether the parameter is input-only, output-only, bi-directional, or a stored function return value parameter
IsNullable	Not supported
Offset	Specifies the offset to the `Value` property or offset to the elements in the `Value` property
OracleDbType	Specifies the Oracle data type
OracleDbTypeEx	Specifies the Oracle data type to bind the parameter as, but returns a .NET type as output
ParameterName	Specifies the name of the parameter
Precision	Specifies the maximum number of digits used to represent the `Value` property
Scale	Specifies the number of decimal places to which `Value` property is resolved
Size	Specifies the maximum size, in bytes or characters, of the data transmitted to or from the database. For PL/SQL Associative Array Bind, `Size` specifies the maximum number of elements in PL/SQL Associative Array
SourceColumn	Specifies the name of the `DataTable` Column of the `DataSet`
SourceColumnNullMapping	Specifies a value which indicates whether the source column is nullable
SourceVersion	Specifies the `DataRowVersion` value to use when loading the `Value` property of the parameter
Status	Indicates the status of the execution related to the data in the `Value` property
UdtTypeName	Specifies the Oracle user-defined type name if the parameter is a user-defined data type
Value	Specifies the value of the `Parameter`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

ArrayBindSize

This property specifies the maximum size, in bytes or characters, of the data for each array element transmitted to or from the database. This property is used for Array Bind or PL/SQL Associative Array execution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int[] ArrayBindSize {get; set; }
```

Property Value

An array of `int` values specifying the size.

Remarks

Default = `null`.

This property is only used for variable size element types for an Array Bind or PL/SQL Associative Array. For fixed size element types, this property is ignored.

Each element in the `ArrayBindSize` corresponds to the bind size of an element in the `Value` property. Before execution, `ArrayBindSize` specifies the maximum size of each element to be bound in the `Value` property. After execution, it contains the size of each element returned in the `Value` property.

For binding a PL/SQL Associative Array, whose elements are of a variable-length element type, as an `InputOutput`, `Out`, or `ReturnValue` parameter, this property must be set properly. The number of elements in `ArrayBindSize` must be equal to the value specified in the `OracleParameter.Size` property.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ArrayBindSizeSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();
```

```
    OracleParameter[] prm = new OracleParameter[3];

    // Create OracleParameter objects through OracleParameterCollection
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    cmd.CommandText = "select max(empno) from emp";
    int maxno = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());

    // Set the ArrayBindCount for Array Binding
    cmd.ArrayBindCount = 2;

    prm[0] = cmd.Parameters.Add("paramEmpno", OracleDbType.Decimal,
      new int[2] {maxno + 10, maxno + 11}, ParameterDirection.Input);
    prm[1] = cmd.Parameters.Add("paramEname", OracleDbType.Varchar2,
      new string[2] {"Client1xxx", "Client2xxx"}, ParameterDirection.Input);
    prm[2] = cmd.Parameters.Add("paramDeptNo", OracleDbType.Decimal,
      new int[2] {10, 10}, ParameterDirection.Input);

    // Set the ArrayBindSize for prm[1]
    // These sizes indicate the maximum size of the elements in Value property
    prm[1].ArrayBindSize = new int[2];
    prm[1].ArrayBindSize[0] = 7; // Set ename = "Client1"
    prm[1].ArrayBindSize[1] = 7; // Set ename = "Client2"

    cmd.CommandText =
      "insert into emp(empno, ename, deptno) values(:1, :2, :3)";

    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    Console.WriteLine("Record for employee id {0} has been inserted.",
      maxno + 10);
    Console.WriteLine("Record for employee id {0} has been inserted.",
      maxno + 11);

    prm[0].Dispose();
    prm[1].Dispose();
    prm[2].Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members
- "ArrayBindCount "
- "Size " and "Value " for more information on binding Associative Arrays
- "ArrayBindStatus "

ArrayBindStatus

This property specifies the input or output status of each element in the `Value` property before or after an Array Bind or PL/SQL Associative Array execution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameterStatus[] ArrayBindStatus { get; set; }
```

Property Value

An array of `OracleParameterStatus` enumerated values.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The `Status` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = `null`.

`ArrayBindStatus` is used for Array Bind and PL/SQL Associative Array execution only.

Before execution, `ArrayBindStatus` indicates the bind status of each element in the `Value` property. After execution, it contains the execution status of each element in the `Value` property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members
> - "ArrayBindCount "
> - "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"
> - "Value " for more information on binding Associative Arrays
> - "ArrayBindSize "

CollectionType

This property specifies whether or not the `OracleParameter` represents a collection, and if so, specifies the collection type.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCollectionType CollectionType { get; set; }
```

Property Value

An `OracleCollectionType` enumerated value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `OracleCollectionType` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = `OracleCollectionType.None`. If `OracleParameter` is used to bind a PL/SQL Associative Array, then `CollectionType` must be set to `OracleCollectionType.PLSQLAssociativeArray`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

DbType

This property specifies the data type of the parameter using the `Data.DbType` enumeration type.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DbType DbType {get; set; }
```

Property Value

A `DbType` enumerated value.

Implements

`IDataParameter`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `DbType` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = `DbType.String`

`DbType` is the data type of each element in the array if the `OracleParameter` object is used for Array Bind or PL/SQL Associative Array Bind execution.

Due to the link between `DbType` and `OracleDbType` properties, if the `DbType` property is set, the `OracleDbType` property is inferred from `DbType`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members
> - "Inference of OracleDbType from DbType"
> - "CollectionType"

Direction

This property specifies whether the parameter is input-only, output-only, bi-directional, or a stored function return value parameter.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override ParameterDirection Direction { get; set; }
```

Property Value

A `ParameterDirection` enumerated value.

Implements

`IDataParameter`

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `ParameterDirection` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = `ParameterDirection.Input`

Possible values: `Input`, `InputOutput`, `Output`, and `ReturnValue`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

IsNullable

This property is not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool IsNullable { get; set; }
```

Implements

`IDataParameter`

Property Value

This property is not supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

Offset

This property specifies the offset to the `Value` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Offset { get; set; }
```

Property Value

An `int` that specifies the offset.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `Offset` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = `0`

For Array Bind and PL/SQL Associative Array Bind, `Offset` applies to every element in the `Value` property.

The `Offset` property is used for binary and string data types. The `Offset` property represents the number of bytes for binary types and the number of characters for strings. The count for strings does not include the terminating character if a `null` is referenced. The `Offset` property is used by parameters of the following types:

- `OracleDbType.BFile`
- `OracleDbType.Blob`
- `OracleDbType.LongRaw`

- `OracleDbType.Raw`
- `OracleDbType.Char`
- `OracleDbType.Clob`
- `OracleDbType.NClob`
- `OracleDbType.NChar`
- `OracleDbType.NVarchar2`
- `OracleDbType.Varchar2`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

OracleDbType

This property specifies the Oracle data type.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDbType OracleDbType { get; set; }
```

Property Value

An `OracleDbType` enumerated value.

Remarks

Default = `OracleDbType.Varchar2`

If the `OracleParameter` object is used for Array Bind or PL/SQL Associative Array Bind execution, `OracleDbType` is the data type of each element in the array.

The `OracleDbType` property and `DbType` property are linked. Therefore, setting the `OracleDbType` property changes the `DbType` property to a supporting `DbType`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members
> - "OracleDbType Enumeration"
> - "Inference of DbType from OracleDbType"
> - "CollectionType"

OracleDbTypeEx

This property specifies the Oracle data type to bind the parameter as, but returns a .NET type as output.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDbType OracleDbTypeEx { get; set; }
```

Property Value

An `OracleDbType` enumerated value.

Remarks

This property is used by applications that need to bind a parameter value as an Oracle type, but need a .NET type back for output. This property should be used with an output or input/output parameter. For an input parameter, using `OracleDbTypeEx` has the same affect as using `OracleDbType`. The .NET type that is returned for the output is the .NET type that the Oracle type closely maps to.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members
> - "OracleDbType Enumeration"
> - "OracleDbType "
> - "Inference of DbType from OracleDbType"
> - "CollectionType"

ParameterName

This property specifies the name of the parameter.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ParameterName { get; set; }
```

Property Value

`String`

Implements

`IDataParameter`

Remarks

Default = `null`

Oracle supports `ParameterName` up to 30 characters.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

Precision

This property specifies the maximum number of digits used to represent the `Value` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
Public byte Precision { get; set; }
```

Property Value

`byte`

Remarks

Default = `0`

The `Precision` property is used by parameters of type `OracleDbType.Decimal`.

Oracle supports `Precision` range from `0` to `38`.

For Array Bind and PL/SQL Associative Array Bind, `Precision` applies to each element in the `Value` property.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members
- "Value "

Scale

This property specifies the number of decimal places to which `Value` property is resolved.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte Scale { get; set; }
```

Property Value

```
byte
```

Remarks

Default = `0`.

`Scale` is used by parameters of type `OracleDbType.Decimal`.

Oracle supports `Scale` between `-84` and `127`.

For Array Bind and PL/SQL Associative Array Bind, `Scale` applies to each element in the `Value` property.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members
- "Value "

Size

This property specifies the maximum size, in bytes or characters, of the data transmitted to or from the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int Size { get; set;}
```

Property Value

```
int
```

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `Size` value specified is invalid.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `Size` = 0 when the `OracleParameter` object is used to bind a PL/SQL Associative Array.

Remarks

If `Size` is not explicitly set, it is inferred from the actual size of the specified parameter value when binding only for input parameters. Output parameters must have their size defined explicitly.

The default value is `0`.

Before execution, this property specifies the maximum size to be bound in the `Value` property. After execution, it contains the size of the type in the `Value` property.

`Size` is used for parameters of the following types:

- `OracleDbType.Blob`
- `OracleDbType.Char`
- `OracleDbType.Clob`
- `OracleDbType.LongRaw`
- `OracleDbType.NChar`
- `OracleDbType.NClob`
- `OracleDbType.NVarchar2`
- `OracleDbType.Raw`
- `OracleDbType.Varchar2`

For the preceding types, the `Size` property describes the maximum amount of data transmitted to or from the database. For character data, `Size` is in number of characters and for binary data, it is in number of bytes.

For fixed length data types, the value of `Size` is ignored.

If the `Size` is not explicitly set, it is inferred from the actual size of the specified parameter value when binding.

> **Note:**
>
> `Size` does not include the null terminating character for the string data.

If the `OracleParameter` object is used to bind a PL/SQL Associative Array, `Size` specifies the maximum number of elements in the PL/SQL Associative Array. Before the execution, this property specifies the maximum number of elements in the PL/SQL Associative Array. After the execution, it specifies the current number of elements returned in the PL/SQL Associative Array. For `Output` and `InputOutput` parameters and return values, `Size` specifies the maximum number of elements in the PL/SQL Associative Array.

ODP.NET does not support binding an empty PL/SQL Associative Array. Therefore, `Size` cannot be set to `0` when the `OracleParameter` object is used to bind a PL/SQL Associative Array.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members
- "OracleDbType Enumeration"
- "CollectionType"
- "ArrayBindSize "
- "ArrayBindStatus "
- "Value "

SourceColumn

This property specifies the name of the `DataTable` Column of the `DataSet`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string SourceColumn { get; set; }
```

Property Value

A `string`.

Implements

`IDataParameter`

Remarks

Default = empty string

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

SourceColumnNullMapping

This property specifies a value which indicates whether the source column is nullable.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool SourceColumnNullMapping { get; set; }
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the source column can be nullified; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The default value is `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

SourceVersion

This property specifies the `DataRowVersion` value to use when loading the `Value` property of the parameter.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override DataRowVersion SourceVersion { get; set; }
```

Property Value

`DataRowVersion`

Implements

`IDataParameter`

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `DataRowVersion` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = `DataRowVersion.Current`

`SourceVersion` is used by the `OracleDataAdapter.UpdateCommand()` during the `OracleDataAdapter.Update` to determine whether the original or current value is used for a parameter value. This allows primary keys to be updated. This property is ignored by the `OracleDataAdapter.InsertCommand()` and the `OracleDataAdapter.DeleteCommand()`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

Status

This property indicates the status of the execution related to the data in the `Value` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameterStatus Status { get; set; }
```

Property Value

An `OracleParameterStatus` enumerated value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `Status` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = `OracleParameterStatus.Success`

Before execution, this property indicates the bind status related to the `Value` property. After execution, it returns the status of the execution.

`Status` indicates if:

- A `NULL` is fetched from a column.
- Truncation has occurred during the fetch; then `Value` was not big enough to hold the data.
- A `NULL` is to be inserted into a database column; then `Value` is ignored, and a `NULL` is inserted into a database column.

This property is ignored for Array Bind and PL/SQL Associative Array Bind. Instead, `ArrayBindStatus` property is used.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members
- "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"
- "ArrayBindStatus "

UdtTypeName

This property specifies the Oracle user-defined type name if the parameter is a user-defined data type.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string UdtTypeName {get; set;}
```

Property Value

Name of the Oracle UDT.

Remarks

The `UdtTypeName` property corresponds to the user-defined type name of the parameter. This property must always be specified if the parameter is a user-defined type. Note that when a custom object is provided as an input parameter value, it is converted to the Oracle UDT that is specified by the custom type mapping on the connection used to execute the command.The Oracle UDT specified by the custom type mapping and by the `OracleParamter.UdtTypeName` property differs if the application binds a custom object that represents a subtype of the parameter type.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members

Value

This property specifies the value of the `Parameter`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override object Value { get; set; }
```

Property Value

An `object`.

Implements

`IDataParameter`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `Value` property specified is invalid.

`InvalidArgumentException`- The `Value` property specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = `null`

If the `OracleParameter` object is used for Array Bind or PL/SQL Associative Array, `Value` is an array of parameter values.

The `Value` property can be overwritten by `OracleDataAdapter.Update()`.

The provider attempts to convert any type of value if it supports the `IConvertible` interface. Conversion errors occur if the specified type is not compatible with the value.

When sending a `null` parameter value to the database, the user must specify `DBNull`, not `null`. The `null` value in the system is an empty object that has no value. `DBNull` is used to represent `null` values. The user can also specify a `null` value by setting `Status` to `OracleParameterStatus.NullValue`. In this case, the provider sends a `null` value to the database.

If neither `OracleDbType` nor `DbType` are set, their values can be inferred by `Value`. Please see the following for related information:

- Tables in section "Inference of DbType and OracleDbType from Value"
- "ArrayBindCount "
- "ArrayBindSize "
- "ArrayBindStatus "
- "OracleDbType Enumeration"

For input parameters the value is:

- Bound to the `OracleCommand` that is sent to the database.
- Converted to the data type specified in `OracleDbType` or `DbType` when the provider sends the data to the database.

For output parameters the value is:

- Set on completion of the `OracleCommand` (true for return value parameters also).
- Set to the data from the database, to the data type specified in `OracleDbType` or `DbType`.

When array binding is used with:

- Input parameter - `Value` should be set to an array of values. `OracleCommand.ArrayBindCount` should be set to a value that is greater than zero to indicate the number of elements to be bound.

  The number of elements in the array should be equal to the `OracleCommand.ArrayBindCount` property; otherwise, their minimum value is used to bind the elements in the array.
- Output parameter - `OracleCommand.ArrayBindCount` should be set to a value that is greater than zero to indicate the number of elements to be retrieved (for `SELECT` statements).

When PL/SQL Associative Array binding is used with:

- Input parameter – Value should be set to an array of values. `CollectionType` should be set to `OracleCollection.PLSQLAssociativeArray.Size` should be set to specify the possible maximum number of array elements in the PL/SQL Associative Array. If `Size` is smaller than the number of elements in `Value`, then `Size` specifies the number of elements in the Value property to be bound.
- Output parameter - `CollectionType` should be set to `OracleCollection.PLSQLAssociativeArray`. `Size` should be set to specify the maximum number of array elements in PL/SQL Associative Array.

Each parameter should have a value. To bind a parameter with a `null` value, set `Value` to `DBNull.Value`, or set `Status` to `OracleParameterStatus. NullInsert`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members
- "ArrayBindCount "
- "OracleParameterStatus Enumeration"

OracleParameter Public Methods

`OracleParameter` public methods are listed in Table 6-130.

Table 6-130 OracleParameter Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Clone	Creates a shallow copy of an `OracleParameter` object
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Dispose	Releases allocated resources

Table 6-130 (Cont.) OracleParameter Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
ResetDbType	Resets the type associated with the parameter so that it can infer its type from the value passed in the parameter
ResetOracleDbType	Resets the type associated with the parameter so that it can infer its type from the value passed in the parameter
ToString	Returns the string representation of the current instance

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members

Clone

This method creates a shallow copy of an `OracleParameter` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleParameter` object.

Implements

`ICloneable`

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as that of the object being cloned.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class CloneSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleParameter prm1 = new OracleParameter();

    // Prints "prm1.ParameterName = "
    Console.WriteLine("prm1.ParameterName = " + prm1.ParameterName);

    // Set the ParameterName before cloning
    prm1.ParameterName = "MyParam";

    // Clone the OracleParameter
    OracleParameter prm2 = (OracleParameter) prm1.Clone();

    // Prints "prm2.ParameterName = MyParam"
    Console.WriteLine("prm2.ParameterName = " + prm2.ParameterName);

    prm1.Dispose();
    prm2.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameter Class
- OracleParameter Members

Dispose

This method releases resources allocated for an `OracleParameter` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

ResetDbType

This method resets the type associated with the parameter so that it can infer its type from the value passed in the parameter.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void ResetDbType();
```

Remarks

If an application does not set the `DbType` or `OracleDbType` properties of an `OracleParameter` object, then these values are inferred from the value set by the application to that `OracleParameter` object. Calling `ResetDbType` method resets these properties so that `OracleParameter` can again infer its type from the value passed into the `OracleParameter`. Calling this method affects both the `DbType` and `OracleDbType` properties of the `OracleParameter` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

ResetOracleDbType

This method resets the type associated with the parameter so that it can infer its type from the value passed in the parameter.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void ResetOracleDbType();
```

Remarks

If an application does not set the `DbType` or `OracleDbType` properties of an `OracleParameter` object, then these values are inferred from the value set by the application to that `OracleParameter` object. Calling the `ResetOracleDbType` method resets these properties so

that `OracleParameter` can again infer its type from the value passed into the `OracleParameter`. Calling this method affects both the `DbType` and `OracleDbType` properties of the `OracleParameter` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method returns the string representation of the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

Returns the `OracleParameter` value in a string representation.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the returned string is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameter Class
> - OracleParameter Members

OracleParameterCollection Class

An `OracleParameterCollection` class represents a collection of all parameters relevant to an `OracleCommand` object and their mappings to `DataSet` columns.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject
```

```
System.Data.Common.DbParameterCollection

  Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleParameterCollection
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleParameterCollection : DbParameterCollection,
    IDataParameterCollection, IList, ICollection, IEnumerable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

The position of an `OracleParameter` added into the `OracleParameterCollection` is the binding position in the SQL statement. Position is `0`-based and is used only for positional binding. If named binding is used, the position of an `OracleParameter` in the `OracleParameterCollection` is ignored.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleParameterCollectionSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleParameter[] prm = new OracleParameter[3];

    // Create OracleParameter objects through OracleParameterCollection
    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    cmd.CommandText = "select max(empno) from emp";
    int maxno = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());
```

```
    prm[0] = cmd.Parameters.Add("paramEmpno", OracleDbType.Decimal,
      maxno + 10, ParameterDirection.Input);
    prm[1] = cmd.Parameters.Add("paramEname", OracleDbType.Varchar2,
      "Client", ParameterDirection.Input);
    prm[2] = cmd.Parameters.Add("paramDeptNo", OracleDbType.Decimal,
      10, ParameterDirection.Input);
    cmd.CommandText =
      "insert into emp(empno, ename, deptno) values(:1, :2, :3)";
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    Console.WriteLine("Record for employee id {0} has been inserted.",
      maxno + 10);

    // Remove all parameters from OracleParameterCollection
    cmd.Parameters.Clear();

    prm[0].Dispose();
    prm[1].Dispose();
    prm[2].Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameterCollection Members
- OracleParameterCollection Static Methods
- OracleParameterCollection Properties
- OracleParameterCollection Public Methods

OracleParameterCollection Members

`OracleParameterCollection` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleParameterCollection Static Methods

`OracleParameterCollection` static methods are listed in Table 6-131.

Table 6-131 OracleParameterCollection Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleParameterCollection Properties

`OracleParameterCollection` properties are listed in Table 6-132.

Table 6-132 OracleParameterCollection Properties

Property	Description
Count	Specifies the number of `OracleParameter`s in the collection
Item	Gets and sets the `OracleParameter` object (Overloaded)
IsFixedSize	Gets a value that indicates whether the `OracleParameterCollection` has a fixed size
IsReadOnly	Gets a value that indicates whether the `OracleParameterCollection` is read-only
IsSynchronized	Gets a value that indicates whether the `OracleParameterCollection` is synchronized.
SyncRoot	Gets an object that can be used to synchronize access to the `OracleParameterCollection`

OracleParameterCollection Public Methods

`OracleParameterCollection` public methods are listed in Table 6-133.

Table 6-133 OracleParameterCollection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Add	Adds objects to the collection (Overloaded)
AddRange	Adds elements to the end of the `OracleParameterCollection`
Clear	Removes all the `OracleParameter` objects from the collection
Contains	Indicates whether or not objects exist in the collection (Overloaded)
CopyTo	Copies `OracleParameter` objects from the collection, starting with the supplied `index` to the supplied `array`
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
GetEnumerator	Returns an enumerator that iterates through the `OracleParameterCollection`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
IndexOf	Returns the `index` of the objects in the collection (Overloaded)

Table 6-133 (Cont.) OracleParameterCollection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Insert	Inserts the supplied `OracleParameter` to the collection at the specified `index`
Remove	Removes objects from the collection
RemoveAt	Removes objects from the collection by location (Overloaded)
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameterCollection Class

OracleParameterCollection Static Methods

The `OracleParameterCollection` static method is listed in Table 6-134.

Table 6-134 OracleParameterCollection Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameterCollection Class
- OracleParameterCollection Members

OracleParameterCollection Properties

`OracleParameterCollection` properties are listed in Table 6-135.

Table 6-135 OracleParameterCollection Properties

Property	Description
Count	Specifies the number of `OracleParameter`s in the collection
Item	Gets and sets the `OracleParameter` object (Overloaded)
IsFixedSize	Gets a value that indicates whether the `OracleParameterCollection` has a fixed size
IsReadOnly	Gets a value that indicates whether the `OracleParameterCollection` is read-only
IsSynchronized	Gets a value that indicates whether the `OracleParameterCollection` is synchronized.
SyncRoot	Gets an object that can be used to synchronize access to the `OracleParameterCollection`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameterCollection Class
- OracleParameterCollection Members

Count

This property specifies the number of `OracleParameter` objects in the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int Count {get;}
```

Property Value

The number of `OracleParameter` objects.

Implements

`ICollection`

Remarks

Default = `0`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Item

`Item` gets and sets the `OracleParameter` object.

Overload List:

- Item[int]

  This property gets and sets the `OracleParameter` object at the index specified by the supplied `parameterIndex`.

- Item[string]

  This property gets and sets the `OracleParameter` object using the parameter name specified by the supplied `parameterName`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Item[int]

This property gets and sets the `OracleParameter` object at the index specified by the supplied `parameterIndex`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Item[int parameterIndex] {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An object.

Implements

`IList`

Exceptions

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The supplied index does not exist.

Remarks

The `OracleParameterCollection` class is a zero-based index.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Item[string]

This property gets and sets the `OracleParameter` object using the parameter name specified by the supplied `parameterName`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter Item[string parameterName] {get; set;};
```

Property Value

An `OracleParameter`.

Implements

`IDataParameterCollection`

Exceptions

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The supplied parameter name does not exist.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

IsFixedSize

`IsFixedSize` gets a value that indicates whether the `OracleParameterCollection` has a fixed size.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool IsFixedSize { get; };
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the `OracleParameterCollection` has a fixed size; otherwise `false`.

Implements

`IList`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

IsReadOnly

`IsReadOnly` gets a value that indicates whether the `OracleParameterCollection` is read-only.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool IsReadOnly { get; };
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the `OracleParameterCollection` is read only; otherwise `false`.

Implements

`IList`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

IsSynchronized

`IsSynchronized` gets a value that indicates whether the `OracleParameterCollection` is synchronized.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool IsSynchronized { get; };
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the `OracleParameterCollection` is synchronized; otherwise `false`.

Implements

`ICollection`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

SyncRoot

`SyncRoot` gets an object that can be used to synchronize access to the `OracleParameterCollection`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Object SyncRoot { get; };
```

Property Value

An object that can be used to synchronize access to the `OracleParameterCollection`.

Implements

`ICollection`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

OracleParameterCollection Public Methods

`OracleParameterCollection` public methods are listed in Table 6-136.

Table 6-136 OracleParameterCollection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Add	Adds objects to the collection (Overloaded)
AddRange	Adds elements to the end of the `OracleParameterCollection`
Clear	Removes all the `OracleParameter` objects from the collection
Contains	Indicates whether or not objects exist in the collection (Overloaded)
CopyTo	Copies `OracleParameter` objects from the collection, starting with the supplied `index` to the supplied `array`
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
GetEnumerator	Returns an enumerator that iterates through the `OracleParameterCollection`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
IndexOf	Returns the `index` of the objects in the collection (Overloaded)
Insert	Inserts the supplied `OracleParameter` to the collection at the specified `index`
Remove	Removes objects from the collection
RemoveAt	Removes objects from the collection by location (Overloaded)
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Add

`Add` adds objects to the collection.

Overload List:

- Add(object)

  This method adds the supplied object to the collection.
- Add(OracleParameter)

  This method adds the supplied `OracleParameter` object to the collection.
- Add(string, object)

  This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name and object value.
- Add(string, OracleDbType)

  This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name and database type.
- Add(string, OracleDbType, ParameterDirection)

  This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, and direction.
- Add(string, OracleDbType, object, ParameterDirection)

  This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, parameter value, and direction.
- Add(string, OracleDbType, int, object, ParameterDirection)

  This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, size, parameter value, and direction.
- Add(string, OracleDbType, int)

  This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, and size.
- Add (string, OracleDbType, int, string)

  This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, size, and source column.
- Add(string, OracleDbType, int, ParameterDirection, bool, byte, byte, string, DataRowVersion, object)

This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, size, direction, null indicator, precision, scale, source column, source version, and parameter value.

> **See Also:**
>
> – "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> – OracleParameterCollection Class
> – OracleParameterCollection Members

Add(object)

This method adds the supplied object to the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int Add(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The supplied object.

Return Value

The index at which the new `OracleParameter` is added.

Implements

`IList`

Remarks

`InvalidCastException` - The supplied *obj* cannot be cast to an `OracleParameter` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Add(OracleParameter)

This method adds the supplied `OracleParameter` object to the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter Add(OracleParameter paramObj);
```

Parameters

- *paramObj*

  The supplied `OracleParameter` object.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleParameter` object which was added to the collection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Add(string, object)

This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name and object value

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter Add(string name, object val);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The parameter name.

- *val*

  The `OracleParameter` value.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleParameter` object which was added to the collection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Add(string, OracleDbType)

This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name and database type.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter Add(string name, OracleDbType dbType);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The parameter name.

- *dbType*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleParameter` object which was added to the collection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Add(string, OracleDbType, ParameterDirection)

This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, and direction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter Add(string name, OracleDbType dbType,
   ParameterDirection direction);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The parameter name.

- *dbType*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *direction*

  The `OracleParameter` direction.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleParameter` object which was added to the collection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members
> - "OracleDbType Enumeration"

Add(string, OracleDbType, object, ParameterDirection)

This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, parameter value, and direction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter Add(string name, OracleDbType dbType, object val,
    ParameterDirection dir);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The parameter name.

- *dbType*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *val*

  The `OracleParameter` value.

- *dir*

  The `ParameterDirection` value.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleParameter` object which was added to the collection.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class AddSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand();

    // Add parameter to the OracleParameterCollection
    OracleParameter prm = cmd.Parameters.Add(
      "MyParam", OracleDbType.Decimal, 1, ParameterDirection.Input);

    // Prints "cmd.Parameters.Count = 1"
    Console.WriteLine("cmd.Parameters.Count = " + cmd.Parameters.Count);

    prm.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameterCollection Class
- OracleParameterCollection Members
- "OracleDbType Enumeration"

Add(string, OracleDbType, int, object, ParameterDirection)

This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, size, parameter value, and direction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter Add(string name, OracleDbType dbType, int size,
    object val, ParameterDirection dir;
```

Parameters

- *name*

The parameter name.

- *dbType*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *size*

  The size of `OracleParameter`.

- *val*

  The `OracleParameter` value.

- *dir*

  The `ParameterDirection` value.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleParameter` object which was added to the collection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members
> - "OracleDbType Enumeration"

Add(string, OracleDbType, int)

This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, and size.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter Add(string name, OracleDbType dbType, int size);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The parameter name.

- *dbType*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *size*

  The size of `OracleParameter`.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleParameter` object which was added to the collection.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class AddSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand();

    // Add parameter to the OracleParameterCollection
    OracleParameter prm = cmd.Parameters.Add(
      "MyParam", OracleDbType.Varchar2, 10);

    // Prints "cmd.Parameters.Count = 1"
    Console.WriteLine("cmd.Parameters.Count = " + cmd.Parameters.Count);

    prm.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameterCollection Class
- OracleParameterCollection Members

Add (string, OracleDbType, int, string)

This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, size, and source column.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter Add(string name, OracleDbType dbType, int size,
    string srcColumn);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The parameter name.

- *dbType*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *size*

The size of `OracleParameter`.

- *srcColumn*

  The name of the source column.

Return Value

An `OracleParameter`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Add(string, OracleDbType, int, ParameterDirection, bool, byte, byte, string, DataRowVersion, object)

This method adds an `OracleParameter` object to the collection using the supplied name, database type, size, direction, null indicator, precision, scale, source column, source version, and parameter value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleParameter Add(string name, OracleDbType dbType, int size,
    ParameterDirection dir, bool isNullable, byte precision,
    byte scale, string srcColumn, DataRowVersion version, object val);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The parameter name.

- *dbType*

  The data type of the `OracleParameter`.

- *size*

  The size of `OracleParameter`.

- *dir*

  The `ParameterDirection` value.

- *isNullable*

  An indicator that specifies if the `parameter` value can be `null`.

- *precision*

  The precision of the `parameter` value.

- *scale*

The scale of the `parameter` value.

- *srcColumn*

  The name of the source column.

- *version*

  The `DataRowVersion` value.

- *val*

  The `parameter` value.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleParameter` object which was added to the collection.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The type of supplied *val* does not belong to the type of `Value` property in any of the ODP.NET Types.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

AddRange

This method adds elements to the end of the `OracleParameterCollection`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void AddRange(Array paramArray );
```

Parameters

paramArray

An array of `OracleParameter` objects.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The input parameter is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Clear

This method removes all the `OracleParameter` objects from the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Clear();
```

Implements

```
IList
```

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ClearSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand();

    // Add parameter to the OracleParameterCollection
    OracleParameter prm = cmd.Parameters.Add("MyParam", OracleDbType.Decimal);

    // Prints "cmd.Parameters.Count = 1"
    Console.WriteLine("cmd.Parameters.Count = " + cmd.Parameters.Count);

    // Clear all parameters in the OracleParameterCollection
    cmd.Parameters.Clear();

    // Prints "cmd.Parameters.Count = 0"
    Console.WriteLine("cmd.Parameters.Count = " + cmd.Parameters.Count);

    prm.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Contains

`Contains` indicates whether or not the supplied object exists in the collection.

Overload List:

- Contains(object)

  This method indicates whether or not the supplied object exists in the collection.
- Contains(string)

  This method indicates whether or not an `OracleParameter` object exists in the collection using the supplied string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Contains(object)

This method indicates whether or not the supplied object exists in the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Contains(object obj)
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object.

Return Value

A `bool` that indicates whether or not the `OracleParameter` specified is inside the collection.

Implements

`IList`

Exceptions

`InvalidCastException` - The supplied *`obj`* is not an `OracleParameter` object.

Remarks

Returns `true` if the collection contains the `OracleParameter` object; otherwise, returns `false`.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ContainsSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand();

    // Add parameter to the OracleParameterCollection
    OracleParameter prm1 = cmd.Parameters.Add("MyParam", OracleDbType.Decimal);

    // Check if the OracleParameterCollection contains prm1
    bool bContains = cmd.Parameters.Contains(prm1);

    // Prints "bContains = True"
    Console.WriteLine("bContains = " + bContains);

    OracleParameter prm2 = new OracleParameter();

    // Check if the OracleParameterCollection contains prm2
    bContains = cmd.Parameters.Contains(prm2);

    // Prints "bContains = False"
    Console.WriteLine("bContains = " + bContains);

    prm1.Dispose();
    prm2.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameterCollection Class
- OracleParameterCollection Members

Contains(string)

This method indicates whether or not an `OracleParameter` object exists in the collection using the supplied string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Contains(string name);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The name of `OracleParameter` object.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the collection contains the `OracleParameter` object with the specified parameter name; otherwise, returns `false`.

Implements

`IDataParameterCollection`

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ContainsSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand();

    // Add parameter to the OracleParameterCollection
    OracleParameter prm = cmd.Parameters.Add("MyParam", OracleDbType.Decimal);

    // Check if the OracleParameterCollection contains "MyParam"
    bool bContains = cmd.Parameters.Contains("MyParam");

    // Prints "bContains = True"
    Console.WriteLine("bContains = " + bContains);

    // Check if the OracleParameterCollection contains "NoParam"
    bContains = cmd.Parameters.Contains("NoParam");

    // Prints "bContains = False"
    Console.WriteLine("bContains = " + bContains);

    prm.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

CopyTo

This method copies `OracleParameter` objects from the collection, starting with the supplied `index` to the supplied `array`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void CopyTo(Array array, int index);
```

Parameters

- *array*

  The specified array.

- *index*

  The array index.

Implements

`ICollection`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

GetEnumerator

`GetEnumerator` returns an enumerator that iterates through the `OracleParameterCollection`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override IEnumerator GetEnumerator();
```

Implements

`IEnumerable`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

IndexOf

`IndexOf` returns the index of the `OracleParameter` object in the collection.

Overload List:

- IndexOf(object)

  This method returns the index of the `OracleParameter` object in the collection.
- IndexOf(String)

  This method returns the `index` of the `OracleParameter` object with the specified name in the collection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

IndexOf(object)

This method returns the index of the `OracleParameter` object in the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int IndexOf(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The specified object.

Return Value

Returns the index of the `OracleParameter` object in the collection.

Implements

`IList`

Exceptions

`InvalidCastException` - The supplied *`obj`* cannot be cast to an `OracleParameter` object.

Remarks

Returns the `index` of the supplied `OracleParameter` *`obj`* in the collection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

IndexOf(String)

This method returns the `index` of the `OracleParameter` object with the specified name in the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int IndexOf(String name);
```

Parameters

- *`name`*

  The name of parameter.

Return Value

Returns the `index` of the supplied `OracleParameter` in the collection.

Implements

`IDataParameterCollection`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Insert

This method inserts the supplied `OracleParameter` object to the collection at the specified `index`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Insert(int index, object obj);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The specified index.

- *obj*

  The `OracleParameter` object.

Implements

`IList`

Remarks

An `InvalidCastException` is thrown if the supplied *obj* cannot be cast to an `OracleParameter` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

Remove

This method removes the supplied `OracleParameter` from the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Remove(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The specified object to remove.

Implements

`IList`

Exceptions

`InvalidCastException` - The supplied *`obj`* cannot be cast to an `OracleParameter` object.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class RemoveSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand();

    // Add 2 parameters to the OracleParameterCollection
    OracleParameter prm1 = cmd.Parameters.Add("MyParam1", OracleDbType.Decimal);
    OracleParameter prm2 = cmd.Parameters.Add("MyParam2", OracleDbType.Decimal);

    // Prints "cmd.Parameters.Count = 2"
    Console.WriteLine("cmd.Parameters.Count = " + cmd.Parameters.Count);

    // Remove the 1st parameter from the OracleParameterCollection
    cmd.Parameters.Remove(prm1);

    // Prints "cmd.Parameters.Count = 1"
    Console.WriteLine("cmd.Parameters.Count = " + cmd.Parameters.Count);

    // Prints "cmd.Parameters[0].ParameterName = MyParam2"
    Console.WriteLine("cmd.Parameters[0].ParameterName = " +
      cmd.Parameters[0].ParameterName);

    prm1.Dispose();
    prm2.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleParameterCollection Class
- OracleParameterCollection Members

RemoveAt

`RemoveAt` removes the `OracleParameter` object from the collection by location.

Overload List:

- RemoveAt(int)

  This method removes from the collection the `OracleParameter` object located at the index specified by the supplied index.

- RemoveAt(String)

  This method removes from the collection the `OracleParameter` object specified by the supplied name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

RemoveAt(int)

This method removes from the collection the `OracleParameter` object located at the index specified by the supplied index.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void RemoveAt(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The specified index from which the `OracleParameter` is to be removed.

Implements

`IList`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

RemoveAt(String)

This method removes from the collection the `OracleParameter` object specified by the supplied name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void RemoveAt(String name);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The name of the `OracleParameter` object to be removed from the collection.

Implements

`IDataParameterCollection`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleParameterCollection Class
> - OracleParameterCollection Members

OraclePermission Class

An `OraclePermission` object enables ODP.NET to enforce imperative security and helps ensure that a user has a security level adequate for accessing data.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object
  System.Security.CodeAccessPermission
    System.Data.Common.DBDataPermission
      Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OraclePermission
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public class OraclePermission: DBDataPermission
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OraclePermission Members
- OraclePermission Constructor
- OraclePermission Static Methods
- OraclePermission Public Properties
- OraclePermission Public Methods

OraclePermission Members

`OraclePermission` members are listed in the following tables.

OraclePermission Constructors

The `OraclePermission` constructor is listed in Table 6-137.

Table 6-137 OraclePermission Constructor

Constructor	Description
OraclePermission Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of the `OraclePermission` class.

OraclePermission Static Methods

The `OraclePermission` static methods are listed in Table 6-138.

Table 6-138 OraclePermission Static Methods

Static Method	Description
Equals	Inherited from System.Object
ReferenceEquals	Inherited from System.Object
RevertAll	Inherited from CodeAccessPermission
RevertAssert	Inherited from CodeAccessPermission
RevertDeny	Inherited from CodeAccessPermission
RevertPermitOnly	Inherited from CodeAccessPermission

OraclePermission Public Properties

The OraclePermission public methods are listed in Table 6-142.

Table 6-139 OraclePermission Public Properties

Public Properties	Description
AllowBlankPassword	Inherited from DBDataPermission OraclePermission does not support this property.

OraclePermission Public Methods

The OraclePermission public methods are listed in Table 6-140.

Table 6-140 OraclePermission Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Add	Adds a new connection string fragment and a list of restricted keywords to the OraclePermission object
Assert	Inherited from CodeAccessPermission
Copy	Returns a copy of the current permission object
Demand	Inherited from CodeAccessPermission
Deny	Inherited from CodeAccessPermission
Equals	Inherited from CodeAccessPermission
FromXml	Inherited from DBDataPermission
GetHashCode	Inherited from CodeAccessPermission
GetType	Inherited from System.Object
Intersect	Inherited from DBDataPermission
IsSubsetOf	Returns a boolean value that indicates whether or not the current permission is a subset of the target permission
IsUnrestricted	Inherited from DBDataPermission
PermitOnly	Inherited from CodeAccessPermission

Table 6-140 (Cont.) OraclePermission Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`ToString`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
`ToXml`	Inherited from `DBDataPermission`
`Union`	Inherited from `DBDataPermission`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OraclePermission Class

OraclePermission Constructor

The `OraclePermission` constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OraclePermission` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OraclePermission (PermissionState state);
```

Parameters

- *`state`*

  The *`state`* parameter takes one of the following two values: `PermissionState.None` or `PermissionState.Unrestricted`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `PermissionState` value is invalid.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OraclePermission Class
- OraclePermission Members

OraclePermission Static Methods

The `OraclePermission` static methods are listed in Table 6-141.

Table 6-141 OraclePermission Static Methods

Static Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ReferenceEquals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`RevertAll`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
`RevertAssert`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
`RevertDeny`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
`RevertPermitOnly`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OraclePermission Class
- OraclePermission Members

OraclePermission Public Properties

The `OraclePermission` public methods are listed in Table 6-142.

Table 6-142 OraclePermission Public Properties

Public Properties	Description
`AllowBlankPassword`	Inherited from `DBDataPermission` `OraclePermission` ignores the value of this property. Any value set for this property, for an `OraclePermission` object, is ignored.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OraclePermission Class
- OraclePermission Members

OraclePermission Public Methods

The `OraclePermission` public methods are listed in Table 6-143.

Table 6-143 OraclePermission Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Add	Adds a new connection string fragment and a list of restricted keywords to the `OraclePermission` object
`Assert`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
Copy	Returns a copy of the current permission object
`Demand`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
`Deny`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
`Equals`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
`FromXml`	Inherited from `DBDataPermission`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`Intersect`	Inherited from `DBDataPermission`
IsSubsetOf	Returns a boolean value that indicates whether or not the current permission is a subset of the target permission
`IsUnrestricted`	Inherited from `DBDataPermission`
`PermitOnly`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
`ToString`	Inherited from `CodeAccessPermission`
`ToXml`	Inherited from `DBDataPermission`
`Union`	Inherited from `DBDataPermission`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OraclePermission Class
- OraclePermission Members

Add

This method adds a new connection string fragment and a list of restricted keywords to the `OraclePermission` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Add(string connStr, string keyRestrict,
   KeyRestrictionBehavior behavior);
```

Parameters

- *connStr*

  The connection string fragment.

- *keyRestrict*

  The key restrictions.

- *behavior*

  One of the following KeyRestrictionBehavior enumerations:

  – AllowOnly

  – PreventUsage

Exceptions

ArgumentException - The KeyRestrictionBehavior value or the format of the *connStr* or *keyRestict* string is invalid.

Remarks

The Add method configures the connection strings allowed or disallowed by the permission object.

Opening an OracleConnection is allowed or denied based upon the connection string fragment, key restrictions combination, and the key restriction behavior.

In the following example, KeyRestrictionBehavior.AllowOnly allows connection strings that use orcl as the Data Source with any User Id and Password combination but no other connection string keywords. Connection string keywords other than User Id and Password cause security exceptions.

```
orclPermission.Add("Data Source=orcl;","User Id=;Password=;",
   KeyRestrictionBehavior.AllowOnly);
```

In the next example, KeyRestrictionBehavior.PreventUsage restricts connection strings that use the keyword Pooling. Use of the Pooling keyword causes an exception.

```
orclPermission.Add("Data Source=orcl;","Pooling=;",
   KeyRestrictionBehavior.PreventUsage)
```

As a general rule, in an unrestricted environment, any connection string that is not allowed is restricted and throws a security exception.

If a connection string fragment contains key-value pairs for the password and proxy password attributes, then values for these attributes are ignored. However, the presence of the attributes themselves is still checked. This means that the connection is allowed only if the password and proxy attributes keywords are allowed in the connection string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OraclePermission Class
> - OraclePermission Members

Copy

This method returns a copy of the current permission object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override IPermission Copy();
```

Return Value

A copy of the `OraclePermission` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OraclePermission Class
> - OraclePermission Members

IsSubsetOf

This method returns a boolean value that indicates whether or not the current permission is a subset of the target permission.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool IsSubsetOf(IPermission target);
```

Parameters

- *target*

  A permission that must be of type `OraclePermission`.

Return Value

A `bool` value that indicates whether or not the current permission is a subset of the target permission.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The permission is not of the `OraclePermission` type.

Remarks

The `AllowBlankPassword` property is ignored when evaluating whether or not the current permission is a subset of the target permission.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OraclePermission Class
> - OraclePermission Members

OraclePermissionAttribute Class

An `OraclePermissionAttribute` object enables ODP.NET to enforce declarative security and helps ensure that a user has a security level adequate for accessing data.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.Attribute

    System.Security.Permissions.SecurityAttribute

      System.Security.Permissions.CodeAccessSecurityAttribute

        System.Data.Common.DBDataPermissionAttribute

          Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OraclePermissionAttribute
```

Declaration

```
// C#
[Serializable, AttributeUsage(AttributeTargets.Method |
AttributeTargets.Constructor | AttributeTargets.Class | AttributeTargets.Struct |
AttributeTargets.Assembly, AllowMultiple = true, Inherited = false)]
public sealed class OraclePermissionAttribute: DBDataPermissionAttribute
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OraclePermissionAttribute Members
> - OraclePermissionAttribute Constructor
> - OraclePermissionAttribute Static Methods
> - OraclePermissionAttribute Public Properties
> - OraclePermissionAttribute Public Methods

OraclePermissionAttribute Members

`OraclePermissionAttribute` members are listed in the following tables.

OraclePermissionAttribute Constructor

The `OraclePermissionAttribute` constructor is listed in Table 6-144.

Table 6-144 OraclePermission Constructor

Constructor	Description
OraclePermissionAttribute Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of the `OraclePermissionAttribute` class.

OraclePermissionAttribute Static Methods

The `OraclePermissionAttribute` static methods are listed in Table 6-145.

Table 6-145 OraclePermissionAttribute Static Methods

Static Methods	Description
`GetCustomAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute` (Overloaded)
`GetCustomAttributes`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`(Overloaded)
`IsDefined`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`(Overloaded)
`ReferenceEquals`	Inherited from `System.Object`

OraclePermissionAttribute Public Properties

The `OraclePermissionAttribute` public properties are listed in Table 6-146.

Table 6-146 OraclePermissionAttribute Public Properties

Public Properties	Description
`Action`	Inherited from `SecurityAttribute`
`AllowBlankPassword`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`. `OraclePermissionAttribute` ignores this property. Any value set for this property, for an `OraclePermissionAttribute` object, is ignored.
`ConnectionString`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`
`KeyRestrictionBehavior`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`
`KeyRestrictions`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`
`TypeId`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`Unrestricted`	Inherited from `SecurityAttribute`

OraclePermissionAttribute Public Methods

The `OraclePermissionAttribute` public methods are listed in Table 6-147.

Table 6-147 OraclePermissionAttribute Public Methods

Public Methods	Description
CreatePermission	Returns a new `OraclePermissionAttribute` object that is configured based on the attributes set
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`IsDefaultAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`Match`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ShouldSerializeConnectionString`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`
`ShouldSerializeKeyRestrictions`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OraclePermissionAttribute Class

OraclePermissionAttribute Constructor

The `OraclePermissionAttribute` constructor instantiates new instances of the `OraclePermissionAttribute` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OraclePermissionAttribute (SecurityAction action);
```

Parameters

- *action*

  A `System.Security.Permissions.SecurityAction` value representing an action that can be performed using declarative security.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OraclePermissionAttribute Class
> - OraclePermissionAttribute Members

OraclePermissionAttribute Static Methods

The `OraclePermissionAttribute` static methods are listed in Table 6-148.

Table 6-148 OraclePermissionAttribute Static Methods

Static Methods	Description
`GetCustomAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute` (Overloaded)
`GetCustomAttributes`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`(Overloaded)
`IsDefined`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`(Overloaded)
`ReferenceEquals`	Inherited from `System.Object`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OraclePermissionAttribute Class
> - OraclePermissionAttribute Members

OraclePermissionAttribute Public Properties

The `OraclePermissionAttribute` public properties are listed in Table 6-149.

Table 6-149 OraclePermissionAttribute Public Properties

Public Properties	Description
`Action`	Inherited from `SecurityAttribute`
`AllowBlankPassword`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`. `OraclePermissionAttribute` ignores this property. Any value set for this property, for an `OraclePermissionAttribute` object, is ignored.
`ConnectionString`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`
`KeyRestrictionBehavior`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`
`KeyRestrictions`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`
`TypeId`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`Unrestricted`	Inherited from `SecurityAttribute`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OraclePermissionAttribute Class
- OraclePermissionAttribute Members

OraclePermissionAttribute Public Methods

The `OraclePermissionAttribute` public methods are listed in Table 6-150.

Table 6-150 OraclePermissionAttribute Public Methods

Public Methods	Description
CreatePermission	Returns a new `OraclePermissionAttribute` object that is configured based on the attributes set
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`IsDefaultAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`Match`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ShouldSerializeConnectionString`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`
`ShouldSerializeKeyRestrictions`	Inherited from `DBDataPermissionAttribute`

Table 6-150 (Cont.) OraclePermissionAttribute Public Methods

Public Methods	Description
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OraclePermissionAttribute Class
- OraclePermissionAttribute Members

CreatePermission

This method returns a new `OraclePermissionAttribute` object that is configured based on the attributes set.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override IPermission CreatePermission();
```

Return Value

An `OraclePermission` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OraclePermissionAttribute Class
- OraclePermissionAttribute Members

OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Class

The `OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs` class provides a way for the application to return the refreshed signature token. When the token is about to expire, the callback registered using `RefreshAccessToken` event is triggered along with the `OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs` object. The application is expected to provide the refreshed token with a new expiration within this object.

Class Inheritance

`System.Object`

```
System.EventArgs

   Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Members
- OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Properties

OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Members

`OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Properties

`OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 6-168.

Table 6-151 OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
DbToken	Sets the new/refreshed signature token in this object
PrivateKey	Sets the refreshed private key in this object
Token	Sets the new or refreshed access token in this object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Class

OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Properties

The `OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 6-158.

Table 6-152 OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
DbToken	Sets the new/refreshed signature token in this object
PrivateKey	Sets the refreshed private key in this object
Token	Sets the new or refreshed access token in this object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Class
> - OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Members

DbToken

This property sets the new/refreshed signature token in this object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public char[] DbToken { set; }
```

Description

The `char[]` used to set the value of this property will be cleared by ODP.NET. Applications should not depend on this `char[]` once this property is called.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Class
> - OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Members

PrivateKey

This property sets the refreshed private key in this object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public char[] PrivateKey { set; }
```

Description

The `char[]` used to set the value of this property will be cleared by ODP.NET. Applications should not depend on this `char[]` once this property is called.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Class
> - OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Members

Token

This property sets the new or refreshed access token in this object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public char[] Token { set; }
```

Description

This property can hold an access token.

The `char[]` used to set the value of this property will be cleared by ODP.NET for security reasons. The application should not depend on this `char[]` once this property is called.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Class
- OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Members

OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Class

The `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` class provides event data for the `OracleDataAdapter.RowUpdated` event.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.EventArgs

    System.RowUpdatedEventArgs

      System.OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs : RowUpdatedEventArgs
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

The example for the `RowUpdated` event shows how to use `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs`. See `RowUpdated` event "Example".

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Members
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Constructor
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Static Methods
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Properties
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Public Methods
- OracleDataAdapter Class

OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Members

`OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Constructors

`OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` constructors are listed in Table 6-153.

Table 6-153 OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` class

OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Static Methods

The `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` static method is listed in Table 6-154.

Table 6-154 OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Properties

The `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 6-155.

Table 6-155 OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Command	Specifies the `OracleCommand` that is used when `OracleDataAdapter.Update()` is called
`Errors`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs`

Table 6-155 (Cont.) OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
`RecordsAffected`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs`
`Row`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs`
`StatementType`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs`
`Status`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs`
`TableMapping`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs`

OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Public Methods

The `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 6-156.

Table 6-156 OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Class

OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Constructor

The `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` constructor creates a new `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs(DataRow row,IDbCommand command,
    StatementType statementType, DataTableMapping tableMapping);
```

Parameters

- *row*

The `DataRow` sent for `Update`.

- *`command`*

  The `IDbCommand` executed during the `Update`.

- *`statementType`*

  The `StatementType` Enumeration value indicating the type of SQL statement executed.

- *`tableMapping`*

  The `DataTableMapping` used for the `Update`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Members

OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Static Methods

The `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` static method is listed in Table 6-157.

Table 6-157 OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Members

OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Properties

The `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 6-158.

Table 6-158 OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Command	Specifies the `OracleCommand` that is used when `OracleDataAdapter.Update()` is called

Table 6-158 (Cont.) OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Errors	Inherited from System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs
RecordsAffected	Inherited from System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs
Row	Inherited from System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs
StatementType	Inherited from System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs
Status	Inherited from System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs
TableMapping	Inherited from System.Data.Common.RowUpdatedEventArgs

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Members

Command

This property specifies the OracleCommand that is used when OracleDataAdapter.Update() is called.

Declaration

```
// C#
public new OracleCommand Command {get;}
```

Property Value

The OracleCommand executed when Update is called.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Members

OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Public Methods

The OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs properties are listed in Table 6-159.

Table 6-159 OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from System.`Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs Members

OracleRowUpdatedEventHandler Delegate

The `OracleRowUpdatedEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleDataAdapter.RowUpdated` event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public delegate void OracleRowUpdatedEventHandler(object sender,
   OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs eventArgs);
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Parameters

- *sender*

  The source of the event.

- *eventArgs*

  The `OracleRowUpdatedEventArgs` object that contains the event data.

Remarks

Event callbacks can be registered through this event delegate for applications that wish to be notified after a row is updated.

In the .NET framework, the convention of an event delegate requires two parameters: the object that raises the event and the event data.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - "RowUpdated"

OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Class

The `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` class provides event data for the `OracleDataAdapter.RowUpdating` event.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.EventArgs

    System.RowUpdatingEventArgs

      System.OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs : RowUpdatingEventArgs
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

The example for the `RowUpdated` event shows how to use `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs`. See `RowUpdated` event "Example".

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Members
> - OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Constructor
> - OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Static Methods
> - OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Properties
> - OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Public Methods
> - "OracleDataAdapter Class "

OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Members

`OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Constructors

`OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` constructors are listed in Table 6-160.

Table 6-160 OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` class (Overloaded)

OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Static Methods

The `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` static methods are listed in Table 6-161.

Table 6-161 OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Properties

The `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 6-162.

Table 6-162 OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Command	Specifies the `OracleCommand` that is used when the `OracleDataAdapter.Update()` is called
`Errors`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatingEventArgs`
`Row`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatingEventArgs`
`StatementType`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatingEventArgs`
`Status`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatingEventArgs`
`TableMapping`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatingEventArgs`

OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Public Methods

The `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` public methods are listed in Table 6-163.

Table 6-163 OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Class

OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Constructor

The `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` class using the supplied data row, `IDbCommand`, type of SQL statement, and table mapping.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs(DataRow row, IDbCommand command,
    StatementType statementType, DataTableMapping tableMapping);
```

Parameters

- *row*

  The DataRow sent for Update.

- *command*

  The IDbCommand executed during the Update.

- *statementType*

  The StatementType enumeration value indicating the type of SQL statement executed.

- *tableMapping*

  The DataTableMapping used for the Update.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Members

OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Static Methods

The OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs static method is listed in Table 6-164.

Table 6-164 OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Static Method

Method	Description
Equals	Inherited from System.Object (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Members

OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Properties

The OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs properties are listed in Table 6-165.

Table 6-165 OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Command	Specifies the `OracleCommand` that is used when the `OracleDataAdapter.Update()` is called
`Errors`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatingEventArgs`
`Row`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatingEventArgs`
`StatementType`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatingEventArgs`
`Status`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatingEventArgs`
`TableMapping`	Inherited from `System.Data.Common.RowUpdatingEventArgs`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Members

Command

This property specifies the `OracleCommand` that is used when the `OracleDataAdapter.Update()` is called.

Declaration

```
// C#
public new OracleCommand Command {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The `OracleCommand` executed when `Update` is called.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Members

OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Public Methods

The `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` public methods are listed in Table 6-166.

Table 6-166 OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Class
- OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs Members

OracleRowUpdatingEventHandler Delegate

The `OracleRowUpdatingEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleDataAdapter.RowUpdating` event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public delegate void OracleRowUpdatingEventHandler (object sender,
    OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs eventArgs);
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Parameters

- *sender*

  The source of the event.

- *eventArgs*

The `OracleRowUpdatingEventArgs` object that contains the event data.

Remarks

Event callbacks can be registered through this event delegate for applications that wish to be notified after a row is updated.

In the .NET framework, the convention of an event delegate requires two parameters: the object that raises the event and the event data.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - "RowUpdating"

OracleShardingKey Class

An `OracleShardingKey` object can represent either a sharding key or a super sharding key.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

   Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleShardingKey
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public class OracleShardingKey : IDisposable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
```

```
class Sharding
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection("user id=hr;password=hr;Data
Source=orcl;");
    //Setting a shard key
    OracleShardingKey shardingKey = new OracleShardingKey(OracleDbType.Int32, 123);
    //Setting a second shard key value for a composite key
    shardingKey.SetShardingKey(OracleDbType.Varchar2, "gold");
    //Creating and setting the super shard key
    OracleShardingKey superShardingKey = new OracleShardingKey();
    superShardingKey.SetShardingKey(OracleDbType.Int32, 1000);

    //Setting super sharding key and sharding key on the connection
    con.SetShardingKey(shardingKey, superShardingKey);
    con.Open();

    //perform SQL query
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleShardingKey Members
- OracleShardingKey Constructors
- OracleShardingKey Instance Methods

OracleShardingKey Members

`OracleShardingKey` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleShardingKey Constructors

`OracleShardingKey` constructors are listed in Table 6-167.

Table 6-167 OracleShardingKey Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleShardingKey Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleShardingKey` class (Overloaded)

OracleShardingKey Instance Methods

`OracleShardingKey` instance methods are listed in Table 6-168.

Table 6-168 OracleShardingKey Instance Methods

Method	Description
SetShardingKey(OracleDbType, object)	Enables applications to set a key within the `OracleShardingKey` object
Dispose	Enables applications to explicitly dispose the `OracleShardingKey` object

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleShardingKey Class

OracleShardingKey Constructors

`OracleShardingKey` constructors instantiate new instances of the `OracleShardingKey` class.

Overload List:

- OracleShardingKey()

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleShardingKey` class.

- OracleShardingKey(OracleDbType, object)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleShardingKey` class using the supplied data type and key.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleShardingKey Class
- OracleShardingKey Members

OracleShardingKey()

This constructor enables applications to construct the `OracleShardingKey` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleShardingKey();
```

Exceptions

None

Remarks

This constructs an `OracleShardingKey` without any keys set.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleShardingKey Class
> - OracleShardingKey Members

OracleShardingKey(OracleDbType, object)

This constructor enables applications to construct the `OracleShardingKey` object with the supplied key.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleShardingKey(OracleDbType type, object key);
```

Exceptions

`InvalidArgumentException` – The supplied argument is invalid

Remarks

This constructs an `OracleShardingKey` with the supplied key set.

Acceptable `OracleDbType` enumeration values are `Byte`, `Decimal`, `Double`, `Int16`, `In32`, `Int64`, `Single`, `Varchar2`, `String`, `Date`, `TimeStamp`, and `Raw`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleShardingKey Class
> - OracleShardingKey Members

OracleShardingKey Instance Methods

`OracleShardingKey` instance methods are listed in Table 6-169.

Table 6-169 OracleShardingKey Instance Methods

Instance Method	Description
SetShardingKey(OracleDbType, object)	Enables applications to set a key within the `OracleShardingKey` object
Dispose	Enables applications to explicitly dispose the `OracleShardingKey` object

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleShardingKey Class
- OracleShardingKey Members

SetShardingKey(OracleDbType, object)

This instance method enables applications to set a key within the `OracleShardingKey` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void SetShardingKey(OracleDbType type, object key);
```

Exceptions

`InvalidArgumentException` – The supplied argument is invalid

Remarks

This method sets a key within the `OracleShardingKey` object.

Acceptable `OracleDbType` enumeration values are `Byte`, `Decimal`, `Double`, `Int16`, `In32`, `Int64`, `Single`, `Varchar2`, `String`, `Date`, `TimeStamp`, and `Raw`.

This can be called multiple times to construct a composite key.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleShardingKey Class
- OracleShardingKey Members

Dispose

This instance method enables applications to explicitly dispose the `OracleShardingKey` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Exceptions

None

Remarks

This method disposes the `OracleShardingKey` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleShardingKey Class
> - OracleShardingKey Members

OracleTransaction Class

An `OracleTransaction` object represents a local transaction.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.Data.Common.DbTransaction

      Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleTransaction
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleTransaction : DbTransaction

// C#
public sealed class OracleTransaction : MarshalByRefObject,
   IDbTransaction, IDisposable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

The application calls `BeginTransaction` on the `OracleConnection` object to create an `OracleTransaction` object. The `OracleTransaction` object can be created in Read Committed mode only. Any other mode results in an exception.

The execution of a DDL statement in the context of a transaction is not recommended since it results in an implicit commit that is not reflected in the state of the `OracleTransaction` object.

All operations related to savepoints pertain to the current local transaction. Operations like commit and rollback performed on the transaction have no effect on data in any existing `DataSet`.

Example

```
// Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
/*
connect scott/tiger@oracle
DROP TABLE MyTable;
CREATE TABLE MyTable (MyColumn NUMBER);
--CREATE TABLE MyTable (MyColumn NUMBER PRIMARY KEY);

*/

// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleTransactionSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Drop & Create MyTable as indicated Database Setup, at beginning

    // This sample starts a transaction and inserts two records with the same
    // value for MyColumn into MyTable.
```

```
    // If MyColumn is not a primary key, the transaction will commit.
    // If MyColumn is a primary key, the second insert will violate the
    // unique constraint and the transaction will rollback.


    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    // Check the number of rows in MyTable before transaction
    cmd.CommandText = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM MyTable";
    int myTableCount = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());

    // Print the number of rows in MyTable
    Console.WriteLine("myTableCount = " + myTableCount);

    // Start a transaction
    OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction(
      IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted);

    try
    {
      // Insert the same row twice into MyTable
      cmd.CommandText = "INSERT INTO MyTable VALUES (1)";
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery(); // This may throw an exception
      txn.Commit();
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
      // Print the exception message
      Console.WriteLine("e.Message    =  " + e.Message);

      // Rollback the transaction
      txn.Rollback();
    }

    // Check the number of rows in MyTable after transaction
    cmd.CommandText = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM MyTable";
    myTableCount = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());

    // Prints the number of rows
    // If MyColumn is not a PRIMARY KEY, the value should increase by two.
    // If MyColumn is a PRIMARY KEY, the value should remain same.
    Console.WriteLine("myTableCount = " + myTableCount);

    txn.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleTransaction Members
- OracleTransaction Static Methods
- OracleTransaction Properties

OracleTransaction Members

`OracleTransaction` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleTransaction Static Methods

The `OracleTransaction` static method is listed in Table 6-170.

Table 6-170 OracleTransaction Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleTransaction Properties

`OracleTransaction` properties are listed in Table 6-171.

Table 6-171 OracleTransaction Properties

Property	Description
IsolationLevel	Specifies the isolation level for the transaction
Connection	Specifies the connection that is associated with the transaction

OracleTransaction Public Methods

`OracleTransaction` public methods are listed in Table 6-172.

Table 6-172 OracleTransaction Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Commit	Commits the database transaction
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Dispose	Frees the resources used by the `OracleTransaction` object
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`

Table 6-172 (Cont.) OracleTransaction Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Rollback	Rolls back a database transaction (Overloaded)
Save	Creates a savepoint within the current transaction
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleTransaction Class

OracleTransaction Static Methods

The `OracleTransaction` static method is listed in Table 6-173.

Table 6-173 OracleTransaction Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleTransaction Class
- OracleTransaction Members

OracleTransaction Properties

`OracleTransaction` properties are listed in Table 6-174.

Table 6-174 OracleTransaction Properties

Property	Description
IsolationLevel	Specifies the isolation level for the transaction
Connection	Specifies the connection that is associated with the transaction

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleTransaction Class
- OracleTransaction Members

IsolationLevel

This property specifies the isolation level for the transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override IsolationLevel IsolationLevel {get;}
```

Property Value

`IsolationLevel`

Implements

`IDbTransaction`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The transaction has already completed.

Remarks

Default = `IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleTransaction Class
- OracleTransaction Members

Connection

This property specifies the connection that is associated with the transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection {get;}
```

Property Value

`Connection`

Implements

`IDbTransaction`

Remarks

This property indicates the `OracleConnection` object that is associated with the transaction.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleTransaction Class
> - OracleTransaction Members

OracleTransaction Public Methods

`OracleTransaction` public methods are listed in Table 6-175.

Table 6-175 OracleTransaction Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Commit	Commits the database transaction
CreateObjRef	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
Dispose	Frees the resources used by the OracleTransaction object
Equals	Inherited from System.Object (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Inherited from System.Object
GetLifetimeService	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
GetType	Inherited from System.Object
InitializeLifetimeService	Inherited from System.MarshalByRefObject
Rollback	Rolls back a database transaction (Overloaded)
Save	Creates a savepoint within the current transaction

Table 6-175 (Cont.) OracleTransaction Public Methods

Public Method	Description
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleTransaction Class
- OracleTransaction Members

Commit

This method commits the database transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Commit();
```

Implements

`IDbTransaction`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The transaction has already been completed successfully, has been rolled back, or the associated connection is closed.

Remarks

Upon a successful commit, the transaction enters a completed state.

Upon `Commit()`, `AutoCommit` and `IsolationLevel` return to the respective values specified on the `OracleConnection` object.

Example

```
// Database Setup, if you have not done so yet
/*
connect scott/tiger@oracle
DROP TABLE MyTable;
CREATE TABLE MyTable (MyColumn NUMBER);
--CREATE TABLE MyTable (MyColumn NUMBER PRIMARY KEY);

*/

// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
```

```
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class CommitSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Drop & Create MyTable as indicated in Database Setup, at beginning

    // This sample starts a transaction and inserts two records with the same
    // value for MyColumn into MyTable.
    // If MyColumn is not a primary key, the transaction will commit.
    // If MyColumn is a primary key, the second insert will violate the
    // unique constraint and the transaction will rollback.


    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    // Check the number of rows in MyTable before transaction
    cmd.CommandText = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM MyTable";
    int myTableCount = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());

    // Print the number of rows in MyTable
    Console.WriteLine("myTableCount = " + myTableCount);

    // Start a transaction
    OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction(
      IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted);

    try
    {
      // Insert the same row twice into MyTable
      cmd.CommandText = "INSERT INTO MyTable VALUES (1)";
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
      cmd.ExecuteNonQuery(); // This may throw an exception
      txn.Commit();
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
      // Print the exception message
      Console.WriteLine("e.Message    =  " + e.Message);

      // Rollback the transaction
      txn.Rollback();
    }

    // Check the number of rows in MyTable after transaction
    cmd.CommandText = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM MyTable";
    myTableCount = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());

    // Prints the number of rows
    // If MyColumn is not a PRIMARY KEY, the value should increase by two.
    // If MyColumn is a PRIMARY KEY, the value should remain same.
    Console.WriteLine("myTableCount = " + myTableCount);

    txn.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();
```

```
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleTransaction Class
> - OracleTransaction Members

Dispose

This method frees the resources used by the `OracleTransaction` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

This method releases both the managed and unmanaged resources held by the `OracleTransaction` object. If the transaction is not in a completed state, an attempt to rollback the transaction is made.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleTransaction Class
> - OracleTransaction Members

Rollback

`Rollback` rolls back a database transaction.

Overload List:

- Rollback()

  This method rolls back a database transaction.
- Rollback(string)

This method rolls back a database transaction to a savepoint within the current transaction.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleTransaction Class
- OracleTransaction Members

Rollback()

This method rolls back a database transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Rollback();
```

Implements

`IDbTransaction`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The transaction has already been completed successfully, has been rolled back, or the associated connection is closed.

Remarks

After a `Rollback()`, the `OracleTransaction` object can no longer be used because the `Rollback` ends the transaction.

Upon `Rollback()`, `AutoCommit` and `IsolationLevel` return to the respective values specified on the `OracleConnection` object.

Example

```
// Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
/*
connect scott/tiger@oracle
DROP TABLE MyTable;
CREATE TABLE MyTable (MyColumn NUMBER);

*/

// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class RollbackSample
{
```

```
  static void Main()
  {
    // Drop & Create MyTable as indicated previously in Database Setup

    // This sample starts a transaction and inserts one record into MyTable.
    // It then rollsback the transaction, the number of rows remains the same

    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    // Check the number of rows in MyTable before transaction
    cmd.CommandText = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM MyTable";
    int myTableCount = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());

    // Print the number of rows in MyTable
    Console.WriteLine("myTableCount = " + myTableCount);

    // Start a transaction
    OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction(
      IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted);

    // Insert a row into MyTable
    cmd.CommandText = "INSERT INTO MyTable VALUES (1)";
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    // Rollback the transaction
    txn.Rollback();

    // Check the number of rows in MyTable after transaction
    cmd.CommandText = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM MyTable";
    myTableCount = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());

    // Prints the number of rows, should remain the same
    Console.WriteLine("myTableCount = " + myTableCount);

    txn.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleTransaction Class
- OracleTransaction Members

Rollback(string)

This method rolls back a database transaction to a savepoint within the current transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Rollback(string savepointName);
```

Parameters

- *savepointName*

  The name of the savepoint to rollback to, in the current transaction.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The transaction has already been completed successfully, has been rolled back, or the associated connection is closed.

Remarks

After a rollback to a savepoint, the current transaction remains active and can be used for further operations.

The *savepointName* specified does not have to match the case of the `savepointName` created using the `Save` method, since savepoints are created in the database in a case-insensitive manner.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleTransaction Class
> - OracleTransaction Members

Save

This method creates a savepoint within the current transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Save(string savepointName);
```

Parameters

- *savepointName*

  The name of the savepoint being created in the current transaction.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The transaction has already been completed.

Remarks

After creating a savepoint, the transaction does not enter a completed state and can be used for further operations.

The *`savepointName`* specified is created in the database in a case-insensitive manner. Calling the `Rollback` method rolls back to *`savepointName`*. This allows portions of a transaction to be rolled back, instead of the entire transaction.

Example

```
// Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
/*
connect scott/tiger@oracle
DROP TABLE MyTable;
CREATE TABLE MyTable (MyColumn NUMBER);

*/

// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class SaveSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Drop & Create MyTable as indicated in Database Setup, at beginning

    // This sample starts a transaction and creates a savepoint after
    // inserting one record into MyTable.
    // After inserting the second record it rollsback to the savepoint
    // and commits the transaction. Only the first record will be inserted

    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleCommand cmd = con.CreateCommand();

    // Check the number of rows in MyTable before transaction
    cmd.CommandText = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM MyTable";
    int myTableCount = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());

    // Print the number of rows in MyTable
    Console.WriteLine("myTableCount = " + myTableCount);

    // Start a transaction
    OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction(
      IsolationLevel.ReadCommitted);

    // Insert a row into MyTable
    cmd.CommandText = "INSERT INTO MyTable VALUES (1)";
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
```

```
    // Create a savepoint
    txn.Save("MySavePoint");

    // Insert another row into MyTable
    cmd.CommandText = "insert into mytable values (2)";
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    // Rollback to the savepoint
    txn.Rollback("MySavePoint");

    // Commit the transaction
    txn.Commit();

    // Check the number of rows in MyTable after transaction
    cmd.CommandText = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM MyTable";
    myTableCount = int.Parse(cmd.ExecuteScalar().ToString());

    // Prints the number of rows, should have increased by 1
    Console.WriteLine("myTableCount = " + myTableCount);

    txn.Dispose();
    cmd.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleTransaction Class
- OracleTransaction Members

OracleCollectionType Enumeration

`OracleCollectionType` enumerated values specify whether or not the `OracleParameter` object represents a collection, and if so, specifies the collection type.

Table 6-176 lists all the `OracleCollectionType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-176 OracleCollectionType Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`None`	Is not a collection type
`PLSQLAssociativeArray`	Indicates that the collection type is a PL/SQL Associative Array (or PL/SQL Index-By Table)

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleParameter Class"
- "CollectionType"

OracleConnectionOpenReason Enumeration

This enumeration's values specify the reason for triggering a `ConnectionOpen` event. Applications can retrieve the reason through the `OracleConnectionOpenEventArgs Reason` property

Table 6-177 lists all the `OracleConnectionOpenReason` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-177 OracleConnectionOpenReason Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`HardConnect`	Indicates a hard connect to the database. A new connection has been created.
`SoftConnect`	Indicates a soft connect to the database. A connection from the pool has been dispensed.

A connection created for Application Continuity replay has an enumeration value of `HardConnect`.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Namespace	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleParameter Class"
- "CollectionType"

OracleConnectionType Enumeration

`OracleConnectionType` enumerated values specify whether a particular connection object is associated with an Oracle database connection, a TimesTen database connection, or no physical connection at all.

Table 6-178 lists all the `OracleConnectionType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-178 OracleConnectionType Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`Undefined`	No connection is associated with the `OracleConnection` object.
`Oracle`	The `OracleConnection` object is associated with an Oracle database.
`TimesTen`	The `OracleConnection` object is associated with a TimesTen database.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleConnection Class"
- "ConnectionType"

OracleDBAPrivilege Enumeration

`OracleDBAPrivilege` enumerated values are used to explicitly specify the DBA Privilege required while creating the `OracleCredential` object.

Table 6-178 lists all the `OracleDBAPrivilege` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-179 OracleDBAPrivilege Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`None`	Default value, no DBA privilege set.
`SYSASM`	`SYSASM` connection
`SYSBACKUP`	`SYSBACKUP` connection
`SYSDBA`	`SYSDBA` connection
`SYSDG`	`SYSDG` connection
`SYSKM`	`SYSKM` connection
`SYSOPER`	`SYSOPER` connection
`SYSRAC`	`SYSRAC` connection

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleCredential Class
- DBAPrivilege

OracleDBShutdownMode Enumeration

`OracleDBShutdownMode` enumerated values specify the database shutdown options.

Table 6-181 lists all the `OracleDBShutdownMode` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-180 OracleDBShutdownMode Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`Default`	Refuses new connections and waits for existing connections to end.
`Transactional`	Refuses new connections and does not allow any new transactions. Waits for active transactions to commit.
`TransactionalLocal`	Refuses new connections and does not allow any new transactions. Waits for only local transactions to commit.
`Immediate`	Does not wait for current calls to complete or users to disconnect from the database. All uncommitted transactions are terminated and rolled back.
`Final`	Shuts down the database. Used in the second call for shutdown after the database has been closed and dismounted.
`Abort`	Does not wait for current calls to complete or users to disconnect from the database. All uncommitted transactions are terminated and are not rolled back.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleConnection Class"
- "Shutdown"

OracleDBStartupMode Enumeration

`OracleDBStartupMode` enumerated values specify the database startup options.

Table 6-181 lists all the `OracleDBStartupMode` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-181 OracleDBStartupMode Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`NoRestriction`	Starts the database and allows access to all users.
`Restrict`	Starts the database and allows database access only to users having the `CREATE SESSION` and `RESTRICTED SESSION` privileges. These privileges are normally assigned to database administrators.
`Force`	Shuts down a running instance in abort mode and starts a new instance.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleConnection Class"
- "Startup"

OracleDbType Enumeration

`OracleDbType` enumerated values are used to explicitly specify the `OracleDbType` of an `OracleParameter`.

Table 6-182 lists all the `OracleDbType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-182 OracleDbType Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`Array`	Oracle Collection (`VArray` or Nested Table)
`BFile`	Oracle `BFILE` type
`BinaryFloat`	Oracle `BINARY_FLOAT` type
`BinaryDouble`	Oracle `BINARY_DOUBLE` type
`Blob`	Oracle `BLOB` type
`Boolean`	Oracle `BOOLEAN` type
`Byte`	`byte` type
`Char`	Oracle `CHAR` type
`Clob`	Oracle `CLOB` type
`Date`	Oracle `DATE` type
`Decimal`	Oracle `NUMBER` type
`Double`	8-byte `FLOAT` type
`Int16`	2-byte `INTEGER` type
`Int32`	4-byte `INTEGER` type
`Int64`	8-byte `INTEGER` type
`IntervalDS`	Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` type
`IntervalYM`	Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` type
`Long`	Oracle `LONG` type
`Json`	Oracle `JSON` type
`LongRaw`	Oracle `LONG RAW` type
`NChar`	Oracle `NCHAR` type
`NClob`	Oracle `NCLOB` type
`NVarchar2`	Oracle `NVARCHAR2` type
`Object`	Oracle `Object`
`Raw`	Oracle `RAW` type
`Ref`	Oracle `REF`
`RefCursor`	Oracle `REF CURSOR` type
`Single`	4-byte `FLOAT` type, supports 6 precisions
`TimeStamp`	Oracle `TIMESTAMP` type
`TimeStampLTZ`	Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` type

Table 6-182 (Cont.) OracleDbType Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`TimeStampTZ`	Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` type
`Varchar2`	Oracle `VARCHAR2` type
`XmlType`	Oracle `XMLType` type

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleParameter Class"
- "OracleParameterCollection Class"
- `OracleParameter` "OracleDbType "

OracleDRCPPurity Enumeration

`OracleDRCPPurity` enumerated values specify the session purity.

Table 6-183 lists all the `OracleDRCPPurity` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-183 OracleDRCPPurity Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`New`	The application requires a session without any previously set session state.
`Pooled`	An application can reuse a pooled session (i.e. the session can have been used before)

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleConnection Class"
- DRCPPurity

OracleIdentityType Enumeration

The `OracleIdentityType` enumeration specifies how Oracle identity column values are generated.

Table 6-184 lists all the `OracleIdentityType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-184 OracleIdentityType Members

Member Name	Description
`GeneratedAlways`	Indicates that unique values are generated for every insertion. No updates or inserts are allowed for this identity column.
`GeneratedByDefault`	Indicates that the values are generated only if no explicit value is provided for the identity column. Null values are not allowed for this identity column.
`GeneratedByDefaultOnNull`	Indicates that the values are generated only if no explicit value is provided or a `NULL` is inserted for the identity column.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleDataAdapter Class "
- `OracleDataAdapter` "IdentityInsert"
- `OracleDataAdapter` "IdentityUpdate"

OracleParameterStatus Enumeration

The `OracleParameterStatus` enumeration type indicates whether a `NULL` value is fetched from a column, or truncation has occurred during the fetch, or a `NULL` value is to be inserted into a database column.

Table 6-185 lists all the `OracleParameterStatus` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-185 OracleParameterStatus Members

Member Name	Description
`Success`	Indicates that (for input parameters) the input value has been assigned to the column. For output parameter, it indicates that the provider assigned an intact value to the parameter.
`NullFetched`	Indicates that a `NULL` value has been fetched from a column or an `OUT` parameter.
`NullInsert`	Indicates that a `NULL` value is to be inserted into a column.
`Truncation`	Indicates that truncation has occurred when fetching the data from the column.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleParameter Class"
- `OracleParameter` "ArrayBindStatus "
- `OracleParameter` "Value "

OraclePasswordAuth Enumeration

`OraclePasswordAuth` enumerated values specify which `PASSWORD_AUTH` mode must be enabled for database token authentication. There is no impact on external authentication. Possible values are:

Table 6-186 lists all the `OracleTokenAuth` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-186 OraclePasswordAuth Members

Member Name	Description
`PasswordVerifier`	Default value. Indicates database authentication is to be used.
`OciToken`	ODP.NET makes REST calls to IAM endpoint to retrieve the database token for authentication.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAccessToken Class
- OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Class

OracleTokenAuth Enumeration

`OracleTokenAuth` enumerated values are used to explicitly specify which `TOKEN_AUTH` mode needs to be enabled for token authentication. Possible values for this enumeration are:

Table 6-187 lists all the `OracleTokenAuth` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 6-187 OracleTokenAuth Members

Member Name	Description
`Disabled`	Default value. Token authentication is `DISABLED`.
`OciApiKey`	Token authentication using `OCI_API_KEY` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciInstancePrincipal`	Token authentication using `OCI_INSTANCE_PRINCIPAL` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciDelegationToken`	Token authentication using `OCI_DELEGATION_TOKEN` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciInteractive`	Token authentication using `OCI_INTERACTIVE` authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciDefault`	Token authentication using the most appropriate method depending on the application environment. ODP.NET first attempts to retrieve the token using the OCI API key. If that fails, then ODP.NET checks whether it is in a Cloud Shell environment to attempt to get the token using delegation token authentication flow. Lastly, it attempts to use the instance principal authentication flow. *Not available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver*
`OciToken`	Token authentication is enabled for Oracle Identity and Access Management.
`OAuth`	Token authentication enabled for Azure Active Directory.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAccessToken Class
- OracleRefreshAccessTokenEventArgs Class

7

Oracle Data Provider for .NET XML-Related Classes

This chapter describes ODP.NET XML-related classes and enumerations.

This chapter contains these topics:

- OracleXmlCommandType Enumeration
- OracleXmlQueryProperties Class
- OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
- OracleXmlStream Class
- OracleXmlType Class

All offsets are `0`-based for `OracleXmlStream` object parameters.

OracleXmlCommandType Enumeration

The `OracleXmlCommandType` enumeration specifies the values that are allowed for the `XmlCommandType` property of the `OracleCommand` class. It is used to specify the type of XML operation.

Table 7-1 lists all the `OracleXmlCommandType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 7-1 OracleXmlCommandType Members

Member Name	Description
`None`	No XML operation is desired
`Query`	The command text is a SQL query and the result of the query is an XML document. The SQL query needs to be a select statement
`Insert`	The command text is an XML document containing rows to insert.
`Update`	The command text is an XML document containing rows to update.
`Delete`	The command text is an XML document containing rows to delete.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

"Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"

OracleXmlQueryProperties Class

An `OracleXmlQueryProperties` object represents the XML properties used by the `OracleCommand` class when the `XmlCommandType` property is `Query`.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.OracleXmlQueryProperties
```

Declaration

```
public sealed class OracleXmlQueryProperties : ICloneable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

`OracleXmlQueryProperties` can be accessed, and modified using the `XmlQueryProperties` property of the `OracleCommand` class. Each `OracleCommand` object has its own instance of the `OracleXmlQueryProperties` class in the `XmlQueryProperties` property.

Use the default constructor to get a new instance of the `OracleXmlQueryProperties`. Use the `OracleXmlQueryProperties.Clone()` method to get a copy of an `OracleXmlQueryProperties` instance.

Example

This example retrieves relational data as XML.

```
// C#

using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Data;
using System.Xml;
using System.Text;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleXmlQueryPropertiesSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    int rows = 0;
    StreamReader sr = null;

    // Define the XSL document for doing the transform.
    string xslstr = "<?xml version='1.0'?>\n" +
      "<xsl:stylesheet version=\"1.0\"" +
      " xmlns:xsl=\"http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform\">\n" +
      "  <xsl:output encoding=\"utf-8\"/>\n" +
      "  <xsl:template match=\"/\">\n" +
      "    <EMPLOYEES>\n" +
      "      <xsl:apply-templates select=\"ROWSET\"/>\n" +
      "    </EMPLOYEES>\n" +
      "  </xsl:template>\n" +
      "  <xsl:template match=\"ROWSET\">\n" +
      "      <xsl:apply-templates select=\"ROW\"/>\n" +
      "  </xsl:template>\n" +
      "  <xsl:template match=\"ROW\">\n" +
      "    <EMPLOYEE>\n" +
      "    <EMPLOYEE_ID>\n" +
      "      <xsl:apply-templates select=\"EMPNO\"/>\n" +
      "    </EMPLOYEE_ID>\n" +
      "    <EMPLOYEE_NAME>\n" +
      "      <xsl:apply-templates select=\"ENAME\"/>\n" +
      "    </EMPLOYEE_NAME>\n" +
      "    <HIRE_DATE>\n" +
      "      <xsl:apply-templates select=\"HIREDATE\"/>\n" +
      "    </HIRE_DATE>\n" +
      "    <JOB_TITLE>\n" +
      "      <xsl:apply-templates select=\"JOB\"/>\n" +
      "    </JOB_TITLE>\n" +
      "    </EMPLOYEE>\n" +
      "  </xsl:template>\n" +
      "</xsl:stylesheet>\n";

    // Create the connection.
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Set the date, and timestamp formats for Oracle 9i Release 2, or later.
```

```
// This is just needed for queries.
if (!con.ServerVersion.StartsWith("9.0") &&
  !con.ServerVersion.StartsWith("8.1"))
{
  OracleGlobalization sessionParams = con.GetSessionInfo();
  sessionParams.DateFormat = "YYYY-MM-DD\"T\"HH24:MI:SS";
  sessionParams.TimeStampFormat = "YYYY-MM-DD\"T\"HH24:MI:SS.FF3";
  sessionParams.TimeStampTZFormat = "YYYY-MM-DD\"T\"HH24:MI:SS.FF3";
  con.SetSessionInfo(sessionParams);
}

// Create the command.
OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("", con);

// Set the XML command type to query.
cmd.XmlCommandType =  OracleXmlCommandType.Query;

// Set the SQL query.
cmd.CommandText = "select * from emp e where e.empno = :empno";

// Set command properties that affect XML query behaviour.
cmd.BindByName = true;

// Bind values to the parameters in the SQL query.
Int32 empNum = 7369;
cmd.Parameters.Add("empno", OracleDbType.Int32, empNum,
  ParameterDirection.Input);

// Set the XML query properties.
cmd.XmlQueryProperties.MaxRows =  1;
cmd.XmlQueryProperties.RootTag =  "ROWSET";
cmd.XmlQueryProperties.RowTag =  "ROW";
cmd.XmlQueryProperties.Xslt =  xslstr;

// Test query execution without returning a result.
Console.WriteLine("SQL query: select * from emp e where e.empno = 7369");
Console.WriteLine("Maximum rows: all rows (-1)");
Console.WriteLine("Return Value from OracleCommand.ExecuteNonQuery():");
rows = cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
Console.WriteLine(rows);
Console.WriteLine("\n");

// Get the XML document as an XmlReader.
Console.WriteLine("SQL query: select * from emp e where e.empno = 7369");
Console.WriteLine("Maximum rows: all rows (-1)");
Console.WriteLine("XML Document from OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReader():");

XmlReader xmlReader =  cmd.ExecuteXmlReader();
XmlDocument xmlDocument = new XmlDocument();
xmlDocument.PreserveWhitespace = true;
xmlDocument.Load(xmlReader);
Console.WriteLine(xmlDocument.OuterXml);
Console.WriteLine("\n");

// Change the SQL query, and set the maximum number of rows to 2.
cmd.CommandText = "select * from emp e";
cmd.Parameters.Clear();
cmd.XmlQueryProperties.MaxRows =  2;

// Get the XML document as a Stream.
Console.WriteLine("SQL query: select * from emp e");
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("Maximum rows: 2");
    Console.WriteLine("XML Document from OracleCommand.ExecuteStream():");
    Stream stream = cmd.ExecuteStream();
    sr = new StreamReader(stream, Encoding.Unicode);
    Console.WriteLine(sr.ReadToEnd());
    Console.WriteLine("\n");

    // Get all the rows.
    cmd.XmlQueryProperties.MaxRows =  -1;

    // Append the XML document to an existing Stream.
    Console.WriteLine("SQL query: select * from emp e");
    Console.WriteLine("Maximum rows: all rows (-1)");
    Console.WriteLine("XML Document from OracleCommand.ExecuteToStream():");
    MemoryStream mstream = new MemoryStream(32);
    cmd.ExecuteToStream(mstream);
    mstream.Seek(0, SeekOrigin.Begin);
    sr = new StreamReader(mstream, Encoding.Unicode);
    Console.WriteLine(sr.ReadToEnd());
    Console.WriteLine("\n");

    // Clean up.
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleXmlQueryProperties Members
- OracleXmlQueryProperties Constructor
- OracleXmlQueryProperties Properties
- OracleXmlQueryProperties Public Methods

OracleXmlQueryProperties Members

`OracleXmlQueryProperties` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleXmlQueryProperties Constructors

The `OracleXmlQueryProperties` constructors are listed in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 OracleXmlQueryProperties Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleXmlQueryProperties Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of the `OracleXmlQueryProperties` class

OracleXmlQueryProperties Properties

The `OracleXmlQueryProperties` properties are listed in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 OracleXmlQueryProperties Properties

Name	Description
MaxRows	Specifies the maximum number of rows from the result set of the query that can be represented in the result XML document
RootTag	Specifies the root element of the result XML document
RowTag	Specifies the value of the XML element which identifies a row of data from the result set in an XML document
Xslt	Specifies the XSL document used for XML transformation using XSLT
XsltParams	Specifies parameters for the XSL document

OracleXmlQueryProperties Public Methods

The `OracleXmlQueryProperties` public methods are listed in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 OracleXmlQueryProperties Public Methods

Name	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleXmlQueryProperties` object

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleXmlQueryProperties Class

OracleXmlQueryProperties Constructor

The `OracleXmlQueryProperties` constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleXmlQueryProperties` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlQueryProperties();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Class
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Members

OracleXmlQueryProperties Properties

The `OracleXmlQueryProperties` properties are listed in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 OracleXmlQueryProperties Properties

Name	Description
MaxRows	Specifies the maximum number of rows from the result set of the query that can be represented in the result XML document
RootTag	Specifies the root element of the result XML document
RowTag	Specifies the value of the XML element which identifies a row of data from the result set in an XML document
Xslt	Specifies the XSL document used for XML transformation using XSLT
XsltParams	Specifies parameters for the XSL document

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Class
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Members

MaxRows

This property specifies the maximum number of rows from the result set of the query that can be represented in the result XML document.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int MaxRows {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The maximum number of rows.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The new value for `MaxRows` is not valid.

Remarks

Default value is `-1`.

Possible values are:

- `-1` (all rows).
- A number greater than or equal to `0`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Class
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Members

RootTag

This property specifies the root element of the result XML document.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string RootTag {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The root element of the result XML document.

Remarks

The default root tag is `ROWSET`.

To indicate that no root tag is be used in the result XML document, set this property to `null` or `""` or `String.Empty`.

If both `RootTag` and `RowTag` are set to `null`, an XML document is returned only if the result set returns one row and one column.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Class
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Members

RowTag

This property specifies the value of the XML element which identifies a row of data from the result set in an XML document.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string RowTag {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The value of the XML element.

Remarks

The default is `ROW`.

To indicate that no row tag is be used in the result XML document, set this property to `null` or `""` or `String.Empty`.

If both `RootTag` and `RowTag` are set to `null`, an XML document is returned only if the result set returns one row and one column.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Class
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Members

Xslt

This property specifies the XSL document used for XML transformation using XSLT.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Xslt {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The XSL document used for XML transformation.

Remarks

Default value is `null`.

The XSL document is used for XML transformation of the XML document generated from the result set of the query.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Class
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Members

XsltParams

This property specifies parameters for the XSL document.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string XsltParams {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The parameters for the XSL document.

Remarks

Default value is `null`.

The parameters are specified as a string of "`name=value`" pairs of the form "`param1=value1; param2=value2;...`" delimited by semicolons.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Class
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Members

OracleXmlQueryProperties Public Methods

The `OracleXmlQueryProperties` public methods are listed in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6 OracleXmlQueryProperties Public Methods

Name	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleXmlQueryProperties` object

Clone

This method creates a copy of an `OracleXmlQueryProperties` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleXmlQueryProperties` object

Implements

`ICloneable`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Class
> - OracleXmlQueryProperties Members

OracleXmlSaveProperties Class

An `OracleXmlSaveProperties` object represents the XML properties used by the `OracleCommand` class when the `XmlCommandType` property is `Insert`, `Update`, or `Delete`.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.OracleXmlSaveProperties
```

Declaration

```
public sealed class OracleXmlSaveProperties : ICloneable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

`OracleXmlSaveProperties` can be accessed and modified using the `XmlSaveProperties` property of the `OracleCommand` class. Each `OracleCommand` object has its own instance of the `OracleXmlSaveProperties` class in the `XmlSaveProperties` property.

Use the default constructor to get a new instance of `OracleXmlSaveProperties`. Use the `OracleXmlSaveProperties.Clone()` method to get a copy of an `OracleXmlSaveProperties` instance.

Example

This sample demonstrates how to do inserts, updates, and deletes to a relational table or view using an XML document.

```
// C#
/* -- If HR account is being locked, you need to log on as a DBA
   -- to unlock the account first. Unlock a locked users account:

   ALTER USER hr ACCOUNT UNLOCK;
*/

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleXmlSavePropertiesSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string[] KeyColumnsList = null;
    string[] UpdateColumnsList = null;
    int rows = 0;

    // Create the connection.
    string constr = "User Id=hr;Password=hr;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();
```

```
// Create the command.
OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("", con);

// Set the XML command type to insert.
cmd.XmlCommandType = OracleXmlCommandType.Insert;

// Set the XML document.
cmd.CommandText = "<?xml version=\"1.0\"?>\n" +
  "<ROWSET>\n" +
  " <MYROW num = \"1\">\n" +
  " <EMPLOYEE_ID>1234</EMPLOYEE_ID>\n" +
  " <LAST_NAME>Smith</LAST_NAME>\n" +
  " <EMAIL>Smith@Oracle.com</EMAIL>\n" +
  " <HIRE_DATE>1982-01-23T00:00:00.000</HIRE_DATE>\n" +
  " <JOB_ID>IT_PROG</JOB_ID>\n" +
  " </MYROW>\n" +
  " <MYROW num = \"2\">\n" +
  " <EMPLOYEE_ID>1235</EMPLOYEE_ID>\n" +
  " <LAST_NAME>Barney</LAST_NAME>\n" +
  " <EMAIL>Barney@Oracle.com</EMAIL>\n" +
  " <HIRE_DATE>1982-01-23T00:00:00.000</HIRE_DATE>\n" +
  " <JOB_ID>IT_PROG</JOB_ID>\n" +
  " </MYROW>\n" +
  "</ROWSET>\n";

// Set the XML save properties.
KeyColumnsList = new string[1];
KeyColumnsList[0] = "EMPLOYEE_ID";
UpdateColumnsList = new string[5];
UpdateColumnsList[0] = "EMPLOYEE_ID";
UpdateColumnsList[1] = "LAST_NAME";
UpdateColumnsList[2] = "EMAIL";
UpdateColumnsList[3] = "HIRE_DATE";
UpdateColumnsList[4] = "JOB_ID";
cmd.XmlSaveProperties.KeyColumnsList = KeyColumnsList;
cmd.XmlSaveProperties.RowTag = "MYROW";
cmd.XmlSaveProperties.Table = "employees";
cmd.XmlSaveProperties.UpdateColumnsList = UpdateColumnsList;
cmd.XmlSaveProperties.Xslt = null;
cmd.XmlSaveProperties.XsltParams = null;

// Do the inserts.
rows = cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
Console.WriteLine("rows: " + rows);

// Set the XML command type to update.
cmd.XmlCommandType = OracleXmlCommandType.Update;

// Set the XML document.
cmd.CommandText = "<?xml version=\"1.0\"?>\n" +
  "<ROWSET>\n" +
  " <MYROW num = \"1\">\n" +
  " <EMPLOYEE_ID>1234</EMPLOYEE_ID>\n" +
  " <LAST_NAME>Adams</LAST_NAME>\n" +
  " </MYROW>\n" +
  "</ROWSET>\n";

// Set the XML save properties.
KeyColumnsList = new string[1];
KeyColumnsList[0] = "EMPLOYEE_ID";
UpdateColumnsList = new string[1];
```

```
    UpdateColumnsList[0] = "LAST_NAME";
    cmd.XmlSaveProperties.KeyColumnsList = KeyColumnsList;
    cmd.XmlSaveProperties.UpdateColumnsList = UpdateColumnsList;
    rows = cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
    Console.WriteLine("rows: " + rows);

    // Set the XML command type to delete.
    cmd.XmlCommandType = OracleXmlCommandType.Delete;

    // Set the XML document.
    cmd.CommandText = "<?xml version=\"1.0\"?>\n" +
      "<ROWSET>\n" +
      " <MYROW num = \"1\">\n" +
      " <EMPLOYEE_ID>1234</EMPLOYEE_ID>\n" +
      " </MYROW>\n" +
      " <MYROW num = \"2\">\n" +
      " <EMPLOYEE_ID>1235</EMPLOYEE_ID>\n" +
      " </MYROW>\n" +
      "</ROWSET>\n";

    // Set the XML save properties.
    KeyColumnsList = new string[1];
    KeyColumnsList[0] = "EMPLOYEE_ID";
    cmd.XmlSaveProperties.KeyColumnsList = KeyColumnsList;
    cmd.XmlSaveProperties.UpdateColumnsList = null;

    // Do the deletes.
    rows = cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
    Console.WriteLine("rows: " + rows);

    // Clean up.
    cmd.Dispose();
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleXmlSaveProperties Members
- OracleXmlSaveProperties Constructor
- OracleXmlSaveProperties Properties
- OracleXmlSaveProperties Public Methods

OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

`OracleXmlSaveProperties` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleXmlSaveProperties Constructor

`OracleXmlSaveProperties` constructors are listed in Table 7-7

Table 7-7 OracleXmlSaveProperties Constructor

Constructor	Description
OracleXmlSaveProperties Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of the `OracleXmlSaveProperties` class

OracleXmlSaveProperties Properties

The `OracleXmlSaveProperties` properties are listed in Table 7-8.

Table 7-8 OracleXmlSaveProperties Properties

Name	Description
KeyColumnsList	Specifies the list of columns used as a key to locate existing rows for update or delete using an XML document
RowTag	Specifies the value for the XML element that identifies a row of data in an XML document
Table	Specifies the name of the table or view to which changes are saved
UpdateColumnsList	Specifies the list of columns to update or insert
Xslt	Specifies the XSL document used for XML transformation using XSLT
XsltParams	Specifies the parameters for the XSLT document specified in the Xslt property

OracleXmlSaveProperties Public Methods

The `OracleXmlSaveProperties` public methods are listed in Table 7-9.

Table 7-9 OracleXmlSaveProperties Public Methods

Name	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleXmlSaveProperties` object

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
- OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

OracleXmlSaveProperties Constructor

The `OracleXmlSaveProperties` constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleXmlSaveProperties` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlSaveProperties;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

OracleXmlSaveProperties Properties

The `OracleXmlSaveProperties` properties are listed in Table 7-10.

Table 7-10 OracleXmlSaveProperties Properties

Name	Description
KeyColumnsList	Specifies the list of columns used as a key to locate existing rows for update or delete using an XML document
RowTag	Specifies the value for the XML element that identifies a row of data in an XML document
Table	Specifies the name of the table or view to which changes are saved
UpdateColumnsList	Specifies the list of columns to update or insert
Xslt	Specifies the XSL document used for XML transformation using XSLT
XsltParams	Specifies the parameters for the XSLT document specified in the Xslt property

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

KeyColumnsList

This property specifies the list of columns used as a key to locate existing rows for update or delete using an XML document.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string[] KeyColumnsList {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The list of columns.

Remarks

Default value is null.

The first null value (if any) terminates the list.

`KeyColumnsList` usage with `XMLCommandType` property values:

- `Insert` - `KeyColumnsList` is ignored and can be null.
- `Update` - `KeyColumnsList` must be specified; it identifies the columns to use to find the rows to be updated.
- `Delete` - If `KeyColumnsList` is null, all the column values in each row element in the XML document are used to locate the rows to delete. Otherwise, `KeyColumnsList` specifies the columns used to identify the rows to delete.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

RowTag

This property specifies the value for the XML element that identifies a row of data in an XML document.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string RowTag {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An XML element name.

Remarks

The default value is `ROW`.

Each element in the XML document identifies one row in a table or view.

If `RowTag` is set to `""` or `null`, no row tag is used in the XML document. In this case, the XML document is assumed to contain only one row.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

Table

This property specifies the name of the table or view to which changes are saved.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Table {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A table name.

Remarks

Default value is `null`.

The property must be set to a valid table or view name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

UpdateColumnsList

This property specifies the list of columns to update or insert.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string[] UpdateColumnsList {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A list of columns.

Remarks

Default value is null.

The first null value (if any) terminates the list.

`UpdateColumnList` usage with `XMLCommandType` property values:

- `Insert` - `UpdateColumnList` indicates which columns are assigned values when a new row is created. If `UpdateColumnList` is null, then all columns are assigned values. If a column is on the `UpdateColumnList`, but no value is specified for the row in the XML file, then `NULL` is used. If a column is not on the `UpdateColumnList`, then the default value for that column is used.
- `Update` - `UpdateColumnList` specifies columns to modify for each row of data in the XML document. If `UpdateColumnList` is null, all the values in each XML element in the XML document are used to modify the columns.
- `Delete` - `UpdateColumnsList` is ignored and can be null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

Xslt

This property specifies the XSL document used for XML transformation using XSLT.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Xslt {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The XSL document used for XML transformation.

Remarks

Default = `null`.

The XSL document is used for XSLT transformation of a given XML document. The transformed XML document is used to save changes to the table or view.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

XsltParams

This property specifies the parameters for the XSLT document specified in the `Xslt` property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string XsltParams {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The parameters for the XSLT document.

Remarks

Default is `null`.

This property is a string delimited by semicolons in "`name=value`" pairs of the form "`param1=value1; param2=value2; …`".

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

OracleXmlSaveProperties Public Methods

The `OracleXmlSaveProperties` public methods are listed in Table 7-11.

Table 7-11 OracleXmlSaveProperties Public Methods

Name	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleXmlSaveProperties` object

Clone

This method creates a copy of an `OracleXmlSaveProperties` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleXmlSaveProperties` object

Implements

`ICloneable`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Class
> - OracleXmlSaveProperties Members

OracleXmlStream Class

An `OracleXmlStream` object represents a read-only stream of XML data stored in an `OracleXmlType` object.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.Stream

      System.OracleXmlStream
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleXmlStream : IDisposable, ICloneable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleXmlStream Members
- OracleXmlStream Constructor
- OracleXmlStream Static Methods
- OracleXmlStream Instance Properties
- OracleXmlStream Instance Methods

OracleXmlStream Members

`OracleXmlStream` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleXmlStream Constructors

The `OracleXmlStream` constructors are listed in Table 7-12.

Table 7-12 OracleXmlStream Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleXmlStream Constructor	Creates an instance of an `OracleXmlStream` object which provides a `Stream` representation of the XML data stored in an `OracleXmlType`

OracleXmlStream Static Methods

The `OracleXmlStream` static methods are listed in Table 7-13.

Table 7-13 OracleXmlStream Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleXmlStream Instance Properties

The `OracleXmlStream` instance properties are listed in Table 7-14.

Table 7-14 OracleXmlStream Instance Properties

Properties	Description
CanRead	Indicates whether or not the XML stream can be read
CanSeek	Indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operation can be performed
CanWrite	`OracleXmlStream` is a sequential read only, forward only stream.
Connection	Indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve the XML data
Length	Indicates the number of bytes in the XML stream
Position	Gets or sets the byte position within the stream
Value	Returns the XML data, starting from the first character in the stream as a string

OracleXmlStream Instance Methods

The `OracleXmlStream` instance methods are listed in Table 7-15.

Table 7-15 OracleXmlStream Instance Methods

Methods	Description
`BeginRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`BeginWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleXmlStream` object
Close	Closes the current stream and releases any resources associated with it
Dispose	Releases resources allocated by this object
`EndRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`EndWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Flush	*Not Supported*
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`

Table 7-15 (Cont.) OracleXmlStream Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Read	Reads a specified amount from the current stream instance and populates the array buffer (Overloaded)
ReadAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleXmlStream.Read()`, which reads a specified amount of data and populates the array buffer (Overloaded)
`ReadByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Seek	Sets the position within the current stream and returns the new position within the current stream
SetLength	*Not Supported*
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Write	*Not Supported*
`WriteByte`	*Not Supported*
WriteLine	*Not Supported*

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleXmlStream Class

OracleXmlStream Constructor

This constructor creates an instance of an `OracleXmlStream` object which provides a `Stream` representation of the XML data stored in an `OracleXmlType` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlStream(OracleXmlType xmlType);
```

Parameters

- *xmlType*

  The `OracleXmlType` object.

Remarks

The `OracleXmlStream` implicitly uses the `OracleConnection` object from the `OracleXmlType` object from which it was constructed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

OracleXmlStream Static Methods

The `OracleXmlStream` static methods are listed in Table 7-16.

Table 7-16 OracleXmlStream Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

OracleXmlStream Instance Properties

The `OracleXmlStream` instance properties are listed in Table 7-17.

Table 7-17 OracleXmlStream Instance Properties

Properties	Description
CanRead	Indicates whether or not the XML stream can be read
CanSeek	Indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operation can be performed
CanWrite	`OracleXmlStream` is a sequential read only, forward only stream.
Connection	Indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve the XML data
Length	Indicates the number of bytes in the XML stream
Position	Gets or sets the byte position within the stream
Value	Returns the XML data, starting from the first character in the stream as a string

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

CanRead

Overrides `Stream`

This property indicates whether or not the XML stream can be read.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanRead{get;}
```

Property Value

If the XML stream is can be read, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

CanSeek

Overrides `Stream`

This property indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operation can be performed.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanSeek{get;}
```

Property Value

If forward and backward seek operations can be performed, this property returns `true`. Otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

CanWrite

Overrides `Stream`

`OracleXmlStream` is a sequential read only, forward only stream.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanWrite{get;}
```

Property Value

Always returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Connection

This instance property indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve the XML data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleConnection`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Length

Overrides `Stream`

This property indicates the number of bytes in the XML stream.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Length{get;}
```

Property Value

An `Int64` value representing the number of bytes in the XML stream. An empty stream has a length of 0 bytes.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Position

Overrides `Stream`

This property gets or sets the byte position within the stream.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Position{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `Int64` that indicates the current position in the stream.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `Position` is less than 0.

Remarks

The beginning of the stream is represented by position `0`. Seeking to any location beyond the length of the stream is supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Value

This property returns the XML data, starting from the first character of the stream as a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Value{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `string`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The value of `Position` is neither used nor changed by using this property.

The maximum length of the string that can be returned by this property is 2 GB.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleXmlStream Class
- OracleXmlStream Members

OracleXmlStream Instance Methods

The `OracleXmlStream` instance methods are listed in Table 7-18.

Table 7-18 OracleXmlStream Instance Methods

Methods	Description
`BeginRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`BeginWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleXmlStream` object
Close	Closes the current stream and releases any resources associated with it
Dispose	Releases resources allocated by this object
`EndRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`EndWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`Flush`	*Not Supported*
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Read	Reads a specified amount from the current XML stream instance and populates the array buffer (Overloaded)
ReadAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleXmlStream.Read()`, which reads a specified amount of data and populates the array buffer (Overloaded)
`ReadByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Seek	Sets the position within the current stream and returns the new position within the current stream
`SetLength`	*Not Supported*
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`Write`	*Not Supported*
`WriteByte`	*Not Supported*

Table 7-18 (Cont.) OracleXmlStream Instance Methods

Methods	Description
`WriteLine`	*Not Supported*

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Clone

This method creates a copy of an `OracleXmlStream` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleXmlStream` object.

Implements

`ICloneable`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as that of the object being cloned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Close

Overrides `Stream`

This method closes the current stream and releases any resources associated with it.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Close();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Dispose

This public method releases resources allocated by this object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

The object cannot be reused after being disposed. Although some properties can still be accessed, their values cannot be accountable. Since resources are freed, method calls can lead to exceptions.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Flush

This method is not supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Read

This method reads a specified amount from the current XML stream instance and populates the array buffer.

Overload List:

- Read(byte[ ], int, int)

  This method reads a specified amount of unicode bytes from the current instance, advances the position within the stream, and populates the byte array buffer.
- Read(char[ ], int, int)

  This method reads a specified amount of characters from the current instance, advances the position within the stream, and populates the character array buffer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Read(byte[ ], int, int)

Overrides `Stream`

This method reads a specified amount of unicode bytes from the current instance, advances the position within the stream, and populates the byte array buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int Read(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that is populated.
- *offset*

The zero-based offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The maximum amount of bytes to be read.

Return Value

The number of unicode bytes read into the given `byte[]` buffer or `0` if the end of the stream has been reached.

Remarks

This method reads a maximum of *count* bytes from the current stream and stores them in buffer beginning at *offset*. The current position within the stream is advanced by the number of bytes read. However, if an exception occurs, the current position within the stream remains unchanged.

The XML data is read starting from the position specified by the `Position` property.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Read(char[ ], int, int)

Overrides `Stream`

This method reads a specified amount of characters from the current instance, advances the position within the stream, and populates the character array buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int Read(char[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The character array buffer to be populated.

- *offset*

  The zero-based offset (in characters) in the buffer at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The maximum amount of characters to be read from the stream.

Return Value

The return value indicates the number of characters read from the stream or `0` if the end of the stream has been reached.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

This method requires that the `Position` on the stream instance be zero or an even number.

The XML data is read starting from the position specified by the `Position` property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

ReadAsync

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleXmlStream.Read()`, which reads a specified amount of data and populates the array buffer.

Overload List:

- ReadAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleXmlStream.Read()`
- ReadAsync(char[], int, int)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleXmlStream.Read()`
- ReadAsync(char[], int, int, CancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleXmlStream.Read()`
- ReadAsync(byte[], int, int)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleXmlStream.Read()`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

ReadAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that is populated.

- *offset*

  The zero-based offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The maximum amount of bytes to be read.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`Stream`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.
- The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.

- The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

ReadAsync(char[], int, int)

This will call into the `ReadAsync` implementation with argument `cancellationToken` passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<int> ReadAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The character array buffer to be populated.

- *offset*

  The zero-based offset (in characters) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The maximum amount of characters to be read.

Return Value

`Task<int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`Stream`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.
- The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.

- The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

ReadAsync(char[], int, int, CancellationToken)

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<int> ReadAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The character array buffer to be populated.

- *offset*

  The zero-based offset (in characters) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The maximum amount of characters to be read.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`Stream`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.

- The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
- The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

ReadAsync(byte[], int, int)

This will call into the `ReadAsync` implementation with argument `cancellationToken` passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer to be populated.

- *offset*

  The zero-based offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The maximum amount of bytes to be read.

Return Value

`Task<int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`Stream`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.

- The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
- The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlStream Class
> - OracleXmlStream Members

Seek

Overrides `Stream`.

This method sets the position within the current stream and returns the new position within the current stream.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long Seek(long offset, SeekOrigin origin);
```

Parameters

- *offset*

  A byte offset relative to origin.

  - If *offset* is negative, the new position precedes the position specified by *origin* by the number of bytes specified by *offset*.
  - If offset is zero, the new position is the position specified by *origin*.
  - If *offset* is positive, the new position follows the position specified by *origin* by the number of bytes specified by *offset*.

- *origin*

  A value of type `SeekOrigin` indicating the reference point used to obtain the new position.

Return Value

The new `Position` within the current stream.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object

Remarks

Use the `CanSeek` property to determine whether or not the current instance supports seeking. Seeking to any location beyond the length of the stream is supported.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleXmlStream Class
- OracleXmlStream Members

SetLength

This method is not supported.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleXmlStream Class
- OracleXmlStream Members

Write

This method is not supported.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleXmlStream Class
- OracleXmlStream Members

WriteLine

This method is not supported.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleXmlStream Class
- OracleXmlStream Members

OracleXmlType Class

An `OracleXmlType` object represents an Oracle `XMLType` instance.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.OracleXmlType
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleXmlType : IDisposable, INullable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

`OracleXmlType` objects can be used for well-formed XML documents with or without XML schemas or XML fragments.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleXmlType Members
- OracleXmlType Constructors
- OracleXmlType Static Methods
- OracleXmlType Static Fields
- OracleXmlType Instance Properties
- OracleXmlType Instance Methods

OracleXmlType Members

`OracleXmlType` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleXmlType Constructors

The `OracleXmlType` constructors are listed in Table 7-19.

Table 7-19 OracleXmlType Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleXmlType Constructors	Creates an instance of the `OracleXmlType` class (Overloaded)

OracleXmlType Static Methods

The `OracleXmlType` static methods are listed in Table 7-20.

Table 7-20 OracleXmlType Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleXmlType Static Fields

The `OracleXmlType` static field is listed in Table 7-21.

Table 7-21 OracleXmlType Static Field

Static Field	Description
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleXmlType` instance

OracleXmlType Instance Properties

The `OracleXmlType` instance properties are listed in Table 7-22.

Table 7-22 OracleXmlType Instance Properties

Properties	Description
Connection	Indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve and store XML data in the `OracleXmlType`
IsEmpty	Indicates whether or not the `OracleXmlType` is empty
IsFragment	Indicates whether the XML data is a collection of XML elements or a well-formed XML document
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the `OracleXmlType` is null
IsSchemaBased	Indicates whether or not the XML data represented by the `OracleXmlType` is based on an XML schema
RootElement	Represents the name of the top-level element of the schema-based XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`
Schema	Represents the XML schema of the XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`
SchemaUrl	Represents in the database for the XML schema of the XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`.
Value	Returns the XML data starting from the first character in the current instance as a string

OracleXmlType Instance Methods

The `OracleXmlType` instance methods are listed in Table 7-23.

Table 7-23 OracleXmlType Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of the `OracleXmlType` instance
Dispose	Releases the resources allocated by this `OracleXmlType` object
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Extract	Extracts a subset from the XML data using the given XPath expression (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
GetStream	Returns an instance of `OracleXmlStream` which provides a read-only stream of the XML data stored in this `OracleXmlType` instance
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
GetXmlDocument	Returns a `XmlDocument` object containing the XML data stored in this `OracleXmlType` instance
GetXmlReader	Returns a `XmlTextReader` object that can be used to manipulate XML data directly using the .NET Framework classes and methods
IsExists	Checks for the existence of a particular set of nodes identified by the given XPath expression in the XMLdata (Overloaded)
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

Table 7-23 (Cont.) OracleXmlType Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Transform	Transforms the `OracleXmlType` into another `OracleXmlType` instance using the given XSL document (Overloaded)
Update	Updates the XML node or fragment identified by the given XPath expression in the current `OracleXmlType` instance (Overloaded)
Validate	Validates whether or not the XML data in the `OracleXmlType` object conforms to the given XML schema.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleXmlType Class

OracleXmlType Constructors

`OracleXmlType` constructors create instances of the `OracleXmlType` class.

Overload List:

- OracleXmlType(OracleClob)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleXmlType` class using the XML data contained in an `OracleClob` object.

- OracleXmlType(OracleConnection, string)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleXmlType` class using the XML data contained in the .NET `String`.

- OracleXmlType(OracleConnection, XmlReader)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleXmlType` class using the contents of the .NET `XmlReader` object.

- OracleXmlType(OracleConnection, XmlDocument)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleXmlType` object using the contents of the XML DOM document in the .NET `XmlDocument` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

OracleXmlType(OracleClob)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleXmlType` class using the XML data contained in an `OracleClob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlType(OracleClob oraClob);
```

Parameters

- *oraClob*

  An `OracleClob` object.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The `OracleClob` object is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The `CLOB` data depends on a valid connection object and the new `OracleXMLType` uses the `OracleConnection` in the `OracleClob` object to store data for the current instance.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

OracleXmlType(OracleConnection, string)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleXmlType` class using the XML data contained in the .NET `String`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlType(OracleConnection con, string xmlData);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` object.

- *xmlData*

  A string containing the XML data.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` – The `OracleConnection` object is null.

`ArgumentException` – The `xmlData` argument is an empty string.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The new `OracleXmlType` uses the given `OracleConnection` object to store data for the current instance.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

OracleXmlType(OracleConnection, XmlReader)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleXmlType` class using the contents of the .NET `XmlReader` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlType(OracleConnection con, XmlReader reader);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` object.

- *reader*

  An `XmlReader` object.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` – The `OracleConnection` object is null.

`ArgumentException` - The *`reader`* argument contains no data.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The new `OracleXMLType` uses the given `OracleConnection` object to store data for the current instance.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

OracleXmlType(OracleConnection, XmlDocument)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleXmlType` object using the contents of the XML DOM document in the .NET `XmlDocument` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlType(OracleConnection con, XmlDocument domDoc);
```

Parameters

- *`con`*

  An `OracleConnection` object.

- *`domDoc`*

  An XML document.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` – The `OracleConnection` object is null.

`ArgumentException` – The *`domDoc`* argument contains no data.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The new `OracleXMLType` uses the given `OracleConnection` object to store data for the current instance.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

OracleXmlType Static Methods

The `OracleXmlType` static methods are listed in Table 7-24.

Table 7-24 OracleXmlType Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

OracleXmlType Static Fields

The `OracleXmlType` static field is listed in Table 7-25.

Table 7-25 OracleXmlType Static Field

Static Field	Description
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleXmlType` instance

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleXmlType` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleXmlType Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

OracleXmlType Instance Properties

The `OracleXmlType` instance properties are listed in Table 7-26.

Table 7-26 OracleXmlType Instance Properties

Properties	Description
Connection	Indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve and store XML data in the `OracleXmlType`
IsEmpty	Indicates whether or not the `OracleXmlType` is empty
IsFragment	Indicates whether the XML data is a collection of XML elements or a well-formed XML document
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the `OracleXmlType` is null
IsSchemaBased	Indicates whether or not the XML data represented by the `OracleXmlType` is based on an XML schema
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleXmlType` instance
RootElement	Represents the name of the top-level element of the schema-based XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`
Schema	Represents the XML schema of the XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`
SchemaUrl	Represents URL in the database for the XML schema of the XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`
Value	Returns the XML data starting from the first character in the current instance as a string

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Connection

This property indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve and store XML data in the `OracleXmlType`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleConnection` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The connection must explicitly be opened by the user before creating or using `OracleXmlType`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

IsEmpty

This property indicates whether or not the `OracleXmlType` is empty.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsEmpty {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the `OracleXmlType` represents an empty XML document. Returns `false` otherwise.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

IsFragment

This property indicates whether the XML data is a collection of XML elements or a well-formed XML document.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsFragment {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType` object is a collection of XML elements with no root element. Returns `false` otherwise.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the `OracleXmlType` is null.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the `OracleXmlType` represents a null value. Returns `false` otherwise.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

IsSchemaBased

This property indicates whether or not the XML data represented by the `OracleXmlType` is based on an XML schema.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsSchemaBased {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the XML data represented by the `OracleXmlType` is based on an XML schema. Returns `false` otherwise.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

RootElement

This property represents the name of the top-level or root element of the schema-based XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string RootElement{get;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the name of the top-level or root element of the XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

If the `OracleXmlType` instance contains non-schema based XML data, this property returns an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Schema

This property represents the XML schema for the XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlType Schema {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleXmlType` instance that represents the XML schema for the XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

If the `OracleXmlType` instance contains non-schema based XML data, this property returns an `OracleXmlType` instance representing an empty XML document.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

SchemaUrl

This property represents the XML schema in the database for the XML schema of the XML data contained in the `OracleXmlType`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string SchemaUrl {get;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the URL in the database for the XML schema of the XML data.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

If the `OracleXmlType` instance contains non-schema based XML data, this property returns an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Value

This property returns the XML data starting from the first character in the current instance as a `string`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Value{get;}
```

Property Value

The entire XML data as a `string`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

OracleXmlType Instance Methods

The `OracleXmlType` instance methods are listed in Table 7-27.

Table 7-27 OracleXmlType Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of the `OracleXmlType` instance
Dispose	Releases the resources allocated by this `OracleXmlType` object
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`

Table 7-27 (Cont.) OracleXmlType Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Extract	Extracts a subset from the XML data using the given XPath expression (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Inherited from System.Object
GetStream	Returns an instance of OracleXmlStream which provides a read-only stream of the XML data stored in this OracleXmlType instance
GetType	Inherited from System.Object
GetXmlDocument	Returns a XmlDocument object containing the XML data stored in this OracleXmlType instance
GetXmlReader	Returns a XmlTextReader object that can be used to manipulate XML data directly using the .NET Framework classes and methods
IsExists	Checks for the existence of a particular set of nodes identified by the given XPath expression in the XMLdata (Overloaded)
ToString	Inherited from System.Object
Transform	Transforms the OracleXmlType into another OracleXmlType instance using the given XSL document (Overloaded)
Update	Updates the XML node or fragment identified by the given XPath expression in the current OracleXmlType instance (Overloaded)
Validate	Validates whether or not the XML data in the OracleXmlType object conforms to the given XML schema.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleXmlType Class
- OracleXmlType Members

Clone

This method creates a copy of this OracleXmlType instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Implements

ICloneable

Return Value

An `OracleXmlType` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Dispose

This method releases the resources allocated by this object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Extract

This method extracts a subset from the XML data using the given XPath expression.

Overload List:

- Extract(string, string)

This method extracts a subset from the XML data represented by the `OracleXmlType` object using the given XPath expression and a string parameter for namespace resolution.

- Extract(string, XmlNameSpaceManager)

  This method extracts a subset from the XML data represented by the `OracleXmlType` object, using the given XPath expression and a .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object for namespace resolution.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Extract(string, string)

This method extracts a subset from the XML data represented by the `OracleXmlType` object using the given XPath expression and a string parameter for namespace resolution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlType Extract(string xpathExpr, string nsMap);
```

Parameters

- *xpathExpr*

  The XPath expression.

- *nsMap*

  The string parameter used for namespace resolution of the XPath expression. *nsMap* has zero or more namespaces separated by spaces. *nsMap* can be null. For example:

  ```
  xmlns:nsi"=http://www.company1.com" xmlns:nsz="http://www.company2.com"
  ```

Return Value

An `OracleXmlType` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *xpathExpr* is null or zero-length.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Extract(string, XmlNameSpaceManager)

This public method extracts a subset from the XML data represented by the `OracleXmlType` object, using the given XPath expression and a .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object for namespace resolution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlType Extract(string xpathExpr, XmlNameSpaceManager nsMgr);
```

Parameters

- *xpathExpr*

  The XPath expression.

- *nsMgr*

  The .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object used for namespace resolution of the XPath expression. *nsMgr* can be null.

Return Value

An `OracleXmlType`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *xpathExpr* is null or zero-length.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The default namespace is ignored if its value is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

GetStream

This public method returns an instance of `OracleXmlStream` which provides a read-only stream of the XML data stored in this `OracleXmlType` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Stream GetStream();
```

Return Value

A `Stream` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

GetXmlDocument

This public method returns a `XmlDocument` object containing the XML data stored in this `OracleXmlType` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public XmlDocument GetXmlDocument();
```

Return Value

An `XmlDocument` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The XML data in the `XmlDocument` object is a copy of the XML data in the `OracleXmlType` instance and modifying it does not automatically modify the XML data in the `OracleXmlType` instance. The `XmlDocument` instance returned has the `PreserveWhitespace` property set to `true`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

GetXmlReader

This public method returns a `XmlTextReader` object that can be used to manipulate XML data directly using the .NET Framework classes and methods.

Declaration

```
// C#
public XmlTextReader GetXmlReader();
```

Return Value

An `XmlTextReader` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The `XmlTextReader` is a read-only, forward-only representation of the XML data stored in the `OracleXmlType` instance.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

IsExists

`IsExists` checks for the existence of a particular set of nodes identified by the XPath expression in the XML data.

Overload List:

- IsExists(string, string)

  This method checks for the existence of a particular set of nodes identified by the XPath expression in the XML data represented by the current `OracleXmlType` instance using a string parameter for namespace resolution.
- IsExists(string, XmlNameSpaceManager)

  This method checks for the existence of a particular set of nodes identified by the XPath expression in the XML document represented by the current `OracleXmlType` instance using a .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object for namespace resolution.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

IsExists(string, string)

This method checks for the existence of a particular set of nodes identified by the XPath expression in the XML data represented by the current `OracleXmlType` instance using a string parameter for namespace resolution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsExists(string xpathExpr, string nsMap);
```

Parameters

- *xpathExpr*

  The XPath expression.

- *nsMap*

  The string parameter used for namespace resolution of the XPath expression. *nsMap* has zero or more namespaces separated by spaces. *nsMap* can be null.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the required set of nodes exists; otherwise, returns `false`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *xpathExpr* is null or zero-length.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The default namespace is ignored if its value is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

IsExists(string, XmlNameSpaceManager)

This method checks the existence of a particular set of nodes identified by the XPath expression in the XML document represented by the current `OracleXmlType` instance using a .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object for namespace resolution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsExists(string xpathExpr, XmlNameSpaceManager nsMgr);
```

Parameters

- *xpathExpr*

  The XPath expression.

- *nsMgr*

  The .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object used for namespace resolution of the XPath expression. *nsMgr* can be null.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the required set of nodes exists; otherwise, returns `false`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentNullException` - The `xpathExpr` is null or zero-length.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The default namespace is ignored if its value is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Transform

This method transforms the `OracleXmlType` into another `OracleXmlType` instance using the given XSL document.

Overload List:

- Transform(OracleXmlType, string)

  This method transforms the current `OracleXmlType` instance into another `OracleXmlType` instance using the given XSL document (as an `OracleXmlType` object) and a string of XSLT parameters.
- Transform(string, string)

  This public method transforms the current `OracleXmlType` instance into another `OracleXmlType` instance using the given XSL document and a string of XSLT parameters.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Transform(OracleXmlType, string)

This method transforms the current `OracleXmlType` instance into another `OracleXmlType` instance using the given XSL document and a string of XSLT parameters.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlType Transform(OracleXmlType xsldoc, string paramMap);
```

Parameters

- *xsldoc*

  The XSL document as an `OracleXmlType` object.

- *paramMap*

  A string which provides the parameters for the XSL document.

  For this release, *paramMap* is ignored.

Return Value

An `OracleXmlType` object containing the transformed XML document.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *xsldoc* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Transform(string, string)

This method transforms the current `OracleXmlType` instance into another `OracleXmlType` instance using the given XSL document and a string of XSLT parameters.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleXmlType Transform(string xsldoc, string paramMap);
```

Parameters

- *xsldoc*

  The XSL document to be used for XSLT.

- *paramMap*

  A string which provides the parameters for the XSL document.

  For this release, `paramMap` is ignored.

Return Value

An `OracleXmlType` object containing the transformed XML document.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *xsldoc* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Update

This method updates the XML node or fragment identified by the given XPath expression in the current `OracleXmlType` instance.

Overload List:

- Update(string, string, string)

  This method updates the XML nodes identified by the given XPath expression with the given string value and a string parameter for namespace resolution.

- Update(string, XmlNameSpaceManager, string)

  This method updates the XML nodes identified by the given XPath expression with the given string value and a .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object for namespace resolution.

- Update(string, string, OracleXmlType)

  This method updates the XML nodes identified by the given XPath expression with the XML data stored in the given `OracleXmlType` value and a string parameter for namespace resolution.

- Update(string, XmlNameSpaceManager, OracleXmlType)

This method updates the XML nodes identified by the given XPath expression with the XML data stored in the given `OracleXmlType` value and a .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object for namespace resolution.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Update(string, string, string)

This method updates the XML nodes identified by the given XPath expression with the given string value and a string parameter for namespace resolution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Update(string xpathExpr, string nsMap, string value);
```

Parameters

- *xpathExpr*

  The XPath expression that identifies the nodes to update.

- *nsMap*

  The string parameter used for namespace resolution of the XPath expression. *nsMap* has zero or more namespaces separated by spaces. *nsMap* can be null. For example:

  ```
  xmlns:nsi"=http://www.company1.com" xmlns:nsz="http://www.company2.com"
  ```

- *value*

  The new value as a `string`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *xpathExpr* is null or zero-length.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The default namespace is ignored if its value is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Update(string, XmlNameSpaceManager, string)

This method updates the XML nodes identified by the given XPath expression with the given string value and a .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object for namespace resolution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Update(string xpathExpr, XmlNameSpaceManager nsMgr, string
  value);
```

Parameters

- *xpathExpr*

  The XPath expression that identifies the nodes to update.

- *nsMgr*

  The .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object used for namespace resolution of the XPath expression. *nsMgr* can be null.

- *value*

  The new value as a `string`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *xpathExpr* is null or zero-length.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The default namespace is ignored if its value is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Update(string, string, OracleXmlType)

This method updates the XML nodes identified by the given XPath expression with the XML data stored in the given `OracleXmlType` value and a string parameter for namespace resolution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Update(string xpathExpr, string nsMap, OracleXmlType value);
```

Parameters

- *xpathExpr*

  The XPath expression that identifies the nodes to update.

- *nsMap*

  The string parameter used for namespace resolution of the XPath expression. *nsMap* has zero or more namespaces separated by spaces. *nsMap* can be null.

- *value*

  The new value as an `OracleXmlType` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *xpathExpr* is null or zero-length.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The default namespace is ignored if its value is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Update(string, XmlNameSpaceManager, OracleXmlType)

This method updates the XML nodes identified by the given XPath expression with the XML data stored in the given `OracleXmlType` value and a .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object for namespace resolution.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Update(string xpathExpr, XmlNameSpaceManager nsMgr, OracleXmlType
value);
```

Parameters

- *xpathExpr*

  The XPath expression that identifies the nodes to update.

- *nsMgr*

  The .NET `XmlNameSpaceManager` object used for namespace resolution of the XPath expression. *nsMgr* can be null.

- *value*

  The new value as an `OracleXmlType` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *xpathExpr* is null or zero-length.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The default namespace is ignored if its value is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

Validate

This methods validates whether or not the XML data in the `OracleXmlType` object conforms to the given XML schema.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool Validate(String schemaUrl);
```

Parameters

- `schemaUrl`

  A string representing the URL in the database of the XML schema.

Return Value

Returns true if the XML data conforms to the XML schema; otherwise, returns false.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`schemaUrl`* argument is null or an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleXmlType Class
> - OracleXmlType Members

8

Oracle Data Provider for .NET HA Event Classes

This chapter describes the following ODP.NET HA event class and enumerations:

- OracleHAEventArgs Class
- OracleHAEventHandler Delegate
- OracleHAEventSource Enumeration
- OracleHAEventStatus Enumeration

OracleHAEventArgs Class

The `OracleHAEventArgs` class provides event data for the `OracleConnection.HAEvent` event.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.EventArgs

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleHAEventArgs
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleHAEventArgs
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

When any HA event occurs for a service, service member, host, node, or instance that an `OracleConnection` object is set to with `"ha events=true"`, the `OracleConnection.HAEvent` is triggered and passes an instance of `OracleHAEventArgs` to all the delegates that have registered with the event.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleHAEventArgs Members
- OracleHAEventArgs Properties
- "OracleConnection Class"
- "HAEvent"

OracleHAEventArgs Members

`OracleHAEventArgs` members are listed in the following table.

OracleHAEventArgs Properties

The `OracleHAEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 8-2.

Table 8-1 OracleHAEventArgs Properties

Name	Description
DatabaseDomainName	Specifies the domain name of the database affected by the `HAevent`
DatabaseName	Specifies the database affected by the `HAevent`
DrainTimeout	Indicates the number of seconds allowed for resource draining to be completed during a planned outage
HostName	Specifies the host that triggered the event
InstanceName	Specifies the instance that triggered the event
Reason	Specifies the reason for which the HA event was sent by the server
ServiceName	Specifies the service that triggered the event
Source	Specifies the source that triggered the event
Status	Specifies the status of the source that triggered the event
Time	Specifies the time when the event was triggered on the server

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - "HAEvent"

OracleHAEventArgs Properties

The `OracleHAEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 OracleHAEventArgs Properties

Name	Description
DatabaseDomainName	Specifies the domain name of the database affected by the `HAevent`
DatabaseName	Specifies the database affected by the HAevent
DrainTimeout	Indicates the number of seconds allowed for resource draining to be completed during a planned outage
HostName	Specifies the host that triggered the event
InstanceName	Specifies the instance that triggered the event
Reason	Specifies the reason for which the HA event was sent by the server
ServiceName	Specifies the service that triggered the event
Source	Specifies the source that triggered the event
Status	Specifies the status of the source that triggered the event
Time	Specifies the time when the event was triggered on the server

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members

DatabaseDomainName

This property specifies the domain name of the database that is affected by the HA event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DatabaseDomainName {get;}
```

Property Value

The domain name of the database that is affected by the HA Event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members
> - "HAEvent"

DatabaseName

This property specifies the database that is affected by the HA event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DatabaseName {get;}
```

Property Value

This property specifies the database name that is affected by the HA event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members
> - "HAEvent"

DrainTimeout

An integer value indicating the maximum time period in seconds that ODP.NET waits for the service to drain connections from the database service from when the Fast Application Notification `SERVICE DOWN` event is received.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int DrainTimeout {get;}
```

Property Value

The number of seconds allowed for resource draining to be completed during a planned outage

Remarks

When connecting to Oracle Data Guard in Oracle Database 12*c* Release 2 or later, database administrators can set their own timeout value, `drain_timeout`, to indicate the number of seconds allowed for resource draining to be completed during a planned outage. The `drain_timeout` value populates `OracleHAEventArgs.DrainTimeout.drain_timeout` can be used by the ODP.NET `ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout` to wait for a service to be relocated before attempting new connections.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members
> - "HAEvent"
> - `ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout`

HostName

This property specifies the host that triggered the HA event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string HostName {get;}
```

Property Value

The host that is affected by the HA Event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members
> - "HAEvent"

InstanceName

This property specifies the instance that triggered the HA event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string InstanceName {get;}
```

Property Value

The instance that is affected by the HA Event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members
> - "HAEvent"

Reason

This property specifies reason for which the HA event was sent by the server.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Reason {get;}
```

Property Value

The reason the HA Event was triggered. Possible values include `Data_Guard_Failover`, `Failure`, `Dependency`, `User`, `Autostart`, and `Restart`.

The value `User` is indicative of a planned outage. All other values are indicative of an unplanned outage.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members
> - "HAEvent"

ServiceName

This property specifies the service that triggered the HA event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ServiceName {get;}
```

Property Value

The service that is affected by the HA Event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members
> - "HAEvent"

Source

This property specifies the source that triggered the HA event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleHAEventSource Source {get;}
```

Property Value

The source that triggered the HA Event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members
> - "HAEvent"

Status

This property specifies the status of the source that triggered the HA event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleHAEventStatus Status {get;}
```

Property Value

The status of the source that triggered the HA Event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members
> - "HAEvent"

Time

This property specifies the time when the HA event was triggered on the server.

Declaration

```
// C#
public DateTime Time {get;}
```

Property Value

The time that the HA Event was triggered.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - OracleHAEventArgs Members
> - "HAEvent"

OracleHAEventHandler Delegate

The `OracleHAEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleConnection.HAEvent` event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public delegate void OracleHAEventHandler(OracleHAEventArgs eventArgs);
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Parameters

- *sender*

  The source of the event.

- *EventArgs*

  The `OracleHAEventArgs` object that contains the event data.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleHAEventArgs Class
> - "HAEvent"

OracleHAEventSource Enumeration

The `OracleHAEventSource` enumeration indicates the source of the HA event.

Table 8-3 lists all the `OracleHAEventSource` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 8-3 OracleHAEventSource Enumeration Member Values

Member Name	Description
`Service`	The source of the HA Event is a service.
`ServiceMember`	The source of the HA Event is a service member.
`Database`	The source of the HA Event is a database.

Table 8-3 (Cont.) OracleHAEventSource Enumeration Member Values

Member Name	Description
`Host`	The source of the HA Event is a host.
`Instance`	The source of the HA Event is an instance.
`Node`	The source of the HA Event is a node.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleHAEventArgs Class
- "Source"

OracleHAEventStatus Enumeration

The `OracleHAEventStatus` enumeration indicates the status of the HA event source.

Table 8-4 lists all the `OracleHAEventStatus` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 8-4 OracleHAEventStatus Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`Up`	The source of the HA Event is up.
`Down`	The source of the HA Event is down.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleHAEventArgs Class
- "Status"

9

Continuous Query Notification Classes

This chapter describes Oracle Data Provider for .NET Continuous Query Notification Classes, Event Delegates, and Enumerations.

> **See Also:**
>
> "Continuous Query Notification Support "

This chapter contains these topics:

- OracleDependency Class
- OracleNotificationRequest Class
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
- OnChangeEventHandler Delegate
- OracleRowidInfo Enumeration
- OracleNotificationType Enumeration
- OracleNotificationSource Enumeration
- OracleNotificationInfo Enumeration

OracleDependency Class

An `OracleDependency` class represents a dependency between an application and an Oracle database, enabling the application to get notifications whenever the data of interest or the state of the Oracle database changes.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleDependency
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleDependency
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Members
- OracleDependency Constructors
- OracleDependency Static Fields
- OracleDependency Static Methods
- OracleDependency Methods
- OracleDependency Properties
- OracleDependency Events

OracleDependency Members

`OracleDependency` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleDependency Constructors

`OracleDependency` constructors are listed in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 OracleDependency Constructors

Constructors	Description
OracleDependency Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleDependency` class (Overloaded)

OracleDependency Static Fields

The `OracleDependency` static fields arelisted in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2 OracleDependency Static Fields

Static Field	Description
Address	Indicates the address that the notification listener listens on, for database notifications Supported in ODP.NET Core only
Port	Indicates the port number that the no tification listener listens on, for database notifications

OracleDependency Static Methods

`OracleDependency` static methods are listed in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3 OracleDependency Static Methods

Static Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
GetOracleDependency	Returns an `OracleDependency` instance based on the specified unique identifier

OracleDependency Properties

`OracleDependency` properties are listed in Table 9-4.

Table 9-4 OracleDependency Properties

Properties	Description
DataSource	Indicates the data source associated with the `OracleDependency` instance
HasChanges	Indicates whether or not there is any change in the database associated with this dependency
Id	Represents the unique identifier for the `OracleDependency` instance
IsEnabled	Specifies whether or not the dependency is enabled between the application and the database
QueryBasedNotification	Specifies whether the change notification registration is object-based or query-based
RegisteredQueryIDs	Provides a list of `CHANGE_NOTIFICATION_QUERY_ID`s
RegisteredResources	Indicates the database resources that are registered in the notification registration
RowidInfo	Specifies whether or not `ROWID` information is part of change notification events fired whenever data changes on the database
UserName	Indicates the database user name associated with the `OracleDependency` instance

OracleDependency Methods

`OracleDependency` methods are listed in Table 9-5.

Table 9-5 OracleDependency Methods

Methods	Description
AddCommandDependency	Binds the `OracleDependency` instance to the specified `OracleCommand` instance
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
RemoveRegistration	Removes the specified dependency between the application and the database
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

OracleDependency Events

The `OracleDependency` event is listed in Table 9-6.

Table 9-6 OracleDependency Events

Event	Description
OnChange	An event that is sent when a database notification associated with the dependency is received from the database

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class

OracleDependency Constructors

`OracleDependency` constructors create instances of the `OracleDependency` class.

Overload List:

- OracleDependency ( )

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleDependency` class.

- OracleDependency(OracleCommand)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleDependency` class and binds it to the specified `OracleCommand` instance.

- OracleDependency(OracleCommand, bool, int, bool)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleDependency` class and binds it to the specified `OracleCommand` instance, specifying whether or not a notification is to

be removed upon notification, the timeout value of the notification registration, and the persistence of the notification.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

OracleDependency ( )

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleDependency` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDependency ()
```

Remarks

Using this constructor does not bind any `OracleCommand` to the newly constructed `OracleDependency`. Use the `AddCommandDependency` method to do so.

> **Note:**
>
> The dependency between the application and the database is not established when the `OracleDependency` instance is created. The dependency is established when the command that is associated with this dependency is executed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

OracleDependency(OracleCommand)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleDependency` class and binds it to an `OracleCommand` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDependency (OracleCommand cmd)
```

Parameters

- *cmd*

  The command that the `OracleDependecy` object binds to.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *cmd* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The specified `OracleCommand` instance already contains a notification request.

Remarks

When this `OracleDependency` constructor binds the `OracleCommand` instance to an `OracleDependency` instance, it causes the creation of an `OracleNotificationRequest` instance and then sets that `OracleNotificationRequest` instance to the `OracleCommand.Notification` property.

The Continuous Query Notification is registered with the database, when the command is executed. Any of the command execution methods (for example, `ExecuteNonQuery`, `ExecuteReader`, and so on) will register the notification request. An `OracleDependency` may be bound to more than one `OracleCommand`. When one of these `OracleCommand` object statements is executed, the statement is registered with the associated `OracleCommand`. Although the registration happens on each `OracleCommand` separately, one `OracleDependency` can be responsible for detecting and sending notifications that occur for all `OracleCommand` objects that the `OracleDependency` is associated with. The `OnChangeEventArgs` that is passed to the application for the `OnChange` event provides information on what has changed in the database.

The `OracleNotificationRequest` instance that is created by this constructor has the following default property values:

- `IsNotifiedOnce` is set to the value `True`.
- `Timeout` is set to 50,000 seconds.
- `IsPersistent` is set to the value `False`, that is, the invalidation message is not persistent, but is stored in an in-memory queue before delivery.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

OracleDependency(OracleCommand, bool, int, bool)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleDependency` class and binds it to the specified `OracleCommand` instance, while specifying whether or not a registration is to be removed upon notification, the timeout value of the notification registration, and the persistence of the notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDependency (OracleCommand cmd, bool isNotifiedOnce, long timeout,
  bool isPersistent)
```

Parameters

- *cmd*

  The command associated with the Continuous Query Notification request.

- *isNotifiedOnce*

  An indicator that specifies whether or not the registration is removed automatically once the notification occurs.

- *timeout*

  The amount of time, in seconds, that the registration stays active. When *timeout* is set to `0`, the registration never expires. The valid values for *timeout* are between `0` and `4294967295`.

- *isPersistent*

  Indicates whether or not the invalidation message should be queued persistently in the database before delivery. If the *isPersistent* parameter is set to `True`, the message is queued persistently in the database and cannot be lost upon database failures or shutdowns. If the *isPersistent* property is set to `False`, the message is stored in an in-memory queue before delivery and might be lost.

  Database performance is faster if the message is stored in an in-memory queue rather than in the database queue.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *cmd* parameter is null.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified *timeout* is invalid.

`InvalidOperationException` - The specified `OracleCommand` instance already contains a notification request.

Remarks

When this `OracleDependency` constructor binds the `OracleCommand` instance to an `OracleDependency` instance, it causes the creation of an `OracleNotificationRequest` instance and then sets that `OracleNotificationRequest` instance to the `OracleCommand.Notification` property.

The Continuous Query Notification is registered with the database, when the command is executed. Any of the command execution methods (for example, `ExecuteNonQuery`,

ExecuteReader, and so on) will register the notification request. An OracleDependency may be bound to more than one OracleCommand. When one of these OracleCommand object statements is executed, the statement is registered with the associated OracleCommand. Although the registration happens on each OracleCommand separately, one OracleDependency can be responsible for detecting and sending notifications that occur for all OracleCommand objects that the OracleDependency is associated with. The OnChangeEventArgs that is passed to the application for the OnChange event provides information on what has changed in the database.

The OracleNotificationRequest instance that is created by this constructor has the following default property values:

- IsNotifiedOnce is set to the specified value.
- Timeout is set to the specified value.
- IsPersistent is set to the specified value.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members

OracleDependency Static Fields

The OracleDependency static fields are listed in Table 9-7.

Table 9-7 OracleDependency Static Fields

Static Field	Description
Address	Indicates the address that the notification listener listens on, for database notifications Supported in ODP.NET Core only
Port	Indicates the port number that the notification listener listens on, for database notifications

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members

Address

This static field indicates the address that the notification listener listens on, for database notifications.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string Address{get; set}
```

Property Value

A `string` value that represents the address that listens for the database notifications.

If the address is not set, then `OracleConfiguration.DBNotificationAddress` will be used if set. If `OracleDependency.Address` is explicitly set to `string.Empty` or `null`, then the hostname will be used.

Remarks

This property allows specifying a particular IPv4 or IPv6 address to use, such as the case with a machine that contains multiple network cards. The address can be set to any valid hostname, IPv4, or IPv6 address, which is associated with the machine on which the ODP.NET application is running on, which will be listening for notifications.

The address specified by the `OracleDependency.Address` static field is used by the notification listener that runs within the same application domain as ODP.NET. This address receives Continuous Query Notifications from the database. One notification listener is capable of listening to all Continuous Query Notifications and therefore, only one notification listener is created for each application domain.

The notification listener is created when a command associated with an `OracleDependency` object is executed for the first time during the application domain lifetime. The address specified for the `OracleDependency.Address` static field is used by the listener for its lifetime. The `OracleDependency.Address` static field can be changed after the creation of the notification listener, but doing so does not affect the actual address that the notification listener listens on.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members

Port

This static field indicates the port number that the notification listener listens on, for database notifications.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int Port{get; set}
```

Property Value

An `int` value that represents the number of the port that listens for the database notifications. If the port number is set to `-1`, a random port number is assigned for the listener when the listener is started. Otherwise, the specified port number is used to start the listener.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The port number is set to a negative value.

`InvalidOperationException` - The port number is being changed after the listener has started.

Remarks

The port number specified by the `OracleDependency.Port` static field is used by the notification listener that runs within the same application domain as ODP.NET. This port number receives Continuous Query Notifications from the database. One notification listener is capable of listening to all Continuous Query Notifications and therefore, only one notification listener is created for each application domain.

The notification listener is created when a command associated with an `OracleDependency` object is executed for the first time during the application domain lifetime. The port number specified for the `OracleDependency.Port` static field is used by the listener for its lifetime. The `OracleDependency.Port` static field can be changed after the creation of the notification listener, but doing so does not affect the actual port number that the notification listener listens on.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

OracleDependency Static Methods

`OracleDependency` static methods are listed in Table 9-8.

Table 9-8 OracleDependency Static Methods

Static Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`

Table 9-8 (Cont.) OracleDependency Static Methods

Static Methods	Description
GetOracleDependency	Returns an `OracleDependency` instance based on the specified unique identifier

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members

GetOracleDependency

This static method returns an `OracleDependency` instance based on the specified unique identifier.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDependency GetOracleDependency(string guid)
```

Parameters

- *guid*

  The string representation of the unique identifier of an `OracleDependency` instance.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified unique identifier cannot locate an `OracleDependency` instance.

Return Value

An `OracleDependency` instance that has the specified *guid* parameter.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members

OracleDependency Properties

`OracleDependency` properties are listed in Table 9-9.

Table 9-9 OracleDependency Properties

Properties	Description
DataSource	Indicates the data source associated with the `OracleDependency` instance
HasChanges	Indicates whether or not there is any change in the database associated with this dependency
Id	Represents the unique identifier for the `OracleDependency` instance
IsEnabled	Specifies whether or not the dependency is enabled between the application and the database
QueryBasedNotification	Specifies whether the change notification registration is object-based or query-based
RegisteredQueryIDs	Provides a list of `CHANGE_NOTIFICATION_QUERY_ID`s
RegisteredResources	Indicates the database resources that are registered in the notification registration
RowidInfo	Specifies whether or not `ROWID` information is part of change notification events fired whenever data changes on the database
UserName	Indicates the database user name associated with the `OracleDependency` instance

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members

DataSource

This property indicates the data source associated with the `OracleDependency` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DataSource{get;}
```

Property Value

A string that indicates the data source associated with the `OracleDependency` instance.

Remarks

The `DataSource` property is populated with the data source once the `OracleCommand` associated with the `OracleDependency` executes and registers for the notification successfully.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

HasChanges

This property indicates whether or not there is any change in the database associated with this dependency.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool HasChanges{get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` value that returns `True` if the database has detected changes that are associated with this dependency; otherwise, returns `False`.

Remarks

As an alternative to using the `OnChange` event, applications can check the `HasChanges` property to determine if there are any changes in the database associated with this dependency.

Once the `HasChanges` property is accessed, its value is reset to `False` so that the next notification can then be acknowledged.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

Id

This property represents the unique identifier for the `OracleDependency` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Id{get;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the unique identifier that was generated for the `OracleDependency` instance when it was created.

Remarks

This property is set when the `OracleDependency` instance is created.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

IsEnabled

This property specifies whether or not the dependency is enabled between the application and the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsEnabled {get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` value that specifies whether or not dependency is enabled between the application and the database.

Remarks

The dependency between the application and the database is not established when the `OracleDependency` instance is created. The dependency is established when the command that is associated with this dependency is executed, at which time the notification request is registered with the database. The dependency ends when the notification registration is removed from the database or when it times out.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

QueryBasedNotification

This instance property specifies whether the change notification registration is object-based or query-based.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool QueryBasedNotification{get; set;}
```

Property Value

Specifies whether the change notification registration is object-based or not.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

This property value will be ignored if it is set after the command execution that registers the command for change notification.

By default, this property is true.

ODP.NET developers can register their queries on the row level, not just the object level, beginning with Oracle Data Provider for .NET release 11.1 and Oracle Database 11*g* release 1 (11.1). The application only receives notification when the selected row or rows change. Query-based notifications provide developers more granularity for using client-side cached data, as they can be more specific about what changes the application needs to be notified of.

`OracleNotificationType` enumeration is set to `Query` for query-based notifications.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

RegisteredQueryIDs

This instance property provides a list of `CHANGE_NOTIFICATION_QUERY_ID`s.

Declaration

```
// C#
public ArrayList RegisteredQueryIDs {get;}
```

Property Value

This property is an `ArrayList` of `CHANGE_NOTIFICATION_QUERY_ID`s.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

This property provides a list of `CHANGE_NOTIFICATION_QUERY_ID`s that uniquely identify the query that has been registered for change notification. The notification returned from the database will also contain these IDs, allowing applications to determine the query that the notifications are for.

The `QueryId` at index *n* in `RegisteredQueryIDs` is for the statement at index *n* the `RegisteredResources` at index *n*.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

RegisteredResources

This property indicates the database resources that are registered in the notification registration.

Declaration

```
// C#
public ArrayList RegisteredResources{get;}
```

Property Value

The registered resources in the notification registration.

Remarks

The `ArrayList` contains all the command statement or statements that are registered for notification through this `OracleDependency` object. It is appropriately updated when the Continuous Query Notification is registered by a command execution.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

RowidInfo

This property specifies whether or not `ROWID` information is part of change notification events fired whenever data changes on the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleRowidInfo RowidInfo {get; set;};
```

Property Value

An `OracleRowidInfo` enumeration type that determines the inclusion of `ROWID` in the change notification event.

Remarks

There are three `OracleRowidInfo` enumeration types that are valid for this property:

- `Default` includes `ROWID` information in the change notification event only if `OracleCommand.AddRowid` property is set to true or if `ROWID` is in the select list of the query that is registered for change notification.
- `Include` includes `ROWID` information regardless of whether or not `ROWID` is in the select-list for the query.
- `Exclude` excludes `ROWID` information regardless of whether or not `ROWID` is in the select-list.

For change notification registrations that involve stored procedure executions, change notification events related to the `REF CURSOR` contain `ROWID` information only if `RowidInfo` property is set to `OracleRowidInfo.Include`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members
> - "OracleRowidInfo Enumeration"

UserName

This property indicates the database user name associated with the `OracleDependency` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string UserName{get;}
```

Property Value

A string that indicates the database user name associated with the `OracleDependency` instance. This database user registers the Continuous Query Notification request with the database.

Remarks

The `UserName` property is populated with the user name once the `OracleCommand` associated with the `OracleDependency` executes and registers for the notification successfully. Only the database user who creates the notification registration, or the database system administrator, can remove the registration.

The user specified by this property must have the `CHANGE NOTIFICATION` privilege to register successfully for the Continuous Query Notification with the database.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDependency Class
> - OracleDependency Members

OracleDependency Methods

`OracleDependency` methods are listed in Table 9-10.

Table 9-10 OracleDependency Methods

Methods	Description
AddCommandDependency	Binds the `OracleDependency` instance to the specified `OracleCommand` instance
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
RemoveRegistration	Removes the specified dependency between the application and the database
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members

AddCommandDependency

This instance method binds the `OracleDependency` instance to the specified `OracleCommand` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
Public void AddCommandDependency (OracleCommand cmd);
```

Parameters

- *cmd*

  The command that is to be bound to the `OracleDependency` object.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *cmd* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The specified `OracleCommand` instance already contains a notification request.

Remarks

An `OracleDependency` instance can bind to multiple `OracleCommand` instances.

While it binds an existing `OracleDependency` instance to an `OracleCommand` instance, the `AddCommandDependency` method creates an `OracleNotificationRequest` instance, and sets it to the specified `OracleCommand.Notification` property.

When this method creates an `OracleNotificationRequest` instance, the following `OracleNotificationRequest` properties are set:

- `IsNotifiedOnce` is set to the value `True`.
- `Timeout` is set to 50,000 seconds.
- `IsPersistent` is set to the value `False`, indicating that the invalidation message is stored in an in-memory queue before delivery.

With this method, multiple commands can be associated with a single Continuous Query Notification registration request. Furthermore, the `OracleNotificationRequest` attribute values assigned to the `OracleCommand` can be changed once the association between the `OracleCommand` and the `OracleDependency` is established.

However, when multiple `OracleCommand` objects are associated with a single `OracleDependency` object, the `OracleNotificationRequest` attributes (`Timeout`, `IsPersistent`, and `IsNotifiedOnce`) of the first executed `OracleCommand` object are used for registration, the attributes associated with subsequent `OracleCommand` executions will be ignored.

Furthermore, once a command associated with an `OracleDependency` is executed and registered, all other subsequent command executions and registration associated with the same `OracleDependency` must use a connection with the same `"User Id"` and `"Data Source"` connection string attribute value settings.

Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members
- "OracleDependency(OracleCommand)" for `OracleNotificationRequest` property value

RemoveRegistration

This instance method removes the specified dependency between the application and the database. Once the registration of the dependency is removed from the database, the `OracleDependency` is no longer able to detect any changes that the database undergoes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void RemoveRegistration(OracleConnection con)
```

Parameters

- *con*

The connection associated with the `OracleDependency` instance.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The associated connection is not open.

Remarks

The notification registration associated with the `OracleDependency` instance is removed from the database.

The `OracleConnection` parameter must be in an *opened state*. This instance method does not open the connection implicitly for the application.

An exception is thrown if the dependency is not valid.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members

OracleDependency Events

The `OracleDependency` event is listed in Table 9-11.

Table 9-11 OracleDependency Event

Event	Description
OnChange	An event that is sent when a database notification associated with the dependency is received from the database

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members

OnChange

The `OnChange` event is sent when a database notification associated with the dependency is received from the database. The information related to the notification is stored in the `OracleChangeNotificationEventArgs` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public event OnChangeEventHandler OnChange;
```

Remarks

The `OnChange` event occurs if any result set associated with the dependency changes. For objects that are part of a Transaction, notifications will be received for each modified object. This event also occurs for other actions related to database or registration status, such as database shutdowns and startups, or registration timeouts.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDependency Class
- OracleDependency Members

OracleNotificationRequest Class

An `OracleNotificationRequest` class represents a notification request to be subscribed in the database. It contains information about the request and the characteristics of the notification. Using the `OracleNotificationRequest` class, Oracle Data Provider for .NET can create the notification registration in the database.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleNotificationRequest
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleNotificationRequest
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although methods do not guarantee thread safety.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationRequest Members
> - OracleNotificationRequest Static Methods
> - OracleNotificationRequest Properties
> - OracleNotificationRequest Methods

OracleNotificationRequest Members

`OracleNotificationRequest` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleNotificationRequest Static Method

The `OracleNotificationRequest` static method is listed in Table 9-12.

Table 9-12 OracleNotificationRequest Static Method

Static Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`

OracleNotificationRequest Properties

`OracleNotificationRequest` properties are listed in Table 9-13.

Table 9-13 OracleNotificationRequest Properties

Properties	Description
IsNotifiedOnce	Indicates whether or not the registration is to be removed upon notification
IsPersistent	Indicates whether or not the notification message should be queued persistently in the database before delivery
Timeout	Specifies the time that the registration remains alive
GroupingNotificationEnabled	Specifies whether grouping notification is enabled or not
GroupingType	Specifies the type of grouping notification
GroupingInterval	Specifies the interval between grouping notifications, in seconds

OracleNotificationRequest Methods

`OracleNotificationRequest` methods are listed in Table 9-14.

Table 9-14 OracleNotificationRequest Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationRequest Members
- OracleNotificationRequest Class

OracleNotificationRequest Static Methods

The `OracleNotificationRequest` static method is listed in Table 9-15.

Table 9-15 OracleNotificationRequest Static Method

Static Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationRequest Members
- OracleNotificationRequest Class

OracleNotificationRequest Properties

The `OracleNotificationRequest` properties are listed in Table 9-16.

Table 9-16 OracleNotificationRequest Properties

Properties	Description
IsNotifiedOnce	Indicates whether or not the registration is to be removed upon notification
IsPersistent	Indicates whether or not the notification message should be queued persistently in the database before delivery
Timeout	Specifies the time that the registration remains alive
GroupingNotificationEnabled	Specifies whether grouping notification is enabled or not
GroupingType	Specifies the type of grouping notification
GroupingInterval	Specifies the interval between grouping notifications, in seconds

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationRequest Members
- OracleNotificationRequest Class

IsNotifiedOnce

This property indicates whether or not the registration is to be removed upon notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNotifiedOnce{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` value that indicates whether or not the registration is to be removed upon notification.

Remarks

The default value is `false` for AQ. This is different from change notification where the default value is `true`.

Modifying this property after the completion of a successful registration has no effect.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationRequest Members
> - OracleNotificationRequest Class

IsPersistent

This property indicates whether or not the notification message should be queued persistently in the database until delivery.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsPersistent{get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` value that indicates whether or not the notifications should be stored persistently in the database until delivery.

When the `IsPersistent` property is set to `True`, the message is queued persistently in the database and cannot be lost upon database failures or shutdowns. When the `IsPersistent` property is set to `False`, the message is stored in an in-memory queue before delivery and could be lost.

This property does not apply to `NotificationRegistration` which is always persistent.

This property only applies to the notification message after it has been sent.

Remarks

The default value is `false`.

The database performs faster if the message is stored in an in-memory queue rather than a database queue.

Modifying this property after the completion of a successful registration has no effect.

This property is ignored for grouping notifications.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationRequest Members
> - OracleNotificationRequest Class

Timeout

This property specifies the time, in seconds, that the registration remains alive.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long Timeout{get; set}
```

Property Value

A `long` value that specifies the time, in seconds, that the registration remains alive. The valid values for the `Timeout` property are between `0` and `4294967295`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified `Timeout` is invalid.

Remarks

The default value is `0` (infinite) for AQ and 50000 for change notification. If the `Timeout` property is set to `0`, then the registration does not expire.

If the registration is removed because the `Timeout` value has been reached, then the database sends a notification indicating the expiration.

Modifying this property after the completion of a successful registration has no effect.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationRequest Members
> - OracleNotificationRequest Class

GroupingNotificationEnabled

This property specifies whether to group notifications together by time is enabled or not.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool GroupingNotificationEnabled {get; set}
```

Property Value

A `true` value indicates that grouping notification is enabled. A `false` value indicates that grouping notification is disabled.

Remarks

The default value is `false`.

Modifying this property after the completion of a successful registration has no effect.

If enabled, then ODP.NET will group notifications together that occur during the same time period. The time period is defined by `OracleNotificationRequest.GroupingInterval`.

If disabled, then notifications will be generated immediately after the event that triggers them.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationRequest Members
> - OracleNotificationRequest Class

GroupingType

This property specifies the type of grouping notification, which can summarize all notifications during the time period or only the last notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQNotificationGroupingType GroupingType {get; set}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQNotificationGroupingType` enum value. The possible enum values are `OracleAQNotificationGroupingType.Summary` and `OracleAQNotificationGroupingType.Last`.

Remarks

The default value is `OracleAQNotificationGroupingType.Summary`.

Modifying this property after the completion of a successful registration has no effect.

`OracleAQNotificationGroupingType.Summary` : All notifications in the group are summarized into a single notification.

> **Note:**
>
> The single notification does not include `ROWID`s, even if `ROWID` information was requested to be returned.

`OracleAQNotificationGroupingType.Last` : Only the last notification in the group is published. The earlier ones discarded.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationRequest Members
> - OracleNotificationRequest Class

GroupingInterval

This property specifies the interval of grouping notification in seconds. The group notifications are delivered at intervals specified by this property.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int GroupingInterval {get; set}
```

Property Value

An `integer` specifying the grouping interval in seconds.

Remarks

If this value is 900, then notifications generated in the same 15 minute interval are grouped together into a single notification. The default value is 600 seconds.

The range of `GroupingInterval` is from `1` to `Int32.MaxValue`.

Modifying this property after the completion of a successful registration has no effect.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationRequest Members
> - OracleNotificationRequest Class

OracleNotificationRequest Methods

`OracleNotificationRequest` methods are listed in Table 9-17.

Table 9-17 OracleNotificationRequest Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`

Table 9-17 (Cont.) OracleNotificationRequest Methods

Methods	Description
GetType	Inherited from System.Object
ToString	Inherited from System.Object

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationRequest Members
- OracleNotificationRequest Class

OracleNotificationEventArgs Class

The OracleNotificationEventArgs class provides event data for a notification.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.EventArgs

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleNotificationEventArgs
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleNotificationEventArgs
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	Oracle.DataAccess.dll	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll
Namespace	Oracle.DataAccess.Client	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Members
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Static Fields
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Static Methods
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Properties
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Methods

OracleNotificationEventArgs Members

`OracleNotificationEventArgs` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleNotificationEventArgs Static Fields

The `OracleNotificationEventArgs` static field is listed in Table 9-18.

Table 9-18 OracleNotificationEventArgs Static Field

Static Field	Description
`Empty`	Inherited from `System.EventArgs`

OracleNotificationEventArgs Static Methods

The `OracleNotificationEventArgs` static method is listed in Table 9-19.

Table 9-19 OracleNotificationEventArgs Static Method

Static Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`

OracleNotificationEventArgs Properties

`OracleNotificationEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 9-20.

Table 9-20 OracleNotificationEventArgs Properties

Properties	Description
Details	Contains detailed information about the current notification
Info	Indicates the database events for the notification
ResourceNames	Indicates the database resources related to the current notification
Source	Returns the database event source for the notification
Type	Returns the database event type for the notification

OracleNotificationEventArgs Methods

`OracleNotificationEventArgs` methods are listed in Table 9-21.

Table 9-21 OracleNotificationEventArgs Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Class

OracleNotificationEventArgs Static Fields

The `OracleNotificationEventArgs` static field is listed in Table 9-22.

Table 9-22 OracleNotificationEventArgs Static Field

Static Field	Description
`Empty`	Inherited from `System.EventArgs`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Members

OracleNotificationEventArgs Static Methods

The `OracleNotificationEventArgs` static method is listed in Table 9-23.

Table 9-23 OracleNotificationEventArgs Static Method

Static Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Members

OracleNotificationEventArgs Properties

`OracleNotificationEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 9-24.

Table 9-24 OracleNotificationEventArgs Properties

Properties	Description
Details	Contains detailed information about the current notification
Info	Indicates the database events for the notification
ResourceNames	Indicates the database resources related to the current notification
Source	Returns the database event source for the notification
Type	Returns the database event type for the notification

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Members

Details

This property contains detailed information about the current notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
Public DataTable Details{get;}
```

Property Value

A `DataTable` instance that contains detailed information about the current notification.

Remarks

The returned `DataTable` object contains column data about the current notification in order as shown in Table 9-25.

Table 9-25 DataTable Object Column Data

Name	Type	Description
`ResourceName`	`System.String`	The resource name of the invalidated object in the format `<Schema_name>.<object_name>`
`Info`	`OracleNotificationInfo`	The information about the database event that occurs on a resource
`Rowid`	`System.String`	The rowid for the invalidated table row
`QueryId`	`Int32`	The `CHANGE_NOTIFICATION_QUERY_ID`

The `QueryId` column contains the `CHANGE_NOTIFICATION_QUERY_ID` that corresponds to the pseudo-column that may have been retrieved by a SELECT statement at the time of the query-based notification. Also, the `OracleDependency` object maintains all the `CHANGE_NOTIFICATION_QUERY_ID`s that are registered with it.

For Continuous Query Notification:

- The `Details` property indicates changes for each invalidated object in the notification in the data table.
- If `ROWID` information is requested, then the `ROWID` information is populated into the `Rowid` column. However, if many rows are modified in a table, then the whole table is invalidated, and `ROWID` information is not provided. Therefore, the `Rowid` column contains all `Null` values.
- If the database event is related to a DDL change of the table or a table drop, then the `Rowid` column is set to `Null`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Members

Info

This property indicates the database events for the notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleNotificationInfo Info{get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleNotificationInfo` value that indicates the database event for the notification.

Remarks

The `OracleNotificationInfo` value is an enumeration type. If several events are received from the invalidation message, the `Info` property is set to one of the `OracleNotificationInfo` enumeration values associated with the database events. For example, if a table has been altered and a new row has been inserted into another table, the `Info` property is set to either `OracleNotificationInfo.Alter`ed or `OracleNotificationInfo.Insert`.

To obtain more detailed information from the invalidation message, use the `Details` and the `ResourceNames` properties.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
- OracleNotificationEventArgs Members
- "Details"
- "ResourceNames"
- "OracleNotificationInfo Enumeration"

ResourceNames

This property indicates the database resources related to the current notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string[] ResourceNames{get;}
```

Property Value

A string array that indicates the database resources related to the current notification.

Remarks

For Continuous Query Notification, the `ResourceNames` property contains information about the invalidated object names in the format <`schema_name`>.<`object _name`>. To obtain more detailed information about the changes for invalidated objects, use the `Details` property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
> - OracleNotificationEventArgs Members
> - "Details"

Source

This property returns the database event source for the notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleNotificationSource Source{get;}
```

Property Value

The `OracleNotificationSource` value for the notification.

Remarks

The `OracleNotificationSource` value is an enumeration type. If several event sources are received from the notification message, the `Source` property is set to one of the `OracleNotificationSource` enumeration values related to the database event source. For example, if a table has been altered (by the `ALTER TABLE` command) and a new row has been inserted into the same table, the `Source` property is set to either `OracleNotificationSource.Object` or `OracleNotificationSource.Data`.

For Continuous Query Notification:

- When the `Source` property is set to `OracleNotificationSource.Data`:
  - The `Info` property is set to one of the following:
    - `OracleNotificationInfo.Insert`
    - `OracleNotificationInfo.Delete`
    - `OracleNotificationInfo.Update`
  - The `ResourceNames` property is set, and the elements are set to the invalidated object names.
  - The `Details` property contains detailed information on the change of each invalidated table.
- When the `Source` property is set to `OracleNotificationSource.Database`:
  - The `Info` property is set to one of the following:
    - `OracleNotificationInfo.Startup`
    - `OracleNotificationInfo.Shutdown`
    - `OracleNotificationInfo.Shutdown_Any`

    - `OracleNotificationInfo.Dropped`
- When the `Source` property is set to `OracleNotificationSource.Object`:
  - The `Info` property is set to either `OracleNotificationInfo.Altered` or `OracleNotificationInfo.Dropped`.
  - The `ResourceNames` property is set, and the array elements of the `ResourceNames` property are set to the object names that have been altered or dropped.
  - The `Details` property contains detailed information on the changes of the object.
- When the `Source` property is set to `OracleNotificationSource.Subscription`:
  - The `Info` property is set to the following:
    - `OracleNotificationInfo.End`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
> - OracleNotificationEventArgs Members
> - "OracleNotificationSource Enumeration"

Type

This property returns the database event type for the notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleNotificationType Type{get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleNotificationType` enumeration value that represents the type of the database event notification.

Remarks

The `OracleNotificationType` value is an enumeration type. If several event types are received from the notification message, then the `Type` property is set to one of the `OracleNotificationType` enumeration values related to the database event type.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
> - OracleNotificationEventArgs Members
> - "OracleNotificationType Enumeration"

OracleNotificationEventArgs Methods

`OracleNotificationEventArgs` methods are listed in Table 9-26.

Table 9-26 OracleNotificationEventArgs Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
> - OracleNotificationEventArgs Members

OnChangeEventHandler Delegate

The `OnChangeEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public delegate void OnChangeEventHandler(object sender,
   OracleNotificationEventArgs args);
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Parameters

- *sender*

  The source of the event.

- *args*

  The `OracleNotificationEventArgs` instance that contains the event data.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleNotificationEventArgs Class
> - OracleNotificationEventArgs Members

OracleRowidInfo Enumeration

`OracleRowidInfo` enumeration values specify whether `ROWID` information is included as part of the `ChangeNotificationEventArgs` or not.

Table 9-28 lists all the `OracleRowidInfo`enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 9-27 OracleRowidInfo Members

Member Name	Description
`Default`	`ROWID` information is included only if `OracleCommand.AddRowid` property is set to true or if `ROWID` column is explicitly included in the query.
`Include`	`ROWID` information is included regardless of whether `ROWID` is included in the select-list of the query or not.
`Exclude`	`ROWID` information is not included regardless of whether `ROWID` is included in the select-list of the query or not.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "RowidInfo"

OracleNotificationType Enumeration

`OracleNotificationType` enumerated values specify the different types that cause the notification.

Table 9-28 lists all the `OracleNotificationType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 9-28 OracleNotificationType Members

Member Name	Description
`Change`	A change occurs in the database.
`Subscribe`	A change occurs in the subscription.
`Query`	A query-based change occurs in the database.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

> **See Also:**
>
> "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"

OracleNotificationSource Enumeration

`OracleNotificationSource` enumerated values specify the different sources that cause notification.

Table 9-29 lists all the `OracleNotificationSource` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 9-29 OracleNotificationSource Members

Member Name	Description
`Data`	The data in a table has changed.
`Database`	A database event such as a database startup or shutdown occurs.
`Object`	A database object is altered or dropped.
`Subscription`	The subscription is changed.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

> **See Also:**
>
> "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"

OracleNotificationInfo Enumeration

`OracleNotificationInfo` enumerated values specify the database event that causes the notification.

Table 9-30 lists all the `OracleNotificationInfo` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 9-30 OracleNotificationInfo Members

Member Name	Description
`Insert`	A row is inserted.
`Delete`	A row is deleted.
`Update`	A row is updated.
`Startup`	A database starts.
`Shutdown`	A database shuts down.
`Shutdown_any`	A database instance in a Real Application Cluster (Oracle RAC) environment shuts down.
`Alter`	An object is altered.
`Drop`	An object or database is dropped.
`End`	A registration is removed.
`Error`	A notification error occurs.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

"Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"

10

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Globalization Classes

This chapter describes the ODP.NET globalization classes.

This chapter contains these topics:

- OracleGlobalization Class

OracleGlobalization Class

The `OracleGlobalization` class is used to obtain and set the Oracle globalization settings of the session, thread, and local computer (read-only).

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleGlobalization
```

Declaration

```
public sealed class OracleGlobalization : ICloneable, IDisposable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

An exception is thrown for invalid property values. All newly set property values are validated, except the `TimeZone` property.

Changing the `OracleGlobalization` object properties does not change the globalization settings of the session or the thread. Either the `SetSessionInfo` method of the

`OracleConnection` object or the `SetThreadInfo` method of the `OracleGlobalization` object must be called to alter the session's and thread's globalization settings, respectively.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleGlobalizationSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Get thread's globalization info
    OracleGlobalization glob = OracleGlobalization.GetThreadInfo();

    // Prints "glob.Language = AMERICAN"
    Console.WriteLine("glob.Language = " + glob.Language);

    // Set language on thread's globalization info
    glob.Language = "FRENCH";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(glob);
    OracleGlobalization.GetThreadInfo(glob);

    // Prints "glob.Language = FRENCH"
    Console.WriteLine("glob.Language = " + glob.Language);

    glob.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleGlobalization Members
- OracleGlobalization Static Methods
- OracleGlobalization Properties
- OracleGlobalization Public Methods
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide*

OracleGlobalization Members

`OracleGlobalization` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleGlobalization Static Methods

The `OracleGlobalization` static methods are listed in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 OracleGlobalization Static Methods

Name	Description
GetClientInfo	Returns an `OracleGlobalization` object that represents the Oracle globalization settings of the local computer (Overloaded) *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
GetThreadInfo	Returns or refreshes an `OracleGlobalization` instance that represents Oracle globalization settings of the current thread (Overloaded) *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
SetThreadInfo	Sets Oracle globalization parameters to the current thread *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*

OracleGlobalization Properties

The `OracleGlobalization` properties are listed in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 OracleGlobalization Properties

Name	Description
Calendar	Specifies the calendar system
ClientCharacterSet	Specifies a client character set *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
Comparison	Specifies a method of comparison for `WHERE` clauses and comparison in PL/SQL blocks
Currency	Specifies the string to use as a local currency symbol for the L number format element
DateFormat	Specifies the date format for Oracle `Date` type as a string
DateLanguage	Specifies the language used to spell day and month names and date abbreviations
DualCurrency	Specifies the dual currency symbol, such as *Euro*, for the U number format element
ISOCurrency	Specifies the string to use as an international currency symbol for the C number format element
Language	Specifies the default language of the database
LengthSemantics	Enables creation of `CHAR` and `VARCHAR2` columns using either byte or character (default) length semantics
NCharConversionException	Determines whether or not data loss during an implicit or explicit character type conversion reports an error
NumericCharacters	Specifies the characters used for the decimal character and the group separator character for numeric values in strings
Sort	Specifies the collating sequence for `ORDER` by clause
Territory	Specifies the name of the territory
TimeStampFormat	Specifies the string format for `TimeStamp` types
TimeStampTZFormat	Specifies the string format for `TimeStampTZ` types

Table 10-2 (Cont.) OracleGlobalization Properties

Name	Description
TimeZone	Specifies the time zone region name

OracleGlobalization Public Methods

`OracleGlobalization` public methods are listed in Table 10-3.

Table 10-3 OracleGlobalization Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleGlobalization` object
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleGlobalization Class
- OracleGlobalization Members

OracleGlobalization Static Methods

The `OracleGlobalization` static methods are listed in Table 10-4.

Table 10-4 OracleGlobalization Static Methods

Name	Description
GetClientInfo	Returns an `OracleGlobalization` object that represents the Oracle globalization settings of the local computer (Overloaded) *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
GetThreadInfo	Returns or refreshes an `OracleGlobalization` instance that represents Oracle globalization settings of the current thread (Overloaded) *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
SetThreadInfo	Sets Oracle globalization parameters to the current thread *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

GetClientInfo

`GetClientInfo` returns an `OracleGlobalization` object instance that represents the Oracle globalization settings of the local computer.

Overload List:

- GetClientInfo()

  This method returns an `OracleGlobalization` instance that represents the globalization settings of the local computer.
- GetClientInfo(OracleGlobalization)

  This method refreshes the provided `OracleGlobalization` object with the globalization settings of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

GetClientInfo()

This method returns an `OracleGlobalization` instance that represents the globalization settings of the local computer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleGlobalization GetClientInfo();
```

Return Value

An `OracleGlobalization` instance.

Example

```
// C#
```

```
using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class GetClientInfoSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Get client's globalization info
    OracleGlobalization glob = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();

    // Prints "glob.Language = AMERICAN"
    Console.WriteLine("glob.Language = " + glob.Language);

    glob.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleGlobalization Class
- OracleGlobalization Members

GetClientInfo(OracleGlobalization)

This method refreshes the provided `OracleGlobalization` object with the globalization settings of the local computer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void GetClientInfo(OracleGlobalization oraGlob);
```

Parameters

- *oraGlob*

  The `OracleGlobalization` object being updated.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class GetClientInfoSample
{
static void Main()
{
    // Get client's globalization info
    OracleGlobalization glob = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();

    // Prints "glob.Language = AMERICAN"
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("glob.Language = " + glob.Language);

    // Get client's globalization info using overload
    OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo(glob);

    // Prints "glob.Language = AMERICAN"
    Console.WriteLine("glob.Language = " + glob.Language);

    glob.Dispose();
}
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

GetThreadInfo

`GetThreadInfo` returns or refreshes an `OracleGlobalization` instance.

Overload List:

- GetThreadInfo()

  This method returns an `OracleGlobalization` object instance of the current thread.
- GetThreadInfo(OracleGlobalization)

  This method refreshes the `OracleGlobalization` object instance with the globalization settings of the current thread.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

GetThreadInfo()

This method returns an `OracleGlobalization` instance of the current thread.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleGlobalization GetThreadInfo();
```

Return Value

An `OracleGlobalization` instance.

Remarks

Initially, `GetThreadInfo()` returns an `OracleGlobalization` object that has the same property values as that returned by `GetClientInfo()`, unless the application changes it by invoking `SetThreadInfo()`.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class GetThreadInfoSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Get thread's globalization info
    OracleGlobalization glob = OracleGlobalization.GetThreadInfo();

    // Prints "glob.Language = AMERICAN"
    Console.WriteLine("glob.Language = " + glob.Language);

    // Get thread's globalization info using overloaded
    OracleGlobalization.GetThreadInfo(glob);

    // Prints "glob.Language = AMERICAN"
    Console.WriteLine("glob.Language = " + glob.Language);

    glob.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleGlobalization Class
- OracleGlobalization Members

GetThreadInfo(OracleGlobalization)

This method refreshes the `OracleGlobalization` object with the globalization settings of the current thread.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void GetThreadInfo(OracleGlobalization oraGlob);
```

Parameters

- *oraGlob*

  The `OracleGlobalization` object being updated.

Remarks

Initially `GetThreadInfo()` returns an `OracleGlobalization` object that has the same property values as that returned by `GetClientInfo()`, unless the application changes it by invoking `SetThreadInfo()`.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class GetThreadInfoSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Get thread's globalization info
    OracleGlobalization glob = OracleGlobalization.GetThreadInfo();

    // Prints "glob.Language = AMERICAN"
    Console.WriteLine("glob.Language = " + glob.Language);

    // Get thread's globalization info using overloaded
    OracleGlobalization.GetThreadInfo(glob);

    // Prints "glob.Language = AMERICAN"
    Console.WriteLine("glob.Language = " + glob.Language);

    glob.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleGlobalization Class
- OracleGlobalization Members

SetThreadInfo

This method sets Oracle globalization parameters to the current thread.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void SetThreadInfo(OracleGlobalization oraGlob);
```

Parameters

- *oraGlob*

  An `OracleGlobalization` object.

Remarks

Any .NET string conversions to and from ODP.NET Types, as well as ODP.NET Type constructors, use the globalization property values where applicable. For example, when constructing an `OracleDate` structure from a .NET string, that string is expected to be in the format specified by the `OracleGlobalization.DateFormat` property of the thread.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class SetThreadInfoSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Get thread's globalization info
    OracleGlobalization glob1 = OracleGlobalization.GetThreadInfo();

    // Prints "glob1.Language = AMERICAN"
    Console.WriteLine("glob1.Language = " + glob1.Language);

    // Set language on thread's globalization info
    glob1.Language = "FRENCH";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(glob1);
    OracleGlobalization glob2 = OracleGlobalization.GetThreadInfo();

    // Prints "glob2.Language = FRENCH"
    Console.WriteLine("glob2.Language = " + glob2.Language);

    glob1.Dispose();
    glob2.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleGlobalization Class
- OracleGlobalization Members

OracleGlobalization Properties

The `OracleGlobalization` properties are listed in Table 10-5.

Table 10-5 OracleGlobalization Properties

Name	Description
Calendar	Specifies the calendar system
ClientCharacterSet	Specifies a client character set *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
Comparison	Specifies a method of comparison for `WHERE` clauses and comparison in PL/SQL blocks
Currency	Specifies the string to use as a local currency symbol for the L number format element
DateFormat	Specifies the date format for Oracle `Date` type as a string
DateLanguage	Specifies the language used to spell day and month names and date abbreviations
DualCurrency	Specifies the dual currency symbol, such as *Euro*, for the U number format element
ISOCurrency	Specifies the string to use as an international currency symbol for the C number format element
Language	Specifies the default language of the database
LengthSemantics	Enables creation of `CHAR` and `VARCHAR2` columns using either byte or character (default) length semantics
NCharConversionException	Determines whether or not data loss during an implicit or explicit character type conversion reports an error
NumericCharacters	Specifies the characters used for the decimal character and the group separator character for numeric values in strings
Sort	Specifies the collating sequence for `ORDER` by clause
Territory	Specifies the name of the territory
TimeStampFormat	Specifies the string format for `TimeStamp` types
TimeStampTZFormat	Specifies the string format for `TimeStampTZ` types
TimeZone	Specifies the time zone region name

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleGlobalization Class
- OracleGlobalization Members

Calendar

This property specifies the calendar system.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Calendar {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string representing the `Calendar`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_CALENDAR` setting of the local computer. This value is the same regardless of whether or not the `OracleGlobalization` object represents the settings of the client, thread, or session.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

ClientCharacterSet

This property specifies a client character set.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ClientCharacterSet {get;}
```

Property Value

A string that the provides the name of the character set of the local computer.

Remarks

The default value is the character set of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

Comparison

This property represents a method of comparison for `WHERE` clauses and comparison in PL/SQL blocks.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Comparison {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that provides the name of the method of comparison.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_COMP` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

Currency

This property specifies the string to use as a local currency symbol for the L number format element.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Currency {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The string to use as a local currency symbol for the L number format element.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_CURRENCY` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members
> - *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for further information on the L number format element

DateFormat

This property specifies the date format for Oracle `Date` type as a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DateFormat {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The date format for Oracle `Date` type as a string

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_DATE_FORMAT` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

DateLanguage

This property specifies the language used to spell names of days and months, and date abbreviations (for example: a.m., p.m., AD, BC).

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DateLanguage {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string specifying the language.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

DualCurrency

This property specifies the dual currency symbol, such as *Euro*, for the U number format element.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DualCurrency {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that provides the dual currency symbol.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_DUAL_CURRENCY` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members
> - *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*for further information on the U number format element

ISOCurrency

This property specifies the string to use as an international currency symbol for the C number format element.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ISOCurrency {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The string used as an international currency symbol.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_ISO_CURRENCY` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members
> - *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for further information on the C number format element

Language

This property specifies the default language of the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Language {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The default language of the database.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_LANGUAGE` setting of the local computer.

`Language` is used for messages, day and month names, and sorting algorithms. It also determines `NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE` and `NLS_SORT` parameter values.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

LengthSemantics

This property indicates whether or not `CHAR` and `VARCHAR2` columns use byte or character (default) length semantics.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string LengthSemantics {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that indicates either byte or character length semantics.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_LENGTH_SEMANTICS` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

NCharConversionException

This property determines whether or not data loss during an implicit or explicit character type conversion reports an error.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool NCharConversionException {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that indicates whether or not a character type conversion causes an error message.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value of `NLS_NCHAR_CONV_EXCP` is `False`, unless it is overridden by a setting in the `INIT.ORA` file.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

NumericCharacters

This property specifies the characters used for the decimal character and the group separator character for numeric values in strings.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string NumericCharacters {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the characters used.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

Sort

This property specifies the collating sequence for `ORDER` by clause.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Sort {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that indicates the collating sequence.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_SORT` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

Territory

This property specifies the name of the territory.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Territory {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that provides the name of the territory.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_TERRITORY` setting of the local computer.

Changing this property changes other globalization properties.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members
> - *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide*.

TimeStampFormat

This property specifies the string format for `TimeStamp` types.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string TimeStampFormat {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The string format for `TimeStamp` types.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

TimeStampTZFormat

This property specifies the string format for `TimeStampTZ` types.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string TimeStampTZFormat {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The string format for `TimeStampTZ` types.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the `NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT` setting of the local computer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

TimeZone

This property specifies the time zone region name or hour offset.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string TimeZone {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The string represents the time zone region name or the time zone offset.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is the time zone region name of the local computer

`TimeZone` is only used when the thread constructs one of the `TimeStamp` structures. `TimeZone` has no effect on the session.

`TimeZone` can be either an hour offset, for example, 7:00, or a valid time zone region name that is provided in `V$TIMEZONE_NAMES`, such as US/Pacific. Time zone abbreviations are not supported.

> **Note:**
>
> PST is a time zone region name as well as a time zone abbreviation; therefore it is accepted by `OracleGlobalization`.

This property returns an empty string if the `OracleGlobalization` object is obtained using `GetSessionInfo()` or `GetSessionInfo(OracleGlobalization)`. Initially, by default, the time zone of the session is identical to the time zone of the thread. Therefore, given that the session time zone is not changed by invoking `ALTER SESSION` calls, the session time zone can be fetched from the client's globalization settings.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

OracleGlobalization Public Methods

`OracleGlobalization` public methods are listed in Table 10-6.

Table 10-6 OracleGlobalization Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleGlobalization` object
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

Clone

This method creates a copy of an `OracleGlobalization` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleGlobalization` object.

Implements

`ICloneable`

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as that of the object being cloned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleGlobalization Class
> - OracleGlobalization Members

Dispose

This method releases any resources or memory allocated by the object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

The `Dispose` method also closes the `OracleGlobalization` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleGlobalization Class
- OracleGlobalization Members

11

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Failover Classes

This chapter describes the ODP.NET failover classes and enumerations.

This chapter contains these topics:

- OracleFailoverEventArgs Class
- OracleFailoverEventHandler Delegate
- FailoverEvent Enumeration
- FailoverReturnCode Enumeration
- FailoverType Enumeration

OracleFailoverEventArgs Class

The `OracleFailoverEventArgs` class provides event data for the `OracleConnection.Failover` event. When database failover occurs, the `OracleConnection.Failover` event is triggered along with the `OracleFailoverEventArgs` object that stores the event data.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.EventArgs

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleFailoverEventArgs
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleFailoverEventArgs
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example (Oracle.DataAccess.Client only)

```
// Transparent Application Failover (TAF) Setup
// Refer Oracle® Database Net Services Administrator's Guide

// C#

using System;
using System.Threading;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class FailoverSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Register the event handler OnFailover
    con.Failover += new OracleFailoverEventHandler(OnFailover);

    Console.WriteLine("Wait for a failover for 5 seconds");
    Thread.Sleep(5000);

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }

  // TAF callback function
  static FailoverReturnCode OnFailover(object sender,
    OracleFailoverEventArgs eventArgs)
  {
    switch (eventArgs.FailoverEvent)
    {
      case FailoverEvent.Begin:
      {
        Console.WriteLine("FailoverEvent.Begin - Failover is starting");
        Console.WriteLine("FailoverType = " + eventArgs.FailoverType);
        break;
      }
      case FailoverEvent.End:
      {
        Console.WriteLine("FailoverEvent.End - Failover was successful");
        break;
      }
      case FailoverEvent.Reauth:
      {
        Console.WriteLine("FailoverEvent.Reauth - User reauthenticated");
        break;
      }
      case FailoverEvent.Error:
      {
        Console.WriteLine("FailoverEvent.Error - Failover was unsuccessful");

        // Sleep for 3 sec and Retry
        Thread.Sleep(3000);
        return FailoverReturnCode.Retry;
      }
```

```
      case FailoverEvent.Abort:
      {
        Console.WriteLine("FailoverEvent.Abort - Failover was unsuccessful");
        break;
      }
      default:
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Invalid FailoverEvent : " + eventArgs.FailoverEvent);
        break;
      }
    }
    return FailoverReturnCode.Success;
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Members
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Static Methods
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Properties
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Public Methods
- "OracleConnection Class"
- *Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide*

OracleFailoverEventArgs Members

`OracleFailoverEventArgs` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleFailoverEventArgs Static Methods

The `OracleFailoverEventArgs` static methods are listed in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 OracleFailoverEventArgs Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleFailoverEventArgs Properties

The `OracleFailoverEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2 OracleFailoverEventArgs Properties

Name	Description
FailoverType	Specifies the type of failover the client has requested

Table 11-2 (Cont.) OracleFailoverEventArgs Properties

Name	Description
FailoverEvent	Indicates the state of the failover

OracleFailoverEventArgs Public Methods

The `OracleFailoverEventArgs` public methods are listed in Table 11-3.

Table 11-3 OracleFailoverEventArgs Public Methods

Name	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Class
- "FailoverType Enumeration"

OracleFailoverEventArgs Static Methods

The `OracleFailoverEventArgs` static methods are listed in Table 11-1.

Table 11-4 OracleFailoverEventArgs Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Class
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Members

OracleFailoverEventArgs Properties

The `OracleFailoverEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 11-5.

Table 11-5 OracleFailoverEventArgs Properties

Name	Description
FailoverType	Specifies the type of failover the client has requested
FailoverEvent	Indicates the state of the failover

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Class
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Members

FailoverType

This property indicates the state of the failover.

Declaration

```
// C#
public FailoverType FailoverType {get;}
```

Property Value

A `FailoverType` enumeration value.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Class
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Members
- "FailoverType Enumeration"

FailoverEvent

This property indicates the state of the failover.

Declaration

```
// C#
public FailoverEvent FailoverEvent {get;}
```

Property Value

A `FailoverEvent` enumerated value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleFailoverEventArgs Class
> - OracleFailoverEventArgs Members
> - "FailoverEvent Enumeration"

OracleFailoverEventArgs Public Methods

The `OracleFailoverEventArgs` public methods are listed in Table 11-6.

Table 11-6 OracleFailoverEventArgs Public Methods

Name	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleFailoverEventArgs Class
> - OracleFailoverEventArgs Members

OracleFailoverEventHandler Delegate

The `OracleFailoverEventHandler` represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleConnection.Failover` event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public delegate FailoverReturnCode OracleFailoverEventHandler(object sender,
    OracleFailoverEventArgs eventArgs);
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8

Parameter

- *sender*

  The source of the event.

- *eventArgs*

  The `OracleFailoverEventArgs` object that contains the event data.

Return Type

An `int`.

Remarks

To receive failover notifications, a callback function can be registered as follows:

```
ConObj.Failover += new OracleFailoverEventHandler(OnFailover);
```

The definition of the callback function `OnFailover` can be as follows:

```
public FailoverReturnCode OnFailover(object sender, OracleFailoverEventArgs eventArgs)
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Class
- OracleFailoverEventArgs Members
- "Failover"

FailoverEvent Enumeration

`FailoverEvent` enumerated values are used to specify the state of the failover.

Table 11-7 lists all the `FailoverEvent` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 11-7 FailoverEvent Enumeration Values

Member Names	Description
`FailoverEvent.Begin`	Indicates that failover has detected a lost connection and that failover is starting.
`FailoverEvent.End`	Indicates successful completion of failover.
`FailoverEvent.Abort`	Indicates that failover was unsuccessful, and there is no option of retrying.
`FailoverEvent.Error`	Indicates that failover was unsuccessful, and it gives the application the opportunity to handle the error and retry failover. The application can retry failover by returning `FailoverReturnCode.Retry` for the event notification.
`FailoverEvent.Reauth`	Indicates that a user handle has been reauthenticated. This applies to the situation where a client has multiple user sessions on a single server connection. During the initial failover, only the active user session is failed over. Other sessions are failed over when the application tries to use them. This is the value passed to the callback during these subsequent failovers.

No significant database operation should occur immediately after a `FailoverEvent.Begin` event. SQL and major database operations should wait until the `FailoverEvent.End` event. `FailoverEvent.Begin` is primarily used to reject failover or to trace it. `FailoverEvent.Begin` can also be used for non-database application operations, such as informing the end user a failover is in progress and to wait until it completes before proceeding. Transactions can be used in the `FailoverEvent.End` callback phase, such as to file fault tickets or audit. These transactions must be committed before the callback completes.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8

See Also:

- FailoverEvent Enumeration
- "OracleFailoverEventArgs Class"
- "FailoverEvent"
- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*
- *Oracle Database Net Services Reference*

FailoverReturnCode Enumeration

`FailoverReturnCode` enumerated values are passed back by the application to the ODP.NET provider to request a retry in case of a failover error, or to continue in case of a successful failover.

Table 11-8 lists the `FailoverReturnCode` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 11-8 FailoverReturnCode Enumeration Values

Member Names	Description
`FailoverReturnCode.Retry`	Requests ODP.NET to retry failover in case `FailoverEvent.Error` is passed to the application
`FailoverReturnCode.Success`	Requests ODP.NET to proceed so that the application receive more notifications, if any

Requirements

Provider	**ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver**
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8

See Also:

- FailoverEvent Enumeration
- "OracleFailoverEventArgs Class"
- "FailoverEvent"
- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*
- *Oracle Database Net Services Reference*

FailoverType Enumeration

`FailoverType` enumerated values are used to indicate the type of failover event that was raised.

Table 11-9 lists all the `FailoverType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 11-9 FailoverType Enumeration Values

Member Names	Description
`FailoverType.Transactional`	Indicates that the user has requested transactional failover
`FailoverType.Session`	Indicates that the user has requested only session failover
`FailoverType.Select`	Indicates that the user has requested select and session failover
`FailoverType.Auto`	Indicates that the user has requested Transparent Application Continuity

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8

See Also:

- FailoverEvent Enumeration
- "OracleFailoverEventArgs Class"
- "FailoverType"
- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*
- *Oracle Database Net Services Reference*

12

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing and Transactional Event Queues Classes

This chapter describes the following Oracle Data Provider for .NET classes:

- OracleAQAgent Class
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
- OracleAQEnqueueOptions Class
- OracleAQMessage Class
- OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
- OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler Delegate
- OracleAQQueue Class
- OracleAQDequeueMode Enumeration
- OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode Enumeration
- OracleAQMessageState Enumeration
- OracleAQMessageType Enumeration
- OracleAQNavigationMode Enumeration
- OracleAQNotificationGroupingType Enumeration
- OracleAQNotificationType Enumeration
- OracleAQVisibilityMode Enumeration
- OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective Enumeration

OracleAQAgent Class

The `OracleAQAgent` class represents agents that may be senders or recipients of a message.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  OracleAQAgent
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleAQAgent
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

An agent may be a consumer, another queue, or a consumer of another queue. The queue may be either local or remote. A remote queue is specified through a database link.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQAgent Members
- OracleAQAgent Constructors
- OracleAQAgent Properties

OracleAQAgent Members

`OracleAQAgent` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleAQAgent Constructors

`OracleAQAgent` constructors are listed in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1 OracleAQAgent Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleAQAgent Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of the `OracleAQAgent` class (Overloaded).

OracleAQAgent Properties

`OracleAQAgent` properties are listed in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2 OracleAQAgent Properties

Property	Description
Address	Specifies the address of the agent.
Name	Specifies the name of the agent.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQAgent Class

OracleAQAgent Constructors

`OracleAQAgent` constructors instantiate new instances of the `OracleAQAgent` class.

Overload List:

- OracleAQAgent (string)

  This constructor instantiates the `OracleAQAgent` class using the specified name.
- OracleAQAgent (string, string)

  This constructor instantiates the `OracleAQAgent` class using the specified name and address.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQAgent Class
- OracleAQAgent Members

OracleAQAgent (string)

This constructor instantiates the `OracleAQAgent` class using the specified name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQAgent(string name);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The name of the agent.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *name* parameter is `null`.

`ArgumentException` - The *name* parameter is empty.

Remarks

The agent name signifies the name of a producer or consumer of a message. In the context of functionality exposed by `Listen`, an agent name corresponds to the name of a consumer for which a message is expected on a multiconsumer queue. It may also be set on a message to signify sender identification or intended recipients of the message.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQAgent Class
> - OracleAQAgent Members

OracleAQAgent (string, string)

This constructor instantiates the `OracleAQAgent` class using the specified name and address.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQAgent(string name, string address);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The name of the agent.

- *address*

  The address is of the form [*schema*.]*queue*[@*dblink*].

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *address* parameter is `null`.

`ArgumentException` - The *address* parameter is empty.

Remarks

The agent name signifies the name of a producer or consumer of a message. In the context of functionality exposed by `Listen`, an agent name corresponds to the name of a consumer for which a message is expected on a multiconsumer queue. For multiconsumer queue, the agent name must be a non null value.

The *`name`* parameter can be specified as `null` in this constructor. In such a scenario, the agent only has an *`address`*.

The *`address`* parameter signifies the name of the queue against which this agent listens for new messages. The *`address`* represents a queue at a local or remote database.The validity of the *`address`* is not checked implicitly. The exceptions due to wrong *`address`* are thrown only during database operations such as `Listen`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQAgent Class
- OracleAQAgent Members

OracleAQAgent Properties

`OracleAQAgent` properties are listed in Table 12-3.

Table 12-3 OracleAQAgent Properties

Property	Description
Address	Specifies the address of the agent.
Name	Specifies the name of the agent.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQAgent Class
- OracleAQAgent Members

Address

This instance property specifies the address of the agent.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Address {get; }
```

Property Value

A `string` that specifies the agent address.

Remarks

The address represents a queue at a local or remote database. The default value is `null`. The address of the agent is of the form [*schema.*]*queue*[*@dblink*]. The string length can be up to 1024 characters.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQAgent Class
> - OracleAQAgent Members

Name

This instance property specifies the name of the agent.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Name {get; }
```

Property Value

A `string`.

Remarks

The default is `null`. The string length can be up to 128 characters. A non-`null` value implies that this agent name either corresponds to a consumer name in a multiconsumer queue, or a recipient as specified in message properties.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQAgent Class
> - OracleAQAgent Members

OracleAQDequeueOptions Class

An `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object represents the options available when dequeuing a message from an `OracleAQQueue` object.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  OracleAQDequeueOptions
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleAQDequeueOptions : ICloneable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Members
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Constructor
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Properties
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Public Methods

OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

`OracleAQDequeueOptions` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleAQDequeueOptions Constructor

The `OracleAQDequeueOptions` constructor is listed in Table 12-4.

Table 12-4 OracleAQDequeueOptions Constructor

Constructor	Description
OracleAQDequeueOptions Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of the `OracleAQDequeueOptions` class

OracleAQDequeueOptions Properties

`OracleAQDequeueOptions` properties are listed in Table 12-5.

Table 12-5 OracleAQDequeueOptions Properties

Property	Description
ConsumerName	Specifies the consumer name for which to dequeue the message
Correlation	Specifies the correlation identifier of the message to be dequeued
DeliveryMode	Specifies the expected delivery mode of the message being dequeued
DequeueMode	Specifies the locking behavior associated with the dequeue operation
MessageId	Specifies the message identifier of the message to be dequeued
NavigationMode	Specifies the position of the message that will be retrieved
ProviderSpecificType	Specifies whether the payload of a dequeued message is provided as an ODP.NET specific type or a .NET type
Visibility	Specifies whether or not the new message is dequeued as part of the current transaction
Wait	Specifies the wait time, in seconds, for a message that matches the search criteria

OracleAQDequeueOptions Public Methods

`OracleAQDequeueOptions` public methods are listed in Table 12-6.

Table 12-6 OracleAQDequeueOptions Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Class

OracleAQDequeueOptions Constructor

The `OracleAQDequeueOptions` constructor creates an instance of the `OracleAQDequeueOptions` class and sets all its properties to their default values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQDequeueOptions();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

OracleAQDequeueOptions Properties

`OracleAQDequeueOptions` properties are listed in Table 12-7.

Table 12-7 OracleAQDequeueOptions Properties

Property	Description
ConsumerName	Specifies the consumer name for which to dequeue the message
Correlation	Specifies the correlation identifier of the message to be dequeued
DeliveryMode	Specifies the expected delivery mode of the message being dequeued
DequeueMode	Specifies the locking behavior associated with the dequeue operation
MessageId	Specifies the message identifier of the message to be dequeued
NavigationMode	Specifies the position of the message that will be retrieved
ProviderSpecificType	Specifies whether the payload of a dequeued message is provided as an ODP.NET specific type or a .NET type

Table 12-7 (Cont.) OracleAQDequeueOptions Properties

Property	Description
Visibility	Specifies whether or not the new message is dequeued as part of the current transaction
Wait	Specifies the wait time, in seconds, for a message that matches the search criteria

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

ConsumerName

This instance property specifies the consumer name for which to dequeue the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ConsumerName {get;set;}
```

Property Value

A `string`.

Remarks

The `ConsumerName` property only accesses those messages that match the consumer name. If a queue is not set up for multiple consumers, then this field should be set to `null`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

Correlation

This instance property specifies the correlation identifier of the message to be dequeued.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Correlation {get;set;}
```

Property Value

A `string`.

Remarks

This property specifies the identification of the message to be dequeued. Special pattern matching characters, such as the percent sign (`%`) and the underscore (_) can be used. If more than one message satisfies the pattern, then the order of dequeuing is undetermined.

The maximum length of `Correlation` is 128.

`MessageId` and `Correlation` are two independent identifiers. While `MessageId` is unique for a message, a group of messages can be assigned the same `Correlation`. Also, pattern matching is possible only with `Correlation`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

DeliveryMode

This instance property specifies the expected delivery mode of the message being dequeued.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode DeliveryMode {get;set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode` enumerated value.

Remarks

This property specifies the type of messages to be dequeued. It can be set to dequeue either persistent or buffered messages, or both from a queue. The following values are valid:

- `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Persistent`
- `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Buffered`

- `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.PersistentOrBuffered`

The default value is `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Persistent`.

`OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Buffered` is not supported for AQ and TxEventQ operations, the workaround is to use `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Persistent`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

DequeueMode

This instance property specifies the locking behavior associated with the dequeue operation.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQDequeueMode DequeueMode {get;set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQDequeueMode` enumerated value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified `DequeueMode` value is invalid.

Remarks

The default value is `OracleAQDequeueMode.Remove`.

`OracleAQDequeueMode.RemoveNoData` is not supported for TxEventQ . In case of AQ, it is not supported with JSON data type.

`OracleAQDequeueMode.Locked` is not supported with `Visibility = Immediate` for AQ and TxEventQ, the workaround is to use `OracleAQDequeueMode.Locked` with `Visibility = OnCommit`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

MessageId

This instance property specifies the message identifier of the message to be dequeued.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] MessageId {get;set;}
```

Property Value

A `byte[ ]`.

Remarks

The dequeue operation succeeds only if the message ID of the message being dequeued matches with the message ID specified.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

NavigationMode

This instance property specifies the position of the message that will be retrieved.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQNavigationMode NavigationMode {get;set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQNavigationMode` enumerated value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified `NavigationMode` value is invalid.

Remarks

The default value is `OracleAQNavigationMode.NextMessage`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

ProviderSpecificType

This property specifies whether the payload of a dequeued message is provided as an ODP.NET specific type or a .NET type.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool ProviderSpecificType {get;set;}
```

Property Value

A `bool`.

Remarks

The default value of this property is `false`. For a discussion of how this property affects payload type, refer to "MessageType" under the `OracleAQQueue` class.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Members
> - "MessageType"

Visibility

This instance property specifies whether or not the new message is dequeued as part of the current transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQVisibilityMode Visibility {get;set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQVisibilityMode` enumerated value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `Visibility` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

The default value is `OracleAQVisibilityMode.OnCommit`**.** You must use transactions when using the default value for this property. This ensures that applications do not lose messages and the messages are appropriately removed from the queue after the dequeue operation is successful. If transactions are not used when using the default visibility mode of `OracleAQVisibilityMode.OnCommit`, then messages are not removed from the queue.

Using the alternative visibility mode value, `OracleAQVisibilityMode.Immediate` can eliminate the need to create, commit, and rollback a transaction. However, if an error occurs during the dequeue operation, then the message may be lost.

The visibility parameter is ignored when `DequeueMode` is set to `OracleAQDequeueMode.Browse`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
> - OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

Wait

This instance property specifies the wait time, in seconds, for a message that matches the search criteria.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Wait {get;set;}
```

Property Value

Any positive `integer` value or 0 or -1.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified `Wait` value is invalid.

Remarks

The default value is -1, which implies an infinite wait. The following values are valid:

- Positive integer: Wait time in seconds.
- `-1`: Wait forever.
- `0`: Do not wait.

A value of less than -1 raises an `ArgumentOutOfRangeException`.

This parameter is ignored if messages in the same group are being dequeued.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

OracleAQDequeueOptions Public Methods

The `OracleAQDequeueOptions` public method is listed in Table 12-8.

Table 12-8 OracleAQDequeueOptions Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

Clone

This method creates a copy of an `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object.

Implements

`ICloneable`.

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as the object being cloned.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Class
- OracleAQDequeueOptions Members

OracleAQEnqueueOptions Class

The `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` class represents the options available when enqueuing a message to an `OracleAQQueue`.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  OracleAQEnqueueOptions
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleAQEnqueueOptions : ICloneable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQEnqueueOptions Members
- OracleAQEnqueueOptions Constructor
- OracleAQEnqueueOptions Properties
- OracleAQEnqueueOptions Public Methods

OracleAQEnqueueOptions Members

The `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleAQEnqueueOptions Constructor

`OracleAQEnqueueOptions` constructor is listed in Table 12-9.

Table 12-9 OracleAQEnqueueOptions Constructor

Constructor	Description
OracleAQEnqueueOptions Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of the `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` class.

OracleAQEnqueueOptions Properties

`OracleAQEnqueueOptions` properties are listed in Table 12-10.

Table 12-10 OracleAQEnqueueOptions Properties

Property	Description
DeliveryMode	Specifies the delivery mode of the message being enqueued.
Visibility	Specifies whether or not the new message is enqueued as part of the current transaction.

OracleAQEnqueueOptions Public Methods

The `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` public method is listed in Table 12-11.

Table 12-11 OracleAQEnqueueOptions Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQEnqueueOptions Class

OracleAQEnqueueOptions Constructor

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` class with default property values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQEnqueueOptions();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQEnqueueOptions Class
> - OracleAQEnqueueOptions Members

OracleAQEnqueueOptions Properties

`OracleAQEnqueueOptions` properties are listed in Table 12-12.

Table 12-12 OracleAQEnqueueOptions Properties

Property	Description
DeliveryMode	Specifies the delivery mode of the message being enqueued.
Visibility	Specifies whether or not the new message is enqueued as part of the current transaction.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQEnqueueOptions Class
> - OracleAQEnqueueOptions Members

DeliveryMode

This instance property specifies the delivery mode of the message being enqueued.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode DeliveryMode {get;set;}
```

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified `Visibility` value is invalid.

Remarks

The valid values can be any of the following enumerated values:

- `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Persistent`
- `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Buffered`

The default is `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Persistent`.

`OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.PersistentOrBuffered` cannot be set on this property.

`OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Buffered` is not supported for AQ and TxEventQ operations, workaround is to use `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Persistent`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQEnqueueOptions Class
> - OracleAQEnqueueOptions Members

Visibility

This instance property specifies whether or not the new message is enqueued as part of the current transaction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQVisibilityMode Visibility {get;set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQVisibilityMode` enumerated value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified `Visibility` value is invalid.

Remarks

The default value is `OracleAQVisibilityMode.OnCommit`. You must use transactions when using the default value. If transactions are not used when using the default visibility mode of `OracleAQVisibilityMode.OnCommit`, then messages are not enqueued to the queue.

Using the alternative visibility mode value, `OracleAQVisibilityMode.Immediate` eliminates the need to use a transaction. The queue is not affected in case the enqueue operation fails. The message does not get enqueued to the queue for such cases.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQEnqueueOptions Class
- OracleAQEnqueueOptions Members

OracleAQEnqueueOptions Public Methods

`OracleAQEnqueueOptions` public method is listed in Table 12-13.

Table 12-13 OracleAQEnqueueOptions Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQEnqueueOptions Class
- OracleAQEnqueueOptions Members

Clone

This method creates a copy of an `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` object.

Implements

`ICloneable`.

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as that of the object being cloned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQEnqueueOptions Class
> - OracleAQEnqueueOptions Members

OracleAQMessage Class

An `OracleAQMessage` object represents a message to be enqueued and dequeued.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  OracleAQMessage
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleAQMessage
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

An `OracleAQMessage` object consists of control information (metadata) and Payload (data). The control information is exposed by various properties on the `OracleAQMessage` object and is used by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to manage messages. The payload is the information stored in the queue.

Note:

An instance of `OracleAQMessage` cannot be re-used across multiple operations of `OracleAQQueue` public method Enqueue() or EnqueueArray(), if the payload is an `XmlReader`. This is a direct consequence of the forward-only semantics of the `XmlReader`, as an Enqueue() or EnqueueArray() operation internally invokes a read operation on the `XmlReader` to extract the data to be enqueued.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQMessage Members
- OracleAQMessage Constructors
- OracleAQMessage Properties

OracleAQMessage Members

`OracleAQMessage` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleAQMessage Constructor

`OracleAQMessage` constructors are listed in Table 12-14.

Table 12-14 OracleAQMessage Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleAQMessage Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of the `OracleAQMessage` class (Overloaded).

OracleAQMessage Properties

`OracleAQMessage` properties are listed in Table 12-15.

Table 12-15 OracleAQMessage Properties

Property	Description
Correlation	Specifies an identification for the message.
Delay	Specifies the duration, in seconds, after which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.
DeliveryMode	Specifies the delivery mode of the dequeued message.
DequeueAttempts	Returns the number of attempts that have been made to dequeue the message.
EnqueueTime	Specifies the time when the message was enqueued.
ExceptionQueue	Specifies the name of the queue that the message should be moved to if it cannot be processed successfully.
Expiration	Specifies the duration, in seconds, for which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.
MessageId	Returns the message identifier.
OriginalMessageId	Specifies the identifier of the message in the last queue that generated this message.
Payload	Specifies the payload of the message.
Priority	Specifies the priority of the message.
Recipients	Specifies the list of recipients that overrides the default queue subscribers.
SenderId	Identifies the original sender of the message.
State	Specifies the state of the message at the time of dequeue.
TransactionGroup	Specifies the transaction group for the dequeued message.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQMessage Class

OracleAQMessage Constructors

`OracleAQMessage` constructors create new instances of the `OracleAQMessage` class.

Overload List:

- OracleAQMessage()

  This constructor instantiates the `OracleAQMessage` class.

- OracleAQMessage(Object)

  This constructor instantiates the `OracleAQMessage` class using the object provided as the payload.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

OracleAQMessage()

This constructor instantiates the `OracleAQMessage` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessage();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

OracleAQMessage(Object)

This constructor instantiates the `OracleAQMessage` class using the `Object` provided as the *`payload`*.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessage(Object payload);
```

Parameters

- *`payload`*

  An `Object` specifying *`payload`*. It can be one of the following types:

  - `byte[]`
  - `IOracleCustomType`
  - `OracleBinary`
  - `OracleString`
  - `OracleXmlType`
  - `String`

- `XmlReader`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified *`payload`* value is of invalid type.

Remarks

The ODP.NET AQ implementation currently does not support user defined types with LOB attributes. It also does not support other variants of user defined types such as `VARRAY` and nested tables, as Oracle Database AQ does not support them inherently.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQMessage Class
- OracleAQMessage Members

OracleAQMessage Properties

`OracleAQMessage` properties are listed in Table 12-16.

Table 12-16 OracleAQMessage Properties

Property	Description
Correlation	Specifies an identification for the message.
Delay	Specifies the duration, in seconds, after which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.
DeliveryMode	Specifies the delivery mode of the dequeued message.
DequeueAttempts	Returns the number of attempts that have been made to dequeue the message.
EnqueueTime	Specifies the time when the message was enqueued.
ExceptionQueue	Specifies the name of the queue that the message should be moved to if it cannot be processed successfully.
Expiration	Specifies the duration, in seconds, for which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.
MessageId	Returns the message identifier.
OriginalMessageId	Specifies the identifier of the message in the last queue that generated this message.
Payload	Specifies the payload of the message.
Priority	Specifies the priority of the message.
Recipients	Specifies the list of recipients that overrides the default queue subscribers.
SenderId	Identifies the original sender of the message.
State	Specifies the state of the message at the time of dequeue.

Table 12-16 (Cont.) OracleAQMessage Properties

Property	Description
TransactionGroup	Specifies the transaction group for the dequeued message.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

Correlation

This instance property specifies an identification for the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Correlation {get;set;}
```

Property Value

A `string` that specifies the identification for the message.

Remarks

The producer of a message can set this property at the time of enqueuing. The consumer can then use this identification to dequeue specific messages by setting the `Correlation` property of an `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object. For more information regarding dequeuing messages based on `Correlation`, refer to "Correlation" under the `OracleAQDequeueOptions` class.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members
> - "Correlation"

Delay

This instance property specifies the duration, in seconds, after which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Delay {get;set;}
```

Property Value

An `integer` that indicates the number of seconds after which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The value specified is less than 0.

Remarks

This property delays the immediate consumption of an enqueued message. The following are valid values for this property:

- Positive integer - Indicates the delay in seconds.
- 0 - indicates that the message is immediately available for dequeuing.

The default value is 0. The `Delay` property is not supported with buffered messaging.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

DeliveryMode

This instance property specifies the delivery mode of the dequeued message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode DeliveryMode {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode` enumerated value (`OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Persistent` or `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Buffered`).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

DequeueAttempts

This instance property returns the number of attempts that have been made to dequeue the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int DequeueAttempts {get;}
```

Property Value

An `integer` that indicates the number of dequeue attempts.

Remarks

This property is available in an `OracleAQMessage` after the message has been dequeued from a queue.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

EnqueueTime

This instance property specifies the time when the message was enqueued.

Declaration

```
// C#
public DateTime EnqueueTime {get;}
```

Property Value

A `DateTime` object.

Remarks

This property is available after the message is dequeued. It provides the enqueue time of a dequeued message.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

ExceptionQueue

This instance property specifies the name of the queue that the message should be moved to if it cannot be processed successfully.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ExceptionQueue {get;set;}
```

Property Value

The name of the queue that a message should be moved to if it cannot be processed successfully. The default value is `null`.

Remarks

This property specifies the queue that a message should be moved to if the message has expired or if the number of unsuccessful dequeue attempts have exceeded the `max_retries` value for the queue.

If this property is not set or the specified exception queue name does not exist, then the default exception queue associated with the queue table is used.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

Expiration

This instance property specifies the duration, in seconds, for which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Expiration {get;set;}
```

Property Value

An `integer` that specifies the number of seconds an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The value specified is less than -1.

Remarks

The value specified is an offset from the value specified in the `Delay` property.

The following are valid values for the property:

- Positive integer - Indicates the expiration in seconds.
- `-1` - Indicates that the message never expires.

The default value is `-1`. When a message expires, the message moves from the `READY` state to the `EXPIRED` state.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

MessageId

This instance property returns the message identifier.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] MessageId {get;}
```

Property Value

A `byte[]` that specifies the message identifier.

Remarks

This property is available after an enqueue or dequeue operation. Dequeued buffered messages have a `null` value for `MessageId`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

OriginalMessageId

This instance property specifies the identifier of the message in the last queue that generated this message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] OriginalMessageId {get;}
```

Property Value

A `byte[]` that specifies the original message identifier.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

Payload

This instance property specifies the payload of the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Object Payload {get;set;}
```

Property Value

An `Object` that specifies the payload of the message.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified object is not one of the allowed types.

Remarks

For a complete discussion of various payload types, refer to "MessageType" under the `OracleAQQueue` class.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members
> - "MessageType"

Priority

This instance property specifies the priority of the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Priority {get;set;}
```

Property Value

An `integer` that specifies the priority of the message.

Remarks

The default value is 0. In order to take effect, this property must be set prior to enqueuing the message.

Smaller values indicate higher priority for the message. Negative values may also be used.

The priority of an enqueued message is useful for priority-based dequeuing.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

Recipients

This instance property specifies the list of recipients that overrides the default queue subscribers.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQAgent[] Recipients {get; set}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQAgent[]`.

Remarks

This recipient list is valid only for messages being enqueued to multiconsumer queues. The list of recipients is not returned with the message at the time of dequeuing.

TxEventQ does not support recipient list.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

SenderId

This instance property identifies the original sender of the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQAgent SenderId {get; set}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQAgent` object.

Remarks

Sender identification is supported in all queue tables.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

State

This instance property specifies the state of the message at the time of dequeue.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessageState State {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQMessageState` enumerated value.

Remarks

This property is available after the message is dequeued.

The state of buffered messages dequeued by specifying `Correlation` under dequeue options is always `OracleAQMessageState.Ready`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessage Class
> - OracleAQMessage Members

TransactionGroup

This instance property specifies the transaction group for the dequeued message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string TransactionGroup {get;}
```

Property Value

A `string` that specifies the transaction group.

Remarks

Messages belonging to one queue can be grouped to form a set that can only be consumed by one user at a time. This requires that the queue be created in a queue table that is enabled for message grouping. All messages belonging to a group must be created in the same transaction. Also, all messages created in one transaction belong to the same group.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQMessage Class
- OracleAQMessage Members

OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class

The `OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs` class provides event data for the `OracleAQQueue.MessageAvailable` event.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.EventArgs

    Oracle.DataAccess.Client.OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

This class cannot be inherited.

For detailed information on all the inherited properties and methods, please read the documentation provided by Microsoft's .NET Documentation.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members
- OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Constructor
- OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Properties

OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

`OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Constructor

`OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs` constructor is listed in Table 12-17

Table 12-17 OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Constructor

Property	Description
OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of the OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs class.

OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Properties

`OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 12-18.

Table 12-18 OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
AvailableMessages	Specifies the number of messages that raised this notification.
ConsumerName	Provides the name of the consumer for which the message is available for dequeuing.
Correlation	Provides the user-defined identifier of the message.
Delay	Specifies the duration, in seconds, after which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.
DeliveryMode	Specifies the delivery mode of the message.
EnqueueTime	Specifies the time when the message was enqueued.
ExceptionQueue	Specifies the name of the queue that the message is moved to if it cannot be processed successfully.
Expiration	Specifies the duration, in seconds, for which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing before expiring.
MessageId	Returns an array of message identifiers.
NotificationType	Indicates the type of notification such as regular, grouping, or timeout.

Table 12-18 (Cont.) OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
OriginalMessageId	Specifies the ID of the message, in the last queue, that generated this message.
Payload	Provides payload associated with the notification.
Priority	Specifies the priority of the message.
Queue	Indicates `OracleAQQueue` instance corresponding to which the notification is received.
QueueName	Indicates the name of the queue that contains the message to be dequeued.
SenderId	Identifies the original sender of the message.
State	Specifies the state of the message.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class

OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Constructor

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs` class with default property values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs();
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
- OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Properties

`OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 12-19.

Table 12-19 OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
AvailableMessages	Specifies the number of messages that raised this notification.
ConsumerName	Provides the name of the consumer for which the message is available for dequeuing.
Correlation	Provides the user-defined identifier of the message.
Delay	Specifies the duration, in seconds, after which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.
DeliveryMode	Specifies the delivery mode of the message.
EnqueueTime	Specifies the time when the message was enqueued.
ExceptionQueue	Specifies the name of the queue that the message is moved to if it cannot be processed successfully.
Expiration	Specifies the duration, in seconds, for which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing before expiring.
MessageId	Returns an array of message identifiers.
NotificationType	Indicates the type of notification such as regular, grouping, or timeout.
OriginalMessageId	Specifies the ID of the message, in the last queue, that generated this message.
Payload	Provides payload associated with the notification.
Priority	Specifies the priority of the message.
Queue	Indicates `OracleAQQueue` instance corresponding to which the notification is received.
QueueName	Indicates the name of the queue that contains the message to be dequeued.
SenderId	Identifies the original sender of the message.
State	Specifies the state of the message.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
- OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

AvailableMessages

This instance property specifies the number of messages that raised this notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int AvailableMessages{get;}
```

Property Value

An `integer` indicating the number of messages that raised this notification.

Remarks

The property value is 1 for a regular notification type. The notification type can be specified using the `OracleAQQueue.Notification` property.

This property is not relevant if the `NotificationType` is `OracleAQNotificationType.Timeout`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

ConsumerName

This property provides the name of the consumer for which the message is available for dequeuing.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ConsumerName {get;}
```

Property Value

A `string` that identifies the name of the consumer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

Correlation

This instance property specifies the identification for the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Correlation {get;}
```

Property Value

A `string` that specifies the identification for the message.

Remarks

This property specifies the correlation of the message for which the notification is raised. The consumer can then use this identification to dequeue specific messages by setting the "Correlation" property of the `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members
> - "Correlation"

Delay

This instance property specifies the duration, in seconds, after which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Delay {get;}
```

Property Value

An `integer` that indicates the duration, in seconds, after which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

DeliveryMode

This instance property specifies the delivery mode of the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode DeliveryMode {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode` enumerated value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

EnqueueTime

This instance property specifies the time when the message was enqueued.

Declaration

```
// C#
public DateTime EnqueueTime {get;}
```

Property Value

A `DateTime` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

ExceptionQueue

This instance property specifies the name of the queue that the message is moved to if it cannot be processed successfully.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ExceptionQueue {get;}
```

Property Value

The name of the queue that a message to is moved if it cannot be processed successfully.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

Expiration

This instance property specifies the duration, in seconds, for which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing before expiring.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Expiration {get;}
```

Property Value

An `integer` that specifies the duration, in seconds, for which an enqueued message is available for dequeuing.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

MessageId

This instance property returns an array of message identifiers.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[][] MessageId{get;}
```

Property Value

A `byte[][]` that specifies the message identifiers received as part of the notification.

Remarks

This property specifies the message identifiers of the messages that raise the notification.

The size of the `MessageId` array is 1 for regular notifications. The size of the MessageId array is 1 for grouping notifications if the notification grouping type is `OracleAQNotificationGroupingType.Last`. This property is not relevant if the `NotificationType` is `OracleAQNotificationType.Timeout`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

NotificationType

This property indicates the type of notification such as regular, grouping, or timeout.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQNotificationType NotificationType {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQNotificationType` enum value.

Remarks

Regular, grouping, and timeout notifications are supported for AQ but only regular notification is supported for TxEventQ.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

OriginalMessageId

This property specifies the ID of the message, in the last queue, that generated this message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] OriginalMessageId {get;}
```

Property Value

A `byte[]` that specifies the original message ID.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

Payload

This instance property provides payload associated with the notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Payload {get;}
```

Property Value

An `object` that represents payload associated with the notification.

Remarks

We receive payload only with TxEventQ notifications. In case of classic queue, we don't receive `Payload` as part of notification hence the `Payload` property will be `Null` for such scenerio.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

Priority

This instance property specifies the priority of the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Priority {get;}
```

Property Value

An `integer` that specifies the priority of the message.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

Queue

This property indicates `OracleAQQueue` instance corresponding to which the notification is received.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQQueue Queue { get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQQueue` instance corresponding to which the notification is received

Remarks

This property is introduced from 23.4 release onwards. Till 23.3 release, `OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs` class had a property named `QueueName`, value of which was queue name corresponding to which the notification is received but this property is removed from 23.4 release onwards because `OracleAQQueue` class itself contains property `Name` which solves the purpose for former property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

QueueName

This property indicates the name of the queue that contains the message to be dequeued.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string QueueName {get;}
```

Property Value

A `string`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

SenderId

This property identifies the original sender of the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQAgent SenderId {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQAgent` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

State

This instance property specifies the state of the message.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessageState State {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQMessageState` enumerated value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Class
> - OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs Members

OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler Delegate

The `OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler` delegate represents the signature of the method that handles the `OracleAQQueue.MessageAvailable` event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public delegate void OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler (object
  sender,OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArg eventArgs);
```

Parameters

- *sender*

  The source of the event.

- *eventArgs*

  The `OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs` object that contains the event data.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "MessageAvailable Event"

OracleAQQueue Class

An `OracleAQQueue` object represents a queue.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  OracleAQQueue
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public class OracleAQQueue : IDisposable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

A queue is a repository of messages and may either be a user queue, or an exception queue. A user queue is for normal message processing. A message is moved from a user queue to an exception queue if it cannot be retrieved and processed for some reason.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQQueue Members
- OracleAQQueue Constructors
- OracleAQQueue Static Methods
- OracleAQQueue Properties
- OracleAQQueue Public Methods
- OracleAQQueue Events

OracleAQQueue Members

`OracleAQQueue` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleAQQueue Constructors

`OracleAQQueue` constructors are listed in Table 12-20.

Table 12-20 OracleAQQueue Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleAQQueue Constructors	Instantiate a new instance of the `OracleAQQueue` class (Overloaded).

OracleAQQueue Static Methods

The `OracleAQQueue` static method is listed in Table 12-21.

Table 12-21 OracleAQQueue Static Methods

Static Method	Description
Listen	Listens for messages on one or more queues for one or more consumers, as specified in the array of `OracleAQAgent` objects (Overloaded).

OracleAQQueue Properties

`OracleAQQueue` properties are listed in Table 12-22.

Table 12-22 OracleAQQueue Properties

Property	Description
Connection	Specifies the `OracleConnection` object associated with the queue.
DequeueOptions	Specifies the dequeueing options to use when dequeuing a message from a queue.
EnqueueOptions	Specifies the enqueueing options used to enqueue a message to a queue.
MessageType	Specifies the type of queue table associated with this queue.
Name	Returns the name of the queue.
Notification	Specifies the various notification options for notifications that are registered using the `MessageAvailable` event.
NotificationConsumers	Specifies the array of consumers, for a multiconsumer queue, that are to be notified asynchronously for any incoming messages on the queue.
UdtTypeName	Specifies the type name on which the queue and the corresponding queue table is based if the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`.

OracleAQQueue Public Methods

The `OracleAQQueue` public methods are listed in Table 12-23.

Table 12-23 OracleAQQueue Public Methods

Public Method	Description
AcknowledgeTxEventQNotification	Sends an acknowledgement for a TxEventQ notification
Dequeue	Dequeues messages from queues (Overloaded).
DequeueArray	Dequeues multiple messages from queues (Overloaded).
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object
Enqueue	Enqueues messages to queues (Overloaded).
EnqueueArray	Enqueues multiple messages to a queue (Overloaded).

Table 12-23 (Cont.) OracleAQQueue Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Listen	Listens for messages on the queue on behalf of `listenConsumers` (Overloaded).

OracleAQQueue Events

The `OracleAQQueue` event is listed in Table 12-24.

Table 12-24 OracleAQQueue Events

Event Name	Description
MessageAvailable Event	Notifies when a message is available in the queue for `NotificationConsumers`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQQueue Class

OracleAQQueue Constructors

`OracleAQQueue` constructors create new instances of the `OracleAQQueue` class.

Overload List:

- OracleAQQueue(string)

  This constructor takes a queue name to initialize a queue object.
- OracleAQQueue(string, OracleConnection)

  This constructor takes a queue name and connection to initialize a queue object. The connection does not need be open during the queue object construction.
- OracleAQQueue(string, OracleConnection, OracleAQMessageType)

  This constructor takes a queue name, connection, and message type enumeration to initialize a queue object.
- OracleAQQueue(string, OracleConnection, OracleAQMessageType, string)

  This constructor takes a queue name, connection, message type enumeration, and UDT type name to initialize a queue object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

OracleAQQueue Properties

`OracleAQQueue` properties are listed in Table 12-25.

Table 12-25 OracleAQQueue Properties

Property	Description
Connection	Specifies the `OracleConnection` object associated with the queue.
DequeueOptions	Specifies the dequeueing options to use when dequeuing a message from a queue.
EnqueueOptions	Specifies the enqueueing options used to enqueue a message to a queue.
MessageType	Specifies the type of queue table associated with this queue.
Name	Returns the name of the queue.
Notification	Specifies the various notification options for notifications that are registered using the `MessageAvailable` event.
NotificationConsumers	Specifies the array of consumers, for a multiconsumer queue, that are to be notified asynchronously for any incoming messages on the queue.
UdtTypeName	Specifies the type name on which the queue and the corresponding queue table is based if the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Connection

This property specifies the `OracleConnection` object associated with the queue.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleConnection` object that indicates the connection associated with the queue.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

This connection must be opened before calling methods like `Enqueue` and `Dequeue`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

DequeueOptions

This instance property specifies the dequeueing options to use when dequeuing a message from a queue.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQDequeueOptions DequeueOptions {get; set}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is an `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object with default property values. Setting this property to `null` resets all dequeue options to their default values.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

EnqueueOptions

This instance property specifies the enqueueing options used to enqueue a message to a queue.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQEnqueueOptions EnqueueOptions {get; set}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The default value is an `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` object with default property values. Setting this property to `null` resets all enqueue options to their default values.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

MessageType

This instance property specifies the type of queue table associated with this queue.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessageType MessageType {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleAQMessageType` enumerated value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The type value specified is invalid.

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The `MessageType` property also dictates the type of message payloads that are enqueued or dequeued from the queue. It is possible to enqueue a variety of payloads depending on the `MessageType`. All ODP.NET provider types support RAW, user-defined type, and XML data type payloads. Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core also support JSON data type payloads. ODP.NET does not support other data types, such as Java Message Service data types.

Table 12-26 lists the allowed payload types for various message types.

Table 12-26 Message Types and Payloads

OracleAQQueue.MessageType	Allowed OracleAQMessage.Payload type to Enqueue
`OracleAQMessageType.JSON`	Either `OracleString` or `string`
`OracleAQMessageType.Raw` (default)	`OracleBinary`, `byte[]`
`OracleAQMessageType.Xml`	`OracleXmlType`, `XmlReader`, `String` (well-formed XML, else exception is raised)
`OracleAQMessageType.UDT`	`UDT` Custom Object

Table 12-27 lists the payload types for dequeued messages.

Table 12-27 Payload Types for Dequeued Messages

OracleAQQueue.MessageType	DequeueOptions.ProviderSpecificType	OracleAQMessage.Payload of dequeued message
`OracleAQMessageType.JSON`	`true`	`OracleString`
`OracleAQMessageType.JSON`	`false`	`string`
`OracleAQMessageType.Xml`	`true`	`OracleXmlType`
`OracleAQMessageType.Xml`	`false`	`XmlReader`
`OracleAQMessageType.Raw`	`true`	`OracleBinary`
`OracleAQMessageType.Raw`	`false`	`Byte[]`
`OracleAQMessageType.UDT`	N.A.	`UDT` Custom Object

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Name

This instance property returns the name of the queue.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Name {get;}
```

Property Value

A `string` that indicates the name of the queue.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Notification

This instance property specifies the various notification options for notifications that are registered using the `MessageAvailable` event.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleNotificationRequest Notification {get;}
```

Property Value

Specifies an `OracleNotificationRequest` object whose properties can be changed to alter the notification behavior.

Remarks

This property can be used to change various notification options. The notification options must be changed before registering with the `MessageAvailable` event. This property can be modified again only after unregistering from the `MessageAvailable` event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

NotificationConsumers

This instance property specifies the array of consumers, for a multiconsumer queue, that are to be notified asynchronously for any incoming messages on the queue.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string[] NotificationConsumers {get; set;}
```

Property Value

Specifies an array of consumer name strings for which the notifications are delivered.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - `MessageAvailable` registration is active.

Remarks

The consumer names must be in uppercase. This functionality only supports queues with uppercase names.

The list of consumers is used in the `MessageAvailable` event. The list must be set before registering for the event. This property cannot be modified after registering for the `MessageAvailable` event. This property can be modified again only after unregistering from `MessageAvailable` event.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

UdtTypeName

This instance property specifies the type name on which the queue and the corresponding queue table is based if the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string UdtTypeName {get; set;}
```

Property Value

Specifies the Oracle user-defined type name if the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The `UdtTypeName` property corresponds to the user-defined type name of the payload. This property must always be specified if the payload is a user-defined type. This property need not be set for other payload types.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

OracleAQQueue(string)

This constructor takes a queue name to initialize a queue object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQQueue(string name);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The name of the queue as specified in the database.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The queue name is `null`.

`ArgumentException` - The queue name is empty.

Remarks

The operation of creating an `OracleAQQueue` object does not involve checking for the existence of the queue in the database.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

OracleAQQueue(string, OracleConnection)

This constructor takes a queue name and connection to initialize a queue object. The connection does not need to be open during the queue object construction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQQueue(string name, OracleConnection con);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  Name of the queue as specified in the database.

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` object that connects to the queue.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - Either the connection is null or queue name is `null`.

`ArgumentException` - Queue name is empty.

Remarks

The connection can be accessed using the `Connection` property, and it must be opened before calling any operational APIs such as `Enqueue` and `Dequeue`.

Creating an `OracleAQQueue` object does not check for the existence of the queue in the database.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

OracleAQQueue(string, OracleConnection, OracleAQMessageType)

This constructor takes a queue name, connection and message type enumeration to initialize a queue object. The connection does not need to be open during the queue object construction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQQueue(string name, OracleConnection con, OracleAQMessageType
  messageType);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The name of the queue as specified in the database.

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` object that is used to connect to the queue.

- *messageType*

  An *OracleAQMessageType* enumeration specifying the type of the message that is enqueued or dequeued from this queue.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - Either the connection is `null` or queue name is `null`.

`ArgumentException` - Queue name is empty or the specified message type is not valid.

Remarks

Creating an `OracleAQQueue` object does not check for the existence of the queue in the database.

You need to set the `UdtTypeName` property before using the queue object if the `messageType` is a UDT. Another approach is to create a queue using the other constructor overload by supplying the `udtTypeName`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

OracleAQQueue(string, OracleConnection, OracleAQMessageType, string)

This constructor takes a queue name, connection, message type enumeration, and UDT type name to initialize a queue object. The connection does not need to be open during the queue object construction.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQQueue(string name, OracleConnection con, OracleAQMessageType
  messageType, string udtTypeName);
```

Parameters

- *name*

  The name of the queue as specified in the database.

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` object that is used to connect to the queue.

- *messageType*

  An `OracleAQMessageType` enumeration specifying the type of the message that is enqueued or dequeued from this queue.

- *udtTypeName*

  The name of the database object type used if the `messageType` is UDT. The *udtTypeName* parameter represents the type on which the queue is based.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The connection is `null` or the queue name is `null`.

`ArgumentException` - The queue name is empty or the specified `messageType` is not valid.

Remarks

Creating an `OracleAQQueue` object does not check for the existence of the queue in the database.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

OracleAQQueue Static Methods

`OracleAQQueue` static methods are listed in Table 12-28.

Table 12-28 OracleAQQueue Static Methods

Static Method	Description
Listen	Listens for messages on one or more queues for one or more consumers, as specified in the array of `OracleAQAgent` objects (Overloaded).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Listen

`Listen` methods listen for messages on one or more queues for one or more consumers as specified in the array of `OracleAQAgent` objects.

`Listen` methods are supported only for AQ, but not for TxEventQ

Overload list

- Listen(OracleConnection, OracleAQAgent[ ])

  This static method listens for messages on one or more queues for one or more consumers as specified in the array of `OracleAQAgent` objects.

- Listen(OracleConnection, OracleAQAgent[ ], int)

  This static method listens for messages on one or more queues for one or more consumers as specified in the array of `OracleAQAgent` objects. It also specifies a wait time.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Listen(OracleConnection, OracleAQAgent[ ])

This static method listens for messages on one or more queues for one or more consumers as specified in the array of `OracleAQAgent` objects.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleAQAgent Listen(OracleConnection con, OracleAQAgent[]
  listenConsumers);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *listenConsumers*

  The array of consumers being listened for. The name of the `OracleAQAgent` object must be `null` or empty for single consumer queues.

Return Value

An `OracleAQAgent` object.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *con* or *listenConsumers* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

Remarks

`Listen` is useful in situations where one needs to monitor multiple queues until a message is available for a consumer in one of the queues. The `Name` property of the `OracleAQAgent` object represents the name of the consumer and the `Address` property represents the name of the queue.

This call blocks the calling thread until there is a message ready for consumption for a consumer in the list. It returns an `OracleAQAgent` object which specifies the consumer and queue for which a message is ready to be dequeued.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Listen(OracleConnection, OracleAQAgent[ ], int)

This static method listens for messages on one or more queues for one or more consumers as specified in the array of `OracleAQAgent` objects. The `Name` property of the `OracleAQAgent` object represents the name of the consumer and the `Address` property of the `OracleAQAgent` object represents the name of the queue.

In case of timeout, this method returns `null`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleAQAgent Listen(OracleConnection con, OracleAQAgent[]
  listenConsumers, int waitTime);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *listenConsumers*

  The array of consumers being listened for. The name of the `OracleAQAgent` object must be `null` or empty for single consumer queues.

- *waitTime*

  Wait time in seconds.

Return Value

An `OracleAQAgent` object.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *con* or *listenConsumers* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

`ArgumentException` - `waitTime` is less than -1.

Remarks

`Listen` is useful in situations where one needs to monitor multiple queues until a message is available for a consumer in one of the queues. The `Name` property of the `OracleAQAgent` object represents the name of the consumer and the `Address` property of the `OracleAQAgent` object represents the name of the queue.

A *waitTime* of -1 implies an infinite wait time.

This call blocks the calling thread until there is a message ready for consumption for a consumer in the list. It returns an OracleAQAgent object which specifies the consumer and queue for which a message is ready to be dequeued.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQQueue Class
- OracleAQQueue Members

OracleAQQueue Public Methods

OracleAQQueue public methods are listed in Table 12-29.

Table 12-29 OracleAQQueue Public Methods

Public Method	Description
AcknowledgeTxEventQNotification	Sends an acknowledgement for a TxEventQ notification
Dequeue	Dequeues messages from queues (Overloaded).
DequeueArray	Dequeues multiple messages from queues (Overloaded).
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object
Enqueue	Enqueues messages to queues (Overloaded).
EnqueueArray	Enqueues multiple messages to a queue (Overloaded).
Listen	Listens for messages on the queue on behalf of listenConsumers (Overloaded).

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQQueue Class
- OracleAQQueue Members

AcknowledgeTxEventQNotification

This instance method sends an acknowledgement for a TxEventQ notification.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void AcknowledgeTxEventQNotification( OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective
directive);
```

Parameters

`directive` - Specifies the `OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective` enumeration value.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` is thrown when:

- the CIC connection is closed,
- registration is not found, or
- acknowledgement is being sent to an AQ.

Remarks

This method should be called from a callback function after receiving a notification. There are two possible values for `OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective` enumeration, `OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective.Commit` or `OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective.Rollback`.

Acknowledgements are meant to be sent to TxEventQ only but not to an AQ queue. The callback method is invoked using a separate thread so its a good practice to catch exceptions otherwise the issues may go unnoticed.

In TxEventQ notifications, we get payload as part of the notification. In TxEventQ, each payload is associated with one of the three states below:

- `Ready`: This means message is available to be dequeued. As soon as a notification is sent for this message, the state gets changed to `Acknowledgement_waiting`.
- `Acknowledgement_waiting`: Notification for this message is sent and currently the TxEventQ is waiting for an acknowledgement from client application.
- `Processed` - This message is dequeued and it is not available for further dequeue.

When we send a `Commit` acknowledgement, all messages in the `Acknowledgement_waiting` state are marked as `Processed`.

When we send a `Rollback` acknowledgement, all messages in the `Acknowledgement_waiting` state are marked as `Ready`.

If message's state is `Acknowledgement_waiting` and the connection between application-server is terminated or crashed, then the state of these messages will automatically be reset as `Ready`.

Example

```
/***********Oracle DB Setup***********

    declare
            qprops       sys.dbms_aqadm.QUEUE_PROPS_T;
            BEGIN
                qprops.sort_list := 'enq_time';
```

```
                sys.dbms_aqadm.create_transactional_event_queue (queue_name =>
'raw_txeventq',
                                  queue_payload_type => 'RAW',
                                  queue_properties => qprops);
    END;
    /

    BEGIN
        dbms_aqadm.start_queue(
        queue_name => 'raw_txeventq');
    END;
    /
************************************/

// C#
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types;

namespace TxEventQ_notification_test
{
  class Program
  {
    bool IsNotified = false;
    static Random rnd = new Random();
    public static void Main(String[] args)
    {

      string constr = "user id=scott;password=tiger;data source=oracle";
      OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
      {
        con.Open();

        using (OracleAQQueue queue = new OracleAQQueue("raw_txeventq", con,
OracleAQMessageType.Raw))
        {
          try
          {

            queue.EnqueueOptions.Visibility = OracleAQVisibilityMode.Immediate;
            queue.EnqueueOptions.DeliveryMode =
OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode.Persistent;

            Program obj = new Program();
            queue.MessageAvailable += new
OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler(obj.OnMyNotificationReceived);

            Console.WriteLine("Registration Done, please enqueue message inside
\"raw_txeventq\" either from this application or any other application");

            while(!obj.IsNotified)
              Thread.Sleep(1000);

            Console.WriteLine("Notification Received");

          }
          catch (Exception ex)
          {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.ToString());
          }
        }
      }
```

```
    }

    public void OnMyNotificationReceived(object src, OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs
arg)
    {
      Console.WriteLine("********Notification Received********");

      int tmp = rnd.Next(2);
      try
      {
        if (tmp == 0)
        {
          Console.WriteLine("Sending Commit Ack");

arg.Queue.AcknowledgeTxEventQNotification(OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective.Commit);
        }
        else
        {
          Console.WriteLine("Sending Rollback Ack");

arg.Queue.AcknowledgeTxEventQNotification(OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective.Rollback)
;
        }
      }
      catch (Exception ex)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("?????????????Exception in Callback Method?????????????????
\n" + ex.Message);
      }
      finally
      {
        IsNotified = true;
      }
    }

  }


}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQQueue Class
- OracleAQQueue Members

Dequeue

Dequeue methods dequeue messages from queues.

Overload List

- Dequeue()

This instance method dequeues messages from a queue using the `DequeueOptions` for the instance.

- Dequeue(OracleAQDequeueOptions)

  This instance method dequeues messages from a queue using the supplied dequeue options.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Dequeue()

This instance method is used to dequeue a message from a queue using the `DequeueOptions` for the instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessage Dequeue();
```

Return Value

An `OracleAQMessage` instance representing the dequeued message.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`OracleException` - In case of timeout, an exception is thrown with the message, `ORA-25228: timeout or end-of-fetch during message dequeue from queue_name`.Timeout may happen if `DequeueOptions.Wait` is set to a value other than `-1`.

Remarks

The `MessageType` property must be set appropriately before calling this function. If the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`, then the `UdtTypeName` property must also be set.

Dequeued buffered messages always have `null MessageId` values.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Dequeue(OracleAQDequeueOptions)

This instance method dequeues messages from a queue using the supplied dequeue options.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessage Dequeue(OracleAQDequeueOptions dequeueOptions);
```

Parameters

- *dequeueOptions*

  An `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object.

Return Value

An `OracleAQMessage` instance representing the dequeued message.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`OracleException` - In case of timeout, an exception is thrown with the message, `ORA-25228: timeout or end-of-fetch during message dequeue from queue_name`. Timeout may happen if `DequeueOptions.Wait` is set to a value other than `-1`.

Remarks

If the supplied `dequeueOptions` object is `null`, then the dequeue options default values are used. The queue object's `DequeueOptions` property is ignored for this operation.

Calling this method does not change the `DequeueOptions` property of the queue.

The `MessageType` property must be set appropriately before calling this function. If the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`, then the `UdtTypeName` property must also be set.

Dequeued buffered messages always have `null MessageId` values.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

DequeueArray

`DequeueArray` methods dequeue multiple messages from queues.

Overload List

- DequeueArray(int)

  This instance method dequeues multiple messages from a queue using the `DequeueOptions` of the instance.

- DequeueArray(int, OracleAQDequeueOptions)

  This instance method dequeues multiple messages from a queue using the supplied dequeue options.

> **Note:**
>
> `DequeueArray` methods are not supported for JSON Data type for both AQ and TxEventQ, the workaround is to use non-array APIs with JSON type payloads.
>
> `DequeueMode = RemoveNoData` is not supported for TxEventQ. For AQ, it is not supported only for JSON data type.
>
> `DequeueMode = Locked` is not supported with `Visibility = Immediate` for AQand TxEventQ, the workaround is to use `DequeueMode = Locked` with `Visibility = OnCommit`.
>
> `DeliveryMode = Buffered` is not supported for AQ and TxEventQ operations, workaround is to use `DeliveryMode = Persistent`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

DequeueArray(int)

This instance method dequeues multiple messages from a queue using the `DequeueOptions` of the instance.

> **Note:**
>
> JSON payloads are not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessage[] DequeueArray(int dequeueCount);
```

Parameters

- *dequeueCount*

  An `integer` specifying the numbers of messages to dequeue.

Return Value

An array of `OracleAQMessage` instances representing the dequeued messages.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - `dequeueCount` is less than or equal to 0.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

OracleException - In case of timeout, an exception is thrown with the message, `ORA-25228: timeout or end-of-fetch during message dequeue from queue_name.` Timeout may happen if `DequeueOptions.Wait` is set to a value other than `-1`.

Remarks

The `MessageType` property must be set appropriately before calling this function. If the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`, then the `UdtTypeName` property must be set as well.

The size of the returned array may be less than the `dequeueCount`. It depends on the actual number of messages present in the queue.

Dequeued buffered messages always have `null MessageId` values irrespective of the database version.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

DequeueArray(int, OracleAQDequeueOptions)

This instance method dequeues multiple messages from a queue using the supplied dequeue options.

> **Note:**
>
> JSON payloads are not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleAQMessage[] DequeueArray(int dequeueCount, OracleAQDequeueOptions
dequeueOptions);
```

Parameters

- *dequeueCount*

  An `integer` specifying the numbers of messages to dequeue.

- `dequeueOptions`

  An `OracleAQDequeueOptions` object.

Return Value

An array of `OracleAQMessage` instances representing the dequeued messages.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - `dequeueCount` is less than or equal to 0.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`OracleException` - In case of timeout, an exception is thrown with the message, `ORA-25228: timeout or end-of-fetch during message dequeue from queue_name.` Timeout may happen if `DequeueOptions.Wait` is set to a value other than `-1`.

Remarks

Calling this method does not change the `DequeueOptions` property of the queue.

If the supplied `dequeueOptions` object is `null`, then the dequeue options default values are used. The `DequeueOptions` property of the queue object is ignored in this operation.

The `MessageType` property must be set appropriately before calling this function. If the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`, then the `UdtTypeName` property must be set as well.

The size of the returned array may be less than the `dequeueCount`. It dependes on the actual number of messages present in the queue.

Dequeued buffered messages always have `null MessageId` values irrespective of the database version.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQQueue Class
- OracleAQQueue Members

Dispose

This method releases any resources or memory allocated by the object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQQueue Class
- OracleAQQueue Members

Enqueue

`Enqueue` instance methods enqueue messages to queues.

Overload List

- Enqueue(OracleAQMessage)

This instance method enqueues messages to a queue using the `EnqueueOptions` of the instance.

- Enqueue(OracleAQMessage, OracleAQEnqueueOptions)

  This instance method enqueues messages to a queue using the supplied enqueue options.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Enqueue(OracleAQMessage)

This instance method enqueues messages to a queue using the `EnqueueOptions` of the instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Enqueue(OracleAQMessage message);
```

Parameters

- *message*

  An `OracleAQMessage` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

`ArgumentNullException` - The message parameter is `null`.

`ArgumentException` - The message payload is `OracleXmlType` and the connection used to create `OracleXmlType` is different from the queue's connection.

Remarks

`MessageId` of the enqueued message is populated after the call to `Enqueue` completes. Enqueued buffered messages always have `null MessageId` values.

The `MessageType` property needs to be set appropriately before calling this function. If the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`, then the `UdtTypeName` property must be set as well.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Enqueue(OracleAQMessage, OracleAQEnqueueOptions)

This instance method enqueues messages to a queue using the supplied enqueue options.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Enqueue(OracleAQMessage message, OracleAQEnqueueOptions enqueueOptions);
```

Parameters

- *message*

  An `OracleAQMessage` object.

- *enqueueOptions*

  An `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

`ArgumentNullException` - The message parameter is `null`.

`ArgumentException` - The message payload is `OracleXmlType` and the connection used to create `OracleXmlType` is different from the queue's connection.

Remarks

If the supplied `enqueueOptions` object is `null`, then the enqueue options default values are used. The `EnqueueOptions` property of the queue object is ignored in this operation.

The `MessageId` of the enqueued message is populated after the call to `Enqueue` completes. Enqueued buffered messages always have `null MessageId` values. Calling this method does not change the `EnqueueOptions` property of the queue.

The `MessageType` property must be set appropriately before calling this function. If the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`, then the `UdtTypeName` property must also be set.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

EnqueueArray

`EnqueueArray` instance methods enqueue multiple messages to a queue.

Overload List

- EnqueueArray(OracleAQMessage[ ])

  This instance method enqueues multiple messages to a queue using the `EnqueueOptions` of the instance.

- EnqueueArray(OracleAQMessage[ ], OracleAQEnqueueOptions)

  This instance method enqueues multiple messages to a queue using the supplied enqueue options.

> **Note:**
>
> The enqueue array functionality is not supported for JSON data type for both AQ and TxEventQ, the workaround is to use non-array APIs for JSON payloads.
>
> Enqueue Array with `Visibility = Immediate` is not supported for TxEventQ, the workaround is to use `Visibility = OnCommit`.
>
> Buffered delivery mode is not supported for AQ and TxEventQ operations, the workaround is to use `DeliveryMode = Persistent`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

EnqueueArray(OracleAQMessage[ ])

This instance method enqueues multiple messages to a queue using the `EnqueueOptions` of the instance.

> **Note:**
>
> JSON payloads are not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int EnqueueArray(OracleAQMessage[] messages);
```

Parameters

- *messages*

  An array of `OracleAQMessage` objects.

Return Value

An `integer` representing the number of messages actually enqueued.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The message parameter is `null`.

`ArgumentException` - At least one of the `OracleAQMessage[]` elements is `null`, or at least one of the `OracleAQMessage[]` elements has a payload of `OracleXmlType`, which is created using a connection that is different from the queue's connection.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleAQMessage` array is empty or the connection is not open.

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The `MessageId` properties of the enqueued messages are populated after the call to `Enqueue` completes. Enqueued buffered messages always have `null MessageId` values.

The `MessageType` property must be set appropriately before calling this function. If the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`, then the `UdtTypeName` property must also be set.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

EnqueueArray(OracleAQMessage[ ], OracleAQEnqueueOptions)

This instance method enqueues multiple messages to a queue using the supplied enqueue options.

> **Note:**
>
> JSON payloads are not supported.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int EnqueueArray(OracleAQMessage[] messages, OracleAQEnqueueOptions
  enqueueOptions);
```

Parameters

- *messages*

  An array of `OracleAQMessage` objects.

- *enqueueOptions*

  An `OracleAQEnqueueOptions` object.

Return Value

An `integer` representing the number of messages actually enqueued.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The message parameter is `null`.

`ArgumentException` - At least one of the `OracleAQMessage[]` elements is `null`, or at least one of the `OracleAQMessage[]` elements has a payload of `OracleXmlType`, which is created using a connection that is different from the queue's connection.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleAQMessage` array is empty or the connection is not open.

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

`MessageId` properties of the enqueued messages are populated after the call to `Enqueue` completes. Enqueued buffered messages always have `null MessageId` values. Calling this method does not change the `EnqueueOptions` property of the queue.

If the supplied `enqueueOptions` object is `null`, then the enqueue options default values are used. The `EnqueueOptions` property of the queue object is ignored in this operation.

The `MessageType` property must be set appropriately before calling this function. If the `MessageType` is `OracleAQMessageType.UDT`, then the `UdtTypeName` property must also be set.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Listen

Listen methods listen for messages on the queue on behalf of `listenConsumers`.

Listen methods are supported for AQ, but not for TxEventQ.

Overload List

- Listen(string[])

  This method listens for messages on the queue on behalf of `listenConsumers`.
- Listen (string[], int)

  This method listens for messages on behalf of `listenConsumers` for a specified time.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

Listen(string[])

This method listens for messages on the queue on behalf of `listenConsumers`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Listen(string[] listenConsumers);
```

Parameters

- *`listenConsumers`*

  An array of consumers to listen for on this queue. This parameter should be `null` in case of single consumer queues.

Return Value

A `string`.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

This call blocks the calling thread until there is a message ready for consumption for a consumer in the `listenConsumers` array. It returns a `string` representing the consumer name for which the message is ready.

`Listen` is useful in situations that require waiting until a message is available in the queue for consumers whose names are specified in `listenConsumers`.

Example

The following example demonstrates using the `Listen` method. The first part of the example performs the requisite database setup for the database user, `SCOTT`. The second part of the example demonstrates how a thread can listen and wait until a message is enqueued.

```
-- Part I: Database setup required for this demo

-------------------------------------------------------------------
-- SQL to grant appropriate privilege to database user, SCOTT
-------------------------------------------------------------------
SQL> ALTER USER SCOTT ACCOUNT UNLOCK IDENTIFIED BY Pwd4Sct;
User altered.
GRANT ALL ON DBMS_AQADM TO scott;

-------------------------------------------------------------------
-- PLSQL to create queue-table and queue and start queue for SCOTT
-------------------------------------------------------------------
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
    queue_table=>'scott.test_q_tab',
    queue_payload_type=>'RAW',
    multiple_consumers=>FALSE);

  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
    queue_name=>'scott.test_q',
    queue_table=>'scott.test_q_tab');

  DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE(queue_name=>'scott.test_q');
END;
/

-------------------------------------------------------------------
-- PLSQL to stop queue and drop queue & queue-table from SCOTT
-------------------------------------------------------------------
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE('scott.test_q');

  DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE(
    queue_name => 'scott.test_q',
    auto_commit => TRUE);

  DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE_TABLE(
```

```
    queue_table => 'scott.test_q_tab',
    force => FALSE,
    auto_commit => TRUE);
END;
/
-- End of Part I, database setup.

//Part II: Demonstrates using the Listen method
//C#
using System;
using System.Text;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using System.Threading;

namespace ODPSample
{
  /// <summary>
  /// Demonstrates how a thread can listen and wait until a message is enqueued.
  /// Once a message is enqueued, the listening thread returns from the
  /// blocked Listen() method invocation and dequeues the message.
  /// </summary>
  class EnqueueDequeue
  {
    static bool s_bListenReturned = false;

    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Create connection
      string constr = "user id=scott;password=Pwd4Sct;data source=oracle";
      OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);

      // Create queue
      OracleAQQueue queue = new OracleAQQueue("scott.test_q", con);

      try
      {
        // Open connection
        con.Open();

        // Set message type for the queue
        queue.MessageType = OracleAQMessageType.Raw;

        // Spawning a thread which will listen for a message
        ThreadStart ts = new ThreadStart(TestListen);
        Thread t = new Thread(ts);
        t.Start();

        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(2000);

        // Begin transaction for enqueue
        OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction();

        // Prepare message and RAW payload
        OracleAQMessage enqMsg = new OracleAQMessage();
        byte[] bytePayload = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };
        enqMsg.Payload = bytePayload;

        // Prepare to Enqueue
        queue.EnqueueOptions.Visibility = OracleAQVisibilityMode.OnCommit;
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("[Main Thread]   Enqueuing a message...");
    Console.WriteLine("[Main Thread]   Enqueued Message Payload      : "
      + ByteArrayToString(enqMsg.Payload as byte[]));
    Console.WriteLine();

    // Enqueue message
    queue.Enqueue(enqMsg);

    // Enqueue transaction commit
    txn.Commit();

    // Loop till Listen returns
    while (!s_bListenReturned)
      System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
  }
  catch (Exception e)
  {
    Console.WriteLine("Error: {0}", e.Message);
  }
  finally
  {
    // Close/Dispose objects
    queue.Dispose();
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}

static void TestListen()
{
  // Create connection
  string constr = "user id=scott;password=Pwd4Sct;data source=oracle";
  OracleConnection conListen = new OracleConnection(constr);

  // Create queue
  OracleAQQueue queueListen = new OracleAQQueue("scott.test_q", conListen);

  try
  {
      // Open the connection for Listen thread.
      // Connection blocked on Listen thread can not be used for other DB
      // operations
      conListen.Open();

      // Set message type for the queue
      queueListen.MessageType = OracleAQMessageType.Raw;

    // Listen
    queueListen.Listen(null);

    Console.WriteLine("[Listen Thread] Listen returned... Dequeuing...");

    // Begin txn for Dequeue
    OracleTransaction txn = conListen.BeginTransaction();

    // Prepare to Dequeue
    queueListen.DequeueOptions.Visibility = OracleAQVisibilityMode.OnCommit;
    queueListen.DequeueOptions.Wait = 10;

    // Dequeue message
    OracleAQMessage deqMsg = queueListen.Dequeue();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("[Listen Thread] Dequeued Message Payload      : "
          + ByteArrayToString(deqMsg.Payload as byte[]));

        // Dequeue txn commit
        txn.Commit();

        // Allow the main thread to exit
        s_bListenReturned = true;
      }
      catch (Exception e)
      {
        Console.WriteLine("Error: {0}", e.Message);
      }
      finally
      {
        // Close/Dispose objects
        queueListen.Dispose();
        conListen.Close();
        conListen.Dispose();
      }
    }

    // Function to convert byte[] to string
    static private string ByteArrayToString(byte[] byteArray)
    {
      StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
      for (int n = 0; n < byteArray.Length; n++)
      {
        sb.Append((int.Parse(byteArray[n].ToString())).ToString("X"));
      }
      return sb.ToString();
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQQueue Class
- OracleAQQueue Members

Listen (string[], int)

This method listens for messages on behalf of `listenConsumers` for a specified time.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Listen(string[] listenConsumers, int waitTime);
```

Parameters

- *listenConsumers*

Array of consumers for which to listen on this queue.

- *waitTime*

  Wait time in seconds.

Return Value

A `string`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

ArgumentException - `waitTime` is less than `-1`.

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

`Listen` is useful in situations that require waiting until a message is available in the queue for consumers whose names are specified in `listenConsumers`.

This call blocks the calling thread until there is a message ready for consumption for a consumer in the `listenConsumers` array. It returns a `string` representing the consumer name for which the message is ready.The method returns `null` if a timeout occurs.

The `listenConsumers` parameter should be `null` for single consumer queues. An empty string is returned in such cases.

A `waitTime` of `-1` implies infinite wait time.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

OracleAQQueue Events

The `OracleAQQueue` event is listed in Table 12-30.

Table 12-30 OracleAQQueue Events

Event Name	Description
MessageAvailable Event	Notifies when a message is available in the queue for `NotificationConsumers`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleAQQueue Class
> - OracleAQQueue Members

MessageAvailable Event

This event is notified when a message is available in the queue for `NotificationConsumers`.

TxEventQ notifications are not supported with ODP.NET Unmanaged Driver.

Declaration

```
// C#
public event OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler MessageAvailable;
```

Event Data

The event handler receives an `OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs` object.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not open.

Remarks

Asynchronous notification is supported in all queue tables.

In order to receive the notification about message availability, the client must create an `OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler` delegate to listen to this event. The delegate should be added to this event only after setting the NotificationConsumers and Notification properties.

The notification registration takes place after the first delegate is added to the event. The notification is unregistered when the last delegate is removed from the event. Notifications set on an `OracleAQQueue` object get cancelled automatically when the object gets disposed.

When connecting to Oracle Database 19c or earlier, Oracle Data Provider for .NET opens a port to listen for notifications. HA events, load balancing, and continuous query notification features also share the same port. This port can be configured centrally by setting the database notification port in an application or Web configuration file. The following example code specifies a port number of 1200:

```
<configuration>
  <oracle.dataaccess.client>
    <settings>
      <add name="DbNotificationPort" value="1200"/>
    </settings>
  </oracle.dataaccess.client>
</configuration>
```

If the configuration file does not exist or the db notification port is not specified, then ODP.NET uses a valid and random port number. The configuration file may also request for a random port number by specifying a db notification port value of -1.

The notification listener, which runs in the same application domain as ODP.NET, uses the specified port number to listen to notifications from the database. A notification listener gets created when the application registers with `OracleAQQueue.MessageAvailable` event. One notification listener can listen to all notification types. Only one notification listener is created for each application domain.

When connecting to Oracle Database 21c or higher, ODP.NET will not use a listener nor open a port to receive notification. Instead, it will use Client Initiated Continuous Query Notification (CICQN). CICQN uses a dedicated connection instead of the listening end point. This connection aggregates all the database change notifications for the pool's users. ODP.NET attempts to always keep this connection open. It does not count toward Min Pool Size and Max Pool Size limits.

Example

The following example demonstrates application notification. The first part of the example performs the requisite database setup for the database user, `SCOTT`. The second part of the example demonstrates how an application is notified when a message is available in the queue.

```
-- Part I: Database setup required for this demo

-----------------------------------------------------------------
-- SQL to grant appropriate privilege to database user, SCOTT
-----------------------------------------------------------------
SQL> ALTER USER SCOTT ACCOUNT UNLOCK IDENTIFIED BY Pwd4Sct;
User altered.
SQL> GRANT ALL ON DBMS_AQADM TO scott;

-----------------------------------------------------------------
-- PLSQL to create queue-table and queue and start queue for SCOTT
-----------------------------------------------------------------
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
    queue_table=>'scott.test_q_tab',
    queue_payload_type=>'RAW',
    multiple_consumers=>FALSE);

  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
    queue_name=>'scott.test_q',
    queue_table=>'scott.test_q_tab');

  DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE(queue_name=>'scott.test_q');
END;
/

-----------------------------------------------------------------
-- PLSQL to stop queue and drop queue & queue-table from SCOTT
-----------------------------------------------------------------
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE('scott.test_q');

  DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE(
    queue_name => 'scott.test_q',
    auto_commit => TRUE);
```

```
  DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE_TABLE(
    queue_table => 'scott.test_q_tab',
    force => FALSE,
    auto_commit => TRUE);
END;
/
-- End of Part I, database setup.

//Part II: Demonstrates application notification
//C#
using System;
using System.Text;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

namespace ODPSample
{
  /// <summary>
  /// Demonstrates how the application can be notified when a message is
  /// available in a queue.
  /// </summary>
  class Notification
  {
    static bool isNotified = false;

    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      // Create connection
      string constr = "user id=scott;password=Pwd4Sct;data source=oracle";
      OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);

      // Create queue
      OracleAQQueue queue = new OracleAQQueue("scott.test_q", con);

      try
      {
        // Open connection
        con.Open();

        // Set message type for the queue
        queue.MessageType = OracleAQMessageType.Raw;

        // Add the event handler to handle the notification. The
        // MsgReceived method will be invoked when a message is enqueued
        queue.MessageAvailable +=
          new OracleAQMessageAvailableEventHandler(Notification.MsgReceived);

        Console.WriteLine("Notification registered...");

        // Begin txn for enqueue
        OracleTransaction txn = con.BeginTransaction();

        Console.WriteLine("Now enqueuing message...");

        // Prepare message and RAW payload
        OracleAQMessage enqMsg = new OracleAQMessage();
        byte[] bytePayload = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };
        enqMsg.Payload = bytePayload;

        // Prepare to Enqueue
        queue.EnqueueOptions.Visibility = OracleAQVisibilityMode.OnCommit;
```

```
    // Enqueue message
    queue.Enqueue(enqMsg);

    Console.WriteLine("Enqueued Message Payload      : "
      + ByteArrayToString(enqMsg.Payload as byte[]));
    Console.WriteLine("MessageId of Enqueued Message : "
      + ByteArrayToString(enqMsg.MessageId));
    Console.WriteLine();

    // Enqueue txn commit
    txn.Commit();

    // Loop while waiting for notification
    while (isNotified == false)
    {
      System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(2000);
    }
  }
  catch (Exception e)
  {
    Console.WriteLine("Error: {0}", e.Message);
  }
  finally
  {
    // Close/Dispose objects
    queue.Dispose();
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}

static void MsgReceived(object src, OracleAQMessageAvailableEventArgs arg)
{
  try
  {
    Console.WriteLine("Notification Received...");
    Console.WriteLine("QueueName : {0}", arg.QueueName);
    Console.WriteLine("Notification Type : {0}", arg.NotificationType);

    //following type-cast to "byte[]" is required only for .NET 1.x
    byte[] notifiedMsgId = (byte[]) arg.MessageId[0];
    Console.WriteLine("MessageId of Notified Message : "
      + ByteArrayToString(notifiedMsgId));
    isNotified = true;
  }
  catch (Exception e)
  {
    Console.WriteLine("Error: {0}", e.Message);
  }
}

// Function to convert byte[] to string
static private string ByteArrayToString(byte[] byteArray)
{
  StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
  for (int n = 0; n < byteArray.Length; n++)
  {
    sb.Append((int.Parse(byteArray[n].ToString())).ToString("X"));
  }
  return sb.ToString();
```

```
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleAQQueue Class
- OracleAQQueue Members
- Continuous Query Notification Support

OracleAQDequeueMode Enumeration

Table 12-31 lists all the `OracleAQDequeueMode` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 12-31 OracleAQDequeueMode Members

Member Name	Description
`Browse`	Reads the message without acquiring any lock on the message. This is equivalent to a `SELECT` statement.
`Locked`	Reads and obtains a write lock on the message. The lock lasts for the duration of the transaction. This is equivalent to a `SELECT FOR UPDATE` statement.
`Remove`	Reads the message and updates or deletes it. This is the default. The message can be retained in the queue table based on the retention properties
`RemoveNoData`	Confirms receipt of the message but does not deliver the actual message content.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleAQDequeueOptions Class"
- "DequeueMode"

OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode Enumeration

The `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode` enumeration type specifies the delivery mode of the message.

Table 12-32 lists all the `OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 12-32 OracleAQMessageDeliveryMode Members

Member Name	Description
`Buffered`	Indicates a buffered message. Both enqueue and dequeue buffered messaging operations must be in `IMMEDIATE` visibility mode. This means that these operations cannot be part of another transaction. You cannot specify `delay` when enqueuing buffered messages. Dequeuing applications can choose to dequeue persistent messages only, buffered messages only, or both types. Buffered messages can be queried using the `AQ$Queue_Table_Name` view. These messages appear with states, `IN-MEMORY` or `SPILLED`. Transaction grouping queues and array enqueues are not supported for buffered messages in Oracle Database 11*g* release 1 (11.1) . One can still use the array enqueue procedure to enqueue buffered messages, but the array size must be set to `1`. Array dequeue is not supported for buffered messaging, but one can still use the array dequeue procedure by setting array size to `1`. Buffered messaging is faster than persistent messaging. Use buffered messaging for applications that do not require the reliability and transaction support of Oracle Database AQ persistent messaging.
`Persistent`	Indicates a persistent message. Persistent messaging ensures reliability and support transactions. It is slower than buffered messaging.
`PersistentOrBuffered`	Indicates a persistent or buffered message. This is used with `Dequeue()` when a consumer wants to dequeue a message irrespective of whether it is `Persistent` or `Buffered`.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleAQDequeueOptions Class"
- "DeliveryMode"

OracleAQMessageState Enumeration

The `OracleAQMessageState` enumeration type identifies the state of the message at the time of dequeue.

Table 12-33 lists all the `OracleAQMessageState` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 12-33 OracleAQMessageState Members

Member Name	Description
`Expired`	Indicates that the message has been moved to the exception queue.
`Processed`	Indicates that the message has been processed and retained.
`Ready`	Indicates that the message is ready to be processed.
`Waiting`	Indicates that the message delay has not been reached.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleAQMessage Class"
- "State"

OracleAQMessageType Enumeration

The `OracleAQMessageType` enumeration type specifies the message payload type.

Table 12-34 lists all the `OracleAQMessageType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 12-34 OracleAQMessageType Members

Member Name	Description
`Json`	Indicates the Json message type. The data type of the payload must be either `OracleString` or `string`.
`Raw`	Indicates the Raw message type (default). The data type of the payload must be either `OracleBinary` or `byte[]` to enqueue the message.
`Udt`	Indicates the Oracle UDT message type. The ODP.NET AQ implementation currently does not support user defined types with LOB attributes. It also does not support other variants of user defined types such as VARRAY and nested tables, as Oracle Database AQ does not support them inherently.
`Xml`	Indicates the XML message type. The data type of the payload must be `OracleXmlType`, `XmlReader`, or `String` in order to enqueue the message. If the data type is `String`, it must be well-formed XML, else an exception is raised when enqueuing the message.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleAQQueue Class"
- "OracleAQQueue Constructors"
- "MessageType"

OracleAQNavigationMode Enumeration

Table 12-35 lists all the `OracleAQNavigationMode` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 12-35 OracleAQNavigationMode Members

Member Name	Description
`FirstMessage`	Retrieves the first message that is available and matches the search criteria. This resets the position to the beginning of the queue.
`FirstMessageMultiGroup`	Indicates that a call to `DequeueArray` resets the position to the beginning of the queue, and dequeues messages that are available and match the search criteria. Messages are dequeued till the `dequeueCount` limit is reached. The dequeued messages can belong to different transaction groups. You can use the `OracleAQMessage.TransactionGroup` property to distinguish between messages from different transaction groups. All messages from the same transaction group have the same value for the `OracleAQMessage.TransactionGroup` property.
`NextMessage`	Retrieves the next message that is available and matches the search criteria. If the previous message belongs to a message group, AQ retrieves the next available message that matches the search criteria and belongs to the message group.

Table 12-35 (Cont.) OracleAQNavigationMode Members

Member Name	Description
`NextMessageMultiGroup`	Indicates that a call to `DequeueArray` dequeues the next set of messages that are available and match the search criteria. Messages are dequeued till the `dequeueCount` limit is reached. The dequeued messages can belong to different transaction groups. You can use the `OracleAQMessage.TransactionGroup` property to distinguish between messages from different transaction groups. All messages from the same transaction group have the same value for the `OracleAQMessage.TransactionGroup` property.
`NextTransaction`	Skips the remainder of the current transaction group (if any) and retrieves the first message of the next transaction group.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleAQDequeueOptions Class"
- "NavigationMode"

OracleAQNotificationGroupingType Enumeration

The `OracleAQNotificationGroupingType` enumeration type specifies the notification grouping type.

Table 12-36 lists all the `OracleAQNotificationGroupingType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 12-36 OracleAQNotificationGroupingType Members

Member Name	Description
`Last`	Indicates that only details of the last message in the notification group are provided.
`Summary`	Indicates that the `Summary` of all messages in the notification group is provided.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- "OracleNotificationRequest Class"

OracleAQNotificationType Enumeration

The `OracleAQNotificationType` enumeration type specifies the notification type of the received notification.

Table 12-37 lists all the `OracleAQNotificationType` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 12-37 OracleAQNotificationType Members

Member Name	Description
`Group`	Indicates that the received notification is a grouping notification.
`Regular`	Indicates that the received notification is a regular notification.
`Timeout`	Indicates that the received notification is raised due to a timeout.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"

OracleAQVisibilityMode Enumeration

Table 12-38 lists all the `OracleAQVisibilityMode` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 12-38 OracleAQVisibilityMode Members

Member Name	Description
`Immediate`	Indicates that the enqueue or dequeue operation is not part of the current transaction. The operation constitutes a transaction of its own.
`OnCommit`	Indicates that the enqueue or dequeue operation is part of the current transaction. This is the default case.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"

OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective Enumeration

The `OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective` enumeration type specifies the TxEventQ notification's acknowledgement directive value.

Table 12-39 lists all the `OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 12-39 OracleTxEventQNotificationDirective Members

Member Name	Description
`Commit`	A `Commit` acknowledgement indicates this message and all prior enqueued messages that are associated with the `Acknowledgement_waiting` state will have their state value set to `Processed`.
`Rollback`	A `Rollback` acknowledgement indicates this message and all prior enqueued messages that are associated with the `Acknowledgement_waiting` state will have their state value reset to `Ready`.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"

13

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Types Classes

This chapter describes the large object and `REF CURSOR` objects provided by Oracle Data Provider for .NET.

This chapter contains these topics:

- ODP.NET Types (ODP.NET LOB objects) consisting of these object classes:
  - OracleBFile Class
  - OracleBlob Class
  - OracleClob Class
- OracleRefCursor Class

All offsets are `0`-based for all ODP.NET LOB object parameters.

OracleBFile Class

An `OracleBFile` is an object that has a reference to `BFILE` data. It provides methods for performing operations on `BFILE`s.

> **Note:**
>
> `OracleBFile` is supported for applications running against Oracle8.*x* and later.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.IO.Stream

       Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleBFile
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleBFile : Stream, ICloneable, INullable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

`OracleBFile` is supported for applications running against Oracle8.*x* and later.

Example

```
// Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
/* Log on as DBA (SYS or SYSTEM) that has CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.

CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY MYDIR AS 'C:\TEMP';

*/

// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleBFileSample
{
static void Main()
{
    // Create MYDIR directory object as indicated previously and create a file
    // MyFile.txt with the text ABCDABC under C:\TEMP directory.
    // Note that the byte representation of the ABCDABC is 65666768656667

    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBFile bFile = new OracleBFile(con, "MYDIR", "MyFile.txt");

    // Open the OracleBFile
    bFile.OpenFile();

    // Read 7 bytes into readBuffer, starting at buffer offset 0
    byte[] readBuffer = new byte[7];
    int bytesRead = bFile.Read(readBuffer, 0, 7);

    // Prints "bytesRead  = 7"
    Console.WriteLine("bytesRead  = " + bytesRead);

    // Prints "readBuffer = 65666768656667"
```

```
    Console.Write("readBuffer = ");
    for(int index = 0; index <  readBuffer.Length; index++)
    {
      Console.Write(readBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    // Search for the 2nd occurrence of a byte pattern {66,67}
    // starting from byte offset 1 in the OracleBFile
    byte[] pattern = new byte[2] {66, 67};
    long posFound = bFile.Search(pattern, 1, 2);

    // Prints "posFound   = 6"
    Console.WriteLine("posFound   = " + posFound);

    // Close the OracleBFile
    bFile.CloseFile();

    bFile.Close();
    bFile.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
}
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Members
- OracleBFile Constructors
- OracleBFile Static Fields
- OracleBFile Static Methods
- OracleBFile Instance Properties
- OracleBFile Instance Methods

OracleBFile Members

`OracleBFile` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleBFile Constructors

`OracleBFile` constructors are listed in Table 13-1.

Table 13-1 OracleBFile Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleBFile Constructors	Creates an instance of the `OracleBFile` class (Overloaded)

OracleBFile Static Fields

`OracleBFile` static fields are listed in Table 13-2.

Table 13-2 OracleBFile Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxSize	The static field holds the maximum number of bytes a `BFILE` can hold, which is 4,294,967,295 (2^32 - 1) bytes
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleBFile` instance

OracleBFile Static Methods

`OracleBFile` static methods are listed in Table 13-3.

Table 13-3 OracleBFile Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleBFile Instance Properties

`OracleBFile` instance properties are listed in Table 13-4.

Table 13-4 OracleBFile Instance Properties

Properties	Description
CanRead	Indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be read
CanSeek	Indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operations can be performed
CanWrite	Indicates whether or not the LOB object supports writing
Connection	Indicates the connection used to read from a `BFILE`
DirectoryName	Indicates the directory alias of the `BFILE`
FileExists	Indicates whether or not the specified `BFILE` exists
FileName	Indicates the name of the `BFILE`
IsEmpty	Indicates whether the `BFILE` is empty or not
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
IsOpen	Indicates whether the `BFILE` has been opened by this instance or not
Length	Indicates the size of the `BFILE` data in bytes
Position	Indicates the current read position in the LOB stream

Table 13-4 (Cont.) OracleBFile Instance Properties

Properties	Description
Value	Returns the data, starting from the first byte in `BFILE`, as a byte array

OracleBFile Instance Methods

`OracleBFile` instance methods are listed in Table 13-5.

Table 13-5 OracleBFile Instance Methods

Methods	Description
`BeginRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`BeginWrite`	*Not Supported*
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleBFile` object
Close	Closes the current stream and releases any resources associated with the stream
CloseFile	Closes the `BFILE` referenced by the current `BFILE` instance
Compare	Compares data referenced by the two `OracleBFile`s
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
CopyTo	Copies data as specified (Overloaded)
CopyToAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object. (Overloaded)
Dispose	Releases resources allocated by this object
`EndRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`EndWrite`	*Not Supported*
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
Flush	*Not Supported*
FlushAsync	*Not Supported*
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
IsEqual	Compares the LOB references
OpenFile	Opens the `BFILE` specified by the `FileName` and `DirectoryName`
Read	Reads a specified amount of bytes from the `OracleBFile` instance and populates the `buffer`

Table 13-5 (Cont.) OracleBFile Instance Methods

Methods	Description
ReadAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the `OracleBFile` instance and populates the buffer (Overloaded)
`ReadByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Search	Searches for a binary pattern in the current instance of an `OracleBFile`
Seek	Sets the position on the current LOB stream
SetLength	*Not Supported*
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Write	*Not Supported*
`WriteByte`	*Not Supported*

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Members

OracleBFile Constructors

`OracleBFile` constructors create new instances of the `OracleBFile` class.

Overload List:

- OracleBFile(OracleConnection)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleBFile` class with an `OracleConnection` object.

- OracleBFile(OracleConnection, string, string)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleBFile` class with an `OracleConnection` object, the location of the `BFILE`, and the name of the `BFILE`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

OracleBFile(OracleConnection)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleBFile` class with an `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBFile(OracleConnection con);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  The `OracleConnection` object.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. `OracleBFile` does not open the connection implicitly.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

OracleBFile(OracleConnection, string, string)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleBFile` class with an `OracleConnection` object, the location of the `BFILE`, and the name of the `BFILE`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBFile(OracleConnection con, string directoryName, string
   fileName);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  The `OracleConnection` object.

- *directoryName*

  The directory alias created by the `CREATE DIRECTORY` SQL statement.

- *fileName*

  The name of the external LOB.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The `OracleConnection` must be opened explicitly by the application. `OracleBFile` does not open the connection implicitly.

To initialize a `BFILE` column using an `OracleBFile` instance as an input parameter of a SQL `INSERT` statement, *directoryName* and *fileName* must be properly set.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

OracleBFile Static Fields

`OracleBFile` static fields are listed in Table 13-6.

Table 13-6 OracleBFile Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxSize	The static field holds the maximum number of bytes a `BFILE` can hold, which is 4,294,967,295 (2^32 - 1) bytes
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleBFile` instance

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

MaxSize

This static field holds the maximum number of bytes a `BFILE` can hold, which is 4,294,967,295 (2^32 - 1) bytes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly Int64 MaxSize = 4294967295;
```

Remarks

This field is useful in code that checks whether or not the operation exceeds the maximum length allowed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleBFile` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleBFile Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

OracleBFile Static Methods

`OracleBFile` static methods are listed in Table 13-7.

Table 13-7 OracleBFile Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

OracleBFile Instance Properties

`OracleBFile` instance properties are listed in Table 13-8.

Table 13-8 OracleBFile Instance Properties

Properties	Description
CanRead	Indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be read
CanSeek	Indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operations can be performed
CanWrite	Indicates whether or not the LOB object supports writing
Connection	Indicates the connection used to read from a `BFILE`
DirectoryName	Indicates the directory alias of the `BFILE`
FileExists	Indicates whether or not the specified `BFILE` exists
FileName	Indicates the name of the `BFILE`
IsEmpty	Indicates whether the `BFILE` is empty or not
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
IsOpen	Indicates whether the `BFILE` has been opened by this instance or not
Length	Indicates the size of the `BFILE` data in bytes
Position	Indicates the current read position in the LOB stream
Value	Returns the data, starting from the first byte in `BFILE`, as a byte array

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CanRead

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be read.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanRead{get;}
```

Property Value

If the LOB stream can be read, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CanSeek

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operations can be performed.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanSeek{get;}
```

Property Value

If forward and backward seek operations can be performed, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CanWrite

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates whether or not the LOB object supports writing.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanWrite{get;}
```

Property Value

`BFILE` is read only.

Remarks

`BFILE` is read-only, therefore, the boolean value is always `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

Connection

This instance property indicates the connection used to read from a `BFILE`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection {get;}
```

Property Value

An object of `OracleConnection`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

DirectoryName

This instance property indicates the directory alias of the `BFILE`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DirectoryName {get;set;}
```

Property Value

A `string`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The value of the `DirectoryName` changed while the `BFILE` is open.

Remarks

The maximum length of a `DirectoryName` is 30 bytes.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

FileExists

This instance property indicates whether or not the `BFILE` specified by the `DirectoryName` and `FileName` exists.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool FileExists {get;}
```

Property Value

`bool`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

Unless a connection, file name, and directory name are provided, this property is set to `false` by default.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

FileName

This instance property indicates the name of the `BFILE`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string FileName {get;set}
```

Property Value

A `string` that contains the `BFILE` name.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The value of the `DirectoryName` changed while the `BFILE` is open.

Remarks

The maximum length of a `FileName` is 255 bytes.

Changing the `FileName` property while the `BFILE` object is opened causes an exception.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

IsEmpty

This instance property indicates whether the `BFILE` is empty or not.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsEmpty {get;}
```

Property Value

`bool`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull{get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the current instance has a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

IsOpen

This instance property indicates whether the `BFILE` has been opened by this instance or not.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsOpen {get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

Length

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates the size of the `BFILE` data in bytes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Length {get;}
```

Property Value

`Int64`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

Position

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates the current read position in the LOB stream.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Position{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `Int64` value that indicates the read position.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The value is less than 0.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

Value

This instance property returns the data, starting from the first byte in `BFILE`, as a byte array.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] Value{get;}
```

Property Value

A byte array.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The length of data is bound by the maximum length of the byte array. The current value of the `Position` property is not used or changed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

OracleBFile Instance Methods

`OracleBFile` instance methods are listed in Table 13-9.

Table 13-9 OracleBFile Instance Methods

Methods	Description
`BeginRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`BeginWrite`	*Not Supported*
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleBFile` object
Close	Closes the current stream and releases any resources associated with the stream
CloseFile	Closes the `BFILE` referenced by the current `BFILE` instance
Compare	Compares data referenced by the two `OracleBFile`s
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
CopyTo	Copies data as specified (Overloaded)
CopyToAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object. (Overloaded)
Dispose	Releases resources allocated by this object
`EndRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`

Table 13-9 (Cont.) OracleBFile Instance Methods

Methods	Description
`EndWrite`	*Not Supported*
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
Flush	*Not Supported*
FlushAsync	*Not Supported*
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
IsEqual	Compares the LOB references
OpenFile	Opens the `BFILE` specified by the `FileName` and `DirectoryName`
Read	Reads a specified amount of bytes from the `OracleBFile` instance and populates the `buffer`
ReadAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the `OracleBFile` instance and populates the buffer (Overloaded)
`ReadByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Search	Searches for a binary pattern in the current instance of an `OracleBFile`
Seek	Sets the position on the current LOB stream
SetLength	*Not Supported*
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Write	*Not Supported*
`WriteByte`	*Not Supported*

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

Clone

This instance method creates a copy of an `OracleBFile` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleBFile` object.

Implements

`ICloneable`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as that of the object being cloned.

Example

```
// Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
/* Log on as DBA (SYS or SYSTEM) that has CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.

CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY MYDIR AS 'C:\TEMP';

*/

// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class CloneSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Create MYDIR directory object as indicated above and create a file
    // MyFile.txt with the text ABCDABC under C:\TEMP directory.
    // Note that the byte representation of the ABCDABC is 65666768656667

    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBFile bFile1 = new OracleBFile(con, "MYDIR", "MyFile.txt");

    // Open the OracleBFile
    bFile1.OpenFile();

    // Prints "bFile1.Position = 0"
    Console.WriteLine("bFile1.Position = " + bFile1.Position);

    // Set the Position before calling Clone()
```

```
    bFile1.Position = 1;

    // Clone the OracleBFile
    OracleBFile bFile2 = (OracleBFile) bFile1.Clone();

    // Open the OracleBFile
    bFile2.OpenFile();

    // Prints "bFile2.Position = 1"
    Console.WriteLine("bFile2.Position = " + bFile2.Position);

    // Close the OracleBFile
    bFile1.CloseFile();

    bFile1.Close();
    bFile1.Dispose();

    // Close the Cloned OracleBFile
    bFile2.CloseFile();

    bFile2.Close();
    bFile2.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

Close

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method closes the current stream and releases any resources associated with it.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Close();
```

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CloseFile

This instance method closes the `BFILE` referenced by the current `BFILE` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void CloseFile();
```

Remarks

No error is returned if the `BFILE` exists, but is not opened.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

Compare

This instance method compares data referenced by the two `OracleBFile`s.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Compare(Int64 src_offset, OracleBFile obj, Int64 dst_offset,
    Int64 amount);
```

Parameters

- *src_offset*

  The offset of the current instance.

- *obj*

  The provided `OracleBFile` object.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset of the `OracleBFile` object.

- *amount*

  The number of bytes to compare.

Return Value

Returns a number that is:

- Less than zero: if the BFILE data of the current instance is less than that of the provided BFILE data.
- Zero: if both the BFILEs store the same data.
- Greater than zero: if the BFILE data of the current instance is greater than that of the provided BFILE data.

Exceptions

ObjectDisposedException - The object is already disposed.

InvalidOperationException - The OracleConnection is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

ArgumentOutOfRangeException - The *src_offset*, the *dst_offset*, or the *amount* is less than 0.

Remarks

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection, that is, the same OracleConnection object.

The BFILE needs to be opened using OpenFile before the operation.

Example

```
// Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
/* Log on as DBA (SYS or SYSTEM) that has CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.

CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY MYDIR AS 'C:\TEMP';

*/

// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class CompareSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Create MYDIR directory object as indicated previously and create a file
    // MyFile.txt with the text ABCDABC under C:\TEMP directory.
    // Note that the byte representation of the ABCDABC is 65666768656667

    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBFile bFile1 = new OracleBFile(con, "MYDIR", "MyFile.txt");
```

```
    OracleBFile bFile2 = new OracleBFile(con, "MYDIR", "MyFile.txt");

    // Open the OracleBFiles
    bFile1.OpenFile();
    bFile2.OpenFile();

    // Compare 2 bytes from the 1st byte of bFile1 and
    // the 5th byte of bFile2 onwards
    int result = bFile1.Compare(1, bFile2, 5, 2);

    // Prints "result = 0" (Indicates the data is identical)
    Console.WriteLine("result = " + result);

    // Close the OracleBFiles
    bFile1.CloseFile();
    bFile2.CloseFile();

    bFile1.Close();
    bFile1.Dispose();

    bFile2.Close();
    bFile2.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

CopyTo

`CopyTo` copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Overload List:

- CopyTo(OracleBlob)

  This instance method copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object.

- CopyTo(OracleBlob, Int64)

  This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBFile` instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object with the specified destination offset.

- CopyTo(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64)

  This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBFile` instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object with the specified source offset, destination offset, and character amounts.

- CopyTo(OracleClob)

  This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBFile` instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

- CopyTo(OracleClob, Int64)

  This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBFile` instance to the provided `OracleClob` object with the specified destination offset.

- CopyTo(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64)

  This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBFile` instance to the provided `OracleClob` object with the specified source offset, destination offset, and amount of characters.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyTo(OracleBlob)

This instance method copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(OracleBlob obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

Remarks

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection; that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyTo(OracleBlob, Int64)

This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBFile` instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object with the specified destination offset.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *dst_offset* is less than `0`.

`InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

Remarks

If the *dst_offset* is beyond the end of the `OracleBlob` data, spaces are written into the `OracleBlob` until the *dst_offset* is met.

The offsets are `0`-based. No character conversion is performed by this operation.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection; that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyTo(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64)

This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBFile` instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object with the specified source offset, destination offset, and character amounts.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(Int64 src_offset,OracleBlob obj,Int64 dst_offset,
   Int64 amount);
```

Parameters

- *src_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) in the current instance, from which the data is read.

- *obj*

  An `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) to which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.

- *amount*

  The amount of data to be copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *src_offset*, the *dst_offset*, or the *amount* is less than `0`.

`InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

Remarks

If the *dst_offset* is beyond the end of the OracleBlob data, spaces are written into the OracleBlob until the *dst_offset* is met.

The offsets are 0-based. No character conversion is performed by this operation.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection; that is, the same OracleConnection object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyTo(OracleClob)

This instance method copies data from the current OracleBFile instance to the provided OracleClob object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(OracleClob obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The OracleClob object to which the data is copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

ObjectDisposedException - The object is already disposed.

InvalidOperationException - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The OracleConnection is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

Remarks

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection, that is, the same OracleConnection object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyTo(OracleClob, Int64)

This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBFile` instance to the provided `OracleClob` object with the specified destination offset.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleClob` object that the data is copied to.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied to.

Return Value

The amount copied.

Exceptions

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *dst_offset* is less than `0`.

`InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

Remarks

If the *dst_offset* is beyond the end of the `OracleClob` data, spaces are written into the `OracleClob` until the *dst_offset* is met.

The offsets are `0`-based. No character conversion is performed by this operation.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection, that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyTo(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64)

This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBFile` instance to the provided `OracleClob` object with the specified source offset, destination offset, and amount of characters.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(Int64 src_offset,OracleClob obj,Int64 dst_offset,
   Int64 amount);
```

Parameters

- *src_offset*

  The offset (in characters) in the current instance, from which the data is read.

- *obj*

  An `OracleClob` object that the data is copied to.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied to.

- *amount*

  The amount of data to be copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *src_offset*, the *dst_offset*, or the *amount* is less than `0`.

`InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

Remarks

If the *dst_offset* is beyond the end of the current OracleClob data, spaces are written into the OracleClob until the *dst_offset* is met.

The offsets are 0-based. No character conversion is performed by this operation.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection, that is, the same OracleConnection object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync

CopyToAsync returns a Task-based asynchronous version of OracleBFile.CopyTo(), which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Overload List:

- CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of OracleBFile.CopyTo(), which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.
- CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64, CancellationToken)

  CopyToAsync returns a Task-based asynchronous version of OracleBFile.CopyTo(), which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.
- CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, Int64)

  CopyToAsync returns a Task-based asynchronous version of OracleBFile.CopyTo(), which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.
- CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, Int64, CancellationToken)

  CopyToAsync returns a Task-based asynchronous version of OracleBFile.CopyTo(), which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.
- CopyToAsync(OracleBlob)

  CopyToAsync returns a Task-based asynchronous version of OracleBFile.CopyTo(), which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.
- CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, CancellationToken)

  CopyToAsync returns a Task-based asynchronous version of OracleBFile.CopyTo(), which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.
- CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

- CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64, CancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

- CopyToAsync(OracleClob, Int64)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

- CopyToAsync(OracleClob, Int64, CancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

- CopyToAsync(OracleClob)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

- CopyToAsync(OracleClob, CancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Example (includes all overloads)

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data
Source=oracle;";

      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = " select bfile_column from tab1";

      OracleBlob blob1 = new OracleBlob(oc);
      OracleBlob blob2 = new OracleBlob(oc);
      OracleBlob blob3 = new OracleBlob(oc);
      OracleBlob blob4 = new OracleBlob(oc);
      OracleBlob blob5 = new OracleBlob(oc);
```

```
      OracleBlob blob6 = new OracleBlob(oc);

      OracleClob clob1 = new OracleClob(oc);
      OracleClob clob2 = new OracleClob(oc);
      OracleClob clob3 = new OracleClob(oc);
      OracleClob clob4 = new OracleClob(oc);
      OracleClob clob5 = new OracleClob(oc);
      OracleClob clob6 = new OracleClob(oc);

      OracleDataReader reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();

      await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None);
      using (OracleBFile bfile = reader.GetOracleBFile(0))
      {
        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        Int64 bytesCopied1 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(0, blob1, 0, bfile.Length);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob1 = " + bytesCopied1);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        Int64 bytesCopied2 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(0, blob2, 0, bfile.Length,
CancellationToken.None);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob2 = " + bytesCopied2);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        Int64 bytesCopied3 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(blob3, 0);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob3 = " + bytesCopied3);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        Int64 bytesCopied4 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(blob4, 0, CancellationToken.None);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob4 = " + bytesCopied4);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        Int64 bytesCopied5 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(blob5);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob5 = " + bytesCopied5);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        Int64 bytesCopied6 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(blob6, CancellationToken.None);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob6 = " + bytesCopied6);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        bytesCopied1 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(0, clob1, 0, bfile.Length);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to clob1 = " + bytesCopied1);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        bytesCopied2 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(0, clob2, 0, bfile.Length,
CancellationToken.None);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to clob2 = " + bytesCopied2);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        bytesCopied3 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(clob3, 0);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to clob3 = " + bytesCopied3);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        bytesCopied4 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(clob4, 0, CancellationToken.None);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to clob4 = " + bytesCopied4);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
        bytesCopied5 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(clob5);
        Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to clob5 = " + bytesCopied5);

        //asynchronously copy bfile data
```

```
            bytesCopied6 = await bfile.CopyToAsync(clob6, CancellationToken.None);
            Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to clob6 = " + bytesCopied6);
          }
        }
      }
    }
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleBlob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount)
```

Parameters

- `src_offset` - The `offset` (in bytes) in the current instance, from which the data is read.
- `obj` - The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.
- `dst_offset` - The `offset` (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.
- `amount` - The amount of data to be copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The parameter has a different connection than the object, `OracleConnection` is not opened, or `OracleConnection` has been reopened.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `src_offset`, the `dst_offset`, or the `amount` parameter is less than `0`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
Int64 amount, CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- `src_offset` - The `offset` (in bytes) in the current instance, from which the data is read.
- `obj` - The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.
- `dst_offset` - The `offset` (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.
- `amount` - The amount of data to be copied.
- `cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `src_offset`, the `dst_offset`, or the `amount` parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The `LOB` object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, Int64)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset)
```

Parameters

- `obj` - The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.
- `dst_offset` - The `offset` (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `dst_offset` parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The `LOB` object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, Int64, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- `obj` - The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.
- `dst_offset` - The `offset` (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.
- `cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `dst_offset` is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The `LOB` object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(OracleBlob)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj)
```

Parameters

- `obj` - The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The `LOB` object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- `obj` - The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.
- `cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The `LOB` object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
Int64 amount)
```

Parameters

- `src_offset` - The `offset` (in characters) in the current instance, from which the data is read.
- `obj` - The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.
- `dst_offset` - The `offset` (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied.
- `amount` - The amount of data to be copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `src_offset`, the `dst_offset`, or the `amount` parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The parameter has a different connection than the object, `OracleConnection` is not opened, or `OracleConnection` has been reopened.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleClob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount, CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- `src_offset` - The `offset` (in characters) in the current instance, from which the data is read.
- `obj` - The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.
- `dst_offset` - The `offset` (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied.
- `amount` - The amount of data to be copied.
- `cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `src_offset`, the `dst_offset`, or the `amount` parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- The `LOB` object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(OracleClob, Int64)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset)
```

Parameters

- `obj` - The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.
- `dst_offset` - The `offset` (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `dst_offset` parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The `LOB` object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(OracleClob, Int64, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- `obj` - The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.
- `dst_offset` - The `offset` (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied.
- `cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `dst_offset` is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The `LOB` object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(OracleClob)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj)
```

Parameters

- `obj` - The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The `LOB` object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

CopyToAsync(OracleClob, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- `obj` - The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.
- `cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The `LOB` object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

Dispose

This instance method releases resources allocated by this object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

Although some properties can still be accessed, their values may not be accountable. Since resources are freed, method calls may lead to exceptions. The object cannot be reused after being disposed.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

Flush

This method is not supported.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

FlushAsync

This method is not supported.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

IsEqual

This instance method compares the LOB references.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsEqual(OracleBFile obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The provided `OracleBFile` object.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the current `OracleBFile` and the provided `OracleBFile` object refer to the same external LOB. Returns `false` otherwise.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

Note that this method can return `true` even if the two `OracleBFile` objects return `false` for `==` or `Equals()` since two different `OracleBFile` instances can refer to the same external LOB.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection; that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

OpenFile

This instance method opens the `BFILE` specified by the `FileName` and `DirectoryName`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void OpenFile();
```

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

Many operations, such as `Compare()`, `CopyTo()`, `Read()`, and `Search()` require that the `BFILE` be opened using `OpenFile` before the operation.

Calling `OpenFile` on an opened `BFILE` is not operational.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

Read

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method reads a specified amount of bytes from the `OracleBFile` instance and populates the `buffer`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int Read(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer to be populated.

- *offset*

  The offset of the byte array buffer to be populated.

- *count*

  The amount of bytes to read.

Return Value

The return value indicates the number of bytes read from the `BFILE`, that is, the external LOB.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - Either the *`offset`* or the *`count`* parameter is less than `0` or the *`offset`* is greater than or equal to the *`buffer`*.`Length` or the *`offset`* and the *`count`* together are greater than *`buffer`*.`Length`.

Remarks

The LOB data is read starting from the position specified by the `Position` property.

Example

```
// Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
/* Log on as DBA (SYS or SYSTEM) that has CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.

CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY MYDIR AS 'C:\TEMP';

*/

// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class ReadSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Create MYDIR directory object as indicated previously and create a file
    // MyFile.txt with the text ABCDABC under C:\TEMP directory.
    // Note that the byte representation of the ABCDABC is 65666768656667

    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBFile bFile = new OracleBFile(con, "MYDIR", "MyFile.txt");

    // Open the OracleBFile
    bFile.OpenFile();

    // Read 7 bytes into readBuffer, starting at buffer offset 0
    byte[] readBuffer = new byte[7];
    int bytesRead = bFile.Read(readBuffer, 0, 7);

    // Prints "bytesRead  = 7"
    Console.WriteLine("bytesRead  = " + bytesRead);

    // Prints "readBuffer = 65666768656667"
    Console.Write("readBuffer = ");
    for(int index = 0; index <  readBuffer.Length; index++)
    {
      Console.Write(readBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    // Close the OracleBFile
    bFile.CloseFile();

    bFile.Close();
    bFile.Dispose();
```

```
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

ReadAsync

`ReadAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the `OracleBFile` instance and populates the buffer.

Overload List:

- ReadAsync(byte[], int, int)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the `OracleBFile` instance and populates the buffer.
- ReadAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the `OracleBFile` instance and populates the buffer.

> **See Also:**

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

ReadAsync(byte[], int, int)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the `OracleBFile` instance and populates the buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count)
```

Parameters

- `buffer` - The byte array buffer to be populated.
- `offset` - The starting offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.
- `count` - The number of bytes to read.

Return Value

`Task<Int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`Stream`

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `offset` or the `count` parameter is less than `0`.
  - The `offset` is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The `offset` and the `count` together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

ReadAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBFile.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the `OracleBFile` instance and populates the buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- `buffer` - The byte array buffer to be populated.

- `offset` - The starting offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.
- `count` - The number of bytes to read.
- `cancellationToken` - The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`Stream`

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `offset` or the `count` parameter is less than `0`.
  - The `offset` is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The `offset` and the `count` together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

Example

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data Source=oracle;";

      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = " select bfile_column from tab1";

      OracleDataReader reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();

      await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None);
      using (var bfile = reader.GetOracleBFile(0))
      {
        bfile.OpenFile();
        byte[] buffer = new byte[100];
```

```
        //asynchronously read bfile data
        Task<int> task = bfile.ReadAsync(buffer, 0, 64, CancellationToken.None);

        //other operations
        Console.WriteLine("Hello World");

        //await for asynchronous ReadAsync
        int bytesRead = await task;
        Console.WriteLine("Bytes Read: " + bytesRead);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

Search

This instance method searches for a binary pattern in the current instance of an `OracleBFile`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Search(byte[] val, Int64 offset, Int64 nth);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  The binary pattern being searched for.

- *offset*

  The `0`-based offset (in bytes) starting from which the `OracleBFile` is searched.

- *nth*

  The specific occurrence (`1`-based) of the match for which the offset is returned.

Return Value

Returns the absolute *offset* of the start of the matched pattern (in bytes) for the *nth* occurrence of the match. Otherwise, `0` is returned.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - Either the *`offset`* is less than `0` or *`nth`* is less than or equal to `0` or *`val`*`.Length` is greater than `16383` or *`nth`* is greater than or equal to `OracleBFile.MaxSize` or *`offset`* is greater than or equal to `OracleBFile.MaxSize`.

Remarks

The limit of the search pattern is 16383 bytes.

Example

```
// Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
/* Log on as DBA (SYS or SYSTEM) that has CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.

CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY MYDIR AS 'C:\TEMP';

*/

// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class SearchSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Create MYDIR directory object as indicated previously and create a file
    // MyFile.txt with the text ABCDABC under C:\TEMP directory.
    // Note that the byte representation of the ABCDABC is 65666768656667

    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBFile bFile = new OracleBFile(con, "MYDIR", "MyFile.txt");

    // Open the OracleBFile
    bFile.OpenFile();

    // Search for the 2nd occurrence of a byte pattern {66,67}
    // starting from byte offset 1 in the OracleBFile
    byte[] pattern = new byte[2] {66, 67};
    long posFound = bFile.Search(pattern, 1, 2);

    // Prints "posFound = 6"
    Console.WriteLine("posFound = " + posFound);

    // Close the OracleBFile
    bFile.CloseFile();

    bFile.Close();
    bFile.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBFile Class
> - OracleBFile Members

Seek

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method sets the position on the current LOB stream.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Seek(Int64 offset, SeekOrigin origin);
```

Parameters

- *offset*

  A byte offset relative to origin.

- *origin*

  A value of type `System.IO.SeekOrigin` indicating the reference point used to obtain the new position.

Return Value

Returns an `Int64` that indicates the position.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

If *offset* is negative, the new position precedes the position specified by *origin* by the number of bytes specified by *offset*.

If *offset* is zero, the new position is the position specified by *origin*.

If *offset* is positive, the new position follows the position specified by *origin* by the number of bytes specified by *offset*.

`SeekOrigin.Begin` specifies the beginning of a stream.

`SeekOrigin.Current` specifies the current position within a stream.

`SeekOrigin.End` specifies the end of a stream.

Example

```
// Database Setup, if you have not done so yet.
/* Log on as DBA (SYS or SYSTEM) that has CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.

CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY MYDIR AS 'C:\TEMP';

*/

// C#

using System;
using System.IO;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class SeekSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Create MYDIR directory object as indicated previously and create a file
    // MyFile.txt with the text ABCDABC under C:\TEMP directory.
    // Note that the byte representation of the ABCDABC is 65666768656667

    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBFile bFile = new OracleBFile(con, "MYDIR", "MyFile.txt");

    // Open the OracleBFile
    bFile.OpenFile();

    // Set the Position to 2 with respect to SeekOrigin.Begin
    long newPosition = bFile.Seek(2, SeekOrigin.Begin);

    // Prints "newPosition     = 2"
    Console.WriteLine("newPosition     = " + newPosition);

    // Prints "bFile.Position  = 2"
    Console.WriteLine("bFile.Position  = " + bFile.Position);

    // Read 2 bytes into readBuffer, starting at buffer offset 1
    byte[] readBuffer = new byte[4];
    int bytesRead = bFile.Read(readBuffer, 1, 2);

    // Prints "bytesRead       = 2"
    Console.WriteLine("bytesRead       = " + bytesRead);

    // Prints "readBuffer      = 067680"
    Console.Write("readBuffer      = ");
    for(int index = 0; index <  readBuffer.Length; index++)
    {
      Console.Write(readBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    // Close the OracleBFile
    bFile.CloseFile();
```

```
    bFile.Close();
    bFile.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

SetLength

This method is not supported.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

Write

This method is not supported.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBFile Class
- OracleBFile Members

OracleBlob Class

An `OracleBlob` object is an object that has a reference to `BLOB` data. It provides methods for performing operations on `BLOB`s.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.IO.Stream

      Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleBlob
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleBlob : Stream, ICloneable, INullable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	Oracle.DataAccess.dll	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll
Namespace	Oracle.DataAccess.Client	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleBlobSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBlob blob = new OracleBlob(con);

    // Write 4 bytes from writeBuffer, starting at buffer offset 0
    byte[] writeBuffer = new byte[4] {1, 2, 3, 4};
    blob.Write(writeBuffer, 0, 4);

    // Append first 2 bytes from writeBuffer {1, 2} to the oracleBlob
    blob.Append(writeBuffer, 0, 2);
```

```
    // Prints "blob.Length  = 6"
    Console.WriteLine("blob.Length  = " + blob.Length);

    // Reset the Position for the Read
    blob.Position = 0;

    // Read 6 bytes into readBuffer, starting at buffer offset 0
    byte[] readBuffer = new byte[6];
    int bytesRead = blob.Read(readBuffer, 0, 6);

    // Prints "bytesRead    = 6"
    Console.WriteLine("bytesRead    = " + bytesRead);

    // Prints "readBuffer   = 123412"
    Console.Write("readBuffer   = ");
    for(int index = 0; index <  readBuffer.Length; index++)
    {
      Console.Write(readBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    // Search for the 2nd occurrence of a byte pattern '12'
    // starting from byte offset 0 in the OracleBlob
    byte[] pattern = new byte[2] {1, 2};
    long posFound = blob.Search(pattern, 0, 2);

    // Prints "posFound     = 5"
    Console.WriteLine("posFound     = " + posFound);

    // Erase 4 bytes of data starting at byte offset 1
    // Sets bytes to zero
    blob.Erase(1, 4);

    byte[] erasedBuffer = blob.Value;

    //Prints "erasedBuffer = 100002"
    Console.Write("erasedBuffer = ");
    for(int index = 0; index < erasedBuffer.Length; index++)
    {
      Console.Write(erasedBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    blob.Close();
    blob.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBlob Members
- OracleBlob Constructors
- OracleBlob Static Fields
- OracleBlob Static Methods
- OracleBlob Instance Properties
- OracleBlob Instance Methods

OracleBlob Members

`OracleBlob` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleBlob Constructors

`OracleBlob` constructors are listed in Table 13-10.

Table 13-10 OracleBlob Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleBlob Constructors	Creates an instance of the `OracleBlob` class (Overloaded)

OracleBlob Static Fields

`OracleBlob` static fields are listed in Table 13-11.

Table 13-11 OracleBlob Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxSize	Holds the maximum number of bytes a `BLOB` can hold, which is 4,294,967,295 (2^32 - 1) bytes
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleBlob` instance

OracleBlob Static Methods

`OracleBlob` static methods are listed in Table 13-12.

Table 13-12 OracleBlob Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleBlob Instance Properties

`OracleBlob` instance properties are listed in Table 13-13.

Table 13-13 OracleBlob Instance Properties

Properties	Description
CanRead	Indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be read
CanSeek	Indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operations be performed
CanWrite	Indicates whether or not the LOB object supports writing
Connection	Indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve and write `BLOB` data
IsEmpty	Indicates whether the `BLOB` is empty or not
IsInChunkWriteMode	Indicates whether or not the `BLOB` has been opened to defer index updates
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
IsTemporary	Indicates whether or not the current instance is bound to a temporary `BLOB`
Length	Indicates the size of the `BLOB` data
OptimumChunkSize	Indicates the optimal data buffer length (or multiples thereof) that read and write operations should use to improve performance
Position	Indicates the current read or write position in the LOB stream
Value	Returns the data, starting from the first byte in `BLOB`, as a byte array

OracleBlob Instance Methods

`OracleBlob` instance methods are listed in Table 13-14.

Table 13-14 OracleBlob Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Append	Appends the supplied data to the current `OracleBlob` instance (Overloaded)
BeginChunkWrite	Opens the `BLOB`
`BeginRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`BeginWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleBlob` object
Close	Closes the current stream and releases any resources associated with it

Table 13-14 (Cont.) OracleBlob Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Compare	Compares data referenced by the current instance and that of the supplied object
CopyTo	Copies from the current `OracleBlob` instance to an `OracleBlob` object (Overloaded)
CopyToAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()` (Overloaded)
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Dispose	Releases resources allocated by this `object`
EndChunkWrite	Closes the `BLOB` referenced by the current `OracleBlob` instance
`EndRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`EndWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
Erase	Erases data (Overloaded)
Flush	*Not supported*
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializedLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
IsEqual	Compares the LOB data referenced by the two `OracleBlob`s
Read	Reads a specified amount of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB Type instance and populates the `buffer`
ReadAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the *buffer* (Overloaded)
`ReadByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Search	Searches for a binary pattern in the current instance of an `OracleBlob`
Seek	Sets the position in the current LOB stream
SetLength	Trims or truncates the `BLOB` value to the specified length
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Write	Writes the supplied buffer into the `OracleBlob`
WriteAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Write()`.
`WriteByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Members

OracleBlob Constructors

`OracleBlob` constructors are listed in Table 13-10.

Overload List:

- OracleBlob(OracleConnection)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleBlob` class bound to a temporary `BLOB` with an `OracleConnection` object.

- OracleBlob(OracleConnection, bool)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleBlob` class bound to a temporary `BLOB` with an `OracleConnection` object and a boolean value for caching.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

OracleBlob(OracleConnection)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleBlob` class bound to a temporary `BLOB` with an `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBlob(OracleConnection con);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  The `OracleConnection` object.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not opened.

Remarks

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. `OracleBlob` does not open the connection implicitly.

The temporary `BLOB` utilizes the provided connection to store `BLOB` data. Caching is not turned on by this constructor.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

OracleBlob(OracleConnection, bool)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleBlob` class bound to a temporary `BLOB` with an `OracleConnection` object and a boolean value for caching.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBlob(OracleConnection con, bool bCaching);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  The `OracleConnection` object.

- *bCaching*

  A flag for enabling or disabling server-side caching.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not opened.

Remarks

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. `OracleBlob` does not open the connection implicitly.

The temporary `BLOB` uses the provided connection to store `BLOB` data. The *bCaching* input parameter determines whether or not server-side caching is used.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

OracleBlob Static Fields

`OracleBlob` static fields are listed in Table 13-15.

Table 13-15 OracleBlob Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxSize	Holds the maximum number of bytes a `BLOB` can hold, which is 4,294,967,295 (2^32 - 1) bytes
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleBlob` instance

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

MaxSize

The `MaxSize` field holds the maximum number of bytes a `BLOB` can hold, which is 4,294,967,295 (2^32 - 1) bytes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly Int64 MaxSize = 4294967295;
```

Remarks

This field can be useful in code that checks whether or not the operation exceeds the maximum length allowed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleBlob` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleBlob Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

OracleBlob Static Methods

`OracleBlob` static methods are listed in Table 13-16.

Table 13-16 OracleBlob Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

OracleBlob Instance Properties

`OracleBlob` instance properties are listed in Table 13-17.

Table 13-17 OracleBlob Instance Properties

Properties	Description
CanRead	Indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be read
CanSeek	Indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operations be performed
CanWrite	Indicates whether or not the LOB object supports writing
Connection	Indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve and write `BLOB` data
IsEmpty	Indicates whether the `BLOB` is empty or not
IsInChunkWriteMode	Indicates whether or not the `BLOB` has been opened to defer index updates
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
IsTemporary	Indicates whether or not the current instance is bound to a temporary `BLOB`
Length	Indicates the size of the `BLOB` data
OptimumChunkSize	Indicates the optimal data buffer length (or multiples thereof) that read and write operations should use to improve performance
Position	Indicates the current read or write position in the LOB stream
Value	Returns the data, starting from the first byte in `BLOB`, as a byte array

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBlob Class
- OracleBlob Members

CanRead

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be read.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanRead{get;}
```

Property Value

If the LOB stream can be read, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CanSeek

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operations can be performed.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanSeek{get;}
```

Property Value

If forward and backward seek operations can be performed, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CanWrite

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates whether or not the LOB object supports writing.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanWrite{get;}
```

Property Value

If the LOB stream can be written, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Connection

This instance property indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve and write `BLOB` data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection {get;}
```

Property Value

An object of `OracleConnection`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

IsEmpty

This instance property indicates whether the `BLOB` is empty or not.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsEmpty {get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` that indicates whether or not the `BLOB` is empty.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

IsInChunkWriteMode

This instance property indicates whether or not the `BLOB` has been opened to defer index updates.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsInChunkWriteMode{get;}
```

Property Value

If the `BLOB` has been opened, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull{get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the current instance has a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

IsTemporary

This instance property indicates whether or not the current instance is bound to a temporary `BLOB`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsTemporary {get;}
```

Property Value

`bool`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Length

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates the size of the `BLOB` data in bytes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Length {get;}
```

Property Value

A number indicating the size of the `BLOB` data in bytes.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

OptimumChunkSize

This instance property indicates the optimal data buffer length (or multiples thereof) that read and write operations should use to improve performance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int OptimumChunkSize{get;}
```

Property Value

A number representing the minimum bytes to retrieve or send.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Position

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates the current read or write position in the LOB stream.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Position{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `Int64` that indicates the read or write position.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `Position` is less than `0`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Value

This instance property returns the data, starting from the first byte in the `BLOB`, as a byte array.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Byte[] Value{get;}
```

Property Value

A byte array.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `Value` is less than `0`.

Remarks

The value of `Position` is not used or changed by using this property. 2 GB is the maximum byte array length that can be returned by this property.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBlob Class
- OracleBlob Members

OracleBlob Instance Methods

`OracleBlob` instance methods are listed in Table 13-18.

Table 13-18 OracleBlob Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Append	Appends the supplied data to the current `OracleBlob` instance (Overloaded)
BeginChunkWrite	Opens the `BLOB`
`BeginRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`BeginWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleBlob` object
Close	Closes the current stream and releases any resources associated with it
Compare	Compares data referenced by the current instance and that of the supplied object
CopyTo	Copies from the current `OracleBlob` instance to an `OracleBlob` object (Overloaded)
CopyToAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()` (Overloaded)
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Dispose	Releases resources allocated by this `object`
EndChunkWrite	Closes the `BLOB` referenced by the current `OracleBlob` instance
`EndRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`EndWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
Erase	Erases data (Overloaded)
Flush	*Not supported*
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializedLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`

Table 13-18 (Cont.) OracleBlob Instance Methods

Methods	Description
IsEqual	Compares the LOB data referenced by the two `OracleBlob`s
Read	Reads a specified amount of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB Type instance and populates the `buffer`
ReadAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the *buffer* (Overloaded)
`ReadByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Search	Searches for a binary pattern in the current instance of an `OracleBlob`
Seek	Sets the position in the current LOB stream
SetLength	Trims or truncates the `BLOB` value to the specified length
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Write	Writes the supplied buffer into the `OracleBlob`
WriteAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Write()`.
`WriteByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBlob Class
- OracleBlob Members

Append

`Append` appends the supplied data to the end of the current `OracleBlob` instance.

Overload List:

- Append(OracleBlob)

  This instance method appends the `BLOB` data referenced by the provided `OracleBlob` object to the current `OracleBlob` instance.

- Append(byte[ ], int, int)

  This instance method appends data from the supplied byte array buffer to the end of the current `OracleBlob` instance.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Append(OracleBlob)

This instance method appends the `BLOB` data referenced by the provided `OracleBlob` object to the current `OracleBlob` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Append(OracleBlob obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  An object of `OracleBlob`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The parameter has a different connection than the object, `OracleConnection` is not opened, or `OracleConnection` has been reopened.

Remarks

No character set conversions are made.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection; that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Append(byte[ ], int, int)

This instance method appends data from the supplied byte array buffer to the end of the current `OracleBlob` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Append(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  An array of bytes.

- *offset*

  The zero-based byte offset in the buffer from which data is read.

- *count*

  The number of bytes to be appended.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class AppendSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBlob blob = new OracleBlob(con);

    // Append 2 bytes {4, 5} to the OracleBlob
    byte[] buffer = new byte[3] {4, 5, 6};
    blob.Append(buffer, 0, 2);

    byte[] appendBuffer = blob.Value;

    // Prints "appendBuffer = 45"
    Console.Write("appendBuffer = ");
    for(int index = 0; index < appendBuffer.Length; index++)
    {
      Console.Write(appendBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    blob.Close();
    blob.Dispose();

    con.Close();
```

```
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

BeginChunkWrite

This instance method opens the `BLOB`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void BeginChunkWrite();
```

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

`BeginChunkWrite` does not need to be called before manipulating the BLOB data. This is provided for performance reasons.

After this method is called, write operations do not cause the domain or function-based index on the column to be updated. Index updates occur only once after `EndChunkWrite` is called.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Clone

This instance method creates a copy of an `OracleBlob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleBlob` object.

Implements

`ICloneable`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as that of the object being cloned.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class CloneSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBlob blob1 = new OracleBlob(con);

    // Prints "blob1.Position = 0"
    Console.WriteLine("blob1.Position = " + blob1.Position);

    // Set the Position before calling Clone()
    blob1.Position = 1;

    // Clone the OracleBlob
    OracleBlob blob2 = (OracleBlob)blob1.Clone();

    // Prints "blob2.Position = 1"
    Console.WriteLine("blob2.Position = " + blob2.Position);

    blob1.Close();
    blob1.Dispose();

    blob2.Close();
    blob2.Dispose();
```

```
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Close

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method closes the current stream and releases any resources associated with it.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Close();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Compare

This instance method compares data referenced by the current instance and that of the supplied object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Compare(Int64 src_offset, OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
   Int64 amount);
```

Parameters

- *src_offset*

  The comparison starting point (in bytes) for the current instance.

- *obj*

The provided `OracleBlob` object.

- *`dst_offset`*

  The comparison starting point (in bytes) for the provided `OracleBlob`.

- *`amount`*

  The number of bytes to compare.

Return Value

Returns a value that is:

- Less than zero: if the data referenced by the current instance is less than that of the supplied instance
- Zero: if both objects reference the same data
- Greater than zero: if the data referenced by the current instance is greater than that of the supplied instance

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The parameter has a different connection than the object, `OracleConnection` is not opened, or `OracleConnection` has been reopened.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *`src_offset`*, the *`dst_offset`*, or the *`amount`* parameter is less than `0`.

Remarks

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection, that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CopyTo

`CopyTo` copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object.

Overload List:

- CopyTo(OracleBlob)

  This instance method copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object.

- CopyTo(OracleBlob, Int64)

This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBlob` instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object with the specified destination offset.

- CopyTo(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64)

  This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBlob` instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object with the specified source offset, destination offset, and character amounts.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CopyTo(OracleBlob)

This instance method copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(OracleBlob obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

Remarks

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection; that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CopyTo(OracleBlob, Int64)

This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBlob` instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object with the specified destination offset.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *dst_offset* is less than `0`.

`InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

Remarks

If the *dst_offset* is beyond the end of the `OracleBlob` data, spaces are written into the `OracleBlob` until the *dst_offset* is met.

The offsets are `0`-based. No character conversion is performed by this operation.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection; that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CopyTo(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64)

This instance method copies data from the current `OracleBlob` instance to the provided `OracleBlob` object with the specified source offset, destination offset, and character amounts.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(Int64 src_offset,OracleBlob obj,Int64 dst_offset,
   Int64 amount);
```

Parameters

- *src_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) in the current instance, from which the data is read.

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.

- *amount*

  The amount of data to be copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The parameter has a different connection than the object, `OracleConnection` is not opened, or `OracleConnection` has been reopened.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *src_offset*, the *dst_offset*, or the *amount* parameter is less than `0`.

Remarks

If the *dst_offset* is beyond the end of the `OracleBlob` data, spaces are written into the `OracleBlob` until the *dst_offset* is met.

The offsets are `0`-based. No character conversion is performed by this operation.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection; that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class CopyToSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBlob blob1 = new OracleBlob(con);
    OracleBlob blob2 = new OracleBlob(con);

    // Write 4 bytes, starting at buffer offset 0
    byte[] buffer = new byte[4] {1, 2, 3, 4};
    blob1.Write(buffer, 0, 4);

    // Copy 2 bytes from byte 0 of blob1 to byte 1 of blob2
    blob1.CopyTo(0, blob2, 1, 2);

    byte[] copyBuffer = blob2.Value;

    //Prints "Value = 012"
    Console.Write("Value = ");
    for(int index = 0; index < copyBuffer.Length; index++)
    {
      Console.Write(copyBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    blob1.Close();
    blob1.Dispose();

    blob2.Close();
    blob2.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBlob Class
- OracleBlob Members

CopyToAsync

`CopyToAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

Overload List:

- CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64)

  This instance method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

- CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64, CancellationToken)

  This instance method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

- CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, Int64)

  This instance method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

- CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, Int64, CancellationToken)

  This instance method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

- CopyToAsync(OracleBlob)

  This instance method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

- CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, CancellationToken)

  This instance method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

Example (includes all Overloads)

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data Source=oracle;";

      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = " select blob_column from tab1";

      OracleBlob blob1 = new OracleBlob(oc);
      OracleBlob blob2 = new OracleBlob(oc);
      OracleBlob blob3 = new OracleBlob(oc);
```

```
      OracleBlob blob4 = new OracleBlob(oc);
      OracleBlob blob5 = new OracleBlob(oc);
      OracleBlob blob6 = new OracleBlob(oc);

      OracleDataReader reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();

      await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None) ;
        using (OracleBlob blob = reader.GetOracleBlob(0))
        {
          //asynchronously copy blob data
          Int64 bytesCopied1 = await blob.CopyToAsync(0, blob1, 0, blob.Length);
          Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob1 = " + bytesCopied1);

          //asynchronously copy blob data
          Int64 bytesCopied2 = await blob.CopyToAsync(0, blob2, 0, blob.Length,
CancellationToken.None);
          Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob2 = " + bytesCopied2);

          //asynchronously copy blob data
          Int64 bytesCopied3 = await blob.CopyToAsync(blob3, 0);
          Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob3 = " + bytesCopied3);

          //asynchronously copy blob data
          Int64 bytesCopied4 = await blob.CopyToAsync(blob4, 0,
CancellationToken.None);
          Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob4 = " + bytesCopied4);

          //asynchronously copy blob data
          Int64 bytesCopied5 = await blob.CopyToAsync(blob5);
          Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob5 = " + bytesCopied5);

          //asynchronously copy blob data
          Int64 bytesCopied6 = await blob.CopyToAsync(blob6,
CancellationToken.None);
          Console.WriteLine("bytes copied to blob6 = " + bytesCopied6);
        }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBlob Class
- OracleBlob Members

CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64)

The `CopyToAsync` method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
Int64 amount);
```

Parameters

- *src_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) in the current instance, from which the data is read.

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.

- *amount*

  The amount of data to be copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *src_offset*, the *dst_offset*, or the *amount* parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleBlob, Int64, Int64, CancellationToken)

The `CopyToAsync` method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleBlob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount, CancellationToken cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- *src_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) in the current instance, from which the data is read.

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.

- *amount*

  The amount of data to be copied.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *src_offset*, the *dst_offset*, or the *amount* parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, Int64)

The `CopyToAsync` method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *dst_offset* parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, Int64, CancellationToken)

The `CopyToAsync` method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
CancellationToken cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in bytes) at which the `OracleBlob` object is copied.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *dst_offset* is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CopyToAsync(OracleBlob)

The `CopyToAsync` method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

CopyToAsync(OracleBlob, CancellationToken)

The `CopyToAsync` method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.CopyTo()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleBlob obj, CancellationToken
cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleBlob` object to which the data is copied.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Dispose

This instance method releases resources allocated by this object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

Once `Dispose()` is called, the object of `OracleBlob` is in an uninitialized state.

Although some properties can still be accessed, their values may not be accountable. Since resources are freed, method calls may lead to exceptions. The object cannot be reused after being disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

EndChunkWrite

This instance method closes the `BLOB` referenced by the current `OracleBlob` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void EndChunkWrite();
```

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

Index updates occur immediately if there is write operation(s) deferred by the `BeginChunkWrite` method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Erase

`Erase` erases a portion or all data.

Overload List:

- Erase()

  This instance method erases all data.
- Erase(Int64, Int64)

  This instance method erases a specified portion of data.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Erase()

This instance method erases all data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 Erase();
```

Return Value

The number of bytes erased.

Remarks

`Erase()` replaces all data with zero-byte fillers.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Erase(Int64, Int64)

This instance method erases a specified portion of data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 Erase(Int64 offset, Int64 amount);
```

Parameters

- *offset*

  The offset from which to erase.

- *amount*

  The quantity (in bytes) to erase.

Return Value

The number of bytes erased.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *`offset`* or *`amount`* parameter is less than `0`.

Remarks

Replaces the specified *`amount`* of data with zero-byte fillers.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Flush

This method is not supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

IsEqual

This instance method compares the LOB data referenced by the two `OracleBlob`s.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsEqual(OracleBlob obj);
```

Parameters

- *`obj`*

  An `OracleBlob` object.

Return Value

If the current `OracleBlob` and the provided `OracleBlob` refer to the same LOB, returns `true`. Returns `false` otherwise.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

Note that this method can return `true` even if the two `OracleBlob` objects return `false` for == or `Equals()` because two different `OracleBlob` instances can refer to the same LOB.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection, that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Read

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method reads a specified amount of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the `buffer`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int Read(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer to be populated.

- *offset*

  The starting offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The amount of bytes to read.

Return Value

The return value indicates the number of bytes read from the LOB.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The *`offset`* or the *`count`* parameter is less than `0`.
- The *`offset`* is greater than or equal to the *`buffer`*`.Length`.
- The *`offset`* and the *`count`* together are greater than the *`buffer`*`.Length`.

Remarks

The LOB data is read starting from the position specified by the `Position` property.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class ReadSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBlob blob = new OracleBlob(con);

    // Write 3 bytes, starting at buffer offset 1
    byte[] writeBuffer = new byte[4] {1, 2, 3, 4};
    blob.Write(writeBuffer, 1, 3);

    // Reset the Position for Read
    blob.Position = 1;

    // Read 2 bytes into buffer starting at buffer offset 1
    byte[] readBuffer = new byte[4];
    int bytesRead = blob.Read(readBuffer, 1, 2);

    // Prints "bytesRead  = 2"
    Console.WriteLine("bytesRead  = " + bytesRead);

    // Prints "readBuffer = 0340"
    Console.Write("readBuffer = ");
    for(int index = 0; index <  readBuffer.Length; index++)
    {
      Console.Write(readBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    blob.Close();
    blob.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

ReadAsync

`ReadAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the *buffer*.

Overload List:

- ReadAsync(byte[], int, int)

  This instance method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Read()`.

- ReadAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

  This instance method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Read()`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

ReadAsync(byte[], int, int)

The `ReadAsync` method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer to be populated.

- *offset*

The starting offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The number of bytes to read.

Return Value

`Task<Int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The offset or the count parameter is less than 0.
  - The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

Remark

This will call into the `ReadAsync` implementation with argument *cancellationToken* passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

ReadAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

The `ReadAsync` method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer to be populated.

- *offset*

  The starting offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The number of bytes to read.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The offset or the count parameter is less than 0.
  - The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

Example

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data
Source=oracle;";

      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = " select blob_column from tab1";


      OracleDataReader reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();

      while (await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None))
      {
```

```
        using (OracleBlob blob = reader.GetOracleBlob(0))
        {
          byte[] buffer = new byte[100];
          //asynchronously read blob data
          Task<int> task = blob.ReadAsync(buffer, 0, 64, CancellationToken.None);

          //other operations
          Console.WriteLine("Hello World");

          //await for asynchronous ReadAsync
          int bytesRead = await task;
          Console.WriteLine("Bytes Read: " + bytesRead);
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBlob Class
- OracleBlob Members

Search

This instance method searches for a binary pattern in the current instance of an `OracleBlob`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 Search(byte[] val, int64 offset, int64 nth);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  The binary pattern being searched for.

- *offset*

  The `0`-based offset (in bytes) starting from which the `OracleBlob` is searched.

- *nth*

  The specific occurrence (1-based) of the match for which the absolute offset (in bytes) is returned.

Return Value

Returns the absolute *offset* of the start of the matched pattern (in bytes) for the *nth* occurrence of the match. Otherwise, `0` is returned.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The *`offset`* is less than `0`.
- The *`nth`* is less than or equal to `0`.
- The *`val`*`.Length` is greater than `16383`.
- The *`nth`* is greater than or equal to `OracleBlob.MaxSize`.
- The *`offset`* is greater than or equal to `OracleBlob.MaxSize`.

Remarks

The limit of the search pattern is 16383 bytes.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class SearchSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBlob blob = new OracleBlob(con);

    // Write 7 bytes, starting at buffer offset 0
    byte[] buffer = new byte[7] {1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3};
    blob.Write(buffer, 0, 7);

    // Search for the 2nd occurrence of a byte pattern '23'
    // starting at offset 1 in the OracleBlob
    byte[] pattern = new byte[2] {2 ,3};
    long posFound = blob.Search(pattern, 1, 2);

    // Prints "posFound = 6"
    Console.WriteLine("posFound = " + posFound);

    blob.Close();
    blob.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Seek

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method sets the position on the current LOB stream.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Seek(Int64 offset, SeekOrigin origin);
```

Parameters

- *offset*

  A byte offset relative to origin.

- *origin*

  A value of type `System.IO.SeekOrigin` indicating the reference point used to obtain the new position.

Return Value

Returns `Int64` for the position.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

If *offset* is negative, the new position precedes the position specified by *origin* by the number of bytes specified by `offset`.

If *offset* is zero, the new position is the position specified by *origin*.

If *offset* is positive, the new position follows the position specified by *origin* by the number of bytes specified by *offset*.

`SeekOrigin.Begin` specifies the beginning of a stream.

`SeekOrigin.Current` specifies the current position within a stream.

`SeekOrigin.End` specifies the end of a stream.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

SetLength

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method trims or truncates the `BLOB` value to the specified length (in bytes).

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void SetLength(Int64 newlen);
```

Parameters

- *`newlen`*

  The desired length of the current stream in bytes.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *`newlen`* parameter is less than `0`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

Write

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method writes the supplied buffer into the `OracleBlob`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Write(byte[ ] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that provides the data.

- *offset*

  The 0-based offset (in bytes) from which the buffer is read.

- *count*

  The amount of data (in bytes) that is to be written into the OracleBlob.

Exceptions

ObjectDisposedException - The object is already disposed.

InvalidOperationException - The OracleConnection is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

ArgumentOutOfRangeException - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The *offset* or the *count* is less than 0.
- The *offset* is greater than or equal to the *buffer*.Length.
- The *offset* and the *count* together are greater than *buffer*.Length.

Remarks

Destination *offset* in the OracleBlob can be specified by the Position property.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class WriteSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleBlob blob = new OracleBlob(con);

    // Set the Position for the Write
    blob.Position = 0;

    // Begin ChunkWrite to improve performance
    // Index updates occur only once after EndChunkWrite
```

```
    blob.BeginChunkWrite();

    // Write to the OracleBlob in 5 chunks of 2 bytes each
    byte[] b = new byte[2] {1, 2};
    for(int index = 0; index < 5; index++)
    {
      blob.Write(b, 0, b.Length);
    }
    blob.EndChunkWrite();

    byte[] chunkBuffer = blob.Value;

    // Prints "chunkBuffer = 1212121212"
    Console.Write("chunkBuffer = ");
    for(int index = 0; index < chunkBuffer.Length; index++)
    {
      Console.Write(chunkBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    blob.Close();
    blob.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBlob Class
- OracleBlob Members

WriteAsync

`WriteAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Write()`.

Overload List:

- WriteAsync(byte[], int, int)

  This instance method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Write()`.

- WriteAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

  This instance method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Write()`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

WriteAsync(byte[], int, int)

The `WriteAsync` method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Write()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task WriteAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that provides the data.

- *offset*

  The 0-based offset (in bytes) from which the buffer is read.

- *count*

  The amount of data (in bytes) that is to be written into the `OracleBlob`.

Return Value

`Task` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The offset or the count parameter is less than 0.
  - The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

Remark

This will call into the `WriteAsync` implementation with argument *`cancellationToken`* passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBlob Class
> - OracleBlob Members

WriteAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

The `WriteAsync` method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleBlob.Write()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task WriteAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that provides the data.

- *offset*

  The 0-based offset (in bytes) from which the buffer is read.

- *count*

  The amount of data (in bytes) that is to be written into the `OracleBlob`.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The offset or the count parameter is less than 0.
  - The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

Example

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data Source=oracle;";

      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleBlob blob = new OracleBlob(oc);

      byte[] writeBuffer = new byte[4] { 1, 2, 3, 4 };

      //Write data to Binary Large Object, asynchronously
      Task task = blob.WriteAsync(writeBuffer, 0, 4, CancellationToken.None);

      //other operations
      Console.WriteLine("Hello World");

      //await for asynchronous WriteAsync
      await task;
      Console.WriteLine("blob.Length  = " + blob.Length);
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBlob Class
- OracleBlob Members

OracleClob Class

An `OracleClob` is an object that has a reference to `CLOB` data. It provides methods for performing operations on `CLOB`s.

> **Note:**
>
> The `OracleClob` object uses the client side character set when retrieving or writing `CLOB` data using a .NET Framework byte array.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    System.IO.Stream

      Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleClob
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleClob : Stream, ICloneable, INullable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleClobSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleClob clob = new OracleClob(con);
```

```
    // Write 4 chars from writeBuffer, starting at buffer offset 0
    char[] writeBuffer = new char[4] {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'};
    clob.Write(writeBuffer, 0, 4);

    // Append first 2 chars from writeBuffer {'a', 'b'} to the oracleClob
    clob.Append(writeBuffer, 0, 2);

    // Prints "clob.Length  = 12"
    Console.WriteLine("clob.Length  = " + clob.Length);

    // Reset the Position for the Read
    clob.Position = 0;

    // Read 6 chars into readBuffer, starting at buffer offset 0
    char[] readBuffer = new char[6];
    int charsRead = clob.Read(readBuffer, 0, 6);

    // Prints "charsRead    = 6"
    Console.WriteLine("charsRead    = " + charsRead);

    // Prints "readBuffer   = abcdab"
    Console.Write("readBuffer   = ");
    for(int index = 0; index <  readBuffer.Length; index++)
    {
      Console.Write(readBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    // Search for the 2nd occurrence of a char pattern 'ab'
    // starting from char offset 0 in the OracleClob
    char[] pattern = new char[2] {'a', 'b'};
    long posFound = clob.Search(pattern, 0, 2);

    // Prints "posFound     = 5"
    Console.WriteLine("posFound     = " + posFound);

    // Erase 4 chars of data starting at char offset 1
    // Sets chars to ''
    clob.Erase(1, 4);

    //Prints "clob.Value   = a    b"
    Console.WriteLine("clob.Value   = " + clob.Value);

    clob.Close();
    clob.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleClob Members
- OracleClob Constructors
- OracleClob Static Fields
- OracleClob Static Methods
- OracleClob Instance Properties
- OracleClob Instance Methods

OracleClob Members

`OracleClob` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleClob Constructors

`OracleClob` constructors are listed in Table 13-19.

Table 13-19 OracleClob Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleClob Constructors	Creates an instance of the `OracleClob` class bound to a temporary `CLOB` (Overloaded)

OracleClob Static Fields

`OracleClob` static fields are listed in Table 13-20.

Table 13-20 OracleClob Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxSize	Holds the maximum number of bytes a `CLOB` can hold, which is 4,294,967,295 (2^32 - 1) bytes
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleClob` instance

OracleClob Static Methods

`OracleClob` static methods are listed in Table 13-21.

Table 13-21 OracleClob Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleClob Instance Properties

`OracleClob` instance properties are listed in Table 13-22.

Table 13-22 OracleClob Instance Properties

Properties	Description
CanRead	Indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be read
CanSeek	Indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operations can be performed
CanWrite	Indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be written
Connection	Indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve and write `CLOB` data
IsEmpty	Indicates whether the `CLOB` is `empty` or not
IsInChunkWriteMode	Indicates whether or not the `CLOB` has been opened
IsNClob	Indicates whether or not the `OracleClob` object represents an `NCLOB`.
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
IsTemporary	Indicates whether or not the current instance is bound to a temporary `CLOB`
Length	Indicates the size of the `CLOB` data in bytes
OptimumChunkSize	Indicates the minimum number of bytes to retrieve or send from the database during a read or write operation
Position	Indicates the current read or write position in the LOB stream in bytes
Value	Returns the data, starting from the first character in the `CLOB` or `NCLOB`, as a string

OracleClob Instance Methods

The `OracleClob` instance methods are listed in Table 13-23.

Table 13-23 OracleClob Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Append	Appends data to the current `OracleClob` instance (Overloaded)
BeginChunkWrite	Opens the `CLOB`
`BeginRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`BeginWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleClob` object
Close	Closes the current stream and releases resources associated with it
Compare	Compares data referenced by the current instance to that of the supplied object

Table 13-23 (Cont.) OracleClob Instance Methods

Methods	Description
CopyTo	Copies the data to an `OracleClob` (Overloaded)
CopyToAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object (Overloaded)
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Dispose	Releases resources allocated by this object
EndChunkWrite	Closes the `CLOB` referenced by the current `OracleClob` instance
`EndRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`EndWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
Erase	Erases the specified `amount` of data (Overloaded)
Flush	*Not supported*
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the current instance
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
IsEqual	Compares the LOB data referenced by two `OracleClob`s
Read	Reads from the current instance (Overloaded)
ReadAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer (Overloaded)
`ReadByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Search	Searches for a character pattern in the current instance of `OracleClob` (Overloaded)
Seek	Sets the position in the current LOB stream
SetLength	Trims or truncates the `CLOB` value
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Write	Writes the provided `buffer` into the `OracleClob` (Overloaded)
WriteAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Write()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer (Overloaded)
`WriteByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class

OracleClob Constructors

`OracleClob` constructors create instances of the `OracleClob` class bound to a temporary `CLOB`.

Overload List:

- OracleClob(OracleConnection)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleClob` class bound to a temporary `CLOB` with an `OracleConnection` object.

- OracleClob(OracleConnection, bool, bool)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleClob` class that is bound to a temporary `CLOB`, with an `OracleConnection` object, a boolean value for caching, and a boolean value for `NCLOB`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

OracleClob(OracleConnection)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleClob` class bound to a temporary `CLOB` with an `OracleConnection` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleClob(OracleConnection con);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  The `OracleConnection` object.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. `OracleClob` does not open the connection implicitly. The temporary `CLOB` utilizes the provided connection to store `CLOB` data. Caching is not enabled by default.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

OracleClob(OracleConnection, bool, bool)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleClob` class that is bound to a temporary `CLOB`, with an `OracleConnection` object, a boolean value for caching, and a boolean value for `NCLOB`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleClob(OracleConnection con, bool bCaching, bool bNCLOB);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  The `OracleConnection` object connection.

- *bCaching*

  A flag that indicates whether or not server-side caching is enabled.

- *bNCLOB*

  A flag that is set to `true` if the instance is a `NCLOB` or `false` if it is a `CLOB`.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. `OracleClob` does not open the connection implicitly. The temporary `CLOB` or `NCLOB` uses the provided connection to store `CLOB` data.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

OracleClob Static Fields

`OracleClob` static fields are listed in Table 13-24.

Table 13-24 OracleClob Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxSize	Holds the maximum number of bytes a `CLOB` can hold, which is 4,294,967,295 (2^32 - 1) bytes
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleClob` instance

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

MaxSize

The `MaxSize` field holds the maximum number of bytes a `CLOB` can hold, which is 4,294,967,295 (2^32 - 1) bytes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly Int64 MaxSize = 4294967295;
```

Remarks

This field is useful in code that checks whether or not your operation exceeds the maximum length (in bytes) allowed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleClob` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleClob Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

OracleClob Static Methods

`OracleClob` static methods are listed in Table 13-25.

Table 13-25 OracleClob Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

OracleClob Instance Properties

`OracleClob` instance properties are listed in Table 13-26.

Table 13-26 OracleClob Instance Properties

Properties	Description
CanRead	Indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be read
CanSeek	Indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operations can be performed
CanWrite	Indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be written
Connection	Indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve and write `CLOB` data
IsEmpty	Indicates whether the `CLOB` is `empty` or not
IsInChunkWriteMode	Indicates whether or not the `CLOB` has been opened
IsNClob	Indicates whether or not the `OracleClob` object represents an `NCLOB`.
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
IsTemporary	Indicates whether or not the current instance is bound to a temporary `CLOB`
Length	Indicates the size of the `CLOB` data in bytes
OptimumChunkSize	Indicates the minimum number of bytes to retrieve or send from the database during a read or write operation
Position	Indicates the current read or write position in the LOB stream in bytes
Value	Returns the data, starting from the first character in the `CLOB` or `NCLOB`, as a string

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleClob Class
- OracleClob Members

CanRead

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates whether or not the LOB stream can be read.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanRead{get;}
```

Property Value

If the LOB stream can be read, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CanSeek

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates whether or not forward and backward seek operations can be performed.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanSeek{get;}
```

Property Value

If forward and backward seek operations can be performed, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CanWrite

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates whether or not the LOB object supports writing.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool CanWrite{get;}
```

Property Value

If the LOB stream can be written, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Connection

This instance property indicates the `OracleConnection` that is used to retrieve and write `CLOB` data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleConnection`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

IsEmpty

This instance property indicates whether the `CLOB` is empty or not.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsEmpty {get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

IsInChunkWriteMode

This instance property indicates whether or not the `CLOB` has been opened to defer index updates.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsInChunkWriteMode{get;}
```

Property Value

If the `CLOB` has been opened, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

IsNClob

This instance property indicates whether or not the `OracleClob` object represents an `NClob`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNClob {get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull{get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the current instance has a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

IsTemporary

This instance property indicates whether or not the current instance is bound to a temporary `CLOB`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsTemporary {get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Length

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates the size of the `CLOB` data in bytes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Length {get;}
```

Property Value

An `Int64` that indicates the size of the `CLOB` in bytes.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

OptimumChunkSize

This instance property indicates the minimum number of bytes to retrieve or send from the database during a read or write operation.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int OptimumChunkSize{get;}
```

Property Value

A number representing the minimum bytes to retrieve or send.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Position

Overrides `Stream`

This instance property indicates the current read or write position in the LOB stream in bytes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Position{get; set;}
```

Property Value

An `Int64` that indicates the read or write position.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `Position` is less than `0`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Value

This instance property returns the data, starting from the first character in the `CLOB` or `NCLOB`, as a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Value{get;}
```

Property Value

A string.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `Value` is less than `0`.

Remarks

The value of `Position` is neither used nor changed by using this property.

The maximum string length that can be returned by this property is 2 GB.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

OracleClob Instance Methods

The `OracleClob` instance methods are listed in Table 13-27.

Table 13-27 OracleClob Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Append	Appends data to the current `OracleClob` instance (Overloaded)
BeginChunkWrite	Opens the `CLOB`
`BeginRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`BeginWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Clone	Creates a copy of an `OracleClob` object
Close	Closes the current stream and releases resources associated with it
Compare	Compares data referenced by the current instance to that of the supplied object

Table 13-27 (Cont.) OracleClob Instance Methods

Methods	Description
CopyTo	Copies the data to an `OracleClob` (Overloaded)
CopyToAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object (Overloaded)
`CreateObjRef`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
Dispose	Releases resources allocated by this object
EndChunkWrite	Closes the `CLOB` referenced by the current `OracleClob` instance
`EndRead`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`EndWrite`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
Erase	Erases the specified `amount` of data (Overloaded)
Flush	*Not supported*
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the current instance
`GetLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`InitializeLifetimeService`	Inherited from `System.MarshalByRefObject`
IsEqual	Compares the LOB data referenced by two `OracleClob`s
Read	Reads from the current instance (Overloaded)
ReadAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer (Overloaded)
`ReadByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`
Search	Searches for a character pattern in the current instance of `OracleClob` (Overloaded)
Seek	Sets the position in the current LOB stream
SetLength	Trims or truncates the `CLOB` value
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Write	Writes the provided `buffer` into the `OracleClob` (Overloaded)
WriteAsync	Returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Write()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer (Overloaded)
`WriteByte`	Inherited from `System.IO.Stream`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Append

This instance method appends data to the current `OracleClob` instance.

Overload List:

- Append(OracleClob)

  This instance method appends the `CLOB` data referenced by the provided `OracleClob` object to the current `OracleClob` instance.

- Append(byte [ ], int, int)

  This instance method appends data at the end of the `CLOB`, from the supplied byte array buffer, starting from offset (in bytes) of the supplied byte array buffer.

- Append(char [ ], int, int)

  This instance method appends data from the supplied character array buffer to the end of the current `OracleClob` instance, starting at the offset (in characters) of the supplied character buffer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Append(OracleClob)

This instance method appends the `CLOB` data referenced by the provided `OracleClob` object to the current `OracleClob` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Append(OracleClob obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

An `OracleClob` object.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The parameter has a different connection than the object, `OracleConnection` is not opened, or `OracleConnection` has been reopened.

Remarks

No character set conversions are made.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection; that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Append(byte [ ], int, int)

This instance method appends data at the end of the `CLOB`, from the supplied byte array buffer, starting from offset (in bytes) of the supplied byte array buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Append(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  An array of bytes, representing a Unicode string.

- *offset*

  The zero-based byte offset in the buffer from which data is read.

- *count*

  The number of bytes to be appended.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - Either the *offset* or the *count* parameter is not even.

Remarks

Both *offset* and *count* must be even numbers for CLOB and NCLOB because every two bytes represent a Unicode character.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Append(char [ ], int, int)

This instance method appends data from the supplied character array buffer to the end of the current OracleClob instance, starting at the offset (in characters) of the supplied character buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Append(char[] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  An array of characters.

- *offset*

  The zero-based offset (in characters) in the buffer from which data is read.

- *count*

  The number of characters to be appended.

Exceptions

ObjectDisposedException - The object is already disposed.

InvalidOperationException - The OracleConnection is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class AppendSample
{
  static void Main()
```

```
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleClob clob = new OracleClob(con);

    // Append 2 chars {'d', 'e'} to the OracleClob
    char[] buffer = new char[3] {'d', 'e', 'f'};
    clob.Append(buffer, 0, 2);

    // Prints "clob.Value = de"
    Console.WriteLine("clob.Value = " + clob.Value);

    clob.Close();
    clob.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleClob Class
- OracleClob Members

BeginChunkWrite

This instance method opens the `CLOB`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void BeginChunkWrite();
```

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

`BeginChunkWrite` does not need to be called before manipulating the `CLOB` data. This is provided for performance reasons.

After this method is called, write operations do not cause the domain or function-based index on the column to be updated. Index updates occur only once after `EndChunkWrite` is called.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Clone

This instance method creates a copy of an `OracleClob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleClob` object.

Implements

`ICloneable`

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as that of the object being cloned.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class CloneSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleClob clob1 = new OracleClob(con);

    // Prints "clob1.Position = 0"
    Console.WriteLine("clob1.Position = " + clob1.Position);
```

```
    // Set the Position before calling Clone()
    clob1.Position = 1;

    // Clone the OracleClob
    OracleClob clob2 = (OracleClob)clob1.Clone();

    // Prints "clob2.Position = 1"
    Console.WriteLine("clob2.Position = " + clob2.Position);

    clob1.Close();
    clob1.Dispose();

    clob2.Close();
    clob2.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleClob Class
- OracleClob Members

Close

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method closes the current stream and releases resources associated with it.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Close();
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleClob Class
- OracleClob Members

Compare

This instance method compares data referenced by the current instance to that of the supplied object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Compare(Int64 src_offset, OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
   Int64 amount);
```

Parameters

- *src_offset*

  The comparison starting point (in characters) for the current instance.

- *obj*

  The provided `OracleClob` object.

- *dst_offset*

  The comparison starting point (in characters) for the provided `OracleClob`.

- *amount*

  The number of characters to compare.

Return Value

The method returns a value that is:

- Less than zero: if the data referenced by the current instance is less than that of the supplied instance.
- Zero: if both objects reference the same data.
- Greater than zero: if the data referenced by the current instance is greater than that of the supplied instance.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The parameter has a different connection than the object, `OracleConnection` is not opened, or `OracleConnection` has been reopened.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - Either the *src_offset*, *dst_offset*, or *amount* parameter is less than `0`.

Remarks

The character set of the two `OracleClob` objects being compared should be the same for a meaningful comparison.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection, that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyTo

`CopyTo` copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

Overload List:

- CopyTo(OracleClob)

  This instance method copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.
- CopyTo(OracleClob, Int64)

  This instance method copies data from the current `OracleClob` instance to the provided `OracleClob` object with the specified destination offset.
- CopyTo(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64)

  This instance method copies data from the current `OracleClob` instance to the provided `OracleClob` object with the specified source offset, destination offset, and character amounts.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyTo(OracleClob)

This instance method copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(OracleClob obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

Remarks

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection, that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyTo(OracleClob, Int64)

This instance method copies data from the current `OracleClob` instance to the provided `OracleClob` object with the specified destination offset.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *`dst_offset`* is less than `0`.

`InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

Remarks

If the *`dst_offset`* is beyond the end of the `OracleClob` data, spaces are written into the `OracleClob` until the *`dst_offset`* is met.

The offsets are `0`-based. No character conversion is performed by this operation.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection; that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyTo(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64)

This instance method copies data from the current `OracleClob` instance to the provided `OracleClob` object with the specified source offset, destination offset, and character amounts.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 CopyTo(Int64 src_offset,OracleClob obj,Int64 dst_offset,
    Int64 amount);
```

Parameters

- *`src_offset`*

  The offset (in characters) in the current instance, from which the data is read.

- *`obj`*

  The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.

- *`dst_offset`*

  The offset (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied.

- *`amount`*

The amount of data to be copied.

Return Value

The return value is the amount copied.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The parameter has a different connection than the object, `OracleConnection` is not opened, or `OracleConnection` has been reopened.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *`src_offset`*, the *`dst_offset`*, or the *`amount`* parameter is less than `0`.

Remarks

If the *`dst_offset`* is beyond the end of the `OracleClob` data, spaces are written into the `OracleClob` until the *`dst_offset`* is met.

The offsets are `0`-based. No character conversion is performed by this operation.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection, that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class CopyToSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleClob clob1 = new OracleClob(con);
    OracleClob clob2 = new OracleClob(con);

    // Write 4 chars, starting at buffer offset 0
    char[] buffer = new char[4] {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'};
    clob1.Write(buffer, 0, 4);

    // Copy 2 chars from char 0 of clob1 to char 1 of clob2
    clob1.CopyTo(0, clob2, 1, 2);

    //Prints "clob2.Value =  ab"
    Console.WriteLine("clob2.Value = " + clob2.Value);

    clob1.Close();
    clob1.Dispose();

    clob2.Close();
    clob2.Dispose();
```

```
    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyToAsync

`CopyToAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

Overload List:

- CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.
- CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64, CancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.
- CopyToAsync(OracleClob, Int64)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.
- CopyToAsync(OracleClob, Int64, CancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.
- CopyToAsync(OracleClob)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.
- CopyToAsync(OracleClob, CancellationToken)

  This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

Example

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types;
using System;
using System.Threading;
```

```
namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data
Source=oracle;";

      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = " select clob_column from tab1";

      OracleClob clob1 = new OracleClob(oc);
      OracleClob clob2 = new OracleClob(oc);
      OracleClob clob3 = new OracleClob(oc);
      OracleClob clob4 = new OracleClob(oc);
      OracleClob clob5 = new OracleClob(oc);
      OracleClob clob6 = new OracleClob(oc);

      OracleDataReader reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();

      await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None);
      using (OracleClob clob = reader.GetOracleClob(0))
      {
        //asynchronously copy clob data
        Int64 charsCopied1 = await clob.CopyToAsync(0, clob1, 0, clob.Length);
        Console.WriteLine("chars copied to clob1 = " + charsCopied1);

        //asynchronously copy clob data
        Int64 charsCopied2 = await clob.CopyToAsync(0, clob2, 0, clob.Length,
CancellationToken.None);
        Console.WriteLine("chars copied to clob2 = " + charsCopied2);

        //asynchronously copy clob data
        Int64 charsCopied3 = await clob.CopyToAsync(clob3, 0);
        Console.WriteLine("chars copied to clob3 = " + charsCopied3);

        //asynchronously copy clob data
        Int64 charsCopied4 = await clob.CopyToAsync(clob4, 0,
CancellationToken.None);
        Console.WriteLine("chars copied to clob4 = " + charsCopied4);

        //asynchronously copy clob data
        Int64 charsCopied5 = await clob.CopyToAsync(clob5);
        Console.WriteLine("chars copied to clob5 = " + charsCopied5);

        //asynchronously copy clob data
        Int64 charsCopied6 = await clob.CopyToAsync(clob6,
CancellationToken.None);
        Console.WriteLine("chars copied to clob6 = " + charsCopied6);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
Int64 amount)
```

Parameters

- *src_offset*

  The offset (in characters) in the current instance, from which the data is read.

- *obj*

  The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied.

- *amount*

  The amount of data to be copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `src_offset`, the `dst_offset`, or the amount parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyToAsync(Int64, OracleClob, Int64, Int64, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(Int64 src_offset, OracleClob obj, Int64
dst_offset, Int64 amount, CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- *src_offset*

  The offset (in characters) in the current instance, from which the data is read.

- *obj*

  The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied.

- *amount*

  The amount of data to be copied.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `src_offset`, the `dst_offset`, or the amount parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

- The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyToAsync(OracleClob, Int64)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset)
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `dst_offset` is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyToAsync(OracleClob, Int64, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, Int64 dst_offset,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.

- *dst_offset*

  The offset (in characters) at which the `OracleClob` object is copied.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The `dst_offset` parameter is less than `0`.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyToAsync(OracleClob)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj)
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

CopyToAsync(OracleClob, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.CopyTo()`, which copies data from the current instance to the provided `OracleClob` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public async Task<Int64> CopyToAsync(OracleClob obj, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The `OracleClob` object to which the data is copied.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<Int64>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
  - The LOB object parameter has a different connection than the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Dispose

This instance method releases resources allocated by this object.

Declaration

```
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

The object cannot be reused after being disposed. Although some properties can still be accessed, their values cannot be accountable. Since resources are freed, method calls can lead to exceptions.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

EndChunkWrite

This instance method closes the `CLOB` referenced by the current `OracleClob` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void EndChunkWrite();
```

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

Index updates occur immediately if write operation(s) are deferred by the `BeginChunkWrite` method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Erase

`Erase` erases part or all data.

Overload List:

- Erase()

  This instance method erases all data.

- Erase(Int64, Int64)

  This instance method replaces the specified `amount` of data (in characters) starting from the specified `offset` with zero-byte fillers (in characters).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Erase()

This instance method erases all data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 Erase();
```

Return Value

The number of characters erased.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Erase(Int64, Int64)

This instance method replaces the specified `amount` of data (in characters) starting from the specified `offset` with zero-byte fillers (in characters).

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 Erase(Int64 offset, Int64 amount);
```

Parameters

- *offset*

  The offset.

- *amount*

  The amount of data.

Return Value

The actual number of characters erased.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *offset* or *amount* parameter is less than `0`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Flush

This method is not supported.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

Return Value

An `int` representing a hash code.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

IsEqual

This instance method compares the LOB data referenced by two `OracleClob`s.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsEqual(OracleClob obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  An `OracleClob` object.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the current `OracleClob` and the provided `OracleClob` refer to the same LOB. Otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

Note that this method can return `true` even if the two `OracleClob` objects returns `false` for == or `Equals()` because two different `OracleClob` instances can refer to the same LOB.

The provided object and the current instance must be using the same connection, that is, the same `OracleConnection` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Read

`Read` reads a specified amount from the current instance and populates the array buffer.

Overload List:

- Read(byte [ ], int, int)

  This instance method reads a specified amount of bytes from the current instance and populates the byte array `buffer`.

- Read(char [ ], int, int)

  This instance method reads a specified amount of characters from the current instance and populates the character array buffer.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Read(byte [ ], int, int)

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method reads a specified amount of bytes from the current instance and populates the byte array `buffer`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int Read(byte [] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that is populated.

- *offset*

  The offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The amount of bytes to be read.

Return Value

The number of bytes read from the `CLOB`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

Both *offset* and *count* must be even numbers for `CLOB` and `NCLOB` because every two bytes represent a Unicode character.

The LOB data is read starting from the position specified by the `Position` property, which must also be an even number.

`OracleClob` is free to return fewer bytes than requested, even if the end of the stream has not been reached.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Read(char [ ], int, int)

This instance method reads a specified amount of characters from the current instance and populates the character array buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Read(char[ ] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The character array buffer that is populated.

- *offset*

  The offset (in characters) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The amount of characters to be read.

Return Value

The return value indicates the number of characters read from the `CLOB`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The *`offset`* or the *`count`* is less than `0`.
- The *`offset`* is greater than or equal to the *`buffer`*.`Length`.
- The *`offset`* and the *`count`* together are greater than *`buffer`*.`Length`.

Remarks

Handles all `CLOB` and `NCLOB` data as Unicode.

The LOB data is read starting from the position specified by the `Position` property.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class ReadSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleClob clob = new OracleClob(con);

    // Write 3 chars, starting at buffer offset 1
    char[] writeBuffer = new char[4] {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'};
    clob.Write(writeBuffer, 1, 3);

    // Reset the Position (in bytes) for Read
    clob.Position = 2;

    // Read 2 chars into buffer starting at buffer offset 1
    char[] readBuffer = new char[4];
    int charsRead = clob.Read(readBuffer, 1, 2);

    // Prints "charsRead  = 2"
    Console.WriteLine("charsRead  = " + charsRead);

    // Prints "readBuffer =  cd "
    Console.Write("readBuffer = ");
    for(int index = 0; index <  readBuffer.Length; index++)
```

```
    {
      Console.Write(readBuffer[index]);
    }
    Console.WriteLine();

    clob.Close();
    clob.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

ReadAsync

`ReadAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

Overload List:

- ReadAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

  `ReadAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.
- ReadAsync(byte[], int, int)

  `ReadAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.
- ReadAsync(char[], int, int)

  `ReadAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.
- ReadAsync(char[], int, int, CancellationToken)

  `ReadAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

Example (includes all overloads)

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
```

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data Source=oracle;";

      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleCommand cmd = oc.CreateCommand();
      cmd.CommandText = " select clob_column from tab1";


      OracleDataReader reader = await cmd.ExecuteReaderAsync();

      await reader.ReadAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      using (var clob = reader.GetOracleClob(0))
      {
        char[] charBuffer = new char[128];
        byte[] byteBuffer = new byte[128];

        //asynchronously read clob data
        int bytesRead = await clob.ReadAsync(byteBuffer, 0, 64);
        Console.WriteLine("Bytes Read: " + bytesRead);

        //asynchronously read clob data
        bytesRead = await clob.ReadAsync(byteBuffer, 64, 64, CancellationToken.None);
        Console.WriteLine("Bytes Read: " + bytesRead);

        //asynchronously read clob data
        int charsRead = await clob.ReadAsync(charBuffer, 0, 64);
        Console.WriteLine("Chars Read: " + charsRead);

        //asynchronously read clob data
        charsRead = await clob.ReadAsync(charBuffer, 64, 64, CancellationToken.None);
        Console.WriteLine("Chars Read: " + charsRead);
      }
    }
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleClob Class
- OracleClob Members

ReadAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that is populated.

- *offset*

  The offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The amount of bytes to be read.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`Stream`

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.
  - The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

ReadAsync(byte[], int, int)

This method calls into the `ReadAsync` implementation with argument '`cancellationToken`' passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<int> ReadAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count)
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that is populated.

- *offset*

  The offset (in bytes) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The amount of bytes to be read.

Return Value

`Task<int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`Stream`

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.
  - The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

ReadAsync(char[], int, int)

This method calls into the `ReadAsync` implementation with argument '`cancellationToken`' passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<int> ReadAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count)
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The character array buffer that is populated.

- *offset*

  The offset (in characters) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The amount of characters to be read.

Return Value

`Task<int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.
  - The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

ReadAsync(char[], int, int, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Read()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task<int> ReadAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The character array buffer that is populated.

- *offset*

  The offset (in characters) at which the buffer is populated.

- *count*

  The amount of characters to be read.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task<int>` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.
  - The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Search

`Search` searches for a character pattern in the current instance of `OracleClob`.

Overload List:

- Search(byte[ ], Int64, Int64)

  This instance method searches for a character pattern, represented by the byte array, in the current instance of `OracleClob`.

- Search(char[ ], Int64, Int64)

  This instance method searches for a character pattern in the current instance of `OracleClob`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Search(byte[ ], Int64, Int64)

This instance method searches for a character pattern, represented by the byte array, in the current instance of `OracleClob`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Search(byte[] val, Int64 offset, Int64 nth);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  A Unicode byte array.

- *offset*

  The `0`-based offset (in characters) starting from which the `OracleClob` is searched.

- *nth*

The specific occurrence (1-based) of the match for which the absolute offset (in characters) is returned.

Return Value

Returns the absolute *offset* of the start of the matched pattern (in bytes) for the *nth* occurrence of the match. Otherwise, 0 is returned.

Exceptions

ObjectDisposedException - The object is already disposed.

InvalidOperationException - The OracleConnection is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

ArgumentOutOfRangeException - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The *offset* is less than 0.
- The *nth* is less than or equal to 0.
- The *nth* is greater than or equal to OracleClob.MaxSize.
- The *offset* is greater than or equal to OracleClob.MaxSize.

Remarks

The byte[ ] is converted to Unicode before the search is made.

The limit of the search pattern is 16383 bytes.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Search(char[ ], Int64, Int64)

This instance method searches for a character pattern in the current instance of OracleClob.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Int64 Search(char [ ] val, Int64 offset, Int64 nth);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  The Unicode string being searched for.

- *offset*

The 0-based offset (in characters) starting from which the OracleClob is searched.

- *nth*

  The specific occurrence (1-based) of the match for which the absolute offset (in characters) is returned.

Return Value

Returns the absolute *offset* of the start of the matched pattern (in characters) for the *nth* occurrence of the match. Otherwise, 0 is returned.

Exceptions

ObjectDisposedException - The object is already disposed.

InvalidOperationException - The OracleConnection is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

ArgumentOutOfRangeException - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The *offset* is less than 0.
- The *nth* is less than or equal to 0.
- The *val*.Length doubled is greater than 16383.
- The *nth* is greater than or equal to OracleClob.MaxSize.
- The *offset* is greater than or equal to OracleClob.MaxSize.

Remarks

The limit of the search pattern is 16383 bytes.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class SearchSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleClob clob = new OracleClob(con);

    // Write 7 chars, starting at buffer offset 0
    char[] buffer = new char[7] {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'a', 'b', 'c'};
    clob.Write(buffer, 0, 7);

    // Search for the 2nd occurrence of a char pattern 'bc'
    // starting at offset 1 in the OracleBlob
    char[] pattern = new char[2] {'b', 'c'};
    long posFound = clob.Search(pattern, 1, 2);
```

```
    // Prints "posFound = 6"
    Console.WriteLine("posFound = " + posFound);

    clob.Close();
    clob.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Seek

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method sets the position on the current LOB stream.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Int64 Seek(Int64 offset, SeekOrigin origin);
```

Parameters

- *offset*

  A byte offset relative to origin.

- *origin*

  A value of type `System.IO.SeekOrigin` indicating the reference point used to obtain the new position.

Return Value

Returns an `Int64` that indicates the position.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

Remarks

If *offset* is negative, the new position precedes the position specified by *origin* by the number of characters specified by *offset*.

If *offset* is zero, the new position is the position specified by *origin*.

If *offset* is positive, the new position follows the position specified by *origin* by the number of characters specified by *offset*.

`SeekOrigin.Begin` specifies the beginning of a stream.

`SeekOrigin.Current` specifies the current position within a stream.

`SeekOrigin.End` specifies the end of a stream.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleClob Class
- OracleClob Members

SetLength

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method trims or truncates the `CLOB` value to the specified length (in characters).

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void SetLength(Int64 newlen);
```

Parameters

- *newlen*

  The desired length of the current stream in characters.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *newlen* parameter is greater than `0`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Write

This instance method writes data from the provided array buffer into the `OracleClob`.

Overload List:

- Write(byte[ ], int, int)

  This instance method writes data from the provided byte array buffer into the `OracleClob`.
- Write(char[ ], int, int)

  This instance method writes data from the provided character array buffer into the `OracleClob`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

WriteAsync

`WriteAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Write()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

Overload List:

- WriteAsync(byte[], int, int)

  `WriteAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Write()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.
- WriteAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

  `WriteAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Write()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.
- WriteAsync(char[], int, int)

`WriteAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Write()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

- WriteAsync(char[], int, int, CancellationToken)

  `WriteAsync` returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Write()`, which reads a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

Example (includes all overloads)

```
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types;
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace AsyncApp
{
  class AsyncDemo
  {
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
      string connectionString = "User Id=HR; Password=<PASSWORD>; Data
Source=oracle;";

      OracleConnection oc = new OracleConnection(connectionString);
      await oc.OpenAsync(CancellationToken.None);

      OracleClob clob = new OracleClob(oc);

      char[] writeBufferChar = new char[4] {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'};
      byte[] writeBufferByte = new byte[4] {1, 2, 3, 4};

      //Write data to Character Large Object, asynchronously
      await clob.WriteAsync(writeBufferByte, 0, 4);
      Console.WriteLine("clob.Length  = " + clob.Length);

      //Write data to Character Large Object, asynchronously
      await clob.WriteAsync(writeBufferByte, 0, 4, CancellationToken.None);
      Console.WriteLine("clob.Length  = " + clob.Length);

      //Write data to Character Large Object, asynchronously
      await clob.WriteAsync(writeBufferChar, 0, 4);
      Console.WriteLine("clob.Length  = " + clob.Length);

      //Write data to Character Large Object, asynchronously
      await clob.WriteAsync(writeBufferChar, 0, 4, CancellationToken.None);
      Console.WriteLine("clob.Length  = " + clob.Length);
    }
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

WriteAsync(byte[], int, int)

This method calls into the `WriteAsync` implementation with argument '`cancellationToken`' passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task WriteAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count)
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that provides the data.

- *offset*

  The 0-based offset (in bytes) from which the buffer is read.

- *count*

  The amount of bytes to be written into the `OracleClob`.

Return Value

`Task` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`Stream`

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.
  - The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
  - The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.
  - The offset, the count, or the Position is not even.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

WriteAsync(byte[], int, int, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Write()`, which writes a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override Task WriteAsync(byte[] buffer, int offset, int count,
CancellationToken cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that provides the data.

- *offset*

  The 0-based offset (in bytes) from which the buffer is read.

- *count*

  The amount of bytes to be written into the `OracleClob`.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Implements

`Stream`

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.
- The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
- The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.
- The offset, the count, or the Position is not even.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

WriteAsync(char[], int, int)

This method calls into the `WriteAsync` implementation with argument '`cancellationToken`' passed as `CancellationToken.None`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task WriteAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count)
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The character array buffer that provides the data.

- *offset*

  The 0-based offset (in characters) from which the buffer is read.

- *count*

  The amount of characters to be written into the `OracleClob`.

Return Value

`Task` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:
  - The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.
  - The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.

- The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.
- The offset, the count, or the Position is not even.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

WriteAsync(char[], int, int, CancellationToken)

This method returns a Task-based asynchronous version of `OracleClob.Write()`, which writes a specified number of bytes from the ODP.NET LOB instance and populates the buffer.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Task WriteAsync(char[] buffer, int offset, int count, CancellationToken
cancellationToken)
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The character array buffer that provides the data.

- *offset*

  The 0-based offset (in characters) from which the buffer is read.

- *count*

  The amount of characters to be written into the `OracleClob`.

- *cancellationToken*

  The input cancellation token which can be used by the application to cancel the task.

Return Value

`Task` object representing the asynchronous operation immediately without blocking the calling thread for the whole duration of the query execution.

Exceptions

- `ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.
- `InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.
- `ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The offset or the count parameter is less than `0`.
- The offset is greater than or equal to the `buffer.Length`.
- The offset and the count together are greater than the `buffer.Length`.
- The offset, the count, or the Position is not even.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Write(byte[ ], int, int)

Overrides `Stream`

This instance method writes data from the provided byte array buffer into the `OracleClob`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override void Write(byte[ ] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The byte array buffer that represents a Unicode string.

- *offset*

  The offset (in bytes) from which the `buffer` is read.

- *count*

  The amount of data (in bytes) from the buffer to be written into the `OracleClob`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The *offset* or the *count* is less than `0`.
- The *offset* is greater than or equal to the *buffer*.Length.
- The *offset* and the *count* together are greater than the *buffer*.Length.
- The *offset*, the *count*, or the `Position` is not even.

Remarks

Both *offset* and *count* must be even numbers for CLOB and NCLOB because every two bytes represent a Unicode character.

The LOB data is read starting from the position specified by the Position property. The Position property must be an even number.

If necessary, proper data conversion is carried out from the client character set to the database character set.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleClob Class
> - OracleClob Members

Write(char[ ], int, int)

This instance method writes data from the provided character array buffer into the OracleClob.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Write(char[ ] buffer, int offset, int count);
```

Parameters

- *buffer*

  The character array buffer that is written to the OracleClob.

- *offset*

  The offset (in characters) from which the *buffer* is read.

- *count*

  The amount (in characters) from the buffer that is to be written into the OracleClob.

Exceptions

ObjectDisposedException - The object is already disposed.

InvalidOperationException - The OracleConnection is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

ArgumentOutOfRangeException - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The *offset* or the *count* is less than 0.

- The *offset* is greater than or equal to the *buffer*.Length.
- The *offset* and the *count* together are greater than *buffer*.Length.
- The Position is not even.

Remarks

Handles all CLOB and NCLOB data as Unicode.

The LOB data is read starting from the position specified by the Position property.

If necessary, proper data conversion is carried out from the client character set to the database character set.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class WriteSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    OracleClob clob = new OracleClob(con);

    // Set the Position for the Write;
    clob.Position = 0;

    // Begin ChunkWrite to improve performance
    // Index updates occur only once after EndChunkWrite
    clob.BeginChunkWrite();

    // Write to the OracleClob in 5 chunks of 2 chars each
    char[] c = new char[2] {'a', 'b'};
    for (int index = 0; index < 5; index++)
    {
      clob.Write(c, 0, c.Length);
    }
    clob.EndChunkWrite();

    // Prints "clob.Value = abababababab"
    Console.WriteLine("clob.Value = " + clob.Value);

    clob.Close();
    clob.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleClob Class
- OracleClob Members

OracleRefCursor Class

An `OracleRefCursor` object represents an Oracle `REF CURSOR`..

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalRefByObject

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleRefCursor
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleRefCursor : MarshalByRefObject, IDisposable, INullable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

To minimize the number of open server cursors, `OracleRefReader` objects should be explicitly disposed.

Example

```
// Database Setup
/*
connect scott/tiger@oracle
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION MyFunc(refcur_out OUT SYS_REFCURSOR)
  RETURN SYS_REFCURSOR IS refcur_ret SYS_REFCURSOR;
BEGIN
  OPEN refcur_ret FOR SELECT * FROM EMP;
  OPEN refcur_out FOR SELECT * FROM DEPT;
  RETURN refcur_ret;
END MyFunc;
/
*/

// C#

using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleRefCursorSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Example demonstrates how to use REF CURSORs returned from
    // PL/SQL Stored Procedures or Functions
    // Create the PL/SQL Function MyFunc as defined previously

    string constr = "User Id=scott;Password=tiger;Data Source=oracle";
    OracleConnection con = new OracleConnection(constr);
    con.Open();

    // Create an OracleCommand
    OracleCommand cmd = new OracleCommand("MyFunc", con);
    cmd.CommandType = CommandType.StoredProcedure;

    // Bind the parameters
    // p1 is the RETURN REF CURSOR bound to SELECT * FROM EMP;
    OracleParameter p1 =
      cmd.Parameters.Add("refcur_ret", OracleDbType.RefCursor);
    p1.Direction = ParameterDirection.ReturnValue;

    // p2 is the OUT REF CURSOR bound to SELECT * FROM DEPT
    OracleParameter p2 =
      cmd.Parameters.Add("refcur_out", OracleDbType.RefCursor);
    p2.Direction = ParameterDirection.Output;

    // Execute the command
    cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();

    // Construct an OracleDataReader from the REF CURSOR
    OracleDataReader reader1 = ((OracleRefCursor)p1.Value).GetDataReader();

    // Prints "reader1.GetName(0) = EMPNO"
    Console.WriteLine("reader1.GetName(0) = " + reader1.GetName(0));

    // Construct an OracleDataReader from the REF CURSOR
    OracleDataReader reader2 = ((OracleRefCursor)p2.Value).GetDataReader();

    // Prints "reader2.GetName(0) = DEPTNO"
    Console.WriteLine("reader2.GetName(0) = " + reader2.GetName(0));

    reader1.Close();
    reader1.Dispose();
```

```
    reader2.Close();
    reader2.Dispose();

    p1.Dispose();
    p2.Dispose();

    cmd.Dispose();

    con.Close();
    con.Dispose();
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRefCursor Members
- OracleRefCursor Static Methods
- OracleRefCursor Static Fields
- OracleRefCursor Properties
- OracleRefCursor Instance Methods

OracleRefCursor Members

`OracleRefCursor` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleRefCursor Static Methods

`OracleRefCursor` static methods are listed in Table 13-28.

Table 13-28 OracleRefCursor Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleRefCursor Static Fields

`OracleRefCursor` static field is listed in Table 13-29.

Table 13-29 OracleRefCursor Static Field

Methods	Description
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleRefCursor` instance

OracleRefCursor Properties

`OracleRefCursor` properties are listed in Table 13-30.

Table 13-30 OracleRefCursor Properties

Properties	Description
Connection	A reference to the `OracleConnection` used to fetch the `REF CURSOR` data
FetchSize	Specifies the size that the `OracleDataReader` internal cache needs to store result set data
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the `OracleRefCursor` is null
RowSize	Specifies the amount of memory the `OracleRefcursor` internal cache needs to store one row of data

OracleRefCursor Instance Methods

`OracleRefCursor` instance methods are listed in Table 13-31.

Table 13-31 OracleRefCursor Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Dispose	Disposes the resources allocated by the `OracleRefCursor` object
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
GetDataReader	Returns an `OracleDataReader` object for the `REF CURSOR`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRefCursor Class

OracleRefCursor Static Methods

`OracleRefCursor` static methods are listed in Table 13-32.

Table 13-32 OracleRefCursor Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRefCursor Class
- OracleRefCursor Members

OracleRefCursor Static Fields

`OracleRefCursor` static field is listed in Table 13-32.

Table 13-33 OracleRefCursor Static Field

Methods	Description
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleRefCursor` instance

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRefCursor Class
- OracleRefCursor Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleRefCursor` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleRefCursor Null;
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRefCursor Class
- OracleRefCursor Members

OracleRefCursor Properties

`OracleRefCursor` properties are listed in Table 13-34.

Table 13-34 OracleRefCursor Properties

Properties	Description
Connection	A reference to the `OracleConnection` used to fetch the `REF CURSOR` data
FetchSize	Specifies the size that the `OracleDataReader` internal cache needs to store result set data
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the `OracleRefCursor` is null
RowSize	Specifies the amount of memory the `OracleRefcursor` internal cache needs to store one row of data

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRefCursor Class
- OracleRefCursor Members

Connection

This property refers to the `OracleConnection` used to fetch the `REF CURSOR` data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection {get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleConnection`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

This property is bound to a `REF CURSOR` once it is set. After the `OracleRefCursor` object is created by the constructor, this property is initially `null`. An `OracleRefCursor` object can be bound to a `REF CURSOR` after a command execution.

If the connection is closed or returned to the connection pool, the `OracleRefCursor` is placed in an uninitialized state and no operation can be carried out from it. However, the uninitialized `OracleRefCursor` can be reassigned to another `REF CURSOR`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRefCursor Class
> - OracleRefCursor Members

FetchSize

This property specifies the size that the `OracleDataReader` internal cache needs to store result set data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long FetchSize {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A `long` that specifies the size (in bytes) of the `OracleRefCursor` internal cache.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The `FetchSize` value specified is invalid.

Remarks

Default = `131072`.

The `FetchSize` property value is inherited by the `OracleCommand` that created the `OracleRefCursor` object. The `FetchSize` property on the `OracleDataReader` object determines the amount of data the `OracleRefCursor` fetches into its internal cache for each database round-trip.

This property is useful if the `OracleRefCursor` is explicitly used to fill the `DataSet` or `DataTable` through the `OracleDataAdapter`, because it can provide control on how the data of the `REF CURSOR` is fetched.

If an `OracleDataReader` object is created from the `OracleRefCursor`, the resulting `OracleDataReader` object inherits the `FetchSize` value of the `OracleDataReader` object. However, the inherited value can be overridden, if it is set before the first

invocation of the `OracleDataReader Read` method for the given result set, by setting the `OracleDataReader FetchSize` property.

The `RowSize` and `FetchSize` properties handle UDT and `XMLType` data differently than other scalar data types. Because only a reference to the UDT and `XMLType` data is stored in the ODP.NET's internal cache, the `RowSize` property accounts for only the memory needed for the reference (which is very small) and not the actual size of the UDT and `XMLType` data. Thus, applications can inadvertently fetch a large number of UDT or `XMLType` instances from the database in a single database round-trip. This is because the actual size of UDT and `XMLType` data does not count against the `FetchSize`, and it would require numerous UDT and `XMLType` references to fill up the default cache size of 131072 bytes. Therefore, when fetching UDT or `XMLType` data, the `FetchSize` property must be appropriately configured to control the number of UDT and `XMLType` instances that are to be fetched, rather than the amount of the actual UDT and `XMLType` data to be fetched.

NOTE: For LOB and `LONG` data types, only the sizes specified in the `InitialLOBFetchSize` and `InitialLONGFetchSize` properties are accounted for by the `RowSize` property in addition to the metadata and reference information that is maintained by the cache for each LOB in the select list.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRefCursor Class
- OracleRefCursor Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the `OracleRefCursor` is null.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the `OracleRefCursor` represents a null value. Returns `false` otherwise.

Exception

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` is not open or has been closed during the lifetime of the object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRefCursor Class
> - OracleRefCursor Members

RowSize

This property specifies the amount of memory the `OracleRefcursor` internal cache needs to store one row of data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long RowSize {get;}
```

Property Value

A `long` that indicates the amount of memory (in bytes) that an `OracleRefcursor` needs to store one row of data for the executed query.

Remarks

The `RowSize` property is set to a nonzero value when the `OracleRefcursor` object is created. This property can be used at design time or dynamically during run time, to set the `FetchSize`, based on number of rows. For example, to enable the `OracleRefcursor` to fetch *`N`* rows for each database round-trip, the `OracleRefcursor` `FetchSize` property can be set dynamically to `RowSize * N`. Note that for the `FetchSize` to take effect appropriately, it must be set before the it is used to fill the `DataSet`/ `DataTable` using `OracleDataAdapter`.

If an `OracleDataReader` is obtained from the `OracleRefCursor` through the `GetDataReader` method, the resulting `OracleDataReader` will have its `FetchSize` property set to the `FetchSize` value of the `OracleRefCursor`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRefCursor Class
> - OracleRefCursor Members

OracleRefCursor Instance Methods

`OracleRefCursor` instance methods are listed in Table 13-35.

Table 13-35 OracleRefCursor Instance Methods

Methods	Description
Dispose	Disposes the resources allocated by the `OracleRefCursor` object
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
GetDataReader	Returns an `OracleDataReader` object for the `REF CURSOR`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRefCursor Class
- OracleRefCursor Members

Dispose

This instance method disposes of the resources allocated by the `OracleRefCursor` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

The object cannot be reused after being disposed.

Once `Dispose()` is called, the object of `OracleRefCursor` is in an uninitialized state. Although some properties can still be accessed, their values may not be accountable. Since resources are freed, method calls can lead to exceptions.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRefCursor Class
- OracleRefCursor Members

GetDataReader

This instance method returns an `OracleDataReader` object for the `REF CURSOR`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDataReader GetDataReader();
```

Return Value

`OracleDataReader`

Remarks

Using the `OracleDataReader`, rows can be fetched from the `REF CURSOR`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRefCursor Class
> - OracleRefCursor Members

14

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Types Structures

This chapter describes the ODP.NET Types structures.

This chapter contains these topics:

- OracleBinary Structure
- OracleBoolean Structure
- OracleDate Structure
- OracleDecimal Structure
- OracleIntervalDS Structure
- OracleIntervalYM Structure
- OracleString Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- INullable Interface

OracleBinary Structure

The `OracleBinary` structure represents a variable-length stream of binary data to be stored in or retrieved from a database.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ValueType

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleBinary
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public struct OracleBinary : IComparable, INullable, IXmlSerializable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleBinarySample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    // Initialize the OracleBinary structures
    OracleBinary binary1= new OracleBinary(new byte[] {1,2,3,4,5});
    OracleBinary binary2 = new OracleBinary(new byte[] {1,2,3});
    OracleBinary binary3 = new OracleBinary(new byte[] {4,5});
    OracleBinary binary4 = binary2 + binary3;

    // Compare binary1 and binary4; they're equal
    if (binary1 == binary4)
      Console.WriteLine("The two OracleBinary structs are equal");
    else
      Console.WriteLine("The two OracleBinary structs are different");
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBinary Members
- OracleBinary Constructor
- OracleBinary Static Fields
- OracleBinary Static Methods
- OracleBinary Static Operators
- OracleBinary Static Type Conversion Operators
- OracleBinary Properties
- OracleBinary Instance Methods

OracleBinary Members

`OracleBinary` members are listed in the following tables:

OracleBinary Constructors

`OracleBinary` constructors are listed in Table 14-1

Table 14-1 OracleBinary Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleBinary Constructor	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleBinary` structure

OracleBinary Static Fields

The `OracleBinary` static fields are listed in Table 14-2.

Table 14-2 OracleBinary Static Fields

Field	Description
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleBinary` structure

OracleBinary Static Methods

The `OracleBinary` static methods are listed in Table 14-3.

Table 14-3 OracleBinary Static Methods

Methods	Description
Concat	Returns the concatenation of two `OracleBinary` structures
Equals	Determines if two `OracleBinary` values are equal (Overloaded)
GetXsdType	Returns the XML Schema definition language (XSD) of the specified `XmlSchemaSet`
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleBinary` values are not equal

OracleBinary Static Operators

The `OracleBinary` static operators are listed in Table 14-4.

Table 14-4 OracleBinary Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Concatenates two `OracleBinary` values
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleBinary` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if two `OracleBinary` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` value is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` value is less than or equal to the second

OracleBinary Static Type Conversion Operators

The `OracleBinary` static type conversion operators are listed in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5 OracleBinary Static Type Conversion Operators

Operator	Description
explicit operator byte[ ]	Converts an instance value to a byte array
implicit operator OracleBinary	Converts an instance value to an `OracleBinary` structure

OracleBinary Properties

The `OracleBinary` properties are listed in Table 14-6.

Table 14-6 OracleBinary Properties

Properties	Description
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Item	Obtains the particular `byte` in an `OracleBinary` structure using an index
Length	Returns the length of the binary data
Value	Returns the binary data that is stored in an `OracleBinary` structure

OracleBinary Instance Methods

The `OracleBinary` instance methods are listed in Table 14-7.

Table 14-7 OracleBinary Instance Methods

Methods	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current instance to an object and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines if two objects contain the same binary data (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the current instance
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Converts the current `OracleBinary` structure to a string

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBinary Structure

OracleBinary Constructor

The `OracleBinary` constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBinary` structure and sets its value to the provided array of bytes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBinary(byte[ ] bytes);
```

Parameters

- *bytes*

  A byte array.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

OracleBinary Static Fields

The `OracleBinary` static fields are listed in Table 14-8.

Table 14-8 OracleBinary Static Fields

Field	Description
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleBinary` structure

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleBinary` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleBinary Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

OracleBinary Static Methods

The `OracleBinary` static methods are listed in Table 14-9.

Table 14-9 OracleBinary Static Methods

Methods	Description
Concat	Returns the concatenation of two `OracleBinary` structures
Equals	Determines if two `OracleBinary` values are equal (Overloaded)
GetXsdType	Returns the XML Schema definition language (XSD) of the specified `XmlSchemaSet`
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleBinary` values are not equal

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

Concat

This method returns the concatenation of two `OracleBinary` structures.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBinary Concat(OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

An `OracleBinary`.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleBinary` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

Equals

This method determines if two `OracleBinary` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool Equals(OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleBinary` values are equal; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

GetXsdType

This method returns the XML Schema definition language (XSD) of the specified `XmlSchemaSet`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static XmlQualifiedName GetXsdType(XmlSchemaSet schemaSet);
```

Parameters

- *schemaSet*

  An `XmlSchemaSet`.

Return Value

Returns a string that indicates the XSD of the specified `XmlSchemaSet`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

GreaterThan

This method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThan(OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than the second; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class GreaterThanSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    OracleBinary binary1 = OracleBinary.Null;
    OracleBinary binary2 = new OracleBinary(new byte[] {1});

    // Compare two OracleBinary structs; binary1 < binary2
    if (OracleBinary.GreaterThan(binary1, binary2))
      Console.WriteLine("binary1 > binary2");
    else
      Console.WriteLine("binary1 < binary2");
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

GreaterThanOrEqual

This method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThanOrEqual(OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

LessThan

This method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThan(OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than the second; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

LessThanOrEqual

This method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThanOrEqual(OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

NotEquals

This method determines whether or not two `OracleBinary` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool NotEquals(OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleBinary` values are not equal; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

OracleBinary Static Operators

The `OracleBinary` static operators are listed in Table 14-10.

Table 14-10 OracleBinary Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Concatenates two `OracleBinary` values
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleBinary` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if two `OracleBinary` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` value is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` value is less than or equal to the second

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBinary Structure
- OracleBinary Members

operator +

This method concatenates two `OracleBinary` values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBinary operator + (OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

`OracleBinary`

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OacleBinary` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

operator ==

This method determines if two `OracleBinary` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator == (OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if they are the same; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

operator >

This method determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator > (OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OperatorSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    OracleBinary binary1 = OracleBinary.Null;
    OracleBinary binary2 = new OracleBinary(new byte[] {1});

    // Compare two OracleBinary structs; binary1 < binary2
    if (binary1 > binary2)
      Console.WriteLine("binary1 > binary2");
    else
      Console.WriteLine("binary1 < binary2");
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

operator >=

This method determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator >= (OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

operator !=

This method determines if two `OracleBinary` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator != (OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the two `OracleBinary` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

operator <

This method determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator < ( OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

operator <=

This method determines if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator <= (OracleBinary value1, OracleBinary value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBinary`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleBinary` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

OracleBinary Static Type Conversion Operators

The `OracleBinary` static type conversion operators are listed in Table 14-11.

Table 14-11 OracleBinary Static Type Conversion Operators

Operator	Description
explicit operator byte[ ]	Converts an instance value to a byte array
implicit operator OracleBinary	Converts an instance value to an `OracleBinary` structure

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBinary Structure
- OracleBinary Members

explicit operator byte[ ]

This method converts an `OracleBinary` value to a byte array.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator byte[] (OracleBinary val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleBinary`.

Return Value

A byte array.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleBinary` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

implicit operator OracleBinary

This method converts a byte array to an `OracleBinary` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleBinary(byte[ ] bytes);
```

Parameters

- *bytes*

  A byte array.

Return Value

`OracleBinary`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

OracleBinary Properties

The `OracleBinary` properties are listed in Table 14-12.

Table 14-12 OracleBinary Properties

Properties	Description
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Item	Obtains the particular `byte` in an `OracleBinary` structure using an index
Length	Returns the length of the binary data
Value	Returns the binary data that is stored in an `OracleBinary` structure

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the current instance has a null value; otherwise returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

Item

This property obtains the particular `byte` in an `OracleBinary` structure using an index.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte this[int index] {get;}
```

Property Value

A byte in the specified index.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
```

```
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class ItemSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    OracleBinary binary = new OracleBinary(new byte[] {1,2,3,4});

    // Prints the value 4
    Console.WriteLine(binary[binary.Length - 1]);
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBinary Structure
- OracleBinary Members

Length

This property returns the length of the binary data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int length {get;}
```

Property Value

Length of the binary data.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class LengthSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    OracleBinary binary = new OracleBinary(new byte[] {1,2,3,4});

    // Prints the value 4
    Console.WriteLine(binary.Length);
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

Value

This property returns the binary data that is stored in the `OracleBinary` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] Value {get;}
```

Property Value

Binary data.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

OracleBinary Instance Methods

The `OracleBinary` instance methods are listed in Table 14-13.

Table 14-13 OracleBinary Instance Methods

Methods	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current instance to an object and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines if two objects contain the same binary data (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the current instance
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Converts the current `OracleBinary` structure to a string

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

CompareTo

This method compares the current instance to an object and returns an integer that represents their relative values

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object being compared.

Return Value

The method returns a number that is:

- Less than zero: if the current `OracleBinary` instance value is less than *obj*.
- Zero: if the current `OracleBinary` instance and *obj* values have the same binary data.
- Greater than zero: if the current `OracleBinary` instance value is greater than *obj*.

Implements

`IComparable`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The parameter is not of type `OracleBinary`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- The comparison must be between `OracleBinary`s. For example, comparing an `OracleBinary` instance with an `OracleTimeStamp` instance is not allowed. When an `OracleBinary` is compared with a different type, an `ArgumentException` is thrown.
- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class CompareToSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    OracleBinary binary1 = new OracleBinary(new byte[] {1,2,3});
    OracleBinary binary2 = new OracleBinary(new byte[] {1,2,3,4});

    // Compare
    if (binary1.CompareTo(binary2) == 0)
      Console.WriteLine("binary1 is the same as binary2");
    else
      Console.WriteLine("binary1 is different from binary2");
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

Equals

This method determines whether or not an object is an instance of `OracleBinary`, and has the same binary data as the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Equals(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object being compared.

Return Value

Returns `true` if *obj* is an instance of `OracleBinary`, and has the same binary data as the current instance; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBinary` that has a value is greater than an `OracleBinary` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBinary`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the `OracleBinary` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

Return Value

An `int` that represents the hash.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method converts an `OracleBinary` instance to a string instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

`string`

Remarks

If the current `OracleBinary` instance has a null value, the returned string "null".

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBinary Structure
> - OracleBinary Members

OracleBoolean Structure

The `OracleBoolean` structure represents a logical value that is either `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver can access Oracle Database PL/SQL Booleans in Oracle Database Release 12.1 and later. ODP.NET, Managed Driver can access Oracle Database PL/SQL Booleans in Oracle Database Release 12.2 and later. Starting with version 23, all ODP.NET providers support Boolean table columns introduced in Oracle Database 23c.

`OracleBoolean` can use the following string literals as TRUE or FALSE values. These values are accepted in a case insensitive manner.

Table 14-14 Accepted OracleBoolean Values

TRUE values	False values
true	false
t	f
yes	no
y	n
on	off
1	0

If whitespace is present before or after the string literals, then the whitespace is not considered upon .NET Boolean conversion.

If the string literals are anything other than those listed above, then an `InvalidCastException` will be returned when trying to read the value.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ValueType

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleBoolean
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public struct OracleBoolean : IComparable, INullable, IXmlSerializable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

A `OracleBoolean` structure represents three possible values: `TRUE`, `FALSE`, and `NULL`. A non-zero value is interpreted as `TRUE`.

Example

```
// C#
using System;
using System.Data;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types; // for use with ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver
// using Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types; // for use with ODP.NET, Managed Driver

 class OracleBooleanSample
 {
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      OracleBoolean oracleBoolean1 = new OracleBoolean(true);
      OracleBoolean oracleBoolean2 = new OracleBoolean(0);

      Console.WriteLine("oracleBoolean1 : " + oracleBoolean1);
      Console.WriteLine("oracleBoolean2 : " + oracleBoolean2);
    }
 }
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBoolean Members
- OracleBoolean Constructors
- OracleBoolean Static Fields
- OracleBoolean Static Methods
- OracleBoolean Static Operators
- OracleBoolean Static Type Conversions
- OracleBoolean Properties
- OracleBoolean Instance Methods

OracleBoolean Members

`OracleBoolean` members are listed in the following tables:

OracleBoolean Constructors

`OracleBoolean` constructors are listed in Table 14-15

Table 14-15 OracleBoolean Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleBoolean Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleBoolean` structure (Overloaded)

OracleBoolean Static Fields

The `OracleBoolean` static fields are listed in Table 14-16.

Table 14-16 OracleBoolean Static Fields

Field	Description
False	Represents a false value that can be assigned to an `OracleBoolean` instance
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleBoolean` instance
One	Indicates a constant representing the positive one value
True	Represents a true value that can be assigned to an `OracleBoolean` instance
Zero	Indicates a constant representing the zero value

OracleBoolean Static Methods

`OracleBoolean` static methods are listed in Table 14-17

Table 14-17 OracleBoolean Static Methods

Methods	Description
And	Returns the result of bitwise `AND` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances
Equals	Determines whether or not the two `OracleBoolean` values are equal
GreaterThan	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEquals	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEquals	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines whether or not two `OracleBoolean` values are not equal
OnesComplement	Returns the result of a one's complement operation on the specified `OracleBoolean` value
Or	Returns the result of bitwise `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances
Parse	Returns an `OracleBoolean` structure and sets its value using a `string`
Xor	Returns the result of a bitwise exclusive `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances

OracleBoolean Static Operators

The `OracleBoolean` static operators are listed in Table 14-18.

Table 14-18 OracleBoolean Static Operators

Field	Description
operator >	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator <	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than the second
operator <=	Dtermines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than or equal to the second
operator ==	Indicates whether or not the two `OracleBoolean` instances are equal
operator !=	Determines whether or not two `OracleBoolean` values are not equal
operator !	Determines the result of a `NOT` operation on a `OracleBoolean`

Table 14-18 (Cont.) OracleBoolean Static Operators

Field	Description
operator ~	Returns the result of a one's complement operation on the specified `OracleBoolean` value
operator false	Determines whether or not the specified `OracleBoolean` value is false
operator true	Determines whether or not the specified `OracleBoolean` value is true
operator &	Returns the result of bitwise `AND` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances
operator |	Returns the result of bitwise `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances
operator ^	Returns the result of bitwise exclusive `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances

The OracleBoolean Static Type conversions

The `OracleBoolean` static type conversions are listed in Table 14-19

Table 14-19 OracleBoolean Static Type Conversions

Field	Description
implicit operator OracleBoolean	Returns the `OracleBoolean` representation of a boolean value
explicit operator bool	Returns the boolean representation of the `OracleBoolean` value
explicit operator OracleBoolean	Converts a structure to an `OracleBoolean` structure (Overloaded)

OracleBoolean Properties

The `OracleBoolean` properties are listed in Table 14-26.

Table 14-20 OracleBoolean Properties

Properties	Description
ByteValue	Returns a `byte` that represents the `OracleBoolean` structure
IsFalse	Indicates whether or not the value of the current instance is false
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
IsTrue	Indicates whether or not the value of the current instance is true
Value	Returns a boolean value that represents the current instance

OracleBoolean Instance Methods

The `OracleBoolean` instance methods are listed in Table 14-21.

Table 14-21 OracleBoolean Instance Methods

Method	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current instance to the supplied object and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object is an instance of `OracleBoolean`, and whether or not the value of the object is equal to the current instance
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the current instance
ToString	Returns the `string` representation of the current instance

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure

OracleBoolean Constructors

The `OracleBoolean` constructors instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBoolean` structure.

Overload List:

- OracleBoolean(bool)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleBoolean` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Boolean` value.

- OracleBoolean(int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleBoolean` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Int32` value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

OracleBoolean(bool)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleBoolean` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Boolean` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBoolean(bool value) ;
```

Parameters

- *value*

  The provided `Boolean` value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

OracleBoolean(int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleBoolean` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Int32` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBoolean(int value)
```

Parameters

- *value*

  The provided `Int32` value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

OracleBoolean Static Fields

The `OracleBoolean` static fields are listed in Table 14-22.

Table 14-22 OracleBoolean Static Fields

Field	Description
False	Represents a false value that can be assigned to an `OracleBoolean` instance
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleBoolean` instance
One	Indicates a constant representing the positive one value
True	Represents a true value that can be assigned to an `OracleBoolean` instance
Zero	Indicates a constant representing the zero value

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBoolean Structure
- OracleBoolean Members

False

This static field represents a false value that can be assigned to an `OracleBoolean` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleBoolean False;
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBoolean Structure
- OracleBoolean Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleBoolean` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleBoolean Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

One

This static field indicates a constant representing the positive one value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleBoolean One;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

True

This static field represents a true value that can be assigned to an `OracleBoolean` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleBoolean True;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

Zero

This static field indicates a constant representing the zero value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleBoolean Zero;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

OracleBoolean Static Methods

`OracleBoolean` static methods are listed in Table 14-23

Table 14-23 OracleBoolean Static Methods

Methods	Description
And	Returns the result of bitwise `AND` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances
Equals	Determines whether or not the two `OracleBoolean` values are equal
GreaterThan	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEquals	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEquals	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines whether or not two `OracleBoolean` values are not equal
OnesComplement	Returns the result of a one's complement operation on the specified `OracleBoolean` value
Or	Returns the result of bitwise `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances
Parse	Returns an `OracleBoolean` structure and sets its value using a `string`
Xor	Returns the result of a bitwise exclusive `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

And

This method returns the result of bitwise `AND` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean And(OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that contains the value of the result of bitwise `AND` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

Equals

This method returns an `OracleBoolean` that indicates whether or not the two `OracleBoolean` instances are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean Equal(OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the specified two `OracleBoolean` instances are equal; otherwise, returns an `OracleBoolean` that is `false`.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

GreaterThan

This method determines if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean GreaterThan(OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBoolean`

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBoolean`

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

GreaterThanOrEquals

This method determines if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean GreaterThanOrEquals(OracleBoolean value1,
OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBoolean`

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBoolean`

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

LessThan

This method determines if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean LessThan(OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBoolean`

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBoolean`

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

LessThanOrEquals

This method determines if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less or equal than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean LessThanOrEquals(OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean
value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBoolean`

- *value2*

The second `OracleBoolean`

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

NotEquals

This method determines if two `OracleBoolean` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean NotEquals(OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean
value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleBoolean`

- *value2*

  The second `OracleBoolean`

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if two `OracleBoolean` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

OnesComplement

This method returns the result of a one's complement operation on the specified `OracleBoolean` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean OnesComplement(OracleBoolean value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that contains the value of the result of a one's complement operation on the specified `OracleBoolean` value.

Remarks

If the specified `OracleBoolean` instance is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

Or

This method returns the result of bitwise `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean Or(OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that contains the value of the result of bitwise `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

Parse

This method converts a `string` to an `OracleBoolean`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean Parse(string str);
```

Parameters

- *str*

  The `string` being converted.

Return Value

A new `OracleBoolean` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` – The `str` parameter is `null`.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` – The `str` parameter is an empty string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

Xor

This method returns the result of a bitwise exclusive `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleBoolean Xor(OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that contains the value of the result of bitwise exclusive `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

OracleBoolean Static Operators

The `OracleBoolean` static operators are listed in Table 14-24.

Table 14-24 OracleBoolean Static Operators

Field	Description
operator >	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator <	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than the second
operator <=	Dtermines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than or equal to the second
operator ==	Indicates whether or not the two `OracleBoolean` instances are equal
operator !=	Determines whether or not two `OracleBoolean` values are not equal
operator !	Determines the result of a `NOT` operation on a `OracleBoolean`
operator ~	Returns the result of a one's complement operation on the specified `OracleBoolean` value
operator false	Determines whether or not the specified `OracleBoolean` value is false
operator true	Determines whether or not the specified `OracleBoolean` value is true
operator &	Returns the result of bitwise `AND` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances
operator |	Returns the result of bitwise `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances
operator ^	Returns the result of bitwise exclusive `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBoolean Structure
- OracleBoolean Members

operator >

This method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator  > (OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns false.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator >=

This method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator  >= (OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns false.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator <

This method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator  < (OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than the second; otherwise, returns false.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator <=

This method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator  <= (OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the first of two `OracleBoolean` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns false.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator ==

This method returns an `OracleBoolean` that indicates whether or not the two `OracleBoolean` instances are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator  == (OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the specified two `OracleBoolean` instances are equal; otherwise, returns false.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator !=

This method determines whether or not two `OracleBoolean` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator  != (OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if two `OracleBoolean` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator !

This method determines the result of a `NOT` operation on a `OracleBoolean`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator  ! (OracleBoolean value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if the specified `OracleBoolean` value is true; otherwise, returns false.

Remarks

If the specified `OracleBoolean` instance is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator ~

This method returns the result of a one's complement operation on the specified `OracleBoolean` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator ~ (OracleBoolean value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that contains the value of the result of a one's complement operation on the specified `OracleBoolean` value.

Remarks

If the specified `OracleBoolean` instance is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator false

This method determines whether or not the specified `OracleBoolean` value is false.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator false (OracleBoolean value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if specified `OracleBoolean` value is false; otherwise, returns false.

Remarks

This property will return `false` if the current instance is `null`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator true

This method determines whether or not the specified `OracleBoolean` value is true.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator true (OracleBoolean value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that is `true` if specified `OracleBoolean` value is true; otherwise, returns false.

Remarks

This property will return `false` if the current instance is `null`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator &

This method returns the result of bitwise `AND` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator & (OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that contains the value of the result of bitwise `AND` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator |

This method returns the result of bitwise `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator | (OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that contains the value of the result of bitwise `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

operator ^

This method returns the result of bitwise exclusive `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator ^ (OracleBoolean value1, OracleBoolean value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

- *value2*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` that contains the value of the result of bitwise exclusive `OR` operation of two `OracleBoolean` instances.

Remarks

If either of the specified `OracleBoolean` instances is `null`, an `OracleBoolean` with a null value will be returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

OracleBoolean Static Type Conversions

The `OracleBoolean` static type conversions are listed in Table 14-25

Table 14-25 OracleBoolean Static Type Conversions

Field	Description
implicit operator OracleBoolean	Returns the `OracleBoolean` representation of a boolean value
explicit operator bool	Returns the boolean representation of the `OracleBoolean` value
explicit operator OracleBoolean	Converts a structure to an `OracleBoolean` structure (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBoolean Structure
- OracleBoolean Members

implicit operator OracleBoolean

This method returns the `OracleBoolean` representation of a boolean value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleBoolean(bool value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` instance

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBoolean Structure
- OracleBoolean Members

explicit operator bool

This method returns the boolean representation of the `OracleBoolean` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator bool(OracleBoolean value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleBoolean` structure

Return Value

A boolean

Exception

`OracleNullValueException` – `OracleBoolean` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

explicit operator OracleBoolean

`explicit operator OracleBoolean` converts the provided structure to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

Overload List

- explicit operator OracleBoolean(byte)

  This method converts the supplied byte to an `OracleBoolean` structure.
- explicit operator OracleBoolean(Decimal)

  This method converts the supplied Decimal to an `OracleBoolean` structure.
- explicit operator OracleBoolean(Double)

  This method converts the supplied Double to an `OracleBoolean` structure.
- explicit operator OracleBoolean(Int16)

  This method converts the supplied Int16 to an `OracleBoolean` structure.
- explicit operator OracleBoolean(int)

  This method converts the supplied int to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

- explicit operator OracleBoolean(Int64)

  This method converts the supplied Int64 to an `OracleBoolean` structure.
- explicit operator OracleBoolean(Single)

  This method converts the supplied Single to an `OracleBoolean` structure.
- explicit operator OracleBoolean(String)

  This method converts the supplied String to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

explicit operator OracleBoolean(byte)

This method converts the supplied byte to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleBoolean(byte value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  A byte

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

explicit operator OracleBoolean(Decimal)

This method converts the supplied Decimal to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleBoolean(Decimal value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  A Decimal

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

explicit operator OracleBoolean(Double)

This method converts the supplied Double to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleBoolean(Double value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  A Double

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

explicit operator OracleBoolean(Int16)

This method converts the supplied Int16 to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleBoolean(Int16 value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An Int16

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

explicit operator OracleBoolean(int)

This method converts the supplied int to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleBoolean(int value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An int

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

explicit operator OracleBoolean(Int64)

This method converts the supplied Int64 to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleBoolean(Int64 value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An Int64

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

explicit operator OracleBoolean(Single)

This method converts the supplied Single to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleBoolean(Single value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  A Single

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

explicit operator OracleBoolean(String)

This method converts the supplied String to an `OracleBoolean` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleBoolean(String value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  A String

Return Value

An `OracleBoolean` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

OracleBoolean Properties

The `OracleBoolean` properties are listed in Table 14-26.

Table 14-26 OracleBoolean Properties

Properties	Description
ByteValue	Returns a `byte` that represents the `OracleBoolean` structure

Table 14-26 (Cont.) OracleBoolean Properties

Properties	Description
IsFalse	Indicates whether or not the value of the current instance is false
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
IsTrue	Indicates whether or not the value of the current instance is true
Value	Returns a boolean value that represents the current instance

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBoolean Structure
- OracleBoolean Members

ByteValue

This property returns a byte that represents the `OracleBoolean` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte ByteValue {get;}
```

Property Value

A byte that represents the value of `OracleBoolean` structure.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` – The current instance has a null value.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBoolean Structure
- OracleBoolean Members

IsFalse

This property indicates whether or not the value of the current instance is false.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsFalse {get;}
```

Property Value

A bool value that returns `true` if the current instance is false; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

This property will return false if the current instance is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull {get;}
```

Property Value

A bool value that returns `true` if the current instance has a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

IsTrue

This property indicates whether or not the value of the current instance is true.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsTrue {get;}
```

Property Value

A bool value that returns `true` if the current instance is true; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

This property will return `false` if the current instance is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

Value

This property returns a boolean value that represents the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool Value {get;}
```

Property Value

A bool value that returns `true` if the current instance is true; otherwise, returns `false`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` – The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

OracleBoolean Instance Methods

The `OracleBoolean` instance methods are listed in Table 14-27.

Table 14-27 OracleBoolean Instance Methods

Method	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current instance to the supplied object and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object is an instance of `OracleBoolean`, and whether or not the value of the object is equal to the current instance
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the current instance
ToString	Returns the `string` representation of the current instance

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBoolean Structure
- OracleBoolean Members

CompareTo

This method compares the current instance to the supplied object and returns an `integer` that represents their relative values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameter

- *obj*

  The supplied instance.

Return Value

The method returns a number:

- Less than zero: if the value of the current instance is less than obj.
- Zero: if the value of the current instance is equal to obj.
- Greater than zero: if the value of the current instance is greater than obj.

Implements

`IComparable`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The parameter is not of type `OracleBoolean`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- The comparison must be between `OracleBoolean`. For example, comparing an `OracleBoolean` instance with an `OracleBinary` instance is not allowed. When an `OracleBoolean` is compared with a different type, an `ArgumentException` is thrown.
- Any `OracleBoolean` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleBoolean` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBoolean` that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

Equals

Overrides `Object`

This method determines whether or not an object is an instance of `OracleBoolean`, and whether or not the value of the object is equal to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Equals(object obj);
```

Parameter

- obj

  An `OracleBoolean` instance.

Return Value

Returns `true` if obj is an instance of `OracleBoolean`, and the value of obj is equal to the current instance; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleBoolean` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleBoolean` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleBooleans` that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

Return Value

Returns a hash code.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleBoolean Structure
> - OracleBoolean Members

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method returns the string representation of the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

Returns the `OracleBoolean` value in a string representation.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the returned string is `null`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleBoolean Structure
- OracleBoolean Members

OracleDate Structure

The `OracleDate` structure represents the Oracle `DATE` data type to be stored in or retrieved from a database. Each `OracleDate` stores the following information: year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ValueType

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleDate
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public struct OracleDate : IComparable, INullable, IXmlSerializable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
```

```
class OracleDateSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    // Initialize the dates to the lower and upper boundaries
    OracleDate date1 = OracleDate.MinValue;
    OracleDate date2 = OracleDate.MaxValue;
    OracleDate date3 = new OracleDate(DateTime.MinValue);
    OracleDate date4 = new OracleDate(DateTime.MaxValue);

    // Set the thread's DateFormat for output
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.DateFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY BC";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Print the lower and upper boundaries
    Console.WriteLine("OracleDate ranges from\n{0}\nto\n{1}\n",
      date1, date2);
    Console.WriteLine(".NET DateTime ranges from\n{0}\nto\n{1}\n",
      date3, date4);
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDate Members
- OracleDate Constructors
- OracleDate Static Fields
- OracleDate Static Methods
- OracleDate Static Operators
- OracleDate Static Type Conversions
- OracleDate Properties
- OracleDate Methods

OracleDate Members

`OracleDate` members are listed in the following tables:

OracleDate Constructors

`OracleDate` constructors are listed in Table 14-28

Table 14-28 OracleDate Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleDate Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleDate` structure (Overloaded)

OracleDate Static Fields

The `OracleDate` static fields are listed in Table 14-29.

Table 14-29 OracleDate Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum valid date for an `OracleDate` structure, which is December 31, 9999 23:59:59
MinValue	Represents the minimum valid date for an `OracleDate` structure, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleDate` structure instance

OracleDate Static Methods

The `OracleDate` static methods are listed in Table 14-30.

Table 14-30 OracleDate Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines if two `OracleDate` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleDate` values are not equal
GetSysDate	Returns an `OracleDate` structure that represents the current date and time
Parse	Returns an `OracleDate` structure and sets its value using a string

OracleDate Static Operators

The `OracleDate` static operators are listed in Table 14-31.

Table 14-31 OracleDate Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleDate` values are the same
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than or equal to the second

Table 14-31 (Cont.) OracleDate Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator !=	Determines if the two `OracleDate` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than or equal to the second

OracleDate Static Type Conversions

The `OracleDate` static type conversions are listed in Table 14-32.

Table 14-32 OracleDate Static Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator DateTime	Converts a structure to a `DateTime` structure
explicit operator OracleDate	Converts a structure to an `OracleDate` structure (Overloaded)

OracleDate Properties

The `OracleDate` properties are listed in Table 14-33.

Table 14-33 OracleDate Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Gets an array of bytes that represents an Oracle `DATE` in Oracle internal format
Day	Gets the day component of an `OracleDate` method
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Hour	Gets the `hour` component of an `OracleDate`
Minute	Gets the minute component of an `OracleDate`
Month	Gets the `month` component of an `OracleDate`
Second	Gets the `second` component of an `OracleDate`
Value	Gets the date and time that is stored in the `OracleDate` structure
Year	Gets the `year` component of an `OracleDate`

OracleDate Methods

The `OracleDate` methods are listed in Table 14-34.

Table 14-34 OracleDate Methods

Methods	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleDate` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleDate` instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleDate` instance
GetDaysBetween	Calculates the number of days between the current `OracleDate` instance and an `OracleDate` structure
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToOracleTimeStamp	Converts the current `OracleDate` structure to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure
ToString	Converts the current `OracleDate` structure to a `string`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDate Structure

OracleDate Constructors

The `OracleDate` constructors instantiates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure.

Overload List:

- OracleDate(DateTime)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied `DateTime` value.

- OracleDate(string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure and sets its value using the supplied string.

- OracleDate(int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure and set its value for date using the supplied year, month, and day.

- OracleDate(int, int, int, int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure and set its value for time using the supplied year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.

- OracleDate(byte [ ])

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, which is in the internal Oracle `DATE` format.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

OracleDate(DateTime)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied `DateTime` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDate (DateTime dt);
```

Parameters

- *dt*

  The provided `DateTime` value.

Remarks

The `OracleDate` structure only supports up to a second precision. The time value in the provided `DateTime` structure that has a precision smaller than second is ignored.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

OracleDate(string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure and sets its value using the supplied string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDate (string dateStr);
```

Parameters

- *dateStr*

A string that represents an Oracle `DATE`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *`dateStr`* is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `DATE` or the *`dateStr`* is not in the date format specified by the thread's `OracleGlobalization.DateFormat` property, which represents the Oracle `NLS_DATE_FORMAT` parameter.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`dateStr`* is null.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleDateSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    // Set the thread's DateFormat for the OracleDate constructor
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.DateFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleDate from a string using the DateFormat specified.
    OracleDate date = new OracleDate("1999-DEC-01");

    // Set a different DateFormat for the thread
    info.DateFormat = "MM/DD/YYYY";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Print "12/01/1999"
    Console.WriteLine(date.ToString());
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for further information on date format elements

OracleDate(int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure and set its value for date using the supplied year, month, and day.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDate (int year, int month, int day);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The supplied year. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The supplied month. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The supplied day. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleDate` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

OracleDate(int, int, int, int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure and set its value for time using the supplied year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDate (int year, int month, int day, int hour, int minute, int second);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The supplied year. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The supplied month. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The supplied day. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The supplied hour. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The supplied minute. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The supplied second. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleDate` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

OracleDate(byte [ ])

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDate` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, which is in the internal Oracle `DATE` format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDate(byte [] bytes);
```

Parameters

- *bytes*

  A byte array that represents Oracle `DATE` in the internal Oracle `DATE` format.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - *bytes* is null or *bytes* is not in internal Oracle `DATE` format or `bytes` is not a valid Oracle `DATE`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

OracleDate Static Fields

The `OracleDate` static fields are listed in Table 14-35.

Table 14-35 OracleDate Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum valid date for an `OracleDate` structure, which is December 31, 9999 23:59:59
MinValue	Represents the minimum valid date for an `OracleDate` structure, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleDate` structure instance

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

MaxValue

This static field represents the maximum valid date for an `OracleDate` structure, which is December 31, 9999 23:59:59.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleDate MaxValue;
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDate Structure
- OracleDate Members

MinValue

This static field represents the minimum valid date for an `OracleDate` structure, which is January 1, -4712.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleDate MinValue;
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDate Structure
- OracleDate Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to the value of an `OracleDate` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleDate Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

OracleDate Static Methods

The `OracleDate` static methods are listed in Table 14-36.

Table 14-36 OracleDate Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines if two `OracleDate` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleDate` values are not equal
GetSysDate	Returns an `OracleDate` structure that represents the current date and time
Parse	Returns an `OracleDate` structure and sets its value using a string

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

Equals

Overloads `Object`

This method determines if two `OracleDate` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool Equals(OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleDate` values are equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

GreaterThan

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThan(OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

GreaterThanOrEqual

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThanOrEqual(OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

LessThan

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThan(OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than the second. Otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

LessThanOrEqual

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThanOrEqual(OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

NotEquals

This method determines if two `OracleDate` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool NotEquals(OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleDate` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

GetSysDate

This method gets an `OracleDate` structure that represents the current date and time.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDate GetSysDate ();
```

Return Value

An `OracleDate` structure that represents the current date and time.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

Parse

This method gets an `OracleDate` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDate Parse (string dateStr);
```

Parameters

- *dateStr*

  A string that represents an Oracle `DATE`.

Return Value

An `OracleDate` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *dateStr* is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `DATE` or the *dateStr* is not in the date format specified by the thread's `OracleGlobalization.DateFormat` property, which represents the Oracle `NLS_DATE_FORMAT` parameter.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *dateStr* is null.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ParseSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    // Set the thread's DateFormat for the OracleDate constructor
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.DateFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Construct OracleDate from a string using the DateFormat specified
    OracleDate date = OracleDate.Parse("1999-DEC-01");

    // Set a different DateFormat on the thread for ToString()
    info.DateFormat = "MM-DD-YY";
```

```
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Print "12-01-1999"
    Console.WriteLine(date.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDate Structure
- OracleDate Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for further information on datetime format elements

OracleDate Static Operators

The `OracleDate` static operators are listed in Table 14-37.

Table 14-37 OracleDate Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleDate` values are the same
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if the two `OracleDate` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than or equal to the second

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDate Structure
- OracleDate Members

operator ==

This method determines if two `OracleDate` values are the same.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator == (OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if they are the same; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

operator >

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator > (OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

operator >=

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator >= (OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDate` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

operator !=

This method determines if the two `OracleDate` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator != (OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the two `OracleDate` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

operator <

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator < (OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

operator <=

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator <= (OracleDate value1, OracleDate value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

The first `OracleDate`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDate`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDate` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

OracleDate Static Type Conversions

The `OracleDate` static type conversions are listed in Table 14-38.

Table 14-38 OracleDate Static Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator DateTime	Converts a structure to a `DateTime` structure
explicit operator OracleDate	Converts a structure to an `OracleDate` structure (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

explicit operator DateTime

This method converts an `OracleDate` structure to a `DateTime` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator DateTime(OracleDate val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDate` structure.

Return Value

A `DateTime` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

explicit operator OracleDate

`explicit operator OracleDate` converts the provided structure to an `OracleDate` structure.

Overload List:

- explicit operator OracleDate(DateTime)

  This method converts a `DateTime` structure to an `OracleDate` structure.
- explicit operator OracleDate(OracleTimeStamp)

  This method converts an `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleDate` structure.
- explicit operator OracleDate(string)

  This method converts the supplied string to an `OracleDate` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

explicit operator OracleDate(DateTime)

This method converts a `DateTime` structure to an `OracleDate` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleDate(DateTime dt);
```

Parameters

- *dt*

  A `DateTime` structure.

Return Value

An `OracleDate` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

explicit operator OracleDate(OracleTimeStamp)

This method converts an `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleDate` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public explicit operator OracleDate(OracleTimeStamp ts);
```

Parameters

- *ts*

  `OracleTimeStamp`

Return Value

The returned `OracleDate` structure contains the date and time in the `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Remarks

The precision of the `OracleTimeStamp` value can be lost during the conversion.

If the `OracleTimeStamp` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleDate` structure also has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

explicit operator OracleDate(string)

This method converts the supplied string to an `OracleDate` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public explicit operator OracleDate (string dateStr);
```

Parameters

- *dateStr*

  A string representation of an Oracle `DATE`.

Return Value

The returned `OracleDate` structure contains the date and time in the string *dateStr*.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The `dateStr` is null.

`ArgumentException` - This exception is thrown if any of the following conditions exist:

- The *dateStr* is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `DATE`.
- The *dateStr* is not in the date format specified by the thread's `OracleGlobalization.DateFormat` property, which represents the Oracle `NLS_DATE_FORMAT` parameter.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleDateSample
{
```

```
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    // Set the thread's DateFormat to a specific format
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.DateFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Construct OracleDate from a string using the DateFormat specified
    OracleDate date = (OracleDate)"1999-DEC-01";

    // Set a different DateFormat on the thread for ToString()
    info.DateFormat = "MON DD YY";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "DEC 01 99"
    Console.WriteLine(date.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDate Structure
- OracleDate Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "

OracleDate Properties

The `OracleDate` properties are listed in Table 14-39.

Table 14-39 OracleDate Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Gets an array of bytes that represents an Oracle `DATE` in Oracle internal format
Day	Gets the day component of an `OracleDate` method
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Hour	Gets the `hour` component of an `OracleDate`
Minute	Gets the minute component of an `OracleDate`
Month	Gets the `month` component of an `OracleDate`
Second	Gets the `second` component of an `OracleDate`
Value	Gets the date and time that is stored in the `OracleDate` structure
Year	Gets the `year` component of an `OracleDate`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

BinData

This property gets a array of bytes that represents an Oracle `DATE` in Oracle internal format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] BinData{get;}
```

Property Value

An array of bytes.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - `OracleDate` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

Day

This property gets the day component of an `OracleDate`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Day{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents the day. Range of `Day` is (1 to 31).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - `OracleDate` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull{get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the current instance has a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

Hour

This property gets the `hour` component of an `OracleDate`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Hour {get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents `Hour`. Range of `Hour` is (0 to 23).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - `OracleDate` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

Minute

This property gets the minute component of an `OracleDate`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Minute {get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents `Minute`. Range of `Minute` is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - `OracleDate` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

Month

This property gets the `month` component of an `OracleDate`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Month {get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents `Month`. Range of `Month` is (1 to 12).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - `OracleDate` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

Second

This property gets the `second` component of an `OracleDate`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Second {get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents `Second`. Range of `Second` is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - `OracleDate` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

Value

This property specifies the date and time that is stored in the `OracleDate` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public DateTime Value {get;}
```

Property Value

A `DateTime`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - `OracleDate` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

Year

This property gets the `year` component of an `OracleDate`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Year {get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents `Year`. Range of `Year` is (-4712 to 9999).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - `OracleDate` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

OracleDate Methods

The `OracleDate` methods are listed in Table 14-40.

Table 14-40 OracleDate Methods

Methods	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleDate` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleDate` instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleDate` instance
GetDaysBetween	Calculates the number of days between the current `OracleDate` instance and an `OracleDate` structure

Table 14-40 (Cont.) OracleDate Methods

Methods	Description
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToOracleTimeStamp	Converts the current `OracleDate` structure to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure
ToString	Converts the current `OracleDate` structure to a `string`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDate Structure
- OracleDate Members

CompareTo

This method compares the current `OracleDate` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  An object.

Return Value

The method returns:

- Less than zero: if the current `OracleDate` instance value is less than that of *obj*.
- Zero: if the current `OracleDate` instance and *obj* values are equal.
- Greater than zero: if the current `OracleDate` instance value is greater than *obj*.

Implements

`IComparable`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *obj* parameter is not an instance of `OracleDate`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- The comparison must be between `OracleDate`s. For example, comparing an `OracleDate` instance with an `OracleBinary` instance is not allowed. When an `OracleDate` is compared with a different type, an `ArgumentException` is thrown.
- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

Equals

This method determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleDate` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Equals( object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  An object.

Return Value

Returns `true` if *obj* has the same type as the current instance and represents the same date and time; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDate` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDate` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDate`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the `OracleDate` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

Return Value

A number that represents the hash code.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

GetDaysBetween

This method calculates the number of days between the current `OracleDate` instance and the supplied `OracleDate` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int GetDaysBetween (OracleDate val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDate` structure.

Return Value

The number of days between the current `OracleDate` instance and the `OracleDate` structure.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance or the supplied `OracleDate` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

ToOracleTimeStamp

This method converts the current `OracleDate` structure to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp ToOracleTimeStamp();
```

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Remarks

The returned `OracleTimeStamp` structure has date and time in the current instance.

If the `OracleDate` instance has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStamp` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDate Structure
> - OracleDate Members

ToString

Overrides `ValueType`

This method converts the current `OracleDate` structure to a `string`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

A string.

Remarks

The returned value is a string representation of the `OracleDate` in the format specified by the thread's `OracleGlobalization.DateFormat` property. The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the thread's `OracleGlobalization.DateLanguage` and `OracleGlobalization.Calendar` properties. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class ToStringSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    // Set the thread's DateFormat to a specific format
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.DateFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Construct OracleDate from a string using the DateFormat specified
    OracleDate date = (OracleDate)"1999-DEC-01";

    // Set a different DateFormat on the thread for ToString()
    info.DateFormat = "YYYY/MM/DD";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999/12/01"
    Console.WriteLine(date.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDate Structure
- OracleDate Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "

OracleDecimal Structure

The `OracleDecimal` structure represents an Oracle `NUMBER` in the database or any Oracle numeric value.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ValueType

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleDecimal
```

Declaration

```
// C#
 public struct OracleDecimal : IComparable, INullable, IXmlSerializable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

`OracleDecimal` can store up to 38 precision, while the .NET `Decimal` data type can only hold up to 28 precision. When accessing the `OracleDecimal.Value` property from an `OracleDecimal` that has a value greater than 28 precision, an exception is thrown. To retrieve

the actual value of `OracleDecimal`, use the `OracleDecimal.ToString()` method. Another approach is to obtain the `OracleDecimal` value as a byte array in an internal Oracle `NUMBER` format through the `BinData` property.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleDecimalSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    // Illustrates the range of OracleDecimal vs. .NET decimal
    OracleDecimal decimal1 = OracleDecimal.MinValue;
    OracleDecimal decimal2 = OracleDecimal.MaxValue;
    OracleDecimal decimal3 = new OracleDecimal(decimal.MinValue);
    OracleDecimal decimal4 = new OracleDecimal(decimal.MaxValue);

    // Print the ranges
    Console.WriteLine("OracleDecimal can range from\n{0}\nto\n{1}\n",
      decimal1, decimal2);
    Console.WriteLine(".NET decimal can range from\n{0}\nto\n{1}",
      decimal3, decimal4);
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Constructors
- OracleDecimal Static Fields
- OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Methods
- OracleDecimal Static (Manipulation) Methods
- OracleDecimal Static (Logarithmic) Methods
- OracleDecimal Static (Trigonometric) Methods
- OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Operators
- OracleDecimal Static Operators (Conversion from .NET Type to OracleDecimal)
- OracleDecimal Static Operators (Conversion from OracleDecimal to .NET)
- OracleDecimal Properties
- OracleDecimal Instance Methods

OracleDecimal Members

`OracleDecimal` members are listed in the following tables:

OracleDecimal Constructors

`OracleDecimal` constructors are listed in Table 14-41

Table 14-41 OracleDecimal Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleDecimal Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleDecimal` structure (Overloaded)

OracleDecimal Static Fields

The `OracleDecimal` static fields are listed in Table 14-42.

Table 14-42 OracleDecimal Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxPrecision	A constant representing the maximum precision, which is 38
MaxScale	A constant representing the maximum scale, which is 127
MaxValue	A constant representing the maximum value for this structure, which is $9.9…9 \times 10^{125}$
MinScale	A constant representing the minimum scale, which is -84
MinValue	A constant representing the minimum value for this structure, which is -1.0×10^{130}
NegativeOne	A constant representing the negative one value
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleDecimal` instance
One	A constant representing the positive one value
Pi	A constant representing the numeric Pi value
Zero	A constant representing the zero value

OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Methods

The `OracleDecimal` static (comparison) methods are listed in Table 14-43.

Table 14-43 OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines if two `OracleDecimal` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than or equal to the second

Table 14-43 (Cont.) OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Methods

Methods	Description
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than or equal to the second.
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleDecimal` values are not equal

OracleDecimal Static (Manipulation) Methods

The `OracleDecimal` static (manipulation) methods are listed in Table 14-44.

Table 14-44 OracleDecimal Static (Manipulation) Methods

Methods	Description
Abs	Returns the absolute value of an `OracleDecimal`
Add	Adds two `OracleDecimal` structures
AdjustScale	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` with the specified number of digits and indicates whether or not to round or truncate the number if the scale is less than original
Ceiling	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the ceiling of an `OracleDecimal` structure
ConvertToPrecScale	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with a new precision and scale
Divide	Divides one `OracleDecimal` value by another
Floor	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the floor of an `OracleDecimal` structure
Max	Returns the maximum value of the two supplied `OracleDecimal` structures
Min	Returns the minimum value of the two supplied `OracleDecimal` structures
Mod	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the modulus of two `OracleDecimal` structures
Multiply	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the result of multiplying two `OracleDecimal` structures
Negate	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the negation of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure
Parse	Converts a `string` to an `OracleDecimal`
Round	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to that of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure and rounded off to the specified place
SetPrecision	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with a new specified precision.

Table 14-44 (Cont.) OracleDecimal Static (Manipulation) Methods

Methods	Description
Shift	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to that of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure, and its decimal place shifted to the specified number of places to the right
Sign	Determines the sign of an `OracleDecimal` structure
Sqrt	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the square root of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure
Subtract	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to result of subtracting one `OracleDecimal` structure from another
Truncate	Truncates the `OracleDecimal` at a specified position

OracleDecimal Static (Logarithmic) Methods

The `OracleDecimal` static (logarithmic) methods are listed in Table 14-45.

Table 14-45 OracleDecimal Static (Logarithmic) Methods

Methods	Description
Exp	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to e raised to the supplied power
Log	Returns the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the logarithm of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure (Overloaded)
Pow	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure raised to the supplied power (Overloaded)

OracleDecimal Static (Trigonometric) Methods

The `OracleDecimal` static (trigonometric) methods are listed in Table 14-46.

Table 14-46 OracleDecimal Static (Trigonometric) Methods

Methods	Description
Acos	Returns an angle in radians whose cosine is the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure
Asin	Returns an angle in radians whose sine is the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure
Atan	Returns an angle in radians whose tangent is the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure
Atan2	Returns an angle in radians whose tangent is the quotient of the two supplied `OracleDecimal` structures
Cos	Returns the cosine of the supplied angle in radians
Sin	Returns the sine of the supplied angle in radians
Tan	Returns the tangent of the supplied angle in radians

Table 14-46 (Cont.) OracleDecimal Static (Trigonometric) Methods

Methods	Description
Cosh	Returns the hyperbolic cosine of the supplied angle in radians
Sinh	Returns the hyperbolic sine of the supplied angle in radians
Tanh	Returns the hyperbolic tangent of the supplied angle in radians

OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Operators

The `OracleDecimal` static (comparison) operators are listed in Table 14-47.

Table 14-47 OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds two `OracleDecimal` values
operator /	Divides one `OracleDecimal` value by another
operator ==	Determines if the two `OracleDecimal` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if the two `OracleDecimal` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than or equal to the second
operator *	Multiplies two `OracleDecimal` structures
operator -	Subtracts one `OracleDecimal` structure from another
operator -	Negates an `OracleDecimal` structure
operator%	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the modulus of two `OracleDecimal` structures.

OracleDecimal Static Operators (Conversion from .NET Type to OracleDecimal)

The `OracleDecimal` static operators (Conversion from .NET Type to `OracleDecimal`) are listed in Table 14-48.

Table 14-48 OracleDecimal Static Operators (Conversion from .NET Type to OracleDecimal)

Operator	Description
implicit operator OracleDecimal	Converts an instance value to an `OracleDecimal` structure (Overloaded)
explicit operator OracleDecimal	Converts an instance value to an `OracleDecimal` structure (Overloaded)

OracleDecimal Static Operators (Conversion from OracleDecimal to .NET)

The `OracleDecimal` static operators (Conversion from `OracleDecimal` to .NET) are listed in Table 14-49.

Table 14-49 OracleDecimal Static Operators (Conversion from OracleDecimal to .NET)

Operator	Description
explicit operator byte	Returns the `byte` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator decimal	Returns the `decimal` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator double	Returns the `double` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator short	Returns the `short` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator int	Returns the `int` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator long	Returns the `long` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator float	Returns the `float` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value

OracleDecimal Properties

The `OracleDecimal` properties are listed in Table 14-50.

Table 14-50 OracleDecimal Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns a byte array that represents the Oracle `NUMBER` in Oracle internal format
Format	Specifies the format for `ToString()`
IsInt	Indicates whether or not the current instance is an integer
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
IsPositive	Indicates whether or not the current instance is greater than `0`
IsZero	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a `zero` value
Value	Returns a `decimal` value

OracleDecimal Instance Methods

The `OracleDecimal` instance methods are listed in Table 14-51.

Table 14-51 OracleDecimal Instance Methods

Method	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current instance to the supplied object and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object is an instance of `OracleDecimal`, and whether or not the value of the object is equal to the current instance (Overloaded)

Table 14-51 (Cont.) OracleDecimal Instance Methods

Method	Description
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the current instance
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToByte	Returns the `byte` representation of the current instance
ToDouble	Returns the `double` representation of the current instance
ToInt16	Returns the `Int16` representation of the current instance
ToInt32	Returns the `Int32` representation of the current instance
ToInt64	Returns the `Int64` representation of the current instance
ToSingle	Returns the `Single` representation of the current instance
ToString	Overloads `Object.ToString()` Returns the `string` representation of the current instance

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal Constructors

The `OracleDecimal` constructors instantiate a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure.

Overload List:

- OracleDecimal(byte [ ])

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied byte array, which is in an Oracle `NUMBER` format.

- OracleDecimal(decimal)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Decimal` value.

- OracleDecimal(double)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `double` value.

- OracleDecimal(int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Int32` value.

- OracleDecimal(float)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Single` value.

- OracleDecimal(long)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Int64` value.

- OracleDecimal(string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `string` value.

- OracleDecimal(string, string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure with the supplied `string` value and number format.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal(byte [ ])

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied byte array, which is in an Oracle `NUMBER` format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDecimal(byte [] bytes);
```

Parameters

- *bytes*

  A byte array that represents an Oracle `NUMBER` in an internal Oracle format.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *bytes* parameter is not in a internal Oracle `NUMBER` format or *bytes* has an invalid value.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *bytes* parameter is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal(decimal)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Decimal` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDecimal(decimal decX);
```

Parameters

- *decX*

  The provided `Decimal` value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal(double)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `double` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDecimal(double doubleX)
```

Parameters

- *doubleX*

  The provided double value.

Exceptions

`OverFlowException` - The value of the supplied `double` is greater than the maximum value or less than the minimum value of `OracleDecimal`.

Remarks

`OracleDecimal` contains the following values depending on the provided double value:

- `double.PositiveInfinity`: positive infinity value
- `double.NegativeInfinity`: negative infinity value.
- `double.NaN`: null value

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal(int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Int32` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDecimal(int intX);
```

Parameters

- *intX*

  The provided `Int32` value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal(float)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Single` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDecimal(float floatX);
```

Parameters

- *floatX*

  The provided `float` value.

Remarks

`OracleDecimal` contains the following values depending on the provided `float` value:

`float.PositiveInfinity`: positive infinity value

`float.NegativeInfinity`: negative infinity value

`float.NaN`: null value

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal(long)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `Int64` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDecimal(long longX);
```

Parameters

- *longX*

  The provided `Int64` value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal(string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure and sets its value to the supplied `string` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDecimal(string numStr);
```

Parameters

- *numStr*

  The provided `string` value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *numStr* parameter is an invalid string representation of an `OracleDecimal`.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *numStr* parameter is null.

`OverFlowException` - The value of *numStr* is greater than the maximum value or less than the minimum value of `OracleDecimal`.

`input string format is incorrect` - The locale's numeric separator is a comma(`,`).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

OracleDecimal(string, string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleDecimal` structure with the supplied `string` value and number format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDecimal(string numStr, string format);
```

Parameters

- *numStr*

  The provided `string` value.

- *format*

  The provided number `format`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *numStr* parameter is an invalid string representation of an `OracleDecimal` or the *numStr* is not in the numeric format specified by *format*.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *numStr* parameter is null.

`OverFlowException` - The value of *numStr* parameter is greater than the maximum value or less than the minimum value of `OracleDecimal`.

Remarks

If the numeric format includes decimal and group separators, then the provided string must use those characters defined by the `OracleGlobalization.NumericCharacters` of the thread.

If the numeric format includes the currency symbol, ISO currency symbol, or the dual currency symbol, then the provided string must use those symbols defined by the `OracleGlobalization.Currency`, `OracleGlobalization.ISOCurrency`, and `OracleGlobalization.DualCurrency` properties respectively.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleDecimalSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    // Set the nls parameters related to currency
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.Currency = "$";
    info.NumericCharacters = ".,";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);
```

```
    // Construct an OracleDecimal using a valid numeric format
    OracleDecimal dec = new OracleDecimal("$2,222.22","L9G999D99");

    // Print "$2,222.22"
    Console.WriteLine(dec.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "

OracleDecimal Static Fields

The `OracleDecimal` static fields are listed in Table 14-52.

Table 14-52 OracleDecimal Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxPrecision	A constant representing the maximum precision, which is 38
MaxScale	A constant representing the maximum scale, which is 127
MaxValue	A constant representing the maximum value for this structure, which is 9.9…9 x 10^{125}
MinScale	A constant representing the minimum scale, which is -84
MinValue	A constant representing the minimum value for this structure, which is -1.0 x 10^{130}
NegativeOne	A constant representing the negative one value
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleDecimal` instance
One	A constant representing the positive one value
Pi	A constant representing the numeric Pi value
Zero	A constant representing the zero value

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

MaxPrecision

This static field represents the maximum precision, which is 38.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly byte MaxPrecision;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

MaxScale

This static field a constant representing the maximum scale, which is 127.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly byte MaxScale;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

MaxValue

This static field indicates a constant representing the maximum value for this structure, which is 9.9…9 x 10^{125} (38 nines followed by 88 zeroes).

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleDecimal MaxValue;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

MinScale

This static field indicates a constant representing the maximum scale, which is -84.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly int MinScale;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

MinValue

This static field indicates a constant representing the minimum value for this structure, which is -1.0×10^{130}.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleDecimal MinValue;
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

NegativeOne

This static field indicates a constant representing the negative one value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleDecimal NegativeOne;
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleDecimal` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleDecimal Null;
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

One

This static field indicates a constant representing the positive one value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleDecimal One;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Pi

This static field indicates a constant representing the numeric Pi value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleDecimal Pi;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Zero

This static field indicates a constant representing the zero value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleDecimal Zero;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Methods

The `OracleDecimal` static (comparison) methods are listed in Table 14-53.

Table 14-53 OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines if two `OracleDecimal` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than or equal to the second.
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleDecimal` values are not equal

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

Equals

This method determines if two `OracleDecimal` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool Equals(OracleDecimal value1, OracleDecimal value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleDecimal` values are equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

GreaterThan

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThan(OracleDecimal value1, OracleDecimal value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

GreaterThanOrEqual

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThanOrEqual(OracleDecimal value1, OracleDecimal
value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

LessThan

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThan(OracleDecimal value1, OracleDecimal value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

LessThanOrEqual

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThanOrEqual(OracleDecimal value1, OracleDecimal value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

NotEquals

This method determines if two `OracleDecimal` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool NotEquals(OracleDecimal value1, OracleDecimal value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleDecimal` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal Static (Manipulation) Methods

The `OracleDecimal` static (manipulation) methods are listed in Table 14-54.

Table 14-54 OracleDecimal Static (Manipulation) Methods

Methods	Description
Abs	Returns the absolute value of an `OracleDecimal`
Add	Adds two `OracleDecimal` structures
AdjustScale	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` with the specified number of digits and indicates whether or not to round or truncate the number if the scale is less than original
Ceiling	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the ceiling of an `OracleDecimal` structure
ConvertToPrecScale	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with a new precision and scale
Divide	Divides one `OracleDecimal` value by another
Floor	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the floor of an `OracleDecimal` structure
Max	Returns the maximum value of the two supplied `OracleDecimal` structures
Min	Returns the minimum value of the two supplied `OracleDecimal` structures
Mod	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the modulus of two `OracleDecimal` structures
Multiply	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the result of multiplying two `OracleDecimal` structures
Negate	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the negation of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure
Parse	Converts a `string` to an `OracleDecimal`
Round	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to that of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure and rounded off to the specified place
SetPrecision	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with a new specified precision.

Table 14-54 (Cont.) OracleDecimal Static (Manipulation) Methods

Methods	Description
Shift	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to that of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure, and its decimal place shifted to the specified number of places to the right
Sign	Determines the sign of an `OracleDecimal` structure
Sqrt	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the square root of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure
Subtract	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to result of subtracting one `OracleDecimal` structure from another
Truncate	Truncates the `OracleDecimal` at a specified position

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

Abs

This method returns the absolute value of an `OracleDecimal`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Abs(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

The absolute value of an `OracleDecimal`.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Add

This method adds two `OracleDecimal` structures.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Add(OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns an `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

AdjustScale

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` with the specified number of digits and indicates whether or not to round or truncate the number if the scale is less than the original.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal AdjustScale(OracleDecimal val, int digits,
     bool fRound);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal`.

- *digits*

  The number of digits.

- *fRound*

  Indicates whether or not to round or truncate the number. Setting it to `true` rounds the number and setting it to `false` truncates the number.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal`.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleDecimal` has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class AdjustScaleSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    OracleDecimal dec1 = new OracleDecimal(5.555);

    // Adjust Scale to 2 with rounding off
    OracleDecimal dec2 = OracleDecimal.AdjustScale(dec1, 2, true);

    // Prints 5.56
    Console.WriteLine(dec2.ToString());

    // Adjust Scale to 2 with truncation
    OracleDecimal dec3 = OracleDecimal.AdjustScale(dec1, 2, false);

    // Prints 5.55
    Console.WriteLine(dec3.ToString());
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Ceiling

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the ceiling of the supplied `OracleDecimal`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Ceiling(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

ConvertToPrecScale

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with a new precision and scale.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal ConvertToPrecScale(OracleDecimal val
    int precision, int scale);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *precision*

  The precision. Range of precision is 1 to 38.

- *scale*

  The number of digits to the right of the decimal point. Range of scale is -84 to 127.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleDecimal` has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class ConvertToPrecScaleSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    OracleDecimal dec1 = new OracleDecimal(555.6666);

    // Set the precision of od to 5 and scale to 2
    OracleDecimal dec2 = OracleDecimal.ConvertToPrecScale(dec1,5,2);

    // Prints 555.67
    Console.WriteLine(dec2.ToString());

    // Set the precision of od to 3 and scale to 0
    OracleDecimal dec3 = OracleDecimal.ConvertToPrecScale(dec1,3,0);

    // Prints 556
    Console.WriteLine(dec3.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

Divide

This method divides one `OracleDecimal` value by another.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Divide(OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  An `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  An `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Floor

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the floor of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Floor(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Max

This method returns the maximum value of the two supplied `OracleDecimal` structures.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Max(OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *val2*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure that has the greater value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Min

This method returns the minimum value of the two supplied `OracleDecimal` structures.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Min(OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *val2*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure that has the smaller value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Mod

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the modulus of two `OracleDecimal` structures.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Mod(OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal divider);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *divider*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal`.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Multiply

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the result of multiplying two `OracleDecimal` structures.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Multiply(OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *val2*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Negate

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the negation of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structures.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Negate(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Parse

This method converts a `string` to an `OracleDecimal`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Parse (string str);
```

Parameters

- *str*

  The string being converted.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *`numStr`* parameter is an invalid string representation of an `OracleDecimal`.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`numStr`* parameter is null.

`OverFlowException` - The value of *`numStr`* is greater than the maximum value or less than the minimum value of `OracleDecimal`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

Round

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to that of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure and rounded off to the specified place.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Round(OracleDecimal val, int decplace);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *decplace*

  The specified decimal place. If the value is positive, the function rounds the `OracleDecimal` structure to the right of the decimal point. If the value is negative, the function rounds to the left of the decimal point.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

SetPrecision

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with a new specified precision.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal SetPrecision(OracleDecimal val, int precision);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *precision*

  The specified precision. Range of precision is 1 to 38.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

The returned `OracleDecimal` is rounded off if the specified precision is smaller than the precision of *val*.

If *val* has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class SetPrecisionSample
{
  static void Main(string[] args)
  {
    OracleDecimal dec1 = new OracleDecimal(555.6666);

    // Set the precision of dec1 to 3
    OracleDecimal dec2 = OracleDecimal.SetPrecision(dec1, 3);

    // Prints 556
    Console.WriteLine(dec2.ToString());

    // Set the precision of dec1 to 4
    OracleDecimal dec3 = OracleDecimal.SetPrecision(dec1, 4);

    // Prints 555.7
    Console.WriteLine(dec3.ToString());
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces""Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Shift

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to that of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure, and its decimal place shifted to the specified number of places to the right.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Shift(OracleDecimal val, int decplaces);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *decplaces*

  The specified number of places to be shifted.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

If *decplaces* is negative, the shift is to the left.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Sign

This method determines the sign of an `OracleDecimal` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static int Sign(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

- `-1`: if the supplied `OracleDecimal` < 0
- `0`: if the supplied `OracleDecimal` == 0
- `1`: if the supplied `OracleDecimal` > 0

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The argument has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Sqrt

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the square root of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Sqrt(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The provided `OracleDecimal` structure is less than zero.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Subtract

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to result of subtracting one `OracleDecimal` structure from another.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Subtract(OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *val2*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Truncate

This method truncates the `OracleDecimal` at a specified position.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Truncate(OracleDecimal val, int pos);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *pos*

  The specified position. If the value is positive, the function truncates the `OracleDecimal` structure to the right of the decimal point. If the value is negative, it truncates the `OracleDecimal` structure to the left of the decimal point.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal Static (Logarithmic) Methods

The `OracleDecimal` static (logarithmic) methods are listed in Table 14-55.

Table 14-55 OracleDecimal Static (Logarithmic) Methods

Methods	Description
Exp	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to e raised to the supplied power
Log	Returns the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the logarithm of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure (Overloaded)
Pow	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure raised to the supplied power (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

Exp

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to e raised to the supplied `OracleDecimal`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Exp(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Log

`Log` returns the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the logarithm of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

Overload List:

- Log(OracleDecimal)

  This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the natural logarithm (base e) of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.
- Log(OracleDecimal, int)

  This method returns the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the logarithm of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure in the supplied base.
- Log(OracleDecimal, OracleDecimal)

  This method returns the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the logarithm of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure in the supplied base.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Log(OracleDecimal)

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the natural logarithm (base e) of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Log(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

An `OracleDecimal` structure whose logarithm is to be calculated.

Return Value

Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the natural logarithm (base e) of *`val`*.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The supplied `OracleDecimal` value is less than zero.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

If the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure has zero value, the result is undefined, and the returned `OracleDecimal` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Log(OracleDecimal, int)

This method returns the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the logarithm of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure in the supplied base.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Log(OracleDecimal val, int logBase);
```

Parameters

- *`val`*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure whose logarithm is to be calculated.

- *`logBase`*

  An `int` that specifies the base of the logarithm.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the logarithm of *`val`* in the supplied base.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - Either argument is less than zero.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

If both arguments have zero value, the result is undefined, and the returned `OracleDecimal` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Log(OracleDecimal, OracleDecimal)

This method returns the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the logarithm of the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure in the supplied base.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Log(OracleDecimal val, OracleDecimal logBase);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure whose logarithm is to be calculated.

- *logBase*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure that specifies the base of the logarithm.

Return Value

Returns the logarithm of *val* in the supplied base.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - Either the *val* or *logBase* parameter is less than zero.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

If both arguments have zero value, the result is undefined, and the returned `OracleDecimal` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Pow

`Pow` returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure raised to the supplied power.

Overload List:

- Pow(OracleDecimal, int)

  This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the supplied `OracleDecimal` value raised to the supplied `Int32` power.
- Pow(OracleDecimal, OracleDecimal)

  This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure raised to the supplied `OracleDecimal` power.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Pow(OracleDecimal, int)

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the supplied `OracleDecimal` value raised to the supplied `Int32` power.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Pow(OracleDecimal val, int power);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.
- *power*

  An `int` value that specifies the power.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Pow(OracleDecimal, OracleDecimal)

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure raised to the supplied `OracleDecimal` power.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Pow(OracleDecimal val, OracleDecimal power);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

- *power*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure that specifies the power.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal Static (Trigonometric) Methods

The `OracleDecimal` static (trigonometric) methods are listed in Table 14-56.

Table 14-56 OracleDecimal Static (Trigonometric) Methods

Methods	Description
Acos	Returns an angle in radians whose cosine is the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure
Asin	Returns an angle in radians whose sine is the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure
Atan	Returns an angle in radians whose tangent is the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure
Atan2	Returns an angle in radians whose tangent is the quotient of the two supplied `OracleDecimal` structures
Cos	Returns the cosine of the supplied angle in radians
Sin	Returns the sine of the supplied angle in radians
Tan	Returns the tangent of the supplied angle in radians
Cosh	Returns the hyperbolic cosine of the supplied angle in radians
Sinh	Returns the hyperbolic sine of the supplied angle in radians
Tanh	Returns the hyperbolic tangent of the supplied angle in radians

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Acos

This method returns an angle in radians whose cosine is the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Acos(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure. Range is (-1 to 1).

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents an angle in radians.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Asin

This method returns an angle in radians whose sine is the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Asin(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure. Range is (-1 to 1).

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents an angle in radians.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Atan

This method returns an angle in radians whose tangent is the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Atan(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents an angle in radians.

Remarks

If the argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Atan2

This method returns an angle in radians whose tangent is the quotient of the two supplied `OracleDecimal` structures.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Atan2(OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents the y-coordinate.

- *val2*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents the x-coordinate.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents an angle in radians.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Cos

This method returns the cosine of the supplied angle in radians.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Cos(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents an angle in radians.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` instance.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *val* parameter is positive or negative infinity.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Sin

This method returns the sine of the supplied angle in radians.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Sin(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents an angle in radians.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *val* parameter is positive or negative infinity.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Tan

This method returns the tangent of the supplied angle in radians.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Tan(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents an angle in radians.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` instance.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *val* parameter is positive or negative infinity.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Cosh

This method returns the hyperbolic cosine of the supplied angle in radians.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Cosh(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents an angle in radians.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` instance.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Sinh

This method returns the hyperbolic sine of the supplied angle in radians.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Sinh(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents an angle in radians.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` instance.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Tanh

This method returns the hyperbolic tangent of the supplied angle in radians.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal Tanh(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

An `OracleDecimal` structure that represents an angle in radians.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` instance.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Operators

The `OracleDecimal` static (comparison) operators are listed in Table 14-57.

Table 14-57 OracleDecimal Static (Comparison) Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds two `OracleDecimal` values
operator /	Divides one `OracleDecimal` value by another
operator ==	Determines if the two `OracleDecimal` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if the two `OracleDecimal` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than or equal to the second
operator *	Multiplies two `OracleDecimal` structures
operator -	Subtracts one `OracleDecimal` structure from another
operator -	Negates an `OracleDecimal` structure
operator%	Returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the modulus of two `OracleDecimal` structures.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator +

This method adds two `OracleDecimal` values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal operator + (OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either operand has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator /

This method divides one `OracleDecimal` value by another.

Declaration

```
/ C#
public static OracleDecimal operator / (OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2)
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either operand has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator ==

This method determines if two `OracleDecimal` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator == (OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if their values are equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator >

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator > (OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the two `OracleDecimal` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator >=

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator >= (OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator !=

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator != (OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the two `OracleDecimal` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator <

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator < (OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator <=

This method determines if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator <= (OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleDecimal` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator *

This method multiplies two `OracleDecimal` structures.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal operator * (OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either operand has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator -

This method subtracts one `OracleDecimal` structure from another.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal operator - (OracleDecimal val1, OracleDecimal val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleDecimal`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either operand has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator -

This method negates the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal operator - (OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

operator%

This method returns a new `OracleDecimal` structure with its value set to the modulus of two `OracleDecimal` structures.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleDecimal operator % (OracleDecimal val,
    OracleDecimal divider);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal`.

- *divider*

  An `OracleDecimal`.

Return Value

A new `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

If either operand has a null value, the returned `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal Static Operators (Conversion from .NET Type to OracleDecimal)

The `OracleDecimal` static operators (Conversion from .NET Type to `OracleDecimal`) are listed in Table 14-58.

Table 14-58 OracleDecimal Static Operators (Conversion from .NET Type to OracleDecimal)

Operator	Description
implicit operator OracleDecimal	Converts an instance value to an `OracleDecimal` structure (Overloaded)
explicit operator OracleDecimal	Converts an instance value to an `OracleDecimal` structure (Overloaded)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

implicit operator OracleDecimal

`implicit operator OracleDecimal` returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of a value.

Overload List:

- implicit operator OracleDecimal(decimal)

  This method returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of a `decimal` value.
- implicit operator OracleDecimal(int)

  This method returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of an `int` value.
- implicit operator OracleDecimal(long)

  This method returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of a `long` value.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

implicit operator OracleDecimal(decimal)

This method returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of a `decimal` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleDecimal(decimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  A `decimal` value.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

implicit operator OracleDecimal(int)

This method returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of an `int` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleDecimal(int val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `int` value.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

implicit operator OracleDecimal(long)

This method returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of a `long` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleDecimal(long val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  A `long` value.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

explicit operator OracleDecimal

`OracleDecimal` returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of a value.

Overload List:

- explicit operator OracleDecimal(double)

  This method returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of a double.
- explicit operator OracleDecimal(string)

  This method returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of a string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

explicit operator OracleDecimal(double)

This method returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of a double.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleDecimal(double val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  A `double`.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal`.

Exceptions

`OverFlowException` - The value of the supplied `double` is greater than the maximum value of `OracleDecimal` or less than the minimum value of `OracleDecimal`.

Remarks

`OracleDecimal` contains the following values depending on the provided double value:

- `double.PositiveInfinity`: positive infinity value
- `double.NegativeInfinity`: negative infinity value.
- `double.NaN`: null value

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

explicit operator OracleDecimal(string)

This method returns the `OracleDecimal` representation of a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleDecimal(string numStr);
```

Parameters

- *numStr*

A `string` that represents a numeric value.

Return Value

An `OracleDecimal`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *`numStr`* parameter is an invalid string representation of an `OracleDecimal`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

OracleDecimal Static Operators (Conversion from OracleDecimal to .NET)

The `OracleDecimal` static operators (Conversion from `OracleDecimal` to .NET) are listed in Table 14-59.

Table 14-59 OracleDecimal Static Operators (Conversion from OracleDecimal to .NET)

Operator	Description
explicit operator byte	Returns the `byte` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator decimal	Returns the `decimal` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator double	Returns the `double` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator short	Returns the `short` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator int	Returns the `int` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator long	Returns the `long` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value
explicit operator float	Returns the `float` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

explicit operator byte

This method returns the `byte` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator byte(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

A `byte`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

`OverFlowException`- The `byte` cannot represent the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

explicit operator decimal

This method returns the `decimal` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator decimal(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

A `decimal`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

`OverFlowException` - The `decimal` cannot represent the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

explicit operator double

This method returns the `double` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator double(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

A `double`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

`OverFlowException` - The `double` cannot represent the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

explicit operator short

This method returns the `short` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator short(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

A `short`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

`OverFlowException` - The `short` cannot represent the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

explicit operator int

This method returns the `int` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator int(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

An `int`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

`OverFlowException` - The `int` cannot represent the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

explicit operator long

This method returns the `long` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator long(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

A `long`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

`OverFlowException` - The `long` cannot represent the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

explicit operator float

This method returns the `float` representation of the `OracleDecimal` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator float(OracleDecimal val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleDecimal` structure.

Return Value

A `float`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleDecimal` has a null value.

`OverFlowException` - The `float` cannot represent the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal Properties

The `OracleDecimal` properties are listed in Table 14-60.

Table 14-60 OracleDecimal Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns a byte array that represents the Oracle `NUMBER` in Oracle internal format
Format	Specifies the format for `ToString()`
IsInt	Indicates whether or not the current instance is an integer
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
IsPositive	Indicates whether or not the current instance is greater than `0`
IsZero	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a `zero` value
Value	Returns a `decimal` value

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

BinData

This property returns a byte array that represents the Oracle `NUMBER` in an internal Oracle format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] BinData {get;}
```

Property Value

A byte array that represents the Oracle `NUMBER` in an internal Oracle format.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleDecimal Members
- OracleDecimal Structure

Format

This property specifies the format for `ToString()`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Format {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The string which specifies the format.

Remarks

`Format` is used when `ToString()` is called on an instance of an `OracleDecimal`. It is useful if the `ToString()` method needs a specific currency symbol, group, or decimal separator as part of a string.

By default, this property is `null` which indicates that no special formatting is used.

The decimal and group separator characters are specified by the thread's `OracleGlobalization.NumericCharacters`.

The currency symbols are specified by the following thread properties:

- `OracleGlobalization.Currency`
- `OracleGlobalization.ISOCurrency`
- `OracleGlobalization.DualCurrency`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

IsInt

This property indicates whether or not the current instance is an integer value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsInt {get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` value that returns `true` if the current instance is an integer value; otherwise, returns `false`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull {get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` value that returns `true` if the current instance has a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

IsPositive

This property indicates whether or not the value of the current instance is greater than `0`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsPositive {get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` value that returns `true` if the current instance is greater than `0`; otherwise, returns `false`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

IsZero

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a zero value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsZero{get;}
```

Property Value

A `bool` value that returns `true` if the current instance has a zero value; otherwise, returns `false`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Value

This method returns a `decimal` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public decimal Value {get;}
```

Property Value

A `decimal` value.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`OverFlowException` - The `decimal` cannot represent the supplied `OracleDecimal` structure.

Remarks

Precision can be lost when the `decimal` value is obtained from an `OracleDecimal`. See Remarks under "OracleDecimal Structure" for further information.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

OracleDecimal Instance Methods

The `OracleDecimal` instance methods are listed in Table 14-61.

Table 14-61 OracleDecimal Instance Methods

Method	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current instance to the supplied object and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object is an instance of `OracleDecimal`, and whether or not the value of the object is equal to the current instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the current instance
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToByte	Returns the `byte` representation of the current instance
ToDouble	Returns the `double` representation of the current instance
ToInt16	Returns the `Int16` representation of the current instance
ToInt32	Returns the `Int32` representation of the current instance
ToInt64	Returns the `Int64` representation of the current instance

Table 14-61 (Cont.) OracleDecimal Instance Methods

Method	Description
ToSingle	Returns the `Single` representation of the current instance
ToString	Overloads `Object.ToString()` Returns the `string` representation of the current instance

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

CompareTo

This method compares the current instance to the supplied object and returns an integer that represents their relative values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The supplied instance.

Return Value

The method returns a number:

- Less than zero: if the value of the current instance is less than *obj*.
- Zero: if the value of the current instance is equal to *obj*.
- Greater than zero: if the value of the current instance is greater than *obj*.

Implements

`IComparable`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The parameter is not of type `OracleDecimal`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- The comparison must be between `OracleDecimal`s. For example, comparing an `OracleDecimal` instance with an `OracleBinary` instance is not allowed. When an `OracleDecimal` is compared with a different type, an `ArgumentException` is thrown.
- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

Equals

Overrides `Object`

This method determines whether or not an object is an instance of `OracleDecimal`, and whether or not the value of the object is equal to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Equals(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  An `OracleDecimal` instance.

Return Value

Returns `true` if *obj* is an instance of `OracleDecimal`, and the value of *obj* is equal to the current instance; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleDecimal` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleDecimal` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleDecimal`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

Return Value

Returns a hash code.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

ToByte

This method returns the `byte` representation of the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte ToByte();
```

Return Value

A `byte`.

Exceptions

`OverFlowException` - The `byte` cannot represent the current instance.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

ToDouble

This method returns the `double` representation of the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public double ToDouble();
```

Return Value

A `double`.

Exceptions

`OverFlowException` - The `double` cannot represent the current instance.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

ToInt16

This method returns the `Int16` representation of the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public short ToInt16();
```

Return Value

A `short`.

Exceptions

`OverFlowException` - The `short` cannot represent the current instance.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

ToInt32

This method returns the `Int32` representation of the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int ToInt32();
```

Return Value

An `int`.

Exceptions

`OverFlowException` - The `int` cannot represent the current instance.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

ToInt64

This method returns the `Int64` representation of the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long ToInt64();
```

Return Value

A `long`.

Exceptions

`OverFlowException` - The `long` cannot represent the current instance.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

ToSingle

This method returns the `Single` representation of the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public float ToSingle();
```

Return Value

A `float`.

Exceptions

`OverFlowException` - The `float` cannot represent the current instance.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method returns the `string` representation of the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

Returns the number in a string returns and a period (.) as a numeric separator.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the returned string is "null".

The returned value is a string representation of an `OracleDecimal` in the numeric format specified by the `Format` property.

The decimal and group separator characters are specified by the thread's `OracleGlobalization.NumericCharacters`.

The currency symbols are specified by the following thread properties:

- `OracleGlobalization.Currency`
- `OracleGlobalization.ISOCurrency`
- `OracleGlobalization.DualCurrency`

If the numeric format is not specified, an Oracle default value is used.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleDecimal Members
> - OracleDecimal Structure
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

OracleIntervalDS Structure

The `OracleIntervalDS` structure represents the Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` data type to be stored in or retrieved from a database. Each `OracleIntervalDS` stores a period of time in term of days, hours, minutes, seconds, and fractional seconds.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ValueType

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleIntervalDS
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public struct OracleIntervalDS : IComparable, INullable, IXmlSerializable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleIntervalDSSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleIntervalDS iDSMax = OracleIntervalDS.MaxValue;
    double totalDays = iDSMax.TotalDays;

    totalDays -= 1;
    OracleIntervalDS iDSMax_1 = new OracleIntervalDS(totalDays);

    // Calculate the difference
    OracleIntervalDS iDSDiff = iDSMax - iDSMax_1;

    // Prints "iDSDiff.ToString() = +000000000 23:59:59.999999999"
    Console.WriteLine("iDSDiff.ToString() = " + iDSDiff.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalDS Members
- OracleIntervalDS Constructors
- OracleIntervalDS Static Fields
- OracleIntervalDS Static Methods
- OracleIntervalDS Static Operators
- OracleIntervalDS Type Conversions
- OracleIntervalDS Properties
- OracleIntervalDS Methods

OracleIntervalDS Members

`OracleIntervalDS` members are listed in the following tables:

OracleIntervalDS Constructors

`OracleIntervalDS` constructors are listed in Table 14-62

Table 14-62 OracleIntervalDS Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleIntervalDS Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleIntervalDS` structure (Overloaded)

OracleIntervalDS Static Fields

The `OracleIntervalDS` static fields are listed in Table 14-63.

Table 14-63 OracleIntervalDS Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum valid time interval for an `OracleIntervalDS` structure
MinValue	Represents the minimum valid time interval for an `OracleIntervalDS` structure
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleIntervalDS` instance
Zero	Represents a zero value for an `OracleIntervalDS` structure

OracleIntervalDS Static Methods

The `OracleIntervalDS` static methods are listed in Table 14-64.

Table 14-64 OracleIntervalDS Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalDS` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is greater than another
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is greater than or equal to another
LessThan	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is less than another
LessThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is less than or equal to another
NotEquals	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalDS` values are not equal
Parse	Returns an `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value for time interval using a string
SetPrecision	Returns a new instance of an `OracleIntervalDS` with the specified day precision and fractional second precision

OracleIntervalDS Static Operators

The `OracleIntervalDS` static operators are listed in Table 14-65.

Table 14-65 OracleIntervalDS Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds two `OracleIntervalDS` values
operator ==	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalDS` values are equal
operator >	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is greater than another
operator >=	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is greater than or equal to another
operator !=	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalDS` values are not equal
operator <	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is less than another
operator <=	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is less than or equal to another
operator -	Subtracts one `OracleIntervalDS` value from another
operator -	Negates an `OracleIntervalDS` structure

Table 14-65 (Cont.) OracleIntervalDS Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator *	Multiplies an `OracleIntervalDS` value by a number
operator /	Divides an `OracleIntervalDS` value by a number

OracleIntervalDS Type Conversions

The `OracleIntervalDS` type conversions are listed in Table 14-66.

Table 14-66 OracleIntervalDS Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator TimeSpan	Converts an `OracleIntervalDS` structure to a `TimeSpan` structure
explicit operator OracleIntervalDS	Converts a string to an `OracleIntervalDS` structure
implicit operator OracleIntervalDS	Converts a `TimeSpan` structure to an `OracleIntervalDS` structure

OracleIntervalDS Properties

The `OracleIntervalDS` properties are listed in Table 14-67.

Table 14-67 OracleIntervalDS Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns an array of bytes that represents the Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` in Oracle internal format
Days	Gets the days component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
Hours	Gets the hours component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Milliseconds	Gets the milliseconds component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
Minutes	Gets the minutes component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
Nanoseconds	Gets the nanoseconds component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
Seconds	Gets the seconds component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
TotalDays	Returns the total number, in days, that represent the time period in the `OracleIntervalDS` structure

Table 14-67 (Cont.) OracleIntervalDS Properties

Properties	Description
Value	Specifies the time interval that is stored in the `OracleIntervalDS` structure

OracleIntervalDS Methods

The `OracleIntervalDS` methods are listed in Table 14-68.

Table 14-68 OracleIntervalDS Methods

Methods	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleIntervalDS` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not the specified `object` has the same time interval as the current instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleIntervalDS` instance
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Converts the current `OracleIntervalDS` structure to a string

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalDS Structure

OracleIntervalDS Constructors

`OracleIntervalDS` constructors create a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Overload List:

- OracleIntervalDS(TimeSpan)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value using a `TimeSpan` structure.

- OracleIntervalDS(string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value using a string that indicates a period of time.

- OracleIntervalDS(double)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value using the total number of days.

- OracleIntervalDS(int, int, int, int, double)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value using the supplied days, hours, minutes, seconds and milliseconds.

- OracleIntervalDS(int, int, int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value using the supplied days, hours, minutes, seconds, and nanoseconds.

- OracleIntervalDS(byte[ ])

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, which is in an internal Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` format.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS(TimeSpan)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value using a `TimeSpan` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalDS(TimeSpan ts);
```

Parameters

- *ts*

  A `TimeSpan` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS(string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value using a string that indicates a period of time.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalDS(string intervalStr);
```

Parameters

- *intervalStr*

  A string representing the Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *intervalStr* parameter is not in the valid format or has an invalid value.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *intervalStr* parameter is null.

Remarks

The value specified in the supplied *intervalStr* must be in Day HH:MI:SSxFF format.

Example

"1 2:3:4.99" means 1 day, 2 hours, 3 minutes, 4 seconds, and 990 milliseconds or 1 day, 2 hours, 3 minutes, 4 seconds, and 990000000 nanoseconds.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS(double)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value using the total number of days.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalDS(double totalDays);
```

Parameters

- *totalDays*

The supplied total number of days for a time interval. Range of days is -1000,000,000 < *totalDays* < 1000,000,000.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleIntervalDS`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS(int, int, int, int, double)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value using the supplied days, hours, minutes, seconds, and milliseconds.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalDS (int days, int hours, int minutes, int seconds,
   double milliSeconds);
```

Parameters

- *days*

  The days provided. Range of day is (-999,999,999 to 999,999,999).

- *hours*

  The hours provided. Range of hour is (-23 to 23).

- *minutes*

  The minutes provided. Range of minute is (-59 to 59).

- *seconds*

  The seconds provided. Range of second is (-59 to 59).

- *milliSeconds*

  The milliseconds provided. Range of millisecond is (- 999.999999 to 999.999999).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleIntervalDS`.

Remarks

The sign of all the arguments must be the same.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS(int, int, int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value using the supplied days, hours, minutes, seconds, and nanoseconds.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalDS (int days, int hours, int minutes, int seconds,
   int nanoseconds);
```

Parameters

- *days*

  The days provided. Range of day is (-999,999,999 to 999,999,999).

- *hours*

  The hours provided. Range of hour is (-23 to 23).

- *minutes*

  The minutes provided. Range of minute is (-59 to 59).

- *seconds*

  The seconds provided. Range of second is (-59 to 59).

- *nanoseconds*

  The nanoseconds provided. Range of nanosecond is (-999,999,999 to 999,999,999)

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleIntervalDS`.

Remarks

The sign of all the arguments must be the same.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS(byte[ ])

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, which is in an internal Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalDS (byte[ ] bytes);
```

Parameters

- *bytes*

  A byte array that is in an internal Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` format.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - `bytes` is not in internal Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` format, or `bytes` is not a valid Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND`.

`ArgumentNullException` - *bytes* is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS Static Fields

The `OracleIntervalDS` static fields are listed in Table 14-69.

Table 14-69 OracleIntervalDS Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum valid time interval for an `OracleIntervalDS` structure
MinValue	Represents the minimum valid time interval for an `OracleIntervalDS` structure
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleIntervalDS` instance
Zero	Represents a zero value for an `OracleIntervalDS` structure

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalDS Structure
- OracleIntervalDS Members

MaxValue

This static field represents the maximum value for an `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleIntervalDS MaxValue;
```

Remarks

Maximum values:

- Day: 999999999
- hour: 23
- minute is 59
- second: 59
- nanosecond: 999999999

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalDS Structure
- OracleIntervalDS Members

MinValue

This static field represents the minimum value for an `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleIntervalDS MinValue;
```

Remarks

Minimum values:

- Day: -999999999
- hour: -23
- minute: -59
- second: -59
- nanosecond: -999999999

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleIntervalDS` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleIntervalDS Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Zero

This static field represents a zero value for an `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleIntervalDS Zero;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS Static Methods

The `OracleIntervalDS` static methods are listed in Table 14-70.

Table 14-70 OracleIntervalDS Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalDS` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is greater than another
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is greater than or equal to another
LessThan	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is less than another
LessThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is less than or equal to another
NotEquals	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalDS` values are not equal
Parse	Returns an `OracleIntervalDS` structure and sets its value for time interval using a string
SetPrecision	Returns a new instance of an `OracleIntervalDS` with the specified day precision and fractional second precision

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Equals

This static method determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalDS` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool Equals(OracleIntervalDS val1, OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

If the two `OracleIntervalDS` structures represent the same time interval, returns `true`; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

GreaterThan

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThan(OracleIntervalDS val1, OracleIntervalDS
   val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

GreaterThanOrEqual

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThanOrEqual(OracleIntervalDS val1,
  OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

LessThan

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThan(OracleIntervalDS val1, OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

LessThanOrEqual

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThanOrEqual(OracleIntervalDS val1, OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

NotEquals

This static method determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalDS` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool NotEquals(OracleIntervalDS val1, OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleIntervalDS` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Parse

This static method returns an `OracleIntervalDS` instance and sets its value for time interval using a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalDS Parse(string intervalStr);
```

Parameters

- *intervalStr*

  A string representing the Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND`.

Return Value

Returns an `OracleIntervalDS` instance representing the time interval from the supplied string.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *intervalStr* parameter is not in the valid format or *intervalStr* has an invalid value.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *intervalStr* parameter is null.

Remarks

The value specified in *intervalStr* must be in Day HH:MI:SSxFF format.

Example

"`1 2:3:4.99`" means 1 day, 2 hours, 3 minutes, 4 seconds, and 990 milliseconds or 1 day, 2 hours, 3 minutes, 4 seconds, and 990000000 nanoseconds.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

SetPrecision

This static method returns a new instance of an `OracleIntervalDS` with the specified day precision and fractional second precision.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalDS SetPrecision(OracleIntervalDS value1,
    int dayPrecision, int fracSecPrecision);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

- *dayPrecision*

  The day precision provided. Range of day precision is (0 to 9).

- *fracSecPrecision*

  The fractional second precision provided. Range of fractional second precision is (0 to 9).

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS` instance.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - An argument value is out of the specified range.

Remarks

Depending on the value specified in the supplied *dayPrecision*, 0 or more leading zeros are displayed in the string returned by `ToString()`.

The value specified in the supplied *fracSecPrecision* is used to perform a rounding off operation on the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` value. Depending on this value, `0` or more trailing zeros are displayed in the string returned by `ToString()`.

Example

The `OracleIntervalDS` with a value of "`1 2:3:4.99`" results in the string "`001 2:3:4.99000`" when `SetPrecision()` is called, with the day precision set to `3` and fractional second precision set to `5`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS Static Operators

The `OracleIntervalDS` static operators are listed in Table 14-71.

Table 14-71 OracleIntervalDS Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds two `OracleIntervalDS` values
operator ==	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalDS` values are equal
operator >	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is greater than another
operator >=	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is greater than or equal to another
operator !=	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalDS` values are not equal
operator <	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is less than another
operator <=	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalDS` value is less than or equal to another
operator -	Subtracts one `OracleIntervalDS` value from another
operator -	Negates an `OracleIntervalDS` structure
operator *	Multiplies an `OracleIntervalDS` value by a number
operator /	Divides an `OracleIntervalDS` value by a number

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalDS Structure
- OracleIntervalDS Members

operator +

This static operator adds two `OracleIntervalDS` values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalDS operator + (OracleIntervalDS val1,
   OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS`.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalDS` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

operator ==

This static operator determines if two `OracleIntervalDS` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator == (OracleIntervalDS val1,
    OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the two `OracleIntervalDS` values are the same; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

operator >

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator > (OracleIntervalDS val1,
   OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if one `OracleIntervalDS` value is greater than another; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

operator >=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator >= (OracleIntervalDS val1,
  OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

operator !=

This static operator determines if the two `OracleIntervalDS` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator != (OracleIntervalDS val1,
  OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the two `OracleIntervalDS` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

operator <

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator < (OracleIntervalDS val1,
  OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

operator <=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator <= (OracleIntervalDS val1,
   OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalDS` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

operator -

This static operator subtracts one `OracleIntervalDS` structure from another.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalDS operator - (OracleIntervalDS val1,
   OracleIntervalDS val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalDS` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

operator -

This static operator negates the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalDS operator - (OracleIntervalDS val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalDS` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

operator *

This static operator multiplies an `OracleIntervalDS` value by a number.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalDS operator * (OracleIntervalDS val1,
   int multiplier);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *multiplier*

  A multiplier.

Return Value

A new `OracleIntervalDS` instance.

Remarks

If the `OracleIntervalDS` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalDS` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

operator /

This static operator divides an `OracleIntervalDS` value by a number.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalDS operator / (OracleIntervalDS val1,
   int divisor);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalDS`.

- *divisor*

  A divisor.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Remarks

If the `OracleIntervalDS` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalDS` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS Type Conversions

The `OracleIntervalDS` type conversions are listed in Table 14-72.

Table 14-72 OracleIntervalDS Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator TimeSpan	Converts an `OracleIntervalDS` structure to a `TimeSpan` structure
explicit operator OracleIntervalDS	Converts a string to an `OracleIntervalDS` structure
implicit operator OracleIntervalDS	Converts a `TimeSpan` structure to an `OracleIntervalDS` structure

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalDS Structure
- OracleIntervalDS Members

explicit operator TimeSpan

This type conversion operator converts an `OracleIntervalDS` structure to a `TimeSpan` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator TimeSpan(OracleIntervalDS val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleIntervalDS` instance.

Return Value

A `TimeSpan` structure.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleIntervalDS` structure has a null value.

Remarks

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

explicit operator OracleIntervalDS

This type conversion operator converts a string to an `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleIntervalDS (string intervalStr);
```

Parameters

- *intervalStr*

  A string representation of an Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND`.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The supplied *intervalStr* parameter is not in the correct format or has an invalid value.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *intervalStr* parameter is null.

Remarks

The returned `OracleIntervalDS` structure contains the same time interval represented by the supplied *intervalStr*. The value specified in the supplied *intervalStr* must be in Day HH:MI:SSxFF format.

Example

`"1 2:3:4.99"` means 1 day, 2 hours, 3 minutes 4 seconds and 990 milliseconds or 1 day, 2 hours, 3 minutes 4 seconds and 990000000 nanoseconds.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

implicit operator OracleIntervalDS

This type conversion operator converts a `TimeSpan` structure to an `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleIntervalDS(TimeSpan val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  A `TimeSpan` instance.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Remarks

The returned `OracleIntervalDS` structure contains the same days, hours, seconds, and milliseconds as the supplied `TimeSpan val`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS Properties

The `OracleIntervalDS` properties are listed in Table 14-73.

Table 14-73 OracleIntervalDS Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns an array of bytes that represents the Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` in Oracle internal format
Days	Gets the days component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
Hours	Gets the hours component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Milliseconds	Gets the milliseconds component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
Minutes	Gets the minutes component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
Nanoseconds	Gets the nanoseconds component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
Seconds	Gets the seconds component of an `OracleIntervalDS`
TotalDays	Returns the total number, in days, that represent the time period in the `OracleIntervalDS` structure
Value	Specifies the time interval that is stored in the `OracleIntervalDS` structure

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalDS Structure
- OracleIntervalDS Members

BinData

This property returns an array of bytes that represents the Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` in Oracle internal format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] BinData {get;}
```

Property Value

A byte array that represents an Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` in Oracle internal format.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

Remarks

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Days

This property gets the days component of an `OracleIntervalDS`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Days {get;}
```

Property Value

An `int` representing the days component.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Hours

This property gets the hours component of an `OracleIntervalDS`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Hours {get;}
```

Property Value

An `int` representing the hours component.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the current instance has a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Milliseconds

This property gets the milliseconds component of an `OracleIntervalDS`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public double Milliseconds {get;}
```

Property Value

A `double` that represents milliseconds component.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Minutes

This property gets the minutes component of an `OracleIntervalDS`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Minutes {get;}
```

Property Value

A `int` that represents minutes component.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Nanoseconds

This property gets the nanoseconds component of an `OracleIntervalDS`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Nanoseconds {get;}
```

Property Value

An `int` that represents nanoseconds component.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Seconds

This property gets the seconds component of an `OracleIntervalDS`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Seconds {get;}
```

Property Value

An `int` that represents seconds component.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

TotalDays

This property returns the total number, in days, that represent the time period in the `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public double TotalDays {get;}
```

Property Value

A `double` that represents the total number of days.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

Value

This property specifies the time interval that is stored in the `OracleIntervalDS` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public TimeSpan Value {get;}
```

Property Value

A time interval.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalDS Methods

The `OracleIntervalDS` methods are listed in Table 14-74.

Table 14-74 OracleIntervalDS Methods

Methods	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleIntervalDS` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not the specified `object` has the same time interval as the current instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleIntervalDS` instance
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`

Table 14-74 (Cont.) OracleIntervalDS Methods

Methods	Description
ToString	Converts the current `OracleIntervalDS` structure to a string

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalDS Structure
- OracleIntervalDS Members

CompareTo

This method compares the current `OracleIntervalDS` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object being compared to.

Return Value

The method returns:

- Less than zero: if the current `OracleIntervalDS` represents a shorter time interval than *obj*.
- Zero: if the current `OracleIntervalDS` and *obj* represent the same time interval.
- Greater than zero: if the current `OracleIntervalDS` represents a longer time interval than *obj*.

Implements

`IComparable`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *obj* parameter is not of type `OracleIntervalDS`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- The comparison must be between `OracleIntervalDS`s. For example, comparing an `OracleIntervalDS` instance with an `OracleBinary` instance is not allowed. When an `OracleIntervalDS` is compared with a different type, an `ArgumentException` is thrown.
- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalDS Structure
- OracleIntervalDS Members

Equals

This method determines whether or not the specified `object` has the same time interval as the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Equals(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The specified object.

Return Value

Returns `true` if *obj* is of type `OracleIntervalDS` and has the same time interval as the current instance; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalDS` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalDS` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalDS`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the `OracleIntervalDS` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalDS Structure
> - OracleIntervalDS Members

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method converts the current `OracleIntervalDS` structure to a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

Returns a `string`.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the returned string contains "null".

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalDS Structure
- OracleIntervalDS Members

OracleIntervalYM Structure

The `OracleIntervalYM` structure represents the Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` data type to be stored in or retrieved from a database. Each `OracleIntervalYM` stores a period of time in years and months.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ValueType

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleIntervalYM
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public struct OracleIntervalYM : IComparable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleIntervalYMSample
```

```
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleIntervalYM iYMMax = OracleIntervalYM.MaxValue;
    double totalYears = iYMMax.TotalYears;

    totalYears -= 1;
    OracleIntervalYM iYMMax_1 = new OracleIntervalYM(totalYears);

    // Calculate the difference
    OracleIntervalYM iYMDiff = iYMMax - iYMMax_1;

    // Prints "iYMDiff.ToString() = +000000001-00"
    Console.WriteLine("iYMDiff.ToString() = " + iYMDiff.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalYM Members
- OracleIntervalYM Constructors
- OracleIntervalYM Static Fields
- OracleIntervalYM Static Methods
- OracleIntervalYM Static Operators
- OracleIntervalYM Type Conversions
- OracleIntervalYM Properties
- OracleIntervalYM Methods

OracleIntervalYM Members

`OracleIntervalYM` members are listed in the following tables:

OracleIntervalYM Constructors

`OracleIntervalYM` constructors are listed in Table 14-75

Table 14-75 OracleIntervalYM Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleIntervalYM Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleIntervalYM` structure (Overloaded)

OracleIntervalYM Static Fields

The `OracleIntervalYM` static fields are listed in Table 14-76.

Table 14-76 OracleIntervalYM Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum value for an `OracleIntervalYM` structure
MinValue	Represents the minimum value for an `OracleIntervalYM` structure
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleIntervalYM` instance
Zero	Represents a zero value for an `OracleIntervalYM` structure

OracleIntervalYM Static Methods

The `OracleIntervalYM` static methods are listed in Table 14-77.

Table 14-77 OracleIntervalYM Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalYM` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is greater than another
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is greater than or equal to another
LessThan	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is less than another
LessThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is less than or equal to another
NotEquals	Determines whether two `OracleIntervalYM` values are not equal
Parse	Returns an `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value for time interval using a string
SetPrecision	Returns a new instance of an `OracleIntervalYM` with the specified year precision.

OracleIntervalYM Static Operators

The `OracleIntervalYM` static operators are listed in Table 14-78.

Table 14-78 OracleIntervalYM Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds two `OracleIntervalYM` values

Table 14-78 (Cont.) OracleIntervalYM Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator ==	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalYM` values are equal
operator >	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is greater than another
operator >=	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is greater than or equal to another
operator !=	Determines whether two `OracleIntervalYM` values are not equal
operator <	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is less than another
operator <=	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is less than or equal to another
operator -	Subtracts one `OracleIntervalYM` value from another
operator -	Negates an `OracleIntervalYM` structure
operator *	Multiplies an `OracleIntervalYM` value by a number
operator /	Divides an `OracleIntervalYM` value by a number

OracleIntervalYM Type Conversions

The `OracleIntervalYM` conversions are listed in Table 14-79.

Table 14-79 OracleIntervalYM Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator long	Converts an `OracleIntervalYM` structure to a number
explicit operator OracleIntervalYM	Converts a string to an `OracleIntervalYM` structure
implicit operator OracleIntervalYM	Converts the number of months to an `OracleIntervalYM` structure

OracleIntervalYM Properties

The `OracleIntervalYM` properties are listed in Table 14-80.

Table 14-80 OracleIntervalYM Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns an array of bytes that represents the Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` in an Oracle internal format

Table 14-80 (Cont.) OracleIntervalYM Properties

Properties	Description
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Months	Gets the months component of an `OracleIntervalYM`
TotalYears	Returns the total number, in years, that represents the period of time in the current `OracleIntervalYM` structure
Value	Specifies the total number of months that is stored in the `OracleIntervalYM` structure
Years	Gets the years component of an `OracleIntervalYM`

OracleIntervalYM Methods

The `OracleIntervalYM` methods are listed in Table 14-81.

Table 14-81 OracleIntervalYM Methods

Methods	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleIntervalYM` instance to the supplied object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not the specified `object` has the same time interval as the current instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleIntervalYM` instance
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Converts the current `OracleIntervalYM` structure to a string

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalYM Structure

OracleIntervalYM Constructors

The `OracleIntervalYM` constructors creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Overload List:

- OracleIntervalYM(long)

  This method creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure using the supplied total number of months for a period of time.

- OracleIntervalYM(string)

  This method creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value using the supplied string.

- OracleIntervalYM(double)

  This method creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value using the total number of years.

- OracleIntervalYM(int, int)

  This method creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value using years and months.

- OracleIntervalYM(byte[ ])

  This method creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, which is in an internal Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` format.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM(long)

This method creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure using the supplied total number of months for a period of time.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalYM (long totalMonths);
```

Parameters

- *totalMonths*

  The number of total months for a time interval. Range is -12,000,000,000 < *totalMonths* < 12,000,000,000.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *totalMonths* parameter is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM(string)

This method creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value using the supplied string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalYM (string intervalStr);
```

Parameters

- *intervalStr*

  A string representing the Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH`.

Remarks

The value specified in the supplied *intervalStr* must be in Year-Month format.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *intervalStr* parameter is not in the valid format or *intervalStr* has an invalid value.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *intervalStr* parameter is null.

Example

"1-2" means 1 year and 2 months.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM(double)

This method creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value using the total number of years.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalYM (double totalYears);
```

Parameters

- *totalYears*

  Number of total years. Range is -1,000,000,000 < *totalYears* > 1,000,000,000.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *totalYears* parameter is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The *totalYears* parameter cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleIntervalYM`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM(int, int)

This method creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value using years and months.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalYM (int years, int months);
```

Parameters

- *years*

  Number of years. Range of year is (-999,999,999 to 999,999,999).

- *months*

  Number of months. Range of month is (-11 to 11).

Remarks

The sign of all the arguments must be the same.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleIntervalYM`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM(byte[ ])

This method creates a new instance of the `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, which is in an internal Oracle `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND` format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalYM (byte[] bytes);
```

Parameters

- *bytes*

  A byte array that is in an internal Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` format.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The supplied byte array is not in an internal Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` format or the supplied byte array has an invalid value.

`ArgumentNullException` - *bytes* is null.

Remarks

The supplied byte array must be in an internal Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` format.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM Static Fields

The `OracleIntervalYM` static fields are listed in Table 14-82.

Table 14-82 OracleIntervalYM Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum value for an `OracleIntervalYM` structure
MinValue	Represents the minimum value for an `OracleIntervalYM` structure
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleIntervalYM` instance
Zero	Represents a zero value for an `OracleIntervalYM` structure

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalYM Structure
- OracleIntervalYM Members

MaxValue

This static field represents the maximum value for an `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleIntervalYM MaxValue;
```

Remarks

Year is 999999999 and Month is 11.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalYM Structure
- OracleIntervalYM Members

MinValue

This static field represents the minimum value for an `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleIntervalYM MinValue;
```

Remarks

Year is -999999999 and Month is -11.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleIntervalYM` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleIntervalYM Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

Zero

This static field represents a zero value for an `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleIntervalDS Zero;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM Static Methods

The `OracleIntervalYM` static methods are listed in Table 14-83.

Table 14-83 OracleIntervalYM Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalYM` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is greater than another
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is greater than or equal to another
LessThan	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is less than another
LessThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is less than or equal to another
NotEquals	Determines whether two `OracleIntervalYM` values are not equal
Parse	Returns an `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value for time interval using a string
SetPrecision	Returns a new instance of an `OracleIntervalYM` with the specified year precision.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalYM Structure
- OracleIntervalYM Members

Equals

This static method determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalYM` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool Equals(OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  An `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

- *val2*

  An `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleIntervalYM` values represent the same time interval, otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

GreaterThan

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThan(OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

GreaterThanOrEqual

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThanOrEqual(OracleIntervalYM val1,
    OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

LessThan

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThan(OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

LessThanOrEqual

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThanOrEqual(OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is less than or equal to the second. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

NotEquals

This static method determines whether two `OracleIntervalYM` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool NotEquals(OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleIntervalYM` values are not equal. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

Parse

This static method returns an `OracleIntervalYM` structure and sets its value for time interval using a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalYM Parse (string intervalStr);
```

Parameters

- *`intervalStr`*

  A string representing the Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH`.

Return Value

Returns an `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *`intervalStr`* parameter is not in the valid format or *`intervalStr`* has an invalid value.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`intervalStr`* parameter is null.

Remarks

The value specified in the supplied *`intervalStr`* must be in the Year-Month format.

Example

"1-2" means 1 year and 2 months.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

SetPrecision

This static method returns a new instance of an `OracleIntervalYM` with the specified year precision.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalYM SetPrecision(OracleIntervalYM value1,
   int yearPrecision);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

- *yearPrecision*

  The year precision provided. Range of year precision is (0 to 9).

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS` instance.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - *yearPrecision* is out of the specified range.

Remarks

Depending on the value specified in the supplied `yearPrecision`, `0` or more leading zeros are displayed in the string returned by `ToString()`.

Example

An `OracleIntervalYM` with a value of "`1-2`" results in the string "`001-2`" when `SetPrecision()` is called with the year precision set to `3`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM Static Operators

The `OracleIntervalYM` static operators are listed in Table 14-84.

Table 14-84 OracleIntervalYM Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds two `OracleIntervalYM` values
operator ==	Determines whether or not two `OracleIntervalYM` values are equal
operator >	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is greater than another
operator >=	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is greater than or equal to another
operator !=	Determines whether two `OracleIntervalYM` values are not equal
operator <	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is less than another
operator <=	Determines whether or not one `OracleIntervalYM` value is less than or equal to another
operator -	Subtracts one `OracleIntervalYM` value from another
operator -	Negates an `OracleIntervalYM` structure
operator *	Multiplies an `OracleIntervalYM` value by a number
operator /	Divides an `OracleIntervalYM` value by a number

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator +

This static operator adds two `OracleIntervalYM` values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalYM operator + (OracleIntervalYM val1,
    OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

`OracleIntervalYM`

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalYM` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator ==

This static operator determines if two `OracleIntervalYM` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator == (OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if they are equal; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator >

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator > (OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if one `OracleIntervalYM` value is greater than another; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator >=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator >= (OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if one `OracleIntervalYM` value is greater than or equal to another; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator !=

This static operator determines whether two `OracleIntervalYM` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator != (OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2)
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleIntervalYM` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator <

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator < (OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator <=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator <= (OracleIntervalYM val1, OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleIntervalYM` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator -

This static operator subtracts one `OracleIntervalYM` structure from another.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalYM operator - (OracleIntervalYM val1,
OracleIntervalYM val2);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *val2*

  The second `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalYM` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator -

This static operator negates an `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalYM operator - (OracleIntervalYM val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalYM` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator *

This static operator multiplies an `OracleIntervalYM` value by a number.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalYM operator * (OracleIntervalYM val1, int multiplier);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *multiplier*

  A multiplier.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalYM` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

operator /

This static operator divides an `OracleIntervalYM` value by a number.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleIntervalYM operator / (OracleIntervalYM val1, int divisor);
```

Parameters

- *val1*

  The first `OracleIntervalYM`.

- *divisor*

  A divisor.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Remarks

If the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalYM` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM Type Conversions

The `OracleIntervalYM` conversions are listed in Table 14-85.

Table 14-85 OracleIntervalYM Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator long	Converts an `OracleIntervalYM` structure to a number
explicit operator OracleIntervalYM	Converts a string to an `OracleIntervalYM` structure
implicit operator OracleIntervalYM	Converts the number of months to an `OracleIntervalYM` structure

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleIntervalYM Structure
- OracleIntervalYM Members

explicit operator long

This type conversion operator converts an `OracleIntervalYM` to a number that represents the number of months in the time interval.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator long (OracleIntervalYM val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  An `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Return Value

A `long` number in months.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleIntervalYM` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

explicit operator OracleIntervalYM

This type conversion operator converts the string *intervalStr* to an `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleIntervalYM (string intervalStr);
```

Parameters

- *intervalStr*

  A string representation of an Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH`.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The supplied *intervalStr* parameter is not in the correct format or has an invalid value.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *intervalStr* parameter is null.

Remarks

The returned `OracleIntervalDS` structure contains the same time interval represented by the supplied *intervalStr*. The value specified in the supplied *intervalStr* must be in Year-Month format.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

implicit operator OracleIntervalYM

This type conversion operator converts the total number of months as time interval to an `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleIntervalYM (long months);
```

Parameters

- *months*

  The number of months to be converted. Range is (-999,999,999 * 12)-11 <= *months* <= (999,999,999 * 12)+11.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *months* parameter is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM Properties

The `OracleIntervalYM` properties are listed in Table 14-86.

Table 14-86 OracleIntervalYM Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns an array of bytes that represents the Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` in an Oracle internal format
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Months	Gets the months component of an `OracleIntervalYM`
TotalYears	Returns the total number, in years, that represents the period of time in the current `OracleIntervalYM` structure
Value	Specifies the total number of months that is stored in the `OracleIntervalYM` structure
Years	Gets the years component of an `OracleIntervalYM`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

BinData

This property returns an array of bytes that represents the Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` in Oracle internal format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] BinData {get;}
```

Property Value

A byte array that represents an Oracle `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH` in Oracle internal format.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the value has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if value has a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

Months

This property gets the months component of an `OracleIntervalYM`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Months {get;}
```

Property Value

An `int` representing the months component.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

TotalYears

This property returns the total number, in years, that represents the period of time in the current `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public double TotalYears {get;}
```

Property Value

A `double` representing the total number of years.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

Value

This property gets the total number of months that is stored in the `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long Value {get;}
```

Property Value

The total number of months representing the time interval.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

Years

This property gets the years component of an `OracleIntervalYM`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Years {get;}
```

Property Value

An `int` representing the years component.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleIntervalYM Methods

The `OracleIntervalYM` methods are listed in Table 14-87.

Table 14-87 OracleIntervalYM Methods

Methods	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleIntervalYM` instance to the supplied object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not the specified `object` has the same time interval as the current instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleIntervalYM` instance
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Converts the current `OracleIntervalYM` structure to a string

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

CompareTo

This method compares the current `OracleIntervalYM` instance to the supplied object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The supplied object.

Return Value

The method returns a number:

Less than zero: if the current `OracleIntervalYM` represents a shorter time interval than *`obj`*.

Zero: if the current `OracleIntervalYM` and *`obj`* represent the same time interval.

Greater than zero: if the current `OracleIntervalYM` represents a longer time interval than *`obj`*.

Implements

`IComparable`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *`obj`* parameter is not of type `OracleIntervalYM`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- The comparison must be between `OracleIntervalYM`s. For example, comparing an `OracleIntervalYM` instance with an `OracleBinary` instance is not allowed. When an `OracleIntervalYM` is compared with a different type, an `ArgumentException` is thrown.
- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

Equals

Overrides `Object`

This method determines whether or not the specified object has the same time interval as the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Equals(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The supplied object.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the specified object instance is of type `OracleIntervalYM` and has the same time interval; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleIntervalYM` that has a value compares greater than an `OracleIntervalYM` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleIntervalYM`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the `OracleIntervalYM` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

Return Value

An `int` representing a hash code.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method converts the current `OracleIntervalYM` structure to a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

A string that represents the current `OracleIntervalYM` structure.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the returned string contain "null".

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleIntervalYM Structure
> - OracleIntervalYM Members

OracleString Structure

The `OracleString` structure represents a variable-length stream of characters to be stored in or retrieved from a database.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ValueType

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleString
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public struct OracleString : IComparable, INullable, IXmlSerializable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleStringSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Initialize OracleString structs
    OracleString string1 = new OracleString("AAA");

    // Display the string "AAA"
    Console.WriteLine("{0} has length of {1}", string1, string1.Length);

    // Contatenate characters to string1 until the length is 5
    while (string1.Length < 5)
      string1 = OracleString.Concat(string1,"a");

    // Display the string of "AAAaa"
    Console.WriteLine("{0} has length of {1}", string1, string1.Length);
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleString Members
- OracleString Constructors
- OracleString Static Fields
- OracleString Static Methods
- OracleString Static Operators
- OracleString Type Conversions
- OracleString Properties
- OracleString Methods

OracleString Members

`OracleString` members are listed in the following tables:

OracleString Constructors

`OracleString` constructors are listed in Table 14-88

Table 14-88 OracleString Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleString Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleString` structure (Overloaded)

OracleString Static Fields

The `OracleString` static fields are listed in Table 14-89.

Table 14-89 OracleString Static Fields

Field	Description
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleString` structure

OracleString Static Methods

The `OracleString` static methods are listed in Table 14-90.

Table 14-90 OracleString Static Methods

Methods	Description
Concat	Concatenates two `OracleString` instances and returns a new `OracleString` instance that represents the result
Equals	Determines if two `OracleString` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines whether two `OracleString` values are not equal

OracleString Static Operators

The `OracleString` static operators are listed in Table 14-91.

Table 14-91 OracleString Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Concatenates two `OracleString` values
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleString` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if the two `OracleString` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleString` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if two `OracleString` values are not equal

OracleString Type Conversions

The `OracleString` type conversions are listed in Table 14-92.

Table 14-92 OracleString Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator string	Converts the supplied `OracleString` to a `string` instance
implicit operator OracleString	Converts the supplied `string` to an `OracleString` instance

OracleString Properties

The `OracleString` properties are listed in Table 14-93.

Table 14-93 OracleString Properties

Properties	Description
IsCaseIgnored	Indicates whether or not case should be ignored when performing string comparison
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Item	Obtains the particular character in an `OracleString` using an index.
Length	Returns the length of the `OracleString`
Value	Returns the string data that is stored in the `OracleString` structure.

OracleString Methods

The `OracleString` methods are listed in Table 14-94.

Table 14-94 OracleString Methods

Methods	Description
Clone	Returns a copy of the current `OracleString` instance
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleString` instance to the supplied object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object has the same string value as the current `OracleString` structure (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleString` instance
GetNonUnicodeBytes	Returns an array of bytes, containing the contents of the `OracleString`, in the client character set format
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`

Table 14-94 (Cont.) OracleString Methods

Methods	Description
GetUnicodeBytes	Returns an array of bytes, containing the contents of the `OracleString`, in Unicode format
ToString	Converts the current `OracleString` instance to a `string`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleString Structure

OracleString Constructors

The `OracleString` constructors create new instances of the `OracleString` structure.

Overload List:

- OracleString(string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a string.
- OracleString(string, bool)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a string and specifies if case is ignored in comparison.
- OracleString(byte [ ], bool)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a byte array and specifies if the supplied byte array is Unicode encoded.
- OracleString(byte [ ], bool, bool)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a byte array and specifies the following: if the supplied byte array is Unicode encoded and if case is ignored in comparison.
- OracleString(byte [ ], int, int, bool)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a byte array, and specifies the following: the starting index in the byte array, the number of bytes to copy from the byte array, and if the supplied byte array is Unicode encoded.
- OracleString(byte [ ], int, int, bool, bool)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a byte array, and specifies the following: the starting index in the byte array, the number of bytes to copy from the byte array, if the supplied byte array is Unicode encoded, and if case is ignored in comparison.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString(string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleString(string data);
```

Parameters

- *data*

  A string value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString(string, bool)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a string and specifies if case is ignored in comparison.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleString(string data, bool isCaseIgnored);
```

Parameters

- *data*

  A string value.

- *isCaseIgnored*

  Specifies if case is ignored in comparison. Specifies `true` if case is to be ignored; otherwise, specifies `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString(byte [ ], bool)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a byte array and specifies if the supplied byte array is Unicode encoded.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleString(byte[] data, bool fUnicode);
```

Parameters

- *data*

  Byte array data for the new `OracleString`.

- *fUnicode*

  Specifies if the supplied `data` is Unicode encoded. Specifies `true` if Unicode encoded; otherwise, `false`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *data* parameter is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString(byte [ ], bool, bool)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a byte array and specifies the following: if the supplied byte array is Unicode encoded and if case is ignored in comparison.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleString(byte[] data, bool fUnicode, bool isCaseIgnored);
```

Parameters

- *data*

  Byte array data for the new `OracleString`.

- *fUnicode*

  Specifies if the supplied `data` is Unicode encoded. Specifies `true` if Unicode encoded; otherwise, `false`.

- *isCaseIgnored*

  Specifies if case is ignored in comparison. Specifies `true` if case is to be ignored; otherwise, specifies `false`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *data* parameter is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString(byte [ ], int, int, bool)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a byte array, and specifies the following: the starting index in the byte array, the number of bytes to copy from the byte array, and if the supplied byte array is Unicode encoded.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleString(byte[] data, int index, int count, bool fUnicode);
```

Parameters

- *data*

  Byte array data for the new `OracleString`.

- *index*

  The starting index to copy from *data*.

- *count*

  The number of bytes to copy.

- *fUnicode*

Specifies if the supplied `data` is Unicode encoded. Specifies `true` if Unicode encoded; otherwise, `false`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`data`* parameter is null.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *`count`* parameter is less than zero.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The *`index`* parameter is greater than or equal to the length of *`data`* or less than zero.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString(byte [ ], int, int, bool, bool)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleString` structure and sets its value using a byte array, and specifies the following: the starting index in the byte array, the number of bytes to copy from the byte array, if the supplied byte array is Unicode encoded, and if case is ignored in comparison.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleString(byte[] data, int index, int count, bool fUnicode,
 bool isCaseIgnored);
```

Parameters

- *`data`*

  Byte array data for the new `OracleString`.

- *`index`*

  The starting index to copy from *`data`*.

- *`count`*

  The number of bytes to copy.

- *`fUnicode`*

  Specifies if the supplied `data` is Unicode encoded. Specifies `true` if Unicode encoded; otherwise, `false`.

- *`isCaseIgnored`*

  Specifies if case is ignored in comparison. Specifies `true` if case is to be ignored; otherwise, specifies `false`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`data`* parameter is null.

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The *`count`* parameter is less than zero.

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The *`index`* parameter is greater than or equal to the length of *`data`* or less than zero.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString Static Fields

The `OracleString` static fields are listed in Table 14-95.

Table 14-95 OracleString Static Fields

Field	Description
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleString` structure

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleString` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleString Null;
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleString Structure
- OracleString Members

OracleString Static Methods

The `OracleString` static methods are listed in Table 14-96.

Table 14-96 OracleString Static Methods

Methods	Description
Concat	Concatenates two `OracleString` instances and returns a new `OracleString` instance that represents the result
Equals	Determines if two `OracleString` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines whether two `OracleString` values are not equal

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleString Structure
- OracleString Members

Concat

This static method concatenates two `OracleString` instances and returns a new `OracleString` instance that represents the result.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleString Concat(OracleString str1, OracleString str2);
```

Parameters

- *str1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *str2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

An `OracleString`.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleString` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

Equals

Overloads `Object`

This static method determines whether or not the two `OracleString`s being compared are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool Equals(OracleString str1, OracleString str2);
```

Parameters

- *str1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *str2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the two `OracleString`s being compared are equal; returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

GreaterThan

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThan(OracleString str1, OracleString str2);
```

Parameters

- *str1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *str2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleString`s is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

GreaterThanOrEqual

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThanOrEqual(OracleString str1,
    OracleString str2);
```

Parameters

- *str1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *str2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleString`s is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

LessThan

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThan(OracleString str1, OracleString str2);
```

Parameters

- *str1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *str2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

LessThanOrEqual

This static method determines whether or not the first of two `OracleString` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThanOrEqual(OracleString str1, OracleString str2);
```

Parameters

- *str1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *str2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

NotEquals

This static method determines whether two `OracleString` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool NotEquals(OracleString str1, OracleString str2);
```

Parameters

- *str1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *str2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the two `OracleString` instances are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString Static Operators

The `OracleString` static operators are listed in Table 14-97.

Table 14-97 OracleString Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Concatenates two `OracleString` values
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleString` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if the two `OracleString` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleString` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if two `OracleString` values are not equal

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

operator +

This static operator concatenates two `OracleString` values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleString operator + (OracleString value1, OracleString value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

An `OracleString`.

Remarks

If either argument has a null value, the returned `OracleString` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

operator ==

This static operator determines if two `OracleString` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator == (OracleString value1, OracleString value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleString` values are equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

operator >

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator > (OracleString value1, OracleString value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than the second; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

operator >=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator >= (OracleString value1, OracleString value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleString` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

operator !=

This static operator determines if two `OracleString` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator != (OracleString value1, OracleString value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

The first `OracleString`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleString` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

operator <

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleString`s is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator < (OracleString value1, OracleString value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleString`s is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

operator <=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleString` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator <= (OracleString value1, OracleString value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleString`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleString`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleString` values is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString Type Conversions

The `OracleString` type conversions are listed in Table 14-98.

Table 14-98 OracleString Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator string	Converts the supplied `OracleString` to a `string` instance
implicit operator OracleString	Converts the supplied `string` to an `OracleString` instance

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleString Structure
- OracleString Members

explicit operator string

This type conversion operator converts the supplied `OracleString` to a `string`.

Declaration

```
//C#
public static explicit operator string (OracleString value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The supplied `OracleString`.

Return Value

`string`

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleString` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

implicit operator OracleString

This type conversion operator converts the supplied `string` to an `OracleString`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleString (string value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The supplied string.

Return Value

An `OracleString`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString Properties

The `OracleString` properties are listed in Table 14-99.

Table 14-99 OracleString Properties

Properties	Description
IsCaseIgnored	Indicates whether or not case should be ignored when performing string comparison
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Item	Obtains the particular character in an `OracleString` using an index.
Length	Returns the length of the `OracleString`

Table 14-99 (Cont.) OracleString Properties

Properties	Description
Value	Returns the string data that is stored in the `OracleString` structure.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleString Structure
- OracleString Members

IsCaseIgnored

This property indicates whether or not case should be ignored when performing string comparison.

Declaration

```
//C#
public bool IsCaseIgnored {get;set;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if string comparison must ignore case; otherwise `false`.

Remarks

Default value is `true`.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class IsCaseIgnoredSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleString string1 = new OracleString("aAaAa");
    OracleString string2 = new OracleString("AaAaA");

    // Ignore case for comparisons
    string1.IsCaseIgnored = true;
    string2.IsCaseIgnored = true;

    // Same; Prints 0
    Console.WriteLine(string1.CompareTo(string2));

    // Make comparisons case sensitive
```

```
    // Note that IsCaseIgnored must be set to false for both
    //   OracleStrings; otherwise an exception is thrown
    string1.IsCaseIgnored = false;
    string2.IsCaseIgnored = false;

    // Different; Prints nonzero value
    Console.WriteLine(string1.CompareTo(string2));
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleString Structure
- OracleString Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance contains a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the current instance contains has a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleString Structure
- OracleString Members

Item

This property obtains the particular character in an `OracleString` using an index.

Declaration

```
// C#
public char Item {get;}
```

Property Value

A `char` value.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

Length

This property returns the length of the `OracleString`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Length {get;}
```

Property Value

A `int` value.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

Value

This property returns the string data that is stored in the `OracleString`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Value {get;}
```

Property Value

The stored string value

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleString Methods

The `OracleString` methods are listed in Table 14-100.

Table 14-100 OracleString Methods

Methods	Description
Clone	Returns a copy of the current `OracleString` instance
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleString` instance to the supplied object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object has the same string value as the current `OracleString` structure (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleString` instance
GetNonUnicodeBytes	Returns an array of bytes, containing the contents of the `OracleString`, in the client character set format
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
GetUnicodeBytes	Returns an array of bytes, containing the contents of the `OracleString`, in Unicode format
ToString	Converts the current `OracleString` instance to a `string`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

Clone

This method creates a copy of an `OracleString` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleString Clone();
```

Return Value

An `OracleString` structure.

Remarks

The cloned object has the same property values as that of the object being cloned.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class CloneSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleString str1 = new OracleString("aAaAa");
    OracleString str2 = str1.Clone();

    // The OracleStrings are same; Prints 0
    Console.WriteLine(str1.CompareTo(str2));
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

CompareTo

This method compares the current `OracleString` instance to the supplied object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object being compared to the current instance.

Return Value

The method returns a number that is:

- Less than zero: if the current `OracleString` value is less than *obj*.
- Zero: if the current `OracleString` value is equal to *obj*.
- Greater than zero: if the current `OracleString` value is greater than *obj*.

Implements

`IComparable`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *obj* parameter is not of type `OracleString`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- The comparison must be between `OracleString`s. For example, comparing an `OracleString` instance with an `OracleBinary` instance is not allowed. When an `OracleString` is compared with a different type, an `ArgumentException` is thrown.
- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

Equals

This method determines whether or not supplied object is an instance of `OracleString` and has the same values as the current `OracleString` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Equals(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  An object being compared.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the supplied object is an instance of `OracleString` and has the same values as the current `OracleString` instance; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleString` that has a value is greater than an `OracleString` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleString`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the `OracleString` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

Return Value

A number that represents the hash code.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

GetNonUnicodeBytes

This method returns an array of bytes, containing the contents of the `OracleString`, in the client character set format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] GetNonUnicodeBytes();
```

Return Value

A byte array that contains the contents of the `OracleString` in the client character set format.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, an `OracleNullValueException` is thrown.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

GetUnicodeBytes

This method returns an array of bytes, containing the contents of the `OracleString` in Unicode format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] GetUnicodeBytes();
```

Return Value

A byte array that contains the contents of the `OracleString` in Unicode format.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, an `OracleNullValueException` is thrown.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method converts the current `OracleString` instance to a `string`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

A `string`.

Remarks

If the current `OracleString` instance has a null value, the string contains "null".

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleString Structure
> - OracleString Members

OracleTimeStamp Structure

The `OracleTimeStamp` structure represents the Oracle `TIMESTAMP` data type to be stored in or retrieved from a database. Each `OracleTimeStamp` stores the following information: year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and nanosecond.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ValueType

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleTimeStamp
```

Declaration

```
// C#public struct OracleTimeStamp : IComparable, INullable, IXmlSerializable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	Oracle.DataAccess.dll	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll
Namespace	Oracle.DataAccess.Client	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleTimeStampSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleTimeStamp tsCurrent1 = OracleTimeStamp.GetSysDate();
    OracleTimeStamp tsCurrent2 = DateTime.Now;

    // Calculate the difference between tsCurrent1 and tsCurrent2
    OracleIntervalDS idsDiff = tsCurrent2.GetDaysBetween(tsCurrent1);

    // Calculate the difference using AddNanoseconds()
    int nanoDiff = 0;
    while (tsCurrent2 > tsCurrent1)
    {
      nanoDiff += 10;
      tsCurrent1 = tsCurrent1.AddNanoseconds(10);
    }
    Console.WriteLine("idsDiff.Nanoseconds = " + idsDiff.Nanoseconds);
    Console.WriteLine("nanoDiff = " + nanoDiff);
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Members
- OracleTimeStamp Constructors
- OracleTimeStamp Static Fields
- OracleTimeStamp Static Methods
- OracleTimeStamp Static Operators
- OracleTimeStamp Static Type Conversions
- OracleTimeStamp Properties
- OracleTimeStamp Methods

OracleTimeStamp Members

`OracleTimeStamp` members are listed in the following tables:

OracleTimeStamp Constructors

`OracleTimeStamp` constructors are listed in Table 14-101

Table 14-101 OracleTimeStamp Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleTimeStamp Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleTimeStamp` structure (Overloaded)

OracleTimeStamp Static Fields

The `OracleTimeStamp` static fields are listed in Table 14-102.

Table 14-102 OracleTimeStamp Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum valid date for an `OracleTimeStamp` structure, which is December 31, 9999 23:59:59.999999999
MinValue	Represents the minimum valid date for an `OracleTimeStamp` structure, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure

OracleTimeStamp Static Methods

The `OracleTimeStamp` static methods are listed in Table 14-103.

Table 14-103 OracleTimeStamp Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are not equal
GetSysDate	Gets an `OracleTimeStamp` structure that represents the current date and time
Parse	Gets an `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value using the supplied string
SetPrecision	Returns a new instance of an `OracleTimeStamp` with the specified fractional second precision

OracleTimeStamp Static Operators

The `OracleTimeStamp` static operators are listed in Table 14-104.

Table 14-104 OracleTimeStamp Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds the supplied instance value to the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure (Overloaded)
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if the two `OracleTimeStamp` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than the second

Table 14-104 (Cont.) OracleTimeStamp Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than or equal to the second
operator -	Subtracts the supplied instance value from the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure (Overloaded)

OracleTimeStamp Static Type Conversions

The `OracleTimeStamp` static type conversions are listed in Table 14-105.

Table 14-105 OracleTimeStamp Static Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator OracleTimeStamp	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure (Overloaded)
implicit operator OracleTimeStamp	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure (Overloaded)
explicit operator DateTime	Converts an `OracleTimeStamp` value to a `DateTime` structure

OracleTimeStamp Properties

The `OracleTimeStamp` properties are listed in Table 14-106.

Table 14-106 OracleTimeStamp Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns an array of bytes that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP` in Oracle internal format
Day	Specifies the day component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the `OracleTimeStamp` instance has a null value
Hour	Specifies the hour component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
Millisecond	Specifies the millisecond component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
Minute	Specifies the minute component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
Month	Specifies the month component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
Nanosecond	Specifies the nanosecond component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
Second	Specifies the second component of an `OracleTimeStamp`

Table 14-106 (Cont.) OracleTimeStamp Properties

Properties	Description
Value	Specifies the date and time that is stored in the `OracleTimeStamp` structure
Year	Specifies the year component of an `OracleTimeStamp`

OracleTimeStamp Methods

The `OracleTimeStamp` methods are listed in Table 14-107.

Table 14-107 OracleTimeStamp Methods

Methods	Description
AddDays	Adds the supplied number of days to the current instance
AddHours	Adds the supplied number of hours to the current instance
AddMilliseconds	Adds the supplied number of milliseconds to the current instance
AddMinutes	Adds the supplied number of minutes to the current instance
AddMonths	Adds the supplied number of months to the current instance
AddNanoseconds	Adds the supplied number of nanoseconds to the current instance
AddSeconds	Adds the supplied number of seconds to the current instance
AddYears	Adds the supplied number of years to the current instance
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleTimeStamp` instance
GetDaysBetween	Subtracts an `OracleTimeStamp` value from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the time difference between the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` and the current instance
GetYearsBetween	Subtracts `value1` from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the difference between `value1` and the current instance using `OracleIntervalYM`
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`

Table 14-107 (Cont.) OracleTimeStamp Methods

Methods	Description
ToOracleDate	Converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleDate` structure
ToOracleTimeStampLTZ	Converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure
ToOracleTimeStampTZ	Converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure
ToString	Converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to a string

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure

OracleTimeStamp Constructors

The `OracleTimeStamp` constructors create new instances of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Overload List:

- OracleTimeStamp(DateTime)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied `DateTime` value.

- OracleTimeStamp(string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value using the supplied string.

- OracleTimeStamp(int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value for date using year, month, and day.

- OracleTimeStamp(int, int, int, int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.

- OracleTimeStamp(int, int, int, int, int, int, double)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and millisecond.

- OracleTimeStamp(int, int, int, int, int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and nanosecond.

- OracleTimeStamp(byte [ ])

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, which is in the internal Oracle `TIMESTAMP` format.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp(DateTime)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied `DateTime` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp (DateTime dt);
```

Parameters

- *dt*

  The supplied `DateTime` value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *dt* parameter cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStamp`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp(string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value using the supplied string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp (string tsStr);
```

Parameters

- *tsStr*

  A string that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *tsStr* value is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP` or the supplied *tsStr* is not in the timestamp format specified by the `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampFormat` property of the thread, which represents the Oracle `NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT` parameter.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *tsStr* value is null.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleTimeStampSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the OracleTimeStamp(string)
    // constructor
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStamp from a string using the format specified.
    OracleTimeStamp ts = new OracleTimeStamp("11-NOV-1999 11:02:33.444 AM");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the ToString() method
    info.TimeStampFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999-NOV-11 11:02:33.444000000 AM"
    Console.WriteLine(ts.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for further information on date format elements

OracleTimeStamp(int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value for date using year, month, and day.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp(int year, int month, int day);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of `year` is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of `month` is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of `day` is (1 to 31).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStamp` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp(int, int, int, int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp (int year, int month, int day, int hour,
  int minute, int second);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStamp` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp(int, int, int, int, int, int, double)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and millisecond.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp(int year, int month, int day, int hour,
   int minute,  int second, double millisecond);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of `year` is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of `month` is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of `day` is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of `hour` is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of `minute` is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The second provided. Range of `second` is (0 to 59).

- *milliSeconds*

  The milliseconds provided. Range of `millisecond` is (0 to 999.999999).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStamp` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp(int, int, int, int, int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and nanosecond.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp (int year, int month, int day, int hour,
   int minute, int second, int nanosecond);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

- *nanosecond*

  The nanosecond provided. Range of *nanosecond* is (0 to 999999999).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStamp` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp(byte [ ])

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, which is in the internal Oracle `TIMESTAMP` format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp (byte[] bytes);
```

Parameters

- *bytes*

  A byte array that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP` in Oracle internal format.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - *bytes* is not in an internal Oracle `TIMESTAMP` format or *bytes* is not a valid Oracle `TIMESTAMP`.

`ArgumentNullException` - *bytes* is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp Static Fields

The `OracleTimeStamp` static fields are listed in Table 14-108.

Table 14-108 OracleTimeStamp Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum valid date for an `OracleTimeStamp` structure, which is December 31, 9999 23:59:59.999999999
MinValue	Represents the minimum valid date for an `OracleTimeStamp` structure, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

MaxValue

This static field represents the maximum valid date and time for an `OracleTimeStamp` structure, which is December 31, 9999 23:59:59.999999999.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OraTimestamp MaxValue;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

MinValue

This static field represents the minimum valid date and time for an `OracleTimeStamp` structure, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleTimeStamp MinValue;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleTimeStamp Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp Static Methods

The `OracleTimeStamp` static methods are listed in NOT_SUPPORTED.

NOT_SUPPORTED

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are equal (Overloaded)
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are not equal
GetSysDate	Gets an `OracleTimeStamp` structure that represents the current date and time
Parse	Gets an `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value using the supplied string
SetPrecision	Returns a new instance of an `OracleTimeStamp` with the specified fractional second precision

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Equals

This static method determines if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool Equals(OracleTimeStamp value1, OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

GreaterThan

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThan(OracleTimeStamp value1,
   OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

GreaterThanOrEqual

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThanOrEqual(OracleTimeStamp value1,
     OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

LessThan

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThan(OracleTimeStamp value1,
   OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than the second. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

LessThanOrEqual

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThanOrEqual(OracleTimeStamp value1,
     OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than or equal to the second. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

NotEquals

This static method determines if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool NotEquals(OracleTimeStamp value1,
   OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are not equal. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

GetSysDate

This static method gets an `OracleTimeStamp` structure that represents the current date and time.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleTimeStamp GetSysDate();
```

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp` structure that represents the current date and time.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Parse

This static method gets an `OracleTimeStamp` structure and sets its value using the supplied string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleTimeStamp Parse(string datetime);
```

Parameters

- *datetime*

  A string that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *tsStr* is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP` or the supplied *tsStr* is not in the timestamp format specified by the `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampFormat` property of the thread, which represents the Oracle `NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT` parameter.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *tsStr* value is null.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ParseSample
{
  static void Main()
```

```
  {
    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the Parse() method
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStamp from a string using the format specified.
    OracleTimeStamp ts =
      OracleTimeStamp.Parse("11-NOV-1999 11:02:33.444 AM");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the ToString() method
    info.TimeStampFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999-NOV-11 11:02:33.444000000 AM"
    Console.WriteLine(ts.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "

SetPrecision

This static method returns a new instance of an `OracleTimeStamp` with the specified fractional second precision.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleTimeStamp SetPrecision(OracleTimeStamp value1,
    int fracSecPrecision);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The provided `OracleTimeStamp` object.

- *fracSecPrecision*

  The fractional second precision provided. Range of fractional second precision is (0 to 9).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp` structure with the specified fractional second precision.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - *`fracSecPrecision`* is out of the specified range.

Remarks

The value specified in the supplied *`fracSecPrecision`* is used to perform a rounding off operation on the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` value. Depending on this value, `0` or more trailing zeros are displayed in the string returned by `ToString()`.

Example

The `OracleTimeStamp` with a value of "`December 31, 9999 23:59:59.99`" results in the string "`December 31, 9999 23:59:59.99000`" when `SetPrecision()` is called with the fractional second precision set to `5`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp Static Operators

The `OracleTimeStamp` static operators are listed in Table 14-110.

Table 14-110 OracleTimeStamp Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds the supplied instance value to the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure (Overloaded)
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if the two `OracleTimeStamp` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than or equal to the second
operator -	Subtracts the supplied instance value from the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator +

`operator+` adds the supplied object to the `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Overload List:

- operator + (OracleTimeStamp, OracleIntervalDS)

  This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` to the `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.
- operator + (OracleTimeStamp, OracleIntervalYM)

  This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` to the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.
- operator + (OracleTimeStamp, TimeSpan)

  This static operator adds the supplied `TimeSpan` to the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator + (OracleTimeStamp, OracleIntervalDS)

This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` to the `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator + (OracleTimeStamp value1, OracleIntervalDS value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStamp` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator + (OracleTimeStamp, OracleIntervalYM)

This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` to the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator + (OracleTimeStamp value1, OracleIntervalYM value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStamp` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator + (OracleTimeStamp, TimeSpan)

This static operator adds the supplied `TimeSpan` to the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator + (OracleTimeStamp value1, TimeSpan value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  A `TimeSpan`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStamp` instance has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStamp` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator ==

This static operator determines if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator == (OracleTimeStamp value1,
   OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if they are the same; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator >

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator > (OracleTimeStamp value1,
   OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStamp` value is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator >=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator >= (OracleTimeStamp value1,
  OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStamp` is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator !=

This static operator determines if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator != (OracleTimeStamp value1,
  OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleTimeStamp` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator <

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator < (OracleTimeStamp value1,
  OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStamp` is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator <=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStamp` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator <= (OracleTimeStamp value1,
  OracleTimeStamp value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStamp` is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator -

`operator-` subtracts the supplied value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Overload List:

- operator - (OracleTimeStamp, OracleIntervalDS)

  This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` value, and return a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

- operator - (OracleTimeStamp, OracleIntervalYM)

  This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

- operator - (OracleTimeStamp, TimeSpan)

  This static operator subtracts the supplied `TimeSpan` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator - (OracleTimeStamp, OracleIntervalDS)

This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` value, and return a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator - (OracleTimeStamp value1, OracleIntervalDS value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalDS` instance.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStamp` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator - (OracleTimeStamp, OracleIntervalYM)

This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator - (OracleTimeStamp value1, OracleIntervalYM value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalYM` instance.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStamp` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

operator - (OracleTimeStamp, TimeSpan)

This static operator subtracts the supplied `TimeSpan` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator - (OracleTimeStamp value1, TimeSpan value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStamp`.

- *value2*

  A `TimeSpan` instance.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStamp` instance has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStamp` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp Static Type Conversions

The `OracleTimeStamp` static type conversions are listed in Table 14-111.

Table 14-111 OracleTimeStamp Static Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator OracleTimeStamp	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure (Overloaded)
implicit operator OracleTimeStamp	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure (Overloaded)
explicit operator DateTime	Converts an `OracleTimeStamp` value to a `DateTime` structure

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

explicit operator OracleTimeStamp

`explicit operator OracleTimeStamp` converts the supplied value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure

Overload List:

- explicit operator OracleTimeStamp(OracleTimeStampLTZ)

  This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

- explicit operator OracleTimeStamp(OracleTimeStampTZ)

  This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

- explicit operator OracleTimeStamp(string)

  This static type conversion operator converts the supplied string to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

explicit operator OracleTimeStamp(OracleTimeStampLTZ)

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleTimeStamp(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance.

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStamp` contains the date and time of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStamp` structure also has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

explicit operator OracleTimeStamp(OracleTimeStampTZ)

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleTimeStamp(OracleTimeStampTZ value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance.

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStamp` contains the date and time information from *value1*, but the time zone information from *value1* is truncated.

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStamp` structure also has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

explicit operator OracleTimeStamp(string)

This static type conversion operator converts the supplied string to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleTimeStamp(string tsStr);
```

Parameters

- *tsStr*

  A string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *`tsStr`* is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP` or the *`tsStr`* is not in the timestamp format specified by the thread's `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampFormat` property, which represents the Oracle `NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT` parameter.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleTimeStampSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the explicit
    // operator OracleTimeStamp(string)
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStamp from a string using the format specified.
    OracleTimeStamp ts = new OracleTimeStamp("11-NOV-1999 11:02:33.444 AM");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the ToString method
    info.TimeStampFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999-NOV-11 11:02:33.444000000 AM"
    Console.WriteLine(ts.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for further information on datetime format elements

implicit operator OracleTimeStamp

This static type conversion operator converts a value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Overload List:

- implicit operator OracleTimeStamp(OracleDate)

  This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleDate` value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.
- implicit operator OracleTimeStamp(DateTime)

  This static type conversion operator converts a `DateTime` value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members

implicit operator OracleTimeStamp(OracleDate)

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleDate` value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleTimeStamp (OracleDate value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

An `OracleDate` instance.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp` structure that contains the date and time of the `OracleDate` structure, *`value1`*.

Remarks

If the `OracleDate` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStamp` structure also has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

implicit operator OracleTimeStamp(DateTime)

This static type conversion operator converts a `DateTime` value to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleTimeStamp(DateTime value);
```

Parameters

- *`value`*

  A `DateTime` instance.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

explicit operator DateTime

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStamp` value to a `DateTime` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator DateTime(OracleTimeStamp value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStamp` instance.

Return Value

A `DateTime` containing the date and time in the current instance.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleTimeStamp` structure has a null value.

Remarks

The precision of the `OracleTimeStamp` can be lost during the conversion.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp Properties

The `OracleTimeStamp` properties are listed in Table 14-112.

Table 14-112 OracleTimeStamp Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns an array of bytes that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP` in Oracle internal format
Day	Specifies the day component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the `OracleTimeStamp` instance has a null value
Hour	Specifies the hour component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
Millisecond	Specifies the millisecond component of an `OracleTimeStamp`

Table 14-112 (Cont.) OracleTimeStamp Properties

Properties	Description
Minute	Specifies the minute component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
Month	Specifies the month component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
Nanosecond	Specifies the nanosecond component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
Second	Specifies the second component of an `OracleTimeStamp`
Value	Specifies the date and time that is stored in the `OracleTimeStamp` structure
Year	Specifies the year component of an `OracleTimeStamp`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members

BinData

This property returns an array of bytes that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP` in Oracle internal format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] BinData {get;}
```

Property Value

A byte array that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP` in an internal format.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members

Day

This property specifies the day component of an `OracleTimeStamp`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Day{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents the day. Range of `Day` is (1 to 31).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull{get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the current instance has a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Hour

This property specifies the hour component of an `OracleTimeStamp`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Hour{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents the hour. Range of `hour` is (0 to 23).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Millisecond

This property gets the millisecond component of an `OracleTimeStamp`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public double Millisecond{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a millisecond. Range of `Millisecond` is (0 to 999.999999).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Minute

This property gets the minute component of an `OracleTimeStamp`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Minute{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represent a minute. Range of `Minute` is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Month

This property gets the month component of an `OracleTimeStamp`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Month{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a month. Range of `Month` is (1 to 12).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Nanosecond

This property gets the nanosecond component of an `OracleTimeStamp`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Nanosecond{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a nanosecond. Range of `Nanosecond` is (0 to 999999999).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Second

This property gets the second component of an `OracleTimeStamp`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Second{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a second. Range of `Second` is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Value

This property specifies the date and time that is stored in the `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public DateTime Value{get;}
```

Property Value

A `DateTime`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Year

This property gets the year component of an `OracleTimeStamp`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Year{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a year. The range of `Year` is (-4712 to 9999).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

OracleTimeStamp Methods

The `OracleTimeStamp` methods are listed in Table 14-113.

Table 14-113 OracleTimeStamp Methods

Methods	Description
AddDays	Adds the supplied number of days to the current instance
AddHours	Adds the supplied number of hours to the current instance
AddMilliseconds	Adds the supplied number of milliseconds to the current instance
AddMinutes	Adds the supplied number of minutes to the current instance
AddMonths	Adds the supplied number of months to the current instance
AddNanoseconds	Adds the supplied number of nanoseconds to the current instance
AddSeconds	Adds the supplied number of seconds to the current instance
AddYears	Adds the supplied number of years to the current instance
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleTimeStamp` instance
GetDaysBetween	Subtracts an `OracleTimeStamp` value from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the time difference between the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` and the current instance
GetYearsBetween	Subtracts `value1` from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the difference between `value1` and the current instance using `OracleIntervalYM`
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToOracleDate	Converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleDate` structure
ToOracleTimeStampLTZ	Converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure
ToOracleTimeStampTZ	Converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure
ToString	Converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to a string

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

AddDays

This method adds the supplied number of days to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp AddDays(double days);
```

Parameters

- *days*

  The supplied number of days. Range is (-1,000,000,000 < *days* < 1,000,000,000)

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

AddHours

This method adds the supplied number of hours to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp AddHours(double hours);
```

Parameters

- *hours*

  The supplied number of hours. Range is (-24,000,000,000 < *hours* < 24,000,000,000).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

AddMilliseconds

This method adds the supplied number of milliseconds to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp AddMilliseconds(double milliseconds);
```

Parameters

- *milliseconds*

  The supplied number of milliseconds. Range is (-8.64 * 1016< `milliseconds` < 8.64 * 1016).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

AddMinutes

This method adds the supplied number of minutes to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp AddMinutes(double minutes);
```

Parameters

- *minutes*

  The supplied number of minutes. Range is (-1,440,000,000,000 < *minutes* < 1,440,000,000,000).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

AddMonths

This method adds the supplied number of months to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp AddMonths(long months);
```

Parameters

- *months*

  The supplied number of months. Range is (-12,000,000,000 < *months* < 12,000,000,000).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

AddNanoseconds

This method adds the supplied number of nanoseconds to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp AddNanoseconds(long nanoseconds);
```

Parameters

- *nanoseconds*

  The supplied number of nanoseconds.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

AddSeconds

This method adds the supplied number of seconds to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp AddSeconds(double seconds);
```

Parameters

- *seconds*

  The supplied number of seconds. Range is (-8.64 * 1013< `seconds` < 8.64 * 1013).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

AddYears

This method adds the supplied number of years to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp AddYears(int years);
```

Parameters

- *years*

  The supplied number of years. Range is (-999,999,999 <= *years* < = 999,999,999)

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

CompareTo

This method compares the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object being compared to the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance.

Return Value

The method returns a number that is:

Less than zero: if the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance value is less than that of *obj*.

Zero: if the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance and *obj* values are equal.

Greater than zero: if the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance value is greater than that of *obj*.

Implements

`IComparable`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *obj* parameter is not of type `OracleTimeStamp`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- The comparison must be between `OracleTimeStamp`s. For example, comparing an `OracleTimeStamp` instance with an `OracleBinary` instance is not allowed. When an `OracleTimeStamp` is compared with a different type, an `ArgumentException` is thrown.
- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

Equals

Overrides `Object`

This method determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Equals(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object being compared to the current `OracleTimeStamp` instance.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the *obj* is of type `OracleTimeStamp` and represents the same date and time; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStamp` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStamp` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleTimeStamp`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the `OracleTimeStamp` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

Return Value

A number that represents the hash code.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

GetDaysBetween

This method subtracts an `OracleTimeStamp` value from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the time difference between the supplied `OracleTimeStamp` structure and the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalDS GetDaysBetween(OracleTimeStamp value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The `OracleTimeStamp` value being subtracted.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the interval between two `OracleTimeStamp` values.

Remarks

If either the current instance or the parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalDS` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

GetYearsBetween

This method subtracts an `OracleTimeStamp` value from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the time difference between the `OracleTimeStamp` value and the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalYM GetYearsBetween(OracleTimeStamp value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The `OracleTimeStamp` value being subtracted.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the interval between two `OracleTimeStamp` values.

Remarks

If either the current instance or the parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalYM` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

ToOracleDate

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleDate` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDate ToOracleDate();
```

Return Value

The returned `OracleDate` contains the date and time in the current instance.

Remarks

The precision of the `OracleTimeStamp` value can be lost during the conversion.

If the value of the `OracleTimeStamp` has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleDate` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

ToOracleTimeStampLTZ

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ ToOracleTimeStampLTZ();
```

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` contains date and time in the current instance.

Remarks

If the value of the current instance has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members

ToOracleTimeStampTZ

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ ToOracleTimeStampTZ();
```

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` contains the date and time from the `OracleTimeStamp` and the time zone from the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread.

Remarks

If the value of the current instance has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStamp Structure
> - OracleTimeStamp Members
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure to a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

A `string` that represents the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Remarks

The returned value is a string representation of an `OracleTimeStamp` in the format specified by the `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampFormat` property of the thread.

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `OracleGlobalization`'s `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ToStringSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the OracleTimeStamp(string)
    // constructor
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStamp from a string using the format specified.
    OracleTimeStamp ts = new OracleTimeStamp("11-NOV-1999 11:02:33.444 AM");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the ToString() method
    info.TimeStampFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999-NOV-11 11:02:33.444000000 AM"
    Console.WriteLine(ts.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStamp Structure
- OracleTimeStamp Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "

OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure represents the Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` data type to be stored in or retrieved from a database. Each `OracleTimeStampLTZ` stores the following information: year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and nanosecond.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ValueType

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleTimeStampLTZ
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public struct OracleTimeStampLTZ : IComparable, INullable, IXmlSerializable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleTimeStampLTZSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Illustrates usage of OracleTimeStampLTZ
    // Display Local Time Zone Name
    Console.WriteLine("Local Time Zone Name = " +
      OracleTimeStampLTZ.GetLocalTimeZoneName());
    OracleTimeStampLTZ tsLocal1 = OracleTimeStampLTZ.GetSysDate();
    OracleTimeStampLTZ tsLocal2 = DateTime.Now;
```

```
    // Calculate the difference between tsLocal1 and tsLocal2
    OracleIntervalDS idsDiff = tsLocal2.GetDaysBetween(tsLocal1);

    // Calculate the difference using AddNanoseconds()
    int nanoDiff = 0;
    while (tsLocal2 > tsLocal1)
    {
      nanoDiff += 10;
      tsLocal1 = tsLocal1.AddNanoseconds(10);
    }
    Console.WriteLine("idsDiff.Nanoseconds = " + idsDiff.Nanoseconds);
    Console.WriteLine("nanoDiff = " + nanoDiff);
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Members
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Constructors
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Fields
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Methods
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Operators
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Type Conversions
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Properties
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Methods

OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

`OracleTimeStampLTZ` members are listed in the following tables:

OracleTimeStampLTZ Constructors

`OracleTimeStampLTZ` constructors are listed in Table 14-114

Table 14-114 OracleTimeStampLTZConstructors

Constructor	Description
OracleTimeStampLTZ Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure (Overloaded)

OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Fields

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` static fields are listed in Table 14-115.

Table 14-115 OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum valid date for an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure, which is December 31, 9999 23:59:59.999999999
MinValue	Represents the minimum valid date for an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure

OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Methods

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` static methods are listed in Table 14-116.

Table 14-116 OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are equal (Overloaded)
GetLocalTimeZoneName	Gets the client's local time zone name
GetLocalTimeZoneOffset	Gets the client's local time zone offset relative to UTC
GetSysDate	Gets an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure that represents the current date and time
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are not equal
Parse	Gets an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied string
SetPrecision	Returns a new instance of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` with the specified fractional second precision

OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Operators

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` static operators are listed in Table 14-117.

Table 14-117 OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds the supplied instance value to the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure (Overloaded)
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than or equal to the second
operator -	Subtracts the supplied instance value from the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure (Overloaded)

OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Type Conversions

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` static type conversions are listed in Table 14-118.

Table 14-118 OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure (Overloaded)
implicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure (Overloaded)
explicit operator DateTime	Converts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value to a `DateTime` structure

OracleTimeStampLTZ Properties

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` properties are listed in Table 14-119.

Table 14-119 OracleTimeStampLTZ Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns an array of bytes that represents an `Oracle TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` in Oracle internal format
Day	Specifies the `day` component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance has a null value
Hour	Specifies the hour component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Millisecond	Specifies the millisecond component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Minute	Specifies the minute component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Month	Specifies the month component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Nanosecond	Specifies the nanosecond component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Second	Specifies the second component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Value	Specifies the date and time that is stored in the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure
Year	Specifies the year component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`

OracleTimeStampLTZ Methods

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` methods are listed in Table 14-120.

Table 14-120 OracleTimeStampLTZ Methods

Methods	Description
AddDays	Adds the supplied number of days to the current instance
AddHours	Adds the supplied number of hours to the current instance
AddMilliseconds	Adds the supplied number of milliseconds to the current instance
AddMinutes	Adds the supplied number of minutes to the current instance
AddMonths	Adds the supplied number of months to the current instance
AddNanoseconds	Adds the supplied number of nanoseconds to the current instance

Table 14-120 (Cont.) OracleTimeStampLTZ Methods

Methods	Description
AddSeconds	Adds the supplied number of seconds to the current instance
AddYears	Adds the supplied number of years to the current instance
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance to an object and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance
GetDaysBetween	Subtracts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the difference
GetYearsBetween	Subtracts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the difference
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToOracleDate	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to an `OracleDate` structure
ToOracleTimeStamp	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure
ToOracleTimeStampTZ	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure
ToString	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to a string
ToUniversalTime	Converts the current local time to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure

OracleTimeStampLTZ Constructors

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` constructors create new instances of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Overload List:

- OracleTimeStampLTZ(DateTime)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied `DateTime` value.

- OracleTimeStampLTZ(string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied string.

- OracleTimeStampLTZ(int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date using year, month, and day.

- OracleTimeStampLTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.

- OracleTimeStampLTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, double)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and millisecond.

- OracleTimeStampLTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and nanosecond.

- OracleTimeStampLTZ(byte [ ])

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, which is in the internal Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` format.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ(DateTime)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied `DateTime` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ (DateTime dt);
```

Parameters

- *dt*

  The supplied DateTime value.

Exceptions

ArgumentException - The *dt* parameter cannot be used to construct a valid OracleTimeStampLTZ.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ(string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the OracleTimeStampLTZ structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ(string tsStr);
```

Parameters

- *tsStr*

  A string that represents an Oracle TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE.

Exceptions

ArgumentException - The *tsStr* is an invalid string representation of an Oracle TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE or the supplied *tsStr* is not in the timestamp format specified by the OracleGlobalization.TimeStampFormat property of the thread, which represents the Oracle NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT parameter.

ArgumentNullException - The *tsStr* value is null.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the DateLanguage and Calendar properties of the thread's OracleGlobalization object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleTimeStampLTZSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the OracleTimeStampLTZ(string)
    // constructor
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStampLTZ from a string using the format
    // specified.
    OracleTimeStampLTZ ts =
      new OracleTimeStampLTZ("11-NOV-1999 11:02:33.444 AM");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the ToString() method
    info.TimeStampFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999-NOV-11 11:02:33.444000000 AM"
    Console.WriteLine(ts.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*for further information on date format elements

OracleTimeStampLTZ(int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date using year, month, and day.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ(int year, int month, int day);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampLTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ (int year, int month, int day, int hour,
  int minute, int second);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampLTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, double)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and millisecond.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ(int year, int month, int day, int hour, int minute, int
second, double millisecond);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

- *milliSeconds*

  The milliseconds provided. Range of *millisecond* is (0 to 999.999999).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampLTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and nanosecond.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ (int year, int month, int day, int hour,
  int minute, int second, int nanosecond);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

- *nanosecond*

  The nanosecond provided. Range of *nanosecond* is (0 to 999999999).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampLTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ(byte [ ])

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, which is in the internal Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ (byte[] bytes);
```

Parameters

- *bytes*

  A byte array that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` in Oracle internal format.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - *bytes* is not in an internal Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` format or *bytes* is not a valid Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE`.

`ArgumentNullException` - *bytes* is null.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Fields

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` static fields are listed in Table 14-121.

Table 14-121 OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum valid date for an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure, which is December 31, 9999 23:59:59.999999999
MinValue	Represents the minimum valid date for an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

MaxValue

This static field represents the maximum valid date for an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure, which is December 31, 9999 23:59:59.999999999.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleTimeStampLTZ MaxValue;
```

Remarks

This value is the maximum date and time in the client time zone.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

MinValue

This static field represents the minimum valid date for an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleTimeStampLTZ MinValue;
```

Remarks

This value is the minimum date and time in the client time zone.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleTimeStampLTZ Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Methods

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` static methods are listed in Table 14-122.

Table 14-122 OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are equal (Overloaded)
GetLocalTimeZoneName	Gets the client's local time zone name
GetLocalTimeZoneOffset	Gets the client's local time zone offset relative to UTC
GetSysDate	Gets an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure that represents the current date and time
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are not equal
Parse	Gets an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied string
SetPrecision	Returns a new instance of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` with the specified fractional second precision

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Equals

This static method determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool Equals(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
  OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are equal. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

GetLocalTimeZoneName

This static method gets the client's local time zone name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static string GetLocalTimeZoneName();
```

Return Value

A string containing the local time zone.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

GetLocalTimeZoneOffset

This static method gets the client's local time zone offset relative to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Declaration

```
// C#
public static TimeSpan GetLocalTimeZoneOffset( );
```

Return Value

A `TimeSpan` structure containing the local time zone hours and time zone minutes.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

GetSysDate

This static method gets an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure that represents the current date and time.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleTimeStampLTZ GetSysDate();
```

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure that represents the current date and time.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

GreaterThan

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThan(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
   OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

GreaterThanOrEqual

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThanOrEqual(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
  OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

LessThan

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThan(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
  OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than the second. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

LessThanOrEqual

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThanOrEqual(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
  OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than or equal to the second. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

NotEquals

This static method determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool NotEquals(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
   OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are not equal. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Parse

This static method creates an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure and sets its value using the supplied string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleTimeStampLTZ Parse(string tsStr);
```

Parameters

- *tsStr*

A string that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *`tsStr`* parameter is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` or the *`tsStr`* is not in the timestamp format specified by the `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampFormat` property of the thread, which represents the Oracle `NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT` parameter.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`tsStr`* value is null.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ParseSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the Parse() method
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStampLTZ from a string using the format specified.
    OracleTimeStampLTZ ts =
      OracleTimeStampLTZ.Parse("11-NOV-1999 11:02:33.444 AM");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the ToString() method
    info.TimeStampFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999-NOV-11 11:02:33.444000000 AM"
    Console.WriteLine(ts.ToString());
  }
}
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

SetPrecision

This static method returns a new instance of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` with the specified fractional second precision.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleTimeStampLTZ SetPrecision(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
     int fracSecPrecision);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The provided `OracleTimeStampLTZ` object.

- *fracSecPrecision*

  The fractional second precision provided. Range of fractional second precision is (0 to 9).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure with the specified fractional second precision

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - *fracSecPrecision* is out of the specified range.

Remarks

The value specified in the supplied *fracSecPrecision* parameter is used to perform a rounding off operation on the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value. Depending on this value, `0` or more trailing zeros are displayed in the string returned by `ToString()`.

Example

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` with a value of "`December 31, 9999 23:59:59.99`" results in the string "`December 31, 9999 23:59:59.99000`" when `SetPrecision()` is called with the fractional second precision set to `5`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Operators

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` static operators are listed in Table 14-123.

Table 14-123 OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds the supplied instance value to the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure (Overloaded)
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than or equal to the second
operator -	Subtracts the supplied instance value from the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator +

`operator +` adds the supplied value to the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Overload List:

- operator + (OracleTimeStampLTZ, OracleIntervalDS)

  This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

- operator + (OracleTimeStampLTZ, OracleIntervalYM)

  This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

- operator + (OracleTimeStampLTZ, TimeSpan)

  This static operator adds the supplied `TimeSpan` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator + (OracleTimeStampLTZ, OracleIntervalDS)

This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator +(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
  OracleIntervalDS value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator + (OracleTimeStampLTZ, OracleIntervalYM)

This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator +(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
  OracleIntervalYM value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator + (OracleTimeStampLTZ, TimeSpan)

This static operator adds the supplied `TimeSpan` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator +(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1, TimeSpan value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  A `TimeSpan`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator ==

This static operator determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator == (OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
  OracleTimeStampLTZ  value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if they are the same; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator >

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator > (OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
     OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator >=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator >= (OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
    OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStampLTZ` is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator !=

This static operator determines if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator != (OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
    OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values are not equal; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator <

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator < (OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
     OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStampLTZ` is less than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator <=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator <= (OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
     OracleTimeStampLTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStampLTZ` is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator -

`operator-` subtracts the supplied value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Overload List:

- operator - (OracleTimeStampLTZ, OracleIntervalDS)

  This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value, and return a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.
- operator - (OracleTimeStampLTZ, OracleIntervalYM)

  This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.
- operator - (OracleTimeStampLTZ, TimeSpan)

  This static operator subtracts the supplied `TimeSpan` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator - (OracleTimeStampLTZ, OracleIntervalDS)

This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value, and return a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator - (OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
  OracleIntervalDS value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalDS` instance.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator - (OracleTimeStampLTZ, OracleIntervalYM)

This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator - (OracleTimeStampLTZ value1,
  OracleIntervalYM value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

operator - (OracleTimeStampLTZ, TimeSpan)

This static operator subtracts the supplied `TimeSpan` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator -(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1, TimeSpan value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

- *value2*

  A `TimeSpan`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Type Conversions

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` static type conversions are listed in Table 14-124.

Table 14-124 OracleTimeStampLTZ Static Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure (Overloaded)
implicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure (Overloaded)
explicit operator DateTime	Converts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value to a `DateTime` structure

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ

`explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ` converts the supplied value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Overload List:

- explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(OracleTimeStamp)

  This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStamp` value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.
- explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(OracleTimeStampTZ)

  This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.
- explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(string)

This static type conversion operator converts the supplied string to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(OracleTimeStamp)

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStamp` value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ (OracleTimeStamp value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure contains the date and time of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStamp` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure also has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(OracleTimeStampTZ)

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ
  (OracleTimeStampTZ value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance.

Return Value

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure contains the date and time in the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure (which is normalized to the client local time zone).

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure also has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(string)

This static type conversion operator converts the supplied string to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ (string tsStr);
```

Parameters

- *tsStr*

  A string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE`.

Return Value

A `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The*tsStr* parameter is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` or the *tsStr* is not in the timestamp format

specified by the thread's `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampFormat` property, which represents the Oracle `NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT` parameter.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class OracleTimeStampLTZSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the OracleTimeStampLTZ(string)
    // constructor
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStampLTZ from a string using the format specified.
    OracleTimeStampLTZ ts =
      new OracleTimeStampLTZ("11-NOV-1999 11:02:33.444 AM");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the ToString() method
    info.TimeStampFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999-NOV-11 11:02:33.444000000 AM"
    Console.WriteLine(ts.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for further information on datetime format elements

implicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ

`implicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ` converts the supplied structure to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Overload List:

- implicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(OracleDate)

  This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleDate` value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

- implicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(DateTime)

  This static type conversion operator converts a `DateTime` structure to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

implicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(OracleDate)

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleDate` value to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(OracleDate value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleDate`.

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure contains the date and time in the `OracleDate` structure.

Remarks

If the `OracleDate` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure also has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

implicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(DateTime)

This static type conversion operator converts a `DateTime` structure to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleTimeStampLTZ(DateTime value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  A `DateTime` structure.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

explicit operator DateTime

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value to a `DateTime` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator DateTime(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance.

Return Value

A `DateTime` that contains the date and time in the current instance.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure has a null value.

Remarks

The precision of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value can be lost during the conversion.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ Properties

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` properties are listed in Table 14-125.

Table 14-125 OracleTimeStampLTZ Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns an array of bytes that represents an `Oracle TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` in Oracle internal format
Day	Specifies the `day` component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance has a null value
Hour	Specifies the hour component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Millisecond	Specifies the millisecond component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Minute	Specifies the minute component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Month	Specifies the month component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Nanosecond	Specifies the nanosecond component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Second	Specifies the second component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`
Value	Specifies the date and time that is stored in the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure
Year	Specifies the year component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

BinData

This property returns an array of bytes that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` in Oracle internal format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] BinData {get;}
```

Property Value

A byte array that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` internal format.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Day

This property specifies the day component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Day{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents the day. Range of `Day` is (1 to 31).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull{get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the current instance contains a null value; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Hour

This property specifies the hour component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Hour{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents the hour. Range of `Hour` is (0 to 23).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Millisecond

This property gets the millisecond component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public double Millisecond{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a millisecond. Range of `Millisecond` is (0 to 999.999999)

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Minute

This property gets the minute component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Minute{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represent a minute. Range of `Minute` is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Month

This property gets the month component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Month{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a month. Range of `Month` is (1 to 12).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Nanosecond

This property gets the nanosecond component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Nanosecond{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a nanosecond. Range of `Nanosecond` is (0 to 999999999).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Second

This property gets the second component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Second{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a second. Range of `Second` is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Value

This property specifies the date and time that is stored in the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public DateTime Value{get;}
```

Property Value

A `DateTime`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Year

This property gets the year component of an `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Year{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a year. The range of `Year` is (-4712 to 9999).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampLTZ Methods

The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` methods are listed in Table 14-126.

Table 14-126 OracleTimeStampLTZ Methods

Methods	Description
AddDays	Adds the supplied number of days to the current instance
AddHours	Adds the supplied number of hours to the current instance
AddMilliseconds	Adds the supplied number of milliseconds to the current instance
AddMinutes	Adds the supplied number of minutes to the current instance
AddMonths	Adds the supplied number of months to the current instance

Table 14-126 (Cont.) OracleTimeStampLTZ Methods

Methods	Description
AddNanoseconds	Adds the supplied number of nanoseconds to the current instance
AddSeconds	Adds the supplied number of seconds to the current instance
AddYears	Adds the supplied number of years to the current instance
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance to an object and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance (Overloaded)
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance
GetDaysBetween	Subtracts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the difference
GetYearsBetween	Subtracts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the difference
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToOracleDate	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to an `OracleDate` structure
ToOracleTimeStamp	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure
ToOracleTimeStampTZ	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure
ToString	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to a string
ToUniversalTime	Converts the current local time to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

AddDays

This method adds the supplied number of days to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ AddDays(double days);
```

Parameters

- *days*

  The supplied number of days. Range is (-1,000,000,000 < *days* < 1,000,000,000)

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

AddHours

This method adds the supplied number of hours to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ AddHours(double hours);
```

Parameters

- *hours*

  The supplied number of hours. Range is (-24,000,000,000 < *hours* < 24,000,000,000).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

AddMilliseconds

This method adds the supplied number of milliseconds to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ AddMilliseconds(double milliseconds);
```

Parameters

- *milliseconds*

  The supplied number of milliseconds. Range is (-8.64 * 1016< `milliseconds` < 8.64 * 1016).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

AddMinutes

This method adds the supplied number of minutes to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ AddMinutes(double minutes);
```

Parameters

- *minutes*

  The supplied number of minutes. Range is (-1,440,000,000,000 < *minutes* < 1,440,000,000,000).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

AddMonths

This method adds the supplied number of months to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ AddMonths(long months);
```

Parameters

- *months*

  The supplied number of months. Range is (-12,000,000,000 < *months* < 12,000,000,000).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

AddNanoseconds

This method adds the supplied number of nanoseconds to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ AddNanoseconds(long nanoseconds);
```

Parameters

- *nanoseconds*

  The supplied number of nanoseconds.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

AddSeconds

This method adds the supplied number of seconds to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ AddSeconds(double seconds);
```

Parameters

- *seconds*

The supplied number of seconds. Range is (-8.64 * 1013< `seconds` < 8.64 * 1013).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

AddYears

This method adds the supplied number of years to the current instance

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ AddYears(int years);
```

Parameters

- *years*

  The supplied number of years. Range is (-999,999,999 <= *years* < = 999,999,999)

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

CompareTo

This method compares the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object being compared to the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance.

Return Value

The method returns a number that is:

- Less than zero: if the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance value is less than that of *obj*.
- Zero: if the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance and *obj* values are equal.
- Greater than zero: if the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance value is greater than that of *obj*.

Implements

`IComparable`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *obj* parameter is not of type `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- The comparison must be between `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s. For example, comparing an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance with an `OracleBinary` instance is not allowed. When an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` is compared with a different type, an `ArgumentException` is thrown.
- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

Equals

Overrides `Object`

This method determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Equals(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object being compared to the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the *obj* is of type `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and represents the same date and time; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampLTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

Return Value

A number that represents the hash code.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

GetDaysBetween

This method subtracts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the difference.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalDS GetDaysBetween(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value being subtracted.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the interval between two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values.

Remarks

If either the current instance or the parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalDS` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

GetYearsBetween

This method subtracts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the time interval.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalYM GetYearsBetween(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value being subtracted.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the interval between two `OracleTimeStampLTZ` values.

Remarks

If either the current instance or the parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalYM` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

ToOracleDate

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to an `OracleDate` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDate ToOracleDate();
```

Return Value

The returned `OracleDate` structure contains the date and time in the current instance.

Remarks

The precision of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value can be lost during the conversion.

If the current instance has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleDate` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

ToOracleTimeStamp

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp ToOracleTimeStamp();
```

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStamp` contains the date and time in the current instance.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleTimeStamp` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

ToOracleTimeStampTZ

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ ToOracleTimeStampTZ();
```

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` contains the date and time of the current instance, with the time zone set to the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` from the thread.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampLTZ Members
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure to a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

A `string` that represents the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Remarks

The returned value is a string representation of the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` in the format specified by the `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampFormat` property of the thread.

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;

class ToStringSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
```

```
    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the OracleTimeStampLTZ(string)
    // constructor
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStampLTZ from a string using the format
    // specified.
    OracleTimeStampLTZ ts =
      new OracleTimeStampLTZ("11-NOV-1999 11:02:33.444 AM");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_format for the ToString() method
    info.TimeStampFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999-NOV-11 11:02:33.444000000 AM"
    Console.WriteLine(ts.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "

ToUniversalTime

This method converts the current local time to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ ToUniversalTime();
```

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure has a null value.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampLTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ Structure

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure represents the Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` data type to be stored in or retrieved from a database. Each `OracleTimeStampTZ` stores the following information: year, month, day, hour, minute, second, nanosecond, and time zone.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.ValueType

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleTimeStampTZ
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public struct OracleTimeStampTZ : IComparable, INullable, IXmlSerializable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;
```

```
class OracleTimeStampTZSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Set the nls parameters for the current thread
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeZone = "US/Eastern";
    info.TimeStampFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
    info.TimeStampTZFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM TZR";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Create an OracleTimeStampTZ in US/Pacific time zone
    OracleTimeStampTZ tstz1=new OracleTimeStampTZ("11-NOV-1999 "+
      "11:02:33.444 AM US/Pacific");

    // Note that ToOracleTimeStampTZ uses the thread's time zone region,
    // "US/Eastern"
    OracleTimeStamp ts = new OracleTimeStamp("11-NOV-1999 11:02:33.444 AM");
    OracleTimeStampTZ tstz2 = ts.ToOracleTimeStampTZ();

    // Calculate the difference between tstz1 and tstz2
    OracleIntervalDS idsDiff = tstz1.GetDaysBetween(tstz2);

    // Display information
    Console.WriteLine("tstz1.TimeZone = " + tstz1.TimeZone);

    // Prints "US/Pacific"
    Console.WriteLine("tstz2.TimeZone = " + tstz2.TimeZone);

    // Prints "US/Eastern"
    Console.WriteLine("idsDiff.Hours = " + idsDiff.Hours); // Prints 3
    Console.WriteLine("idsDiff.Minutes = " + idsDiff.Minutes); // Prints 0
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members
- OracleTimeStampTZ Constructors
- OracleTimeStampTZ Static Fields
- OracleTimeStampTZ Static Methods
- OracleTimeStampTZ Static Operators
- OracleTimeStampTZ Static Type Conversions
- OracleTimeStampTZ Properties
- OracleTimeStampTZ Methods

OracleTimeStampTZ Members

`OracleTimeStampTZ` members are listed in the following tables:

OracleTimeStampTZ Constructors

`OracleTimeStampTZ` constructors are listed in Table 14-127

Table 14-127 OracleTimeStampTZ Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleTimeStampTZ Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure (Overloaded)

OracleTimeStampTZ Static Fields

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` static fields are listed in Table 14-128.

Table 14-128 OracleTimeStampTZ Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum valid date for an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure in UTC, which is December 31, 999923:59:59.999999999
MinValue	Represents the minimum valid date for an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure in UTC, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure

OracleTimeStampTZ Static Methods

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` static methods are listed in Table 14-129.

Table 14-129 OracleTimeStampTZ Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are equal (Overloaded)
GetSysDate	Gets an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure that represents the current date and time
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than the second

Table 14-129 (Cont.) OracleTimeStampTZ Static Methods

Methods	Description
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are not equal
Parse	Gets an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied string
SetPrecision	Returns a new instance of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` with the specified fractional second precision

OracleTimeStampTZ Static Operators

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` static operators are listed in Table 14-130.

Table 14-130 OracleTimeStampTZ Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds the supplied instance value to the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure (Overloaded)
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than or equal to the second
operator -	Subtracts the supplied instance value from the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure (Overloaded)

OracleTimeStampTZ Static Type Conversions

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` static type conversions are listed in Table 14-131.

Table 14-131 OracleTimeStampTZ Static Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure (Overloaded)

Table 14-131 (Cont.) OracleTimeStampTZ Static Type Conversions

Operator	Description
implicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure (Overloaded)
explicit operator DateTime	Converts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` value to a `DateTime` structure

OracleTimeStampTZ Properties

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` properties are listed in Table 14-132.

Table 14-132 OracleTimeStampTZ Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns an array of bytes that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` in Oracle internal format
Day	Specifies the day component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Hour	Specifies the hour component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
Millisecond	Specifies the millisecond component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
Minute	Specifies the minute component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
Month	Specifies the month component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
Nanosecond	Specifies the nanosecond component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
Second	Specifies the second component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
TimeZone	Returns the time zone of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance
Value	Returns the date and time that is stored in the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure in the current time zone
Year	Specifies the year component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ`

OracleTimeStampTZ Methods

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` methods are listed in Table 14-133.

Table 14-133 OracleTimeStampTZ Methods

Methods	Description
AddDays	Adds the supplied number of days to the current instance
AddHours	Adds the supplied number of hours to the current instance
AddMilliseconds	Adds the supplied number of milliseconds to the current instance
AddMinutes	Adds the supplied number of minutes to the current instance
AddMonths	Adds the supplied number of months to the current instance
AddNanoseconds	Adds the supplied number of nanoseconds to the current instance
AddSeconds	Adds the supplied number of seconds to the current instance
AddYears	Adds the supplied number of years to the current instance
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance
GetDaysBetween	Subtracts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the time interval
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance
GetTimeZoneOffset	Gets the time zone information in hours and minutes of the current `OracleTimeStampTZ`
GetYearsBetween	Subtracts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the time interval
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToLocalTime	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance to local time
ToOracleDate	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to an `OracleDate` structure
ToOracleTimeStampLTZ	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure
ToOracleTimeStamp	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure
ToString	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to a string

Table 14-133 (Cont.) OracleTimeStampTZ Methods

Methods	Description
ToUniversalTime	Converts the current datetime to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure

OracleTimeStampTZ Constructors

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` constructors create new instances of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Overload List:

- OracleTimeStampTZ(DateTime)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied `DateTime` value.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(DateTime, string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied `DateTime` value and the supplied time zone data.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied string.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, and day.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, and time zone data.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and time zone data.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, double)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and millisecond.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, double, string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, millisecond, and time zone data.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, int)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and nanosecond.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, int, string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, nanosecond, and time zone data.

- OracleTimeStampTZ(byte [ ])

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, that represents the internal Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` format.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(DateTime)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied `DateTime` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ (DateTime dt);
```

Parameters

- *dt*

  The supplied `DateTime` value.

Remarks

The time zone is set to the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *`dt`* parameter cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(DateTime, string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure with the supplied `DateTime` value and the time zone data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ (DateTime value1, string timeZone);
```

Parameters

- *`value1`*

  The supplied `DateTime` value.

- *`timeZone`*

  The time zone data provided.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Remarks

`timeZone` can be either an hour offset, for example, 7:00, or a valid time zone region name that is provided in `V$TIMEZONE_NAMES`, such as US/Pacific. Time zone abbreviations are not supported.

If time zone is null, the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread is used.

> **Note:**
>
> PST is a time zone region name as well as a time zone abbreviation; therefore it is accepted by `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ (string tsStr);
```

Parameters

- *tsStr*

  A string that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *tsStr* is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` or the *tsStr* is not in the timestamp format specified by the `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampTZFormat` property of the thread.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *tsStr* value is null.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleTimeStampTZSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampTZFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM TZR";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStampTZ from a string using the format specified.
```

```
    OracleTimeStampTZ tstz = new OracleTimeStampTZ("11-NOV-1999" +
      "11:02:33.444 AM US/Pacific");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_tz_format for the ToString() method
    info.TimeStampTZFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM TZR";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999-NOV-11 11:02:33.444000000 AM US/Pacific"
    Console.WriteLine(tstz.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for further information on date format elements

OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, and day.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ(int year, int month, int day);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

Remarks

The time zone is set to the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, and time zone data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ(int year, int month, int day,
  string timeZone);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *timeZone*

  The time zone data provided.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month or the time zone is invalid).

Remarks

`timeZone` can be either an hour offset, for example, 7:00, or a valid time zone region name that is provided in `V$TIMEZONE_NAMES`, such as US/Pacific. Time zone abbreviations are not supported.

If time zone is null, the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread is used.

> **Note:**
>
> PST is a time zone region name as well as a time zone abbreviation; therefore it is accepted by `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, and second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ(int year, int month, int day, int hour,
  int minute,  int second);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

Remarks

The time zone is set to the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and time zone data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ (int year, int month, int day, int hour,
  int minute, int second, string timeZone);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

- *timeZone*

  The time zone data provided.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampTZ` (that is, the day is out of range of the month or the time zone is invalid).

Remarks

`timeZone` can be either an hour offset, for example, 7:00, or a valid time zone region name that is provided in `V$TIMEZONE_NAMES`, such as US/Pacific. Time zone abbreviations are not supported.

If time zone is null, the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread is used.

> **Note:**
>
> PST is a time zone region name as well as a time zone abbreviation; therefore it is accepted by `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, double)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and millisecond.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ(int year, int month, int day, int hour,
 int minute, int second, double millisecond);
```

Parameters

- *year*

The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

- *millisecond*

  The millisecond provided. Range of *millisecond* is (0 to 999.999999).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

Remarks

The time zone is set to the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, double, string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, millisecond, and time zone data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ(int year, int month, int day, int hour,
  int minute,   int second, double millisecond, string timeZone);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

- *millisecond*

  The millisecond provided. Range of *millisecond* is (0 to 999.999999).

- *timeZone*

  The time zone data provided.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month or the time zone is invalid).

Remarks

`timeZone` can be either an hour offset, for example, 7:00, or a valid time zone region name that is provided in `V$TIMEZONE_NAMES`, such as US/Pacific. Time zone abbreviations are not supported.

If time zone is null, the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread is used.

> **Note:**
>
> PST is a time zone region name as well as a time zone abbreviation; therefore it is accepted by `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, int)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and nanosecond.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ(int year, int month, int day, int hour,
  int minute, int second, int nanosecond);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

- *nanosecond*

  The nanosecond provided. Range of *nanosecond* is (0 to 999999999).

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month).

Remarks

The time zone is set to the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(int, int, int, int, int, int, int, string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using year, month, day, hour, minute, second, nanosecond, and time zone data.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ(int year, int month, int day, int hour,
  int minute, int second, int nanosecond, string timeZone);
```

Parameters

- *year*

  The year provided. Range of *year* is (-4712 to 9999).

- *month*

  The month provided. Range of *month* is (1 to 12).

- *day*

  The day provided. Range of *day* is (1 to 31).

- *hour*

  The hour provided. Range of *hour* is (0 to 23).

- *minute*

  The minute provided. Range of *minute* is (0 to 59).

- *second*

  The second provided. Range of *second* is (0 to 59).

- *nanosecond*

  The nanosecond provided. Range of *nanosecond* is (0 to 999999999).

- *timeZone*

  The time zone data provided.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The argument value for one or more of the parameters is out of the specified range.

`ArgumentException` - The argument values of the parameters cannot be used to construct a valid `OracleTimeStampTZ` (that is, the day is out of range for the month or the time zone is invalid).

Remarks

`timeZone` can be either an hour offset, for example, 7:00, or a valid time zone region name that is provided in `V$TIMEZONE_NAMES`, such as US/Pacific. Time zone abbreviations are not supported.

If time zone is null, the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread is used.

> **Note:**
>
> PST is a time zone region name as well as a time zone abbreviation; therefore it is accepted by `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ(byte [ ])

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value to the provided byte array, that represents the internal Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ (byte[] bytes);
```

Parameters

- *bytes*

  The provided byte array that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` in Oracle internal format.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - *`bytes`* is not in internal Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` format or *`bytes`* is not a valid Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE`.

`ArgumentNullException` - *`bytes`* is null.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ Static Fields

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` static fields are listed in Table 14-134.

Table 14-134 OracleTimeStampTZ Static Fields

Field	Description
MaxValue	Represents the maximum valid date for an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure in UTC, which is December 31, 999923:59:59.999999999
MinValue	Represents the minimum valid date for an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure in UTC, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members

MaxValue

This static field represents the maximum valid datetime time for an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure in UTC, which is December 31, 999923:59:59.999999999.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleTimeStampTZ MaxValue;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

MinValue

This static field represents the minimum valid datetime for an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure in UTC, which is January 1, -4712 0:0:0.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleTimeStampTZ MinValue;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an instance of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleTimeStampTZ Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ Static Methods

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` static methods are listed in Table 14-135.

Table 14-135 OracleTimeStampTZ Static Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are equal (Overloaded)
GetSysDate	Gets an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure that represents the current date and time
GreaterThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than the second
GreaterThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second
LessThan	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than the second
LessThanOrEqual	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than or equal to the second
NotEquals	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are not equal
Parse	Gets an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied string
SetPrecision	Returns a new instance of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` with the specified fractional second precision

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Equals

This static method determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool Equals(OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
  OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are equal. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

GetSysDate

This static method gets an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure that represents the current date and time.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleTimeStampTZ GetSysDate();
```

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure that represents the current date and time.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

GreaterThan

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThan(OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
    OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

GreaterThanOrEqual

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool GreaterThanOrEqual(OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
   OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

LessThan

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThan(OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
  OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than the second. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

LessThanOrEqual

This static method determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool LessThanOrEqual(OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
   OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than or equal to the second. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

NotEquals

This static method determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool NotEquals(OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
  OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are not equal. Returns `false` otherwise.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Parse

This static method returns an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure and sets its value for date and time using the supplied string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleTimeStampTZ Parse(string tsStr);
```

Parameters

- *tsStr*

  A string that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *tsStr* is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` or the *tsStr* is not in the timestamp format specified by the `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampTZFormat` property of the thread, which represents the Oracle `NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT` parameter.

`ArgumentNullException` - The *tsStr* value is null.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class ParseSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Set the nls_timestamp_tz_format for the Parse() method
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampTZFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM TZR";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStampTZ from a string using the format specified.
    OracleTimeStampTZ tstz = OracleTimeStampTZ.Parse("11-NOV-1999 " +
      "11:02:33.444 AM US/Pacific");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_tz_format for the ToString() method
```

```
    info.TimeStampTZFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM TZR";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Prints "1999-NOV-11 11:02:33.444000000 AM US/Pacific"
    Console.WriteLine(tstz.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "

SetPrecision

This static method returns a new instance of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` with the specified fractional second precision.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static OracleTimeStampTZ SetPrecision(OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
    int fracSecPrecision);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The provided `OracleTimeStampTZ` object.

- *fracSecPrecision*

  The fractional second precision provided. Range of fractional second precision is (0 to 9).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure with the specified fractional second precision

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - *fracSecPrecision* is out of the specified range.

Remarks

The value specified in the supplied *fracSecPrecision* is used to perform a rounding off operation on the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` value. Depending on this value, `0` or more trailing zeros are displayed in the string returned by `ToString()`.

Example

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` with a value of "`December 31, 9999 23:59:59.99 US/Pacific`" results in the string "`December 31, 9999 23:59:59.99000 US/Pacific`" when `SetPrecision()` is called with the fractional second precision set to `5`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ Static Operators

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` static operators are listed in Table 14-136.

Table 14-136 OracleTimeStampTZ Static Operators

Operator	Description
operator +	Adds the supplied instance value to the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure (Overloaded)
operator ==	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are equal
operator >	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than the second
operator >=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second
operator !=	Determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are not equal
operator <	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than the second
operator <=	Determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than or equal to the second
operator -	Subtracts the supplied instance value from the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator +

`operator+` adds the supplied structure to the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Overload List:

- operator +(OracleTimeStampTZ, OracleIntervalDS)

  This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.
- operator +(OracleTimeStampTZ, OracleIntervalYM)

  This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.
- operator +(OracleTimeStampTZ, TimeSpan)

  This static operator adds the supplied `TimeSpan` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator +(OracleTimeStampTZ, OracleIntervalDS)

This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator +(OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
  OracleIntervalDS value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator +(OracleTimeStampTZ, OracleIntervalYM)

This static operator adds the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator +(OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
  OracleIntervalYM value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator +(OracleTimeStampTZ, TimeSpan)

This static operator adds the supplied `TimeSpan` to the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator +(OracleTimeStampTZ value1, TimeSpan value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  A `TimeSpan`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator ==

This static operator determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator == (OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
     OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if they are equal; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator >

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator > (OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
    OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStampTZ` value is greater than the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator >=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is greater than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator >= (OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
    OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStampTZ` is greater than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.

- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator !=

This static operator determines if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are not equal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator != (OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
   OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values are not equal; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator <

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator < (OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
  OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStampTZ` is less than the second; otherwise returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator <=

This static operator determines if the first of two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values is less than or equal to the second.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool operator <= (OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
 OracleTimeStampTZ value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The first `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  The second `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the first `OracleTimeStampTZ` is less than or equal to the second; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator -

`operator-` subtracts the supplied value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Overload List:

- operator - (OracleTimeStampTZ, OracleIntervalDS)

  This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` value, and return a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

- operator - (OracleTimeStampTZ, OracleIntervalYM)

  This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

- operator - (OracleTimeStampTZ value1, TimeSpan value2)

  This static operator subtracts the supplied `TimeSpan` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator - (OracleTimeStampTZ, OracleIntervalDS)

This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalDS` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` value, and return a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator - (OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
  OracleIntervalDS value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalDS`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator - (OracleTimeStampTZ, OracleIntervalYM)

This static operator subtracts the supplied `OracleIntervalYM` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator - (OracleTimeStampTZ value1,
  OracleIntervalYM value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  An `OracleIntervalYM`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Remarks

If either parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

operator - (OracleTimeStampTZ value1, TimeSpan value2)

This static operator subtracts the supplied `TimeSpan` value, from the supplied `OracleTimeStampTZ` value, and returns a new `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static operator - (OracleTimeStampTZ value1, TimeSpan value2);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

- *value2*

  A `TimeSpan`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure has a null value.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ Static Type Conversions

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` static type conversions are listed in Table 14-137.

Table 14-137 OracleTimeStampTZ Static Type Conversions

Operator	Description
explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure (Overloaded)
implicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ	Converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure (Overloaded)
explicit operator DateTime	Converts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` value to a `DateTime` structure in the current time zone

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members

explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ

`explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ` converts an instance value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Overload List:

- explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(OracleTimeStamp)

  This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStamp` value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

- explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(OracleTimeStampLTZ)

  This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

- explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(string)

  This static type conversion operator converts the supplied string value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(OracleTimeStamp)

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStamp` value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(OracleTimeStamp value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStamp`.

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` contains the date and time from the `OracleTimeStamp` and the time zone from the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread.

Remarks

The `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread is used to convert from an `OracleTimeStamp` structure to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

If the `OracleTimeStamp` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure also has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(OracleTimeStampLTZ)

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(OracleTimeStampLTZ value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampLTZ`.

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` contains the date and time from the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` and the time zone from the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread.

Remarks

If the `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure also has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(string)

This static type conversion operator converts the supplied string value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(string tsStr);
```

Parameters

- *tsStr*

  A string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE`.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ` value.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *tsStr* is an invalid string representation of an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE`. or the *tsStr* is not in the timestamp format specified by the thread's `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampTZFormat` property, which represents the Oracle `NLS_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT` parameter.

Remarks

The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `DateLanguage` and `Calendar` properties of the thread's `OracleGlobalization` object. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class OracleTimeStampTZSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Set the nls_timestamp_tz_format for the explicit operator
    // OracleTimeStampTZ(string)
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeStampTZFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM TZR";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // construct OracleTimeStampTZ from a string using the format specified.
    OracleTimeStampTZ tstz = new OracleTimeStampTZ("11-NOV-1999" +
      "11:02:33.444 AM US/Pacific");

    // Set the nls_timestamp_tz_format for the ToString() method
    info.TimeStampTZFormat = "YYYY-MON-DD HH:MI:SS.FF AM TZR";
```

```
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);
    Console.WriteLine(tstz.ToString());
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "

implicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ

`implicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ` converts a `DateTime` structure to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Overload List:

- implicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(OracleDate)

  This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleDate` value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.
- implicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(DateTime)

  This static type conversion operator converts a `DateTime` structure to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "

implicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(OracleDate)

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleDate` value to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(OracleDate value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleDate`.

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` contains the date and time from the `OracleDate` and the time zone from the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread.

Remarks

The `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread is used to convert from an `OracleDate` to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure. If the `OracleDate` structure has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure also has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

implicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ(DateTime)

This static type conversion operator converts a `DateTime` structure to an `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static implicit operator OracleTimeStampTZ (DateTime value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  A `DateTime` structure.

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` contains the date and time from the `DateTime` and the time zone from the `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread.

Remarks

The `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` of the thread is used to convert from a `DateTime` to an Oracle `TimeStampTZ` structure.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

explicit operator DateTime

This static type conversion operator converts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` value to a `DateTime` structure and truncates the time zone information.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static explicit operator DateTime(OracleTimeStampTZ value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Return Value

A `DateTime` containing the date and time in the current instance, but with the time zone information in the current instance truncated.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure has a null value.

Remarks

The precision of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` value can be lost during the conversion, and the time zone information in the current instance is truncated

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ Properties

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` properties are listed in Table 14-138.

Table 14-138 OracleTimeStampTZ Properties

Properties	Description
BinData	Returns an array of bytes that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` in Oracle internal format
Day	Specifies the day component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value
Hour	Specifies the hour component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
Millisecond	Specifies the millisecond component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
Minute	Specifies the minute component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
Month	Specifies the month component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
Nanosecond	Specifies the nanosecond component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
Second	Specifies the second component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone
TimeZone	Returns the time zone of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance
Value	Returns the date and time that is stored in the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure in the current time zone
Year	Specifies the year component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

BinData

This property returns an array of bytes that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` in Oracle internal format.

Declaration

```
// C#
public byte[] BinData {get;}
```

Property Value

The provided byte array that represents an Oracle `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` in Oracle internal format.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Day

This property specifies the day component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Day{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents the day. Range of `Day` is (1 to 31).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the current instance has a null value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull{get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the current instance has a null value. Otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Hour

This property specifies the hour component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Hour{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents the hour. Range of `Hour` is (0 to 23).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Millisecond

This property gets the millisecond component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone.

Declaration

```
// C#
public double Millisecond{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a millisecond. Range of `Millisecond` is (0 to 999.999999)

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Minute

This property gets the minute component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Minute{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represent a minute. Range of `Minute` is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Month

This property gets the month component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Month{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a month. Range of `Month` is (1 to 12).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Nanosecond

This property gets the nanosecond component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Nanosecond{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a nanosecond. Range of `Nanosecond` is (0 to 999999999).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Second

This property gets the second component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Second{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a second. Range of `Second` is (0 to 59).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

TimeZone

This property returns the time zone of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string TimeZone{get;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents the time zone.

Remarks

If no time zone is specified in the constructor, this property is set to the thread's `OracleGlobalization.TimeZone` by default

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members
> - "OracleGlobalization Class"
> - "Globalization Support "

Value

This property returns the date and time that is stored in the `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure in the current time zone.

Declaration

```
// C#
public DateTime Value{get;}
```

Property Value

A `DateTime` in the current time zone.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Year

This property sets the year component of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the current time zone.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int Year{get;}
```

Property Value

A number that represents a year. The range of `Year` is (-4712 to 9999).

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

OracleTimeStampTZ Methods

The `OracleTimeStampTZ` methods are listed in Table 14-139.

Table 14-139 OracleTimeStampTZ Methods

Methods	Description
AddDays	Adds the supplied number of days to the current instance
AddHours	Adds the supplied number of hours to the current instance
AddMilliseconds	Adds the supplied number of milliseconds to the current instance
AddMinutes	Adds the supplied number of minutes to the current instance
AddMonths	Adds the supplied number of months to the current instance
AddNanoseconds	Adds the supplied number of nanoseconds to the current instance
AddSeconds	Adds the supplied number of seconds to the current instance
AddYears	Adds the supplied number of years to the current instance
CompareTo	Compares the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values
Equals	Determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance (Overloaded)
GetDaysBetween	Subtracts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the time interval
GetHashCode	Returns a hash code for the `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance
GetTimeZoneOffset	Gets the time zone information in hours and minutes of the current `OracleTimeStampTZ`
GetYearsBetween	Subtracts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the time interval
GetType	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToLocalTime	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance to local time
ToOracleDate	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to an `OracleDate` structure

Table 14-139 (Cont.) OracleTimeStampTZ Methods

Methods	Description
ToOracleTimeStampLTZ	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure
ToOracleTimeStamp	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure
ToString	Converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to a string
ToUniversalTime	Converts the current datetime to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members

AddDays

This method adds the supplied number of days to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ AddDays(double days);
```

Parameters

- *days*

  The supplied number of days. Range is (-1,000,000,000 < *days* < 1,000,000,000)

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

AddHours

This method adds the supplied number of hours to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ AddHours(double hours);
```

Parameters

- *hours*

  The supplied number of hours. Range is (-24,000,000,000 < *hours* < 24,000,000,000).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

AddMilliseconds

This method adds the supplied number of milliseconds to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ AddMilliseconds(double milliseconds);
```

Parameters

- *milliseconds*

  The supplied number of milliseconds. Range is (-8.64 * 1016< `milliseconds` < 8.64 * 1016).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

AddMinutes

This method adds the supplied number of minutes to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ AddMinutes(double minutes);
```

Parameters

- *minutes*

  The supplied number of minutes. Range is (-1,440,000,000,000 < *minutes* < 1,440,000,000,000).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

AddMonths

This method adds the supplied number of months to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ AddMonths(long months);
```

Parameters

- *months*

  The supplied number of months. Range is (-12,000,000,000 < *months* < 12,000,000,000).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

AddNanoseconds

This method adds the supplied number of nanoseconds to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ AddNanoseconds(long nanoseconds);
```

Parameters

- *nanoseconds*

  The supplied number of nanoseconds.

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

AddSeconds

This method adds the supplied number of seconds to the current instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ AddSeconds(double seconds);
```

Parameters

- *seconds*

  The supplied number of seconds. Range is (-8.64 * 1013< `seconds` < 8.64 * 1013).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

AddYears

This method adds the supplied number of years to the current instance

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ AddYears(int years);
```

Parameters

- *years*

  The supplied number of years. Range is (-999,999,999 <= *years* < = 999,999,999).

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

`ArgumentOutofRangeException` - The argument value is out of the specified range.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

CompareTo

This method compares the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance to an object, and returns an integer that represents their relative values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object being compared to the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance.

Return Value

The method returns a number that is:

Less than zero: if the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance value is less than that of *obj*.

Zero: if the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance and *obj* values are equal.

Greater than zero: if the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance value is greater than that of *obj*.

Implements

`IComparable`

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The *obj* is not of type `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- The comparison must be between `OracleTimeStampTZ`s. For example, comparing an `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance with an `OracleBinary` instance is not allowed. When an `OracleTimeStampTZ` is compared with a different type, an `ArgumentException` is thrown.
- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

Equals

Overrides `Object`

This method determines whether or not an object has the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override bool Equals(object obj);
```

Parameters

- *obj*

  The object being compared to the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the *obj* is of type `OracleTimeStampTZ` and represents the same date and time; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

The following rules apply to the behavior of this method.

- Any `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a value is greater than an `OracleTimeStampTZ` that has a null value.
- Two `OracleTimeStampTZ`s that contain a null value are equal.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

GetDaysBetween

This method subtracts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` value from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the time interval.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalDS GetDaysBetween(OracleTimeStampTZ value1);
```

Parameters

- *value1*

  The `OracleTimeStampTZ` value being subtracted.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalDS` that represents the interval between two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values.

Remarks

If either the current instance or the parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalDS` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

GetHashCode

Overrides `Object`

This method returns a hash code for the `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int GetHashCode();
```

Return Value

A number that represents the hash code.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

GetTimeZoneOffset

This method gets the time zone portion in hours and minutes of the current `OracleTimeStampTZ`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public TimeSpan GetTimeZoneOffset();
```

Return Value

A `TimeSpan`.

Exceptions

`OracleNullValueException` - The current instance has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

GetYearsBetween

This method subtracts an `OracleTimeStampTZ` value from the current instance and returns an `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the time interval.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleIntervalYM GetYearsBetween(OracleTimeStampTZ val);
```

Parameters

- *val*

  The `OracleTimeStampTZ` value being subtracted.

Return Value

An `OracleIntervalYM` that represents the interval between two `OracleTimeStampTZ` values.

Remarks

If either the current instance or the parameter has a null value, the returned `OracleIntervalYM` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

ToLocalTime

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` instance to local time.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ ToLocalTime();
```

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampLTZ` that contains the date and time, which is normalized to the client local time zone, in the current instance.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

ToOracleDate

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to an `OracleDate` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleDate ToOracleDate();
```

Return Value

The returned `OracleDate` contains the date and time in the current instance, but the time zone information in the current instance is truncated

Remarks

The precision of the `OracleTimeStampTZ` value can be lost during the conversion, and the time zone information in the current instance is truncated.

If the current instance has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleDate` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

ToOracleTimeStampLTZ

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampLTZ ToOracleTimeStampLTZ();
```

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure contains the date and time, which is normalized to the client local time zone, in the current instance.

Remarks

If the value of the current instance has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleTimeStampLTZ` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

ToOracleTimeStamp

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to an `OracleTimeStamp` structure.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStamp ToOracleTimeStamp();
```

Return Value

The returned `OracleTimeStamp` contains the date and time in the current instance, but the time zone information is truncated.

Remarks

If the value of the current instance has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleTimeStamp` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

ToString

Overrides `Object`

This method converts the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure to a string.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

A `string` that represents the same date and time as the current `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Remarks

The returned value is a string representation of an `OracleTimeStampTZ` in the format specified by the `OracleGlobalization.TimeStampTZFormat` property of the thread. The names and abbreviations used for months and days are in the language specified by the `OracleGlobalization.DateLanguage` and the `OracleGlobalization.Calendar` properties of the thread. If any of the thread's globalization properties are set to null or an empty string, the client computer's settings are used.

Example

```
// C#

using System;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Client;
using Oracle.DataAccess.Types;

class ToStringSample
{
  static void Main()
  {
    // Set the nls parameters for the current thread
    OracleGlobalization info = OracleGlobalization.GetClientInfo();
    info.TimeZone = "US/Eastern";
    info.TimeStampFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM";
```

```
    info.TimeStampTZFormat = "DD-MON-YYYY HH:MI:SS.FF AM TZR";
    OracleGlobalization.SetThreadInfo(info);

    // Create an OracleTimeStampTZ in US/Pacific time zone
    OracleTimeStampTZ tstz1=new OracleTimeStampTZ("11-NOV-1999 "+
      "11:02:33.444 AM US/Pacific");

    // Note that ToOracleTimeStampTZ uses the thread's time zone region,
    // "US/Eastern"
    OracleTimeStamp ts = new OracleTimeStamp("11-NOV-1999 11:02:33.444 AM");
    OracleTimeStampTZ tstz2 = ts.ToOracleTimeStampTZ();

    // Calculate the difference between tstz1 and tstz2
    OracleIntervalDS idsDiff = tstz1.GetDaysBetween(tstz2);

    // Prints "US/Pacific"
    Console.WriteLine("tstz1.TimeZone = " + tstz1.TimeZone);

    // Prints "US/Eastern"
    Console.WriteLine("tstz2.TimeZone = " + tstz2.TimeZone);

    // Prints 3
    Console.WriteLine("idsDiff.Hours = " + idsDiff.Hours);

    // Prints 0
    Console.WriteLine("idsDiff.Minutes = " + idsDiff.Minutes);
  }
}
```

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
- OracleTimeStampTZ Members
- "OracleGlobalization Class"
- "Globalization Support "

ToUniversalTime

This method converts the current datetime to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTimeStampTZ ToUniversalTime();
```

Return Value

An `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure.

Remarks

If the current instance has a null value, the value of the returned `OracleTimeStampTZ` structure has a null value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Structure
> - OracleTimeStampTZ Members

INullable Interface

The `INullable` interface is used to determine whether or not an ODP.NET type has a NULL value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public interface INullable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - INullable Interface Members
> - INullable Interface Properties

INullable Interface Members

INullable members are listed in the following tables.

INullable Interface Properties

`INullable` interface properties are listed in Table 14-140.

Table 14-140 INullable Interface Properties

Public Property	Description
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the ODP.NET type has a `NULL` value

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - INullable Interface

INullable Interface Properties

`INullable` interface properties are listed in Table 14-140.

Table 14-141 INullable Interface Properties

Public Property	Description
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the ODP.NET type has a `NULL` value

IsNull

This property indicates whether or not the ODP.NET type has a `NULL` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
bool IsNull {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns true if the ODP.NET type has a `NULL value`; otherwise, returns false.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- INullable Interface
- INullable Interface Members

15

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Types Exceptions

This section covers the ODP.NET Types exceptions.

This chapter contains these topics:

- OracleTypeException Class
- OracleNullValueException Class
- OracleTruncateException Class

OracleTypeException Class

The `OracleTypeException` is the base exception class for handling exceptions that occur in the ODP.NET Types classes.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.Exception

    System.SystemException

      Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleTypeException
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public class OracleTypeException : SystemException
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTypeException Members
- OracleTypeException Constructors
- OracleTypeException Static Methods
- OracleTypeException Properties
- OracleTypeException Methods

OracleTypeException Members

`OracleTypeException` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleTypeException Constructors

The `OracleTypeException` constructors are listed in Table 15-1.

Table 15-1 OracleTypeException Constructor

Constructor	Description
OracleTypeException Constructors	Creates a new instance of the `OracleTypeException` class (Overloaded)

OracleTypeException Static Methods

The `OracleTypeException` static methods are listed in Table 15-2.

Table 15-2 OracleTypeException Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleTypeException Properties

The `OracleTypeException` properties are listed in Table 15-3.

Table 15-3 OracleTypeException Properties

Properties	Description
`HelpLink`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`InnerException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`

Table 15-3 (Cont.) OracleTypeException Properties

Properties	Description
Message	Specifies the error messages that occur in the exception
Number	Specifies the error number that occurs in the exception
Source	Specifies the name of the data provider that generates the error
`StackTrace`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`TargetSite`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`

OracleTypeException Methods

The `OracleTypeException` methods are listed in Table 15-4.

Table 15-4 OracleTypeException Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetBaseException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetObjectData`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Returns the fully qualified name of this exception

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTypeException Class

OracleTypeException Constructors

The `OracleTypeException` constructors create new instances of the `OracleTypeException` class.

Overload List:

- OracleTypeException(string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTypeException` class with the specified error message, `errMessage`.

- OracleTypeException(SerializationInfo, StreamingContext)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTypeException` class with the specified serialization information, `si`, and the specified streaming context, `sc`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTypeException Class
> - OracleTypeException Members

OracleTypeException(string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTypeException` class with the specified error message, `errMessage`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTypeException (string errMessage);
```

Parameters

- *errMessage*

  The specified error message.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTypeException Class
> - OracleTypeException Members

OracleTypeException(SerializationInfo, StreamingContext)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTypeException` class with the specified serialization information, `si`, and the specified streaming context, `sc`.

Declaration

```
// C#
protected OracleTypeException (SerializationInfo si, StreamingContext sc);
```

Parameters

- *si*

The specified serialization information.

- *sc*

  The specified streaming context.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTypeException Class
> - OracleTypeException Members

OracleTypeException Static Methods

The `OracleTypeException` static methods are listed in Table 15-5.

Table 15-5 OracleTypeException Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTypeException Class
> - OracleTypeException Members

OracleTypeException Properties

The `OracleTypeException` properties are listed in Table 15-6.

Table 15-6 OracleTypeException Properties

Properties	Description
`HelpLink`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`InnerException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
Message	Specifies the error messages that occur in the exception
Number	Specifies the error number that occurs in the exception
Source	Specifies the name of the data provider that generates the error
`StackTrace`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`

Table 15-6 (Cont.) OracleTypeException Properties

Properties	Description
`TargetSite`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTypeException Class
> - OracleTypeException Members

Message

Overrides `Exception`

This property specifies the error messages that occur in the exception.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string Message {get;}
```

Property Value

An error message.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTypeException Class
> - OracleTypeException Members

Number

Overrides `Exception`

This property specifies the error number that occurs in the exception

Declaration

```
// C#
public override int Number {get;}
```

Property Value

An error number

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTypeException Class
> - OracleTypeException Members

Source

Overrides `Exception`

This property specifies the name of the data provider that generates the error.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string Source {get;}
```

Property Value

Oracle Data Provider for .NET.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTypeException Class
> - OracleTypeException Members

OracleTypeException Methods

The `OracleTypeException` methods are listed in Table 15-7.

Table 15-7 OracleTypeException Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetBaseException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetObjectData`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`

Table 15-7 (Cont.) OracleTypeException Methods

Methods	Description
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
ToString	Returns the fully qualified name of this exception

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTypeException Class
- OracleTypeException Members

ToString

Overrides `Exception`

This method returns the fully qualified name of this exception, the error message in the Message property, the `InnerException.ToString()` message, and the stack trace.

Declaration

```
// C#
public override string ToString();
```

Return Value

The fully qualified name of this exception.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTypeException Class
- OracleTypeException Members

OracleNullValueException Class

The `OracleNullValueException` represents an exception that is thrown when trying to access an ODP.NET Types structure that has a null value.

Class Inheritance

`System.Object`

```
System.Exception
  System.SystemException
    System.OracleTypeException
      Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleNullValueException
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleNullValueException : OracleTypeException
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleNullValueException Members
- OracleNullValueException Constructors
- OracleNullValueException Static Methods
- OracleNullValueException Properties
- OracleNullValueException Methods

OracleNullValueException Members

`OracleNullValueException` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleNullValueException Constructors

The `OracleNullValueException` constructors are listed in Table 15-8.

Table 15-8 OracleNullValueException Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleNullValueException Constructors	Creates a new instance of the `OracleNullValueException` class (Overloaded)

OracleNullValueException Static Methods

The `OracleNullValueException` static methods are listed in Table 15-9.

Table 15-9 OracleNullValueException Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleNullValueException Properties

The `OracleNullValueException` properties are listed in Table 15-10.

Table 15-10 OracleNullValueException Properties

Properties	Description
`HelpLink`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`InnerException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`Message`	Inherited from `OracleTypeException`
`Source`	Inherited from `OracleTypeException`
`StackTrace`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`TargetSite`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`

OracleNullValueException Methods

The `OracleNullValueException` methods are listed in Table 15-11.

Table 15-11 OracleNullValueException Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetBaseException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetObjectData`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`

Table 15-11 (Cont.) OracleNullValueException Methods

Methods	Description
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `OracleTypeException`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleNullValueException Class

OracleNullValueException Constructors

The `OracleNullValueException` constructors create new instances of the `OracleNullValueException` class.

Overload List:

- OracleNullValueException()

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleNullValueException` class with its default properties.

- OracleNullValueException(string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleNullValueException` class with the specified error message, `errMessage`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleNullValueException Class
- OracleNullValueException Members

OracleNullValueException()

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleNullValueException` class with its default properties.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleNullValueException();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleNullValueException Class
> - OracleNullValueException Members

OracleNullValueException(string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleNullValueException` class with the specified error message, `errMessage`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleNullValueException (string errMessage);
```

Parameters

- *errMessage*

  The specified error message.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleNullValueException Class
> - OracleNullValueException Members

OracleNullValueException Static Methods

The `OracleNullValueException` static methods are listed in Table 15-12.

Table 15-12 OracleNullValueException Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleNullValueException Class
> - OracleNullValueException Members

OracleNullValueException Properties

The `OracleNullValueException` properties are listed in Table 15-13.

Table 15-13 OracleNullValueException Properties

Properties	Description
`HelpLink`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`InnerException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`Message`	Inherited from `OracleTypeException`
`Source`	Inherited from `OracleTypeException`
`StackTrace`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`TargetSite`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleNullValueException Class
> - OracleNullValueException Members

OracleNullValueException Methods

The `OracleNullValueException` methods are listed in Table 15-14.

Table 15-14 OracleNullValueException Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetBaseException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetObjectData`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`

Table 15-14 (Cont.) OracleNullValueException Methods

Methods	Description
GetType	Inherited from System.Object
ToString	Inherited from OracleTypeException

OracleTruncateException Class

The OracleTruncateException class represents an exception that is thrown when truncation in a ODP.NET Types class occurs.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.Exception

    System.SystemException

      System.OracleTypeException

        Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleTruncateException
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleTruncateException : OracleTypeException
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	Oracle.DataAccess.dll	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll
Namespace	Oracle.DataAccess.Client	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client	Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTruncateException Members
- OracleTruncateException Constructors
- OracleTruncateException Static Methods
- OracleTruncateException Properties
- OracleTruncateException Methods

OracleTruncateException Members

`OracleTruncateException` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleTruncateException Constructors

The `OracleTruncateException` constructors are listed in Table 15-15.

Table 15-15 OracleTruncateException Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleTruncateException Constructors	Creates a new instance of the `OracleTruncateException` class (Overloaded)

OracleTruncateException Static Methods

The `OracleTruncateException` static methods are listed in Table 15-16.

Table 15-16 OracleTruncateException Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleTruncateException Properties

The `OracleTruncateException` properties are listed in Table 15-17.

Table 15-17 OracleTruncateException Properties

Properties	Description
`HelpLink`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`InnerException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`Message`	Inherited from `OracleTypeException`
`Source`	Inherited from `OracleTypeException`

Table 15-17 (Cont.) OracleTruncateException Properties

Properties	Description
StackTrace	Inherited from System.SystemException.Exception
TargetSite	Inherited from System.SystemException.Exception

OracleTruncateException Methods

The OracleTruncateException methods are listed in Table 15-18.

Table 15-18 OracleTruncateException Methods

Methods	Description
Equals	Inherited from System.Object (Overloaded)
GetBaseException	Inherited from System.SystemException.Exception
GetHashCode	Inherited from System.Object
GetObjectData	Inherited from System.SystemException.Exception
GetType	Inherited from System.Object
ToString	Inherited from OracleTypeException

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTruncateException Class

OracleTruncateException Constructors

The OracleTruncateException constructors create new instances of the OracleTruncateException class

Overload List:

- OracleTruncateException()

  This constructor creates a new instance of the OracleTruncateException class with its default properties.

- OracleTruncateException(string)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the OracleTruncateException class with the specified error message, errMessage.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTruncateException Class
> - OracleTruncateException Members

OracleTruncateException()

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTruncateException` class with its default properties.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTruncateException();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTruncateException Class
> - OracleTruncateException Members

OracleTruncateException(string)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleTruncateException` class with the specified error message, `errMessage`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleTruncateException (string errMessage);
```

Parameters

- *errMessage*

  The specified error message.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTruncateException Class
> - OracleTruncateException Members

OracleTruncateException Static Methods

The `OracleTruncateException` static methods are listed in Table 15-19.

Table 15-19 OracleTruncateException Static Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleTruncateException Class
> - OracleTruncateException Members

OracleTruncateException Properties

The `OracleTruncateException` properties are listed in Table 15-20.

Table 15-20 OracleTruncateException Properties

Properties	Description
`HelpLink`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`InnerException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`Message`	Inherited from `OracleTypeException`
`Source`	Inherited from `OracleTypeException`
`StackTrace`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`TargetSite`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTruncateException Class
- OracleTruncateException Members

OracleTruncateException Methods

The `OracleTruncateException` methods are listed in Table 15-21.

Table 15-21 OracleTruncateException Methods

Methods	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)
`GetBaseException`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetObjectData`	Inherited from `System.SystemException.Exception`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`ToString`	Inherited from `OracleTypeException`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleTruncateException Class
- OracleTruncateException Members

16

Oracle Data Provider for .NET UDT-Related Classes

This chapter describes the object-related classes and interfaces in the Oracle Data Provider for .NET that provide support for Oracle user-defined data types (UDT).

In ODAC Oracle Universal Installer, samples are provided in the *ORACLE_BASE**ORACLE_HOME*\ODP.NET\Samples\UDT directory.

> **See Also:**
>
> "Oracle User-Defined Types (UDTs) and .NET Custom Types"

- OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Class
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class
- OracleArrayMappingAttribute Class
- IOracleCustomType Interface
- IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface
- IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface
- OracleUdt Class
- OracleRef Class
- OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration
- OracleUdtStatus Enumeration

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Class

The `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` class is used to mark a custom type factory class or struct with information that is used by ODP.NET when a custom type is used to represent an Oracle UDT.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

System.Attribute

System.OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute
```

Declaration

```
// C#
[AttributeUsageAttribute(AttributeTargets.Class|AttributeTargets.Struct,
```

```
   AllowMultiple=false, Inherited=true)]
public sealed class OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute : Attribute
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Remarks

The `OracleCustomTypeMapping` attribute must be specified on the custom type factory class to indicate the Oracle UDT that the corresponding custom type represents. The Oracle UDT may be specified in the form *`schema_name.type_name`*.

For each Oracle UDT that the application uses, there must be a unique custom type factory, as follows:

- Oracle Object Types

  The custom type factory must return a custom type that cannot be used to represent any other Oracle Object Type.

- Oracle Collection Types

  The custom type factory may return a custom type that can be used by other Oracle Collection Types. This is common when an array type is used to represent an Oracle Collection, that is, when an `int[]` is used to represent a collection of `NUMBER`s.

If the `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` is not specified, then custom type mappings must be specified through an XML configuration file, for example, `app.config` for Windows applications or the `web.config` for web applications, and the `machine.config`

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Members
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Constructors
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Static Methods
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Methods

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Members

`OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Constructors

`OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` constructors are listed in Table 16-1.

Table 16-1 OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` class

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Static Methods

`OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` static methods are listed in Table 16-2.

Table 16-2 OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttributes`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`IsDefined`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ReferenceEquals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Properties

`OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` properties are listed in Table 16-3.

Table 16-3 OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Properties

Property	Description
UdtTypeName	Specifies the Oracle user-defined type name that the custom class maps to

Table 16-3 (Cont.) OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Properties

Property	Description
TypeId	Inherited from System.Attribute

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Methods

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute methods are listed in Table 16-4.

Table 16-4 OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Methods

Method	Description
Equals	Inherited from System.Attribute
GetHashCode	Inherited from System.Attribute
GetType	Inherited from System.Attribute
IsDefaultAttribute	Inherited from System.Attribute
Match	Inherited from System.Attribute
ToString	Inherited from System.Attribute

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Class

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Constructors

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute constructors create new instances of the OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute class.

Overload List:

- OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute(string)

  This constructor creates and initializes an OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute using the specified Oracle user-defined type name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Methods

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute(string)

This constructor creates and initializes an `OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` using the specified Oracle user-defined type name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute(string udtTypeName)
```

Parameters

- *udtTypeName*

  The Oracle user-defined type name that the custom class maps to.

Remarks

The *udtTypeName* parameter is case-sensitive. The *udtTypeName* is specified in the form of *schema_name.type_name*.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Members

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Static Methods

`OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` static methods are listed in Table 16-5.

Table 16-5 OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttributes`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

Table 16-5 (Cont.) OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Static Methods

Method	Description
`IsDefined`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ReferenceEquals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Class
- OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Members

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Properties

`OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` properties are listed in Table 16-6.

Table 16-6 OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Properties

Property	Description
UdtTypeName	Specifies the Oracle user-defined type name that the custom class maps to
`TypeId`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Class
- OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Members

UdtTypeName

This property specifies the Oracle user-defined type name that the custom class maps to.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string UdtTypeName {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string that represents an Oracle user-defined type name.

Remarks

`UdtTypeName` is case-sensitive. It is specified in the form of *`schema_name.type_name`*.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Members

OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Methods

`OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute` methods are listed in Table 16-7.

Table 16-7 OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`IsDefaultAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`Match`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleCustomTypeMappingAttribute Members

OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class

The `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` class marks custom class fields or properties with information that ODP.NET uses when a custom type represents an Oracle Object type.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

 System.Attribute

  System.OracleObjectMappingAttribute
```

Declaration

```
// C#
[AttributeUsageAttribute(AttributeTargets.Field|AttributeTargets.Property,
AllowMultiple=false, Inherited=true)]

public sealed class OracleObjectMappingAttribute : Attribute
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Remarks

The `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` is specified on members of a custom type that represent an Oracle object type. This attribute must specify the name or zero-based index of the attribute in the Oracle object that the custom class field or property maps to. This also allows the custom type to declare field or property names which differ from the Oracle Object type.

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Members
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Constructors
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Static Methods
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Properties
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Methods

OracleObjectMappingAttribute Members

`OracleObjectMappingAttribute` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleObjectMappingAttribute Constructors

`OracleObjectMappingAttribute` constructors are listed in Table 16-8.

Table 16-8 OracleObjectMappingAttribute Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleObjectMappingAttribute Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` class (Overloaded)

OracleObjectMappingAttribute Static Methods

`OracleObjectMappingAttribute` static methods are listed in Table 16-9.

Table 16-9 OracleObjectMappingAttribute Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttributes`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`IsDefined`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ReferenceEquals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

OracleObjectMappingAttribute Properties

`OracleObjectMappingAttribute` properties are listed in Table 16-10.

Table 16-10 OracleObjectMappingAttribute Properties

Property	Description
AttributeIndex	Specifies the index of the Oracle Object attribute that must be retrieved
AttributeName	Specifies the name of Oracle Object attribute that must be retrieved
TypeId	Inherited from System.Attribute

OracleObjectMappingAttribute Methods

OracleObjectMappingAttribute methods are listed in Table 16-11.

Table 16-11 OracleObjectMappingAttribute Methods

Method	Description
Equals	Inherited from System.Attribute
GetHashCode	Inherited from System.Attribute
GetType	Inherited from System.Attribute
IsDefaultAttribute	Inherited from System.Attribute
Match	Inherited from System.Attribute
ToString	Inherited from System.Attribute

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class

OracleObjectMappingAttribute Constructors

OracleObjectMappingAttribute constructors create new instances of the OracleObjectMappingAttribute class.

Overload List:

- OracleObjectMappingAttribute(string)

  This constructor creates and initializes an OracleObjectMappingAttribute object with the specified Oracle Object attribute name.

- OracleObjectMappingAttribute(int)

  This constructor creates and initializes an OracleObjectMappingAttribute with the specified Oracle Object attribute index.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Members

OracleObjectMappingAttribute(string)

This constructor creates and initializes an `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object with the specified Oracle Object attribute name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleObjectMappingAttribute(string attrName);
```

Parameters

- *attrName*

  The name of the Oracle Object attribute to map to.

Remarks

The *attrName* parameter is case-sensitive.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Members

OracleObjectMappingAttribute(int)

This constructor creates and initializes an `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object with the specified Oracle Object attribute index.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleObjectMappingAttribute(int attrIndex);
```

Parameters

- *attrIndex*

  The zero-based index of the Oracle Object attribute to map to.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Members

OracleObjectMappingAttribute Static Methods

`OracleObjectMappingAttribute` static methods are listed in Table 16-12.

Table 16-12 OracleObjectMappingAttribute Static Method

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttributes`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`IsDefined`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ReferenceEquals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Members

OracleObjectMappingAttribute Properties

`OracleObjectMappingAttribute` properties are listed in Table 16-13.

Table 16-13 OracleObjectMappingAttribute Properties

Property	Description
AttributeIndex	Specifies the index of the Oracle Object attribute that must be retrieved
AttributeName	Specifies the name of the Oracle Object attribute that must be retrieved
`TypeId`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Members

AttributeIndex

This property specifies the index of the Oracle Object attribute that must be retrieved.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int AttributeIndex {get;}
```

Property Value

The zero-based index of an Oracle Object type attribute.

Remarks

The `AttributeIndex` property specifies the index of the Oracle Object type attribute that the custom class field or property maps to. This allows the custom class to declare fields or property names that differ from the Oracle object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleObjectMappingAttribute Members

AttributeName

This property specifies the name of the Oracle Object attribute that must be retrieved.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string AttributeName {get;}
```

Property Value

The name of an attribute of an Oracle Object type.

Remarks

The `AttributeName` property specifies name of the attribute in the Oracle Object type that the custom class field or property maps to. This allows the custom class to declare field or property names that differ from the Oracle object.

The specified attribute name is case-sensitive.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Members

OracleObjectMappingAttribute Methods

`OracleObjectMappingAttribute` methods are listed in Table 16-14.

Table 16-14 OracleObjectMappingAttribute Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`IsDefaultAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`Match`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Class
- OracleObjectMappingAttribute Members

OracleArrayMappingAttribute Class

The `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` class is required to mark a custom class field or property with information that ODP.NET uses when a custom type represents an Oracle Collection type.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.Attribute

    System.OracleArrayMappingAttribute
```

Declaration

[AttributeUsageAttribute(AttributeTargets.Field|AttributeTargets.Property, AllowMultiple=false, Inherited=true)]

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleArrayMappingAttribute : Attribute
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Remarks

An `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object must be specified when a custom type represents an Oracle Collection. This attribute is applied only to the custom class member that stores the collection elements.

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleArrayMappingAttribute Members
- OracleArrayMappingAttribute Constructors
- OracleArrayMappingAttribute Static Methods
- OracleArrayMappingAttribute Properties
- OracleArrayMappingAttribute Methods

OracleArrayMappingAttribute Members

`OracleArrayMappingAttribute` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleArrayMappingAttribute Constructors

`OracleArrayMappingAttribute` constructors are listed in Table 16-15.

Table 16-15 OracleArrayMappingAttribute Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleArrayMappingAttribute Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` class (Overloaded)

OracleArrayMappingAttribute Static Methods

`OracleArrayMappingAttribute` static methods are listed in Table 16-16.

Table 16-16 OracleArrayMappingAttribute Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttributes`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`IsDefined`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ReferenceEquals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

OracleArrayMappingAttribute Properties

`OracleArrayMappingAttribute` properties are listed in Table 16-17.

Table 16-17 OracleArrayMappingAttribute Properties

Property	Description
`TypeId`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

OracleArrayMappingAttribute Methods

`OracleArrayMappingAttribute` methods are listed in Table 16-18.

Table 16-18 OracleArrayMappingAttribute Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

Table 16-18 (Cont.) OracleArrayMappingAttribute Methods

Method	Description
`IsDefaultAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`Match`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleArrayMappingAttribute Class

OracleArrayMappingAttribute Constructors

`OracleArrayMappingAttribute` constructors create new instances of the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` class.

Overload List:

- OracleArrayMappingAttribute()

  This constructor creates and initializes an `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleArrayMappingAttribute Class
- OracleArrayMappingAttribute Members

OracleArrayMappingAttribute()

This constructor creates and initializes an `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleArrayMappingAttribute();
```

Remarks

An `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object must be applied when a custom class represents an Oracle Collection type, to specify the custom class field or property that stores the collection elements.

The `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` can be applied to only one field or property in the custom class.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleArrayMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleArrayMappingAttribute Members

OracleArrayMappingAttribute Static Methods

`OracleArrayMappingAttribute` static methods are listed in Table 16-19.

Table 16-19 OracleArrayMappingAttribute Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetCustomAttributes`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`IsDefined`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ReferenceEquals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleArrayMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleArrayMappingAttribute Members

OracleArrayMappingAttribute Properties

`OracleArrayMappingAttribute` properties are listed in Table 16-20.

Table 16-20 OracleArrayMappingAttribute Properties

Property	Description
`TypeId`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleArrayMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleArrayMappingAttribute Members

OracleArrayMappingAttribute Methods

`OracleArrayMappingAttribute` methods are listed in Table 16-21.

Table 16-21 OracleArrayMappingAttribute Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`IsDefaultAttribute`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`Match`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Attribute`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleArrayMappingAttribute Class
> - OracleArrayMappingAttribute Members

IOracleCustomType Interface

`IOracleCustomType` is an interface for converting between a Custom Type and an Oracle Object or Collection Type.

Declaration

```
// C#
public interface IOracleCustomType
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- IOracleCustomType Members
- IOracleCustomType Interface Methods

IOracleCustomType Members

`IOracleCustomType` members are listed in the following tables.

IOracleCustomType Interface Methods

`IOracleCustomType` interface methods are listed in Table 16-22.

Table 16-22 IOracleCustomType Interface Methods

Interface Method	Description
FromCustomObject(OracleConnection, IntPtr)	Returns the values that set the Oracle Object attributes *Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver only*
FromCustomObject(OracleConnection, object)	Returns the values that set the Oracle Object attributes *Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core only*
ToCustomObject(OracleConnection, IntPtr)	Provides the Oracle Object with the attribute values to set on the custom type *Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver only*
ToCustomObject(OracleConnection, object)	Provides the Oracle Object with the attribute values to set on the custom type *Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core only*

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleCustomType Interface

IOracleCustomType Interface Methods

`IOracleCustomType` Interface methods are listed in Table 16-23.

Table 16-23 IOracleCustomType Interface Methods: Overload list

Interface Method	Description
FromCustomObject(OracleConnection, IntPtr)	Returns the values that set the Oracle Object attributes *Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver only*
FromCustomObject(OracleConnection, object)	Returns the values that set the Oracle Object attributes *Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core only*
ToCustomObject(OracleConnection, IntPtr)	Provides the Oracle Object with the attribute values to set on the custom type *Available in ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver only*
ToCustomObject(OracleConnection, object)	Provides the Oracle Object with the attribute values to set on the custom type *Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core only*

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleCustomType Interface
> - IOracleCustomType Members

FromCustomObject(OracleConnection, IntPtr)

This interface method creates an Oracle Object or Collection by setting the attribute or element values respectively on the specified Oracle UDT.

Declaration

```
// C#
void FromCustomObject(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt);
```

Parameters

- *con*

An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An opaque pointer to the Oracle Object or Collection to be created.

Remarks

The `FromCustomObject` method is used to build an Oracle Object or Collection from a custom object by setting attribute or element values respectively through the `OracleUdt.SetValue` method.

The `OracleUdt.SetValue` method is invoked as follows:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a custom type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the `OracleUdt.SetValue` method must be invoked for each non-`NULL` attribute value that needs to be set.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a custom type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, a single call to `OracleUdt.SetValue` method specifies the collection element values.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- IOracleCustomType Interface
- IOracleCustomType Members

FromCustomObject(OracleConnection, object)

This interface method creates an Oracle Object or Collection by setting the attribute or element values respectively on the specified Oracle UDT.

Declaration

```
// C#
void FromCustomObject(OracleConnection con, object pUdt);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An object of Oracle Object or Collection to be created.

Remarks

The `FromCustomObject` method is used to build an Oracle Object or Collection from a custom object by setting attribute or element values respectively through the `OracleUdt.SetValue` method.

The `OracleUdt.SetValue` method is invoked as follows:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a custom type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the `OracleUdt.SetValue` method must be invoked for each non-`NULL` attribute value that needs to be set.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a custom type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, a single call to `OracleUdt.SetValue` method specifies the collection element values.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleCustomType Interface
> - IOracleCustomType Members

ToCustomObject(OracleConnection, IntPtr)

This interface initializes a custom object using the specified Oracle UDT.

Declaration

```
// C#
void ToCustomObject (OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An opaque pointer to the Oracle UDT.

Remarks

The `ToCustomObject` method is used to initialize a custom object from the specified Oracle Object or Collection by retrieving attribute or element values respectively through the `OracleUdt.GetValue` method.

The `OracleUdt.GetValue` method is invoked as follows:

- Oracle Object Type

For a custom type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the `OracleUdt.GetValue` method must be invoked for each attribute value to be retrieved.

- For a custom type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, a single call to `OracleUdt.GetValue` method retrieves the collection element values.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleCustomType Interface
> - IOracleCustomType Members

ToCustomObject(OracleConnection, object)

This interface initializes a custom object using the specified Oracle UDT.

Declaration

```
// C#
void ToCustomObject (OracleConnection con, object pUdt);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An object of the Oracle UDT.

Remarks

The `ToCustomObject` method is used to initialize a custom object from the specified Oracle Object or Collection by retrieving attribute or element values respectively through the `OracleUdt.GetValue` method.

The `OracleUdt.GetValue` method is invoked as follows:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a custom type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the `OracleUdt.GetValue` method must be invoked for each attribute value to be retrieved.

- For a custom type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, a single call to `OracleUdt.GetValue` method retrieves the collection element values.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleCustomType Interface
> - IOracleCustomType Members

IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface

The `IOracleCustomTypeFactory` interface is used by ODP.NET to create custom objects that represent Oracle Objects or Collections.

Declaration

```
// C#
public interface IOracleCustomTypeFactory
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleCustomTypeFactory Members
> - IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface Methods

IOracleCustomTypeFactory Members

`IOracleCustomTypeFactory` members are listed in the following tables.

IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface Methods

`IOracleCustomTypeFactory` interface methods are listed in Table 16-24.

Table 16-24 IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface Methods

Public Method	Description
CreateObject	Returns a new custom object to represent an Oracle Object or Collection

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface

IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface Methods

`IOracleCustomTypeFactory` Interface methods are listed in Table 16-25.

Table 16-25 IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface Methods

Public Method	Description
CreateObject	Returns a new custom object to represent an Oracle Object or Collection

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface
> - IOracleCustomTypeFactory Members

CreateObject

This interface method returns a new custom object to represent an Oracle Object or Collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
IOracleCustomType CreateObject();
```

Return Value

An `IOracleCustomType` object.

Remarks

The `CreateObject` method is used to create a new instance of a custom object to represent an Oracle Object or Collection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleCustomTypeFactory Interface
> - IOracleCustomTypeFactory Members

IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface

The `IOracleArrayTypeFactory` interface is used by ODP.NET to create arrays that represent Oracle Collections.

Declaration

```
// C#
public interface IOracleArrayTypeFactory
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleArrayTypeFactory Members
> - IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface Methods

IOracleArrayTypeFactory Members

`IOracleArrayTypeFactory` members are listed in the following tables.

IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface Methods

`IOracleArrayTypeFactory` interface methods are listed in Table 16-26.

Table 16-26 IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface Methods

Public Method	Description
CreateArray	Returns a new array of the specified length to store Oracle Collection elements
CreateStatusArray	Returns a newly allocated `OracleUdtStatus` array of the specified length that will be used to store the null status of the collection elements

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface

IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface Methods

`IOracleArrayTypeFactory` Interface methods are listed in Table 16-27.

Table 16-27 IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface Methods

Public Method	Description
CreateArray	Returns a new array of the specified length to store Oracle Collection elements
CreateStatusArray	Returns a newly allocated `OracleUdtStatus` array of the specified length that will be used to store the null status of the collection elements

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface
> - IOracleArrayTypeFactory Members

CreateArray

This interface method returns a new array of the specified length to store Oracle Collection elements.

Declaration

```
// C#
Array CreateArray(int numElems);
```

Parameters

- *numElems*

  The number of collection elements to be returned.

Return Value

A `System.Array` object.

Remarks

An Oracle Collection Type may be represented in either of the following ways:

- As an array of the appropriate type. The type must be able to represent a collection element.
- As a Custom Type that contains an array of the appropriate type.

In both cases, the `CreateArray` method creates an array of the specified length to store the collection elements.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface
> - IOracleArrayTypeFactory Members

CreateStatusArray

This method returns a newly allocated `OracleUdtStatus` array of the specified length that will be used to store the null status of the collection elements.

Declaration

```
// C#
Array CreateStatusArray(int numElems);
```

Parameters

- *numElems*

  The number of collection elements to be returned.

Return Value

A multi-dimensional `OracleUdtStatus` array as a `System.Array`.

Remarks

An Oracle Collection Type can be represented in the following ways:

- As an array of the appropriate type. The type must be able to represent a collection element.
- As a Custom Type that contains an array of the appropriate type.

In both cases, the `CreateStatusArray` method creates an `OracleUdtStatus` array of the specified length that stores the null status of the collection elements.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - IOracleArrayTypeFactory Interface
> - IOracleArrayTypeFactory Members
> - "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

OracleUdt Class

The `OracleUdt` class defines static methods that are used when converting between Custom Types and Oracle UDTs and vice-versa.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.OracleUdt
```

Declaration

```
public sealed class OracleUdt
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Members
- OracleUDT Static Methods

OracleUdt Members

`OracleUdt` static methods are listed in Table 16-28.

Table 16-28 OracleUdt Static Methods

Static Method	Description
Equals	Inherited from `System.Object`
GetValue	Gets the attributes or elements from the specified Oracle UDT (Overloaded)
IsDBNull	Indicates whether or not the specified attribute being retrieved is `NULL` (Overloaded)
SetValue	Sets the attributes or elements on the specified Oracle UDT (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class

OracleUDT Static Methods

`OracleUDT` methods are listed in Table 16-29.

Table 16-29 OracleUdt Static Methods

Static Method	Description
Equals	Inherited from `System.Object`
GetValue	Gets the attributes or elements from the specified Oracle UDT (Overloaded)
IsDBNull	Indicates whether or not the specified attribute being retrieved is `NULL` (Overloaded)
SetValue	Sets the attributes or elements on the specified Oracle UDT (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - OracleUdt Members

GetValue

`GetValue` methods get the attributes or elements from the specified Oracle UDT.

Overload List for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver:

- GetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, string)

  This method gets the attributes or elements from the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified attribute name.
- GetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, int)

  This method gets the attribute or elements from the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified index.
- GetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, string, out object)

This method returns either the elements of the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or the elements of the specified Oracle Collection.

- GetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, int, out object)

  This method returns either the elements of the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or the elements of the specified Oracle Collection.

Overload List for ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core:

- GetValue(OracleConnection, object, string)

  This method gets the attributes or elements from the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified attribute name.

- GetValue(OracleConnection, object, int)

  This method gets the attribute or elements from the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified index.

- GetValue(OracleConnection, object, string, out object)

  This method returns either the elements of the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or the elements of the specified Oracle Collection.

- GetValue(OracleConnection, object, int, out object)

  This method returns either the elements of the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or the elements of the specified Oracle Collection.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Class
- "OracleUdt Members"

GetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, string)

This method gets the attributes or elements from the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified attribute name.

Declaration

```
public static object GetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, string attrName);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  A pointer to an Oracle UDT.

- *attrName*

The case-sensitive name of the attribute to be retrieved. Null is specified for retrieving collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

Return Value

An object representing the returned attribute or collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified name is not a valid attribute name.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.GetValue` method passing it the *`con`* and *`pUdt`* parameters. The `OracleUdt.GetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type returned for a specified attribute name is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type returned is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

In the case of `NULL` attribute values, the appropriate null representation of the type is returned. For example, for attributes that are represented as Custom Types and Provider Specific Types, the static `Null` property of the type is returned. For attributes that are represented as Nullable types, for example, `System.String` and `System.Array` Types, null is returned, and for all other remaining built-in types such as `Int32` and `DateTime DBNull.Value` is returned.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Class
- OracleUdt Members
- "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

GetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, int)

This method gets the attribute or elements from the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified index.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static object GetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, int attrIndex,);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  A pointer to an Oracle UDT.

- *attrIndex*

  The zero-based index of the attribute to be retrieved. For retrieving collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection, zero must be specified.

Return Value

An object representing the returned attribute or collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified index is not a valid attribute index.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.GetValue` method passing it the *con* and *pUdt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.GetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type returned for a specified attribute index is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type returned is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

In the case of `NULL` attribute values, the appropriate null representation of the type is returned. For example, for attributes that are represented as Custom Types and Provider Specific Types, the static `Null` property of the type is returned. For attributes that are represented as Nullable types, for example, `System.String` and `System.Array` Types, null is returned, and for all other remaining built-in types such as `Int32` and `DateTime DBNull.Value` is returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - OracleUdt Members
> - "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

GetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, string, out object)

This method returns either the elements of the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or the elements of the specified Oracle Collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static object GetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, string attrName,
  out object statusArray);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An opaque pointer to an Oracle UDT.

- *attrName*

  The case-sensitive name of the attribute to be retrieved. Null must specified for retrieving collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

- *statusArray*

  The `OracleUdtStatus` array which returns the null status for the retrieved collection elements.

Return Value

An object representing the returned attribute or collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified name is not a valid attribute name.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.GetValue` method passing it the *con* and *pUdt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.GetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type returned for a specified attribute name is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type returned is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

In the case of `NULL` attribute values, the appropriate null representation of the type is returned. For example, for attributes that are represented as Custom Types and Provider Specific Types, the static `Null` property of the type is returned. For attributes that are represented as Nullable types, for example, `System.String` and `System.Array` Types, null is returned, and for all other remaining built-in types such as `Int32` and `DateTime DBNull.Value` is returned.

If the collection being returned is not `NULL`, the output *`statusArray`* parameter is populated with the null status for each of the collection elements.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Class
- OracleUdt Members
- "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

GetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, int, out object)

This method returns either the elements of the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or the elements of the specified Oracle Collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static object GetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, int attrIndex,
   out object statusArray);
```

Parameters

- *`con`*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *`pUdt`*

  An opaque pointer to an Oracle UDT.

- *`attrIndex`*

  The zero-based index of the attribute to be retrieved. For retrieving collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection, `0` is specified.

- *`statusArray`*

The `OracleUdtStatus` array which returns the null status for the retrieved collection elements.

Return Value

An object representing the returned attribute or collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified index is not a valid attribute index.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.GetValue` method passing it the *`con`* and *`pUdt`* parameters. The `OracleUdt.GetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type returned for a specified attribute index is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type returned is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

In the case of `NULL` attribute values, the appropriate null representation of the type is returned. For example, for attributes that are represented as Custom Types and Provider Specific Types, the static `Null` property of the type is returned. For attributes that are represented as Nullable types, for example, `System.String` and `System.Array` Types, null is returned, and for all other remaining built-in types such as `Int32` and `DateTime DBNull.Value` is returned.

If the collection being returned is not NULL, the output *`statusArray`* parameter is populated with the null status for each of the collection elements.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Class
- OracleUdt Members
- "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

GetValue(OracleConnection, object, string)

This method gets the attributes or elements from the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified attribute name.

Declaration

```
public static object GetValue(OracleConnection con, object Udt, string attrName);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *Udt*

  An `object` of an Oracle UDT.

- *attrName*

  The case-sensitive name of the attribute to be retrieved. Null is specified for retrieving collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

Return Value

An object representing the returned attribute or collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified name is not a valid attribute name.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.GetValue` method passing it the *con* and *Udt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.GetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type returned for a specified attribute name is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type returned is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

In the case of `NULL` attribute values, the appropriate null representation of the type is returned. For example, for attributes that are represented as Custom Types and Provider Specific Types, the static `Null` property of the type is returned. For attributes that are represented as Nullable types, for example, `System.String` and `System.Array` Types, null is returned, and for all other remaining built-in types such as `Int32` and `DateTime DBNull.Value` is returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - OracleUdt Members
> - "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

GetValue(OracleConnection, object, int)

This method gets the attribute or elements from the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified index.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static object GetValue(OracleConnection con, object Udt, int attrIndex,);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *Udt*

  An Oracle UDT `object`.

- *attrIndex*

  The zero-based index of the attribute to be retrieved. For retrieving collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection, zero must be specified.

Return Value

An object representing the returned attribute or collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified index is not a valid attribute index.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.GetValue` method passing it the *con* and *Udt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.GetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type returned for a specified attribute index is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type returned is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

In the case of `NULL` attribute values, the appropriate null representation of the type is returned. For example, for attributes that are represented as Custom Types and Provider Specific Types, the static `Null` property of the type is returned. For attributes that are represented as Nullable types, for example, `System.String` and `System.Array` Types, null is returned, and for all other remaining built-in types such as `Int32` and `DateTime` `DBNull.Value` is returned.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Class
- OracleUdt Members
- "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

GetValue(OracleConnection, object, string, out object)

This method returns either the elements of the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or the elements of the specified Oracle Collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static object GetValue(OracleConnection con, object Udt, string attrName,
  out object statusArray);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An Oracle UDT `object`.

- *attrName*

  The case-sensitive name of the attribute to be retrieved. Null must specified for retrieving collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

- *statusArray*

  The `OracleUdtStatus` array which returns the null status for the retrieved collection elements.

Return Value

An object representing the returned attribute or collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified name is not a valid attribute name.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.GetValue` method passing it the *`con`* and *`Udt`* parameters. The `OracleUdt.GetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type returned for a specified attribute name is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type returned is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

In the case of `NULL` attribute values, the appropriate null representation of the type is returned. For example, for attributes that are represented as Custom Types and Provider Specific Types, the static `Null` property of the type is returned. For attributes that are represented as Nullable types, for example, `System.String` and `System.Array` Types, null is returned, and for all other remaining built-in types such as `Int32` and `DateTime DBNull.Value` is returned.

If the collection being returned is not `NULL`, the output *`statusArray`* parameter is populated with the null status for each of the collection elements.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Class
- OracleUdt Members
- "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

GetValue(OracleConnection, object, int, out object)

This method returns either the elements of the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or the elements of the specified Oracle Collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static object GetValue(OracleConnection con, object Udt, int attrIndex,
   out object statusArray);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *Udt*

  An Oracle UDT `object`.

- *attrIndex*

  The zero-based index of the attribute to be retrieved. For retrieving collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection, `0` is specified.

- *statusArray*

  The `OracleUdtStatus` array which returns the null status for the retrieved collection elements.

Return Value

An object representing the returned attribute or collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified index is not a valid attribute index.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.GetValue` method passing it the *con* and *Udt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.GetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type returned for a specified attribute index is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type returned is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

In the case of `NULL` attribute values, the appropriate null representation of the type is returned. For example, for attributes that are represented as Custom Types and Provider Specific Types, the static `Null` property of the type is returned. For attributes that are represented as Nullable types, for example, `System.String` and `System.Array` Types, null is returned, and for all other remaining built-in types such as `Int32` and `DateTime DBNull.Value` is returned.

If the collection being returned is not NULL, the output *statusArray* parameter is populated with the null status for each of the collection elements.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - OracleUdt Members
> - "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

IsDBNull

`IsDBNull` methods indicate whether or not the specified attribute being retrieved is `NULL`.

Overload List for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver:

- IsDBNull(OracleConnection, IntPtr, string)

  This method indicates whether or not the attribute being retrieved, specified by `OracleConnection`, pointer, and attribute name, is `NULL`.

- IsDBNull(OracleConnection, IntPtr, int)

  This method indicates whether or not the attribute being retrieved, specified by `OracleConnection`, pointer, and attribute index, is `NULL`.

Overload List for ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core :

- IsDBNull(OracleConnection, object, string)

  This method indicates whether or not the attribute being retrieved, specified by `OracleConnection`, UDT, and attribute name, is `NULL`.

- IsDBNull(OracleConnection, object, int)

  This method indicates whether or not the attribute being retrieved, specified by `OracleConnection`, UDT, and attribute index, is `NULL`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - OracleUdt Members
> - "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

IsDBNull(OracleConnection, IntPtr, string)

This method indicates whether or not the attribute being retrieved, specified by `OracleConnection`, pointer, and attribute name, is `NULL`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool IsDBNull(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, string attrName);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  A pointer to an Oracle UDT.

- *attrName*

  The case-sensitive name of the attribute.

Return Value

`True` if the specified attribute is `NULL`; otherwise, `false`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified name is not a valid attribute name.

Remarks

This method is invoked from the `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method. The *con* and *pUdt* parameter is passed from the `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method to the `OracleUdt.IsDBNull` method. The *attrName* parameter is case-sensitive.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - OracleUdt Members

IsDBNull(OracleConnection, IntPtr, int)

This method indicates whether or not the attribute being retrieved, specified by `OracleConnection`, pointer, and attribute index, is `NULL`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool IsDBNull(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, int attrIndex);
```

Parameters

- *con*

An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An opaque pointer to an Oracle UDT.

- *attrIndex*

  The zero-based index of the attribute.

Return Value

`True` if the specified attribute is `NULL`; otherwise, `false`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified index is not a valid attribute index

Remarks

This method is invoked from the `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method. The *con* and *pUdt* parameter is passed from the `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method to the `OracleUdt.IsDBNull` method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - OracleUdt Members

IsDBNull(OracleConnection, object, string)

This method indicates whether or not the attribute being retrieved, specified by `OracleConnection`, UDT, and attribute name, is `NULL`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool IsDBNull(OracleConnection con, object Udt, string attrName);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *Udt*

  An Oracle UDT.

- *attrName*

  The case-sensitive name of the attribute.

Return Value

`True` if the specified attribute is `NULL`; otherwise, `false`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified name is not a valid attribute name.

Remarks

This method is invoked from the `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method. The *`con`* and *`Udt`* parameter is passed from the `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method to the `OracleUdt.IsDBNull` method. The *`attrName`* parameter is case-sensitive.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - OracleUdt Members

IsDBNull(OracleConnection, object, int)

This method indicates whether or not the attribute being retrieved, specified by `OracleConnection`, UDT, and attribute index, is `NULL`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static bool IsDBNull(OracleConnection con, object Udt, int attrIndex);
```

Parameters

- *`con`*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *`pUdt`*

  An Oracle UDT `object`.

- *`attrIndex`*

  The zero-based index of the attribute.

Return Value

`True` if the specified attribute is `NULL`; otherwise, `false`.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The specified index is not a valid attribute index

Remarks

This method is invoked from the `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method. The *con* and *Udt* parameter is passed from the `IOracleCustomType.ToCustomObject` method to the `OracleUdt.IsDBNull` method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - OracleUdt Members

SetValue

`SetValue` methods set the attributes or elements on the specified Oracle UDT.

Overload List for ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver:

- SetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, string, object)

  This method sets the attribute or elements on the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified attribute name and value.
- SetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, int, object)

  This method sets the attribute or elements on the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified index and value.
- SetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, string, object, object)

  This method sets either the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or elements of the specified Oracle Collection, to the specified value using the supplied null status of the collection elements.
- SetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, int, object, object)

  This method sets either the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or elements of the specified Oracle Collection, to the specified value using the supplied null status of the collection elements.

Overload List for ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core

- SetValue(OracleConnection, object, string, object)

  This method sets the attribute or elements on the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified attribute name and value.
- SetValue(OracleConnection, object, int, object)

  This method sets the attribute or elements on the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified index and value.
- SetValue(OracleConnection, object, string, object, object)

This method sets either the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or elements of the specified Oracle Collection, to the specified value using the supplied null status of the collection elements.

- SetValue(OracleConnection, object, int, object, object)

  This method sets either the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or elements of the specified Oracle Collection, to the specified value using the supplied null status of the collection elements.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - OracleUdt Members

SetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, string, object)

This method sets the attribute or elements on the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified attribute name and value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void SetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, string attrName,
   object value);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An opaque pointer to an Oracle UDT.

- *attrName*

  The name of the attribute to be set. Specify null for setting collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

- *value*

  The attribute or collection value to be set.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified value is not of the appropriate type.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.FromCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.SetValue` method passing it the *con* and *pUdt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.SetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type accepted for a specified attribute name is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type accepted is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - "OracleUdt Members"

SetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, int, object)

This method sets the attribute or elements on the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified index and value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void SetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, int attrIndex,
object value);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An opaque pointer to an Oracle UDT.

- *attrIndex*

  The index of the attribute to be set. Specify 0 for setting collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

- *value*

  The attribute or collection value to be set.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified value is not of the appropriate type.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.FromCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.SetValue` method passing it the *con* and *pUdt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.SetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type accepted for a specified attribute index is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type accepted is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Class
- "OracleUdt Members"

SetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, string, object, object)

This method sets either the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or elements of the specified Oracle Collection, to the specified value using the supplied null status of the collection elements.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void SetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, string attrName,
   object value, object statusArray);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An opaque pointer to an Oracle UDT.

- *attrName*

  The name of the attribute to be set. Specify null for setting collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

- *value*

  The attribute or collection value to be set.

- *statusArray*

  The null status for the collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified value is not of the appropriate type.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.FromCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.SetValue` method passing it the *con* and *pUdt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.SetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type accepted for a specified attribute name is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type accepted is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - "OracleUdt Members"

SetValue(OracleConnection, IntPtr, int, object, object)

This method sets either the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or elements of the specified Oracle Collection, to the specified value using the supplied null status of the collection elements.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void SetValue(OracleConnection con, IntPtr pUdt, int attrIndex,
  object value, object statusArray);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *pUdt*

  An opaque pointer to an Oracle UDT.

- *attrIndex*

The index of the attribute to be set. Specify 0 for setting collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

- *value*

  The attribute or collection value to be set.

- *statusArray*

  The null status for the collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified value is not of the appropriate type.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.FromCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.SetValue` method passing it the *con* and *pUdt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.SetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type accepted for a specified attribute index is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type accepted is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - "OracleUdt Members"

SetValue(OracleConnection, object, string, object)

This method sets the attribute or elements on the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified attribute name and value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void SetValue(OracleConnection con, object Udt, string attrName,
   object value);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *Udt*

  An Oracle UDT `object`.

- *attrName*

  The name of the attribute to be set. Specify null for setting collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

- *value*

  The attribute or collection value to be set.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified value is not of the appropriate type.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.FromCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.SetValue` method passing it the *con* and *Udt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.SetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type accepted for a specified attribute name is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type accepted is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleUdt Class
> - "OracleUdt Members"

SetValue(OracleConnection, object, int, object)

This method sets the attribute or elements on the specified Oracle UDT, using the specified index and value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void SetValue(OracleConnection con, object Udt, int attrIndex,
object value);
```

Parameters

- *con*

An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *`Udt`*

  An Oracle UDT `object`.

- *`attrIndex`*

  The index of the attribute to be set. Specify 0 for setting collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

- *`value`*

  The attribute or collection value to be set.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified value is not of the appropriate type.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.FromCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.SetValue` method passing it the *`con`* and *`Udt`* parameters. The `OracleUdt.SetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type accepted for a specified attribute index is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type accepted is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Class
- "OracleUdt Members"

SetValue(OracleConnection, object, string, object, object)

This method sets either the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or elements of the specified Oracle Collection, to the specified value using the supplied null status of the collection elements.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void SetValue(OracleConnection con, object Udt, string attrName,
   object value, object statusArray);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *Udt*

  An Oracle UDT `object`.

- *attrName*

  The name of the attribute to be set. Specify null for setting collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

- *value*

  The attribute or collection value to be set.

- *statusArray*

  The null status for the collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified value is not of the appropriate type.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.FromCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.SetValue` method passing it the *con* and *Udt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.SetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type accepted for a specified attribute name is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type accepted is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Class
- "OracleUdt Members"

SetValue(OracleConnection, object, int, object, object)

This method sets either the specified collection attribute of the specified Oracle Object or elements of the specified Oracle Collection, to the specified value using the supplied null status of the collection elements.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static void SetValue(OracleConnection con, object Udt, int attrIndex,
  object value, object statusArray);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *Udt*

  An Oracle UDT `object`.

- *attrIndex*

  The index of the attribute to be set. Specify 0 for setting collection elements from a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection.

- *value*

  The attribute or collection value to be set.

- *statusArray*

  The null status for the collection elements.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The specified value is not of the appropriate type.

Remarks

The `IOracleCustomType.FromCustomObject` method invokes `OracleUdt.SetValue` method passing it the *con* and *Udt* parameters. The `OracleUdt.SetValue` method returns these types of object:

- Oracle Object Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Object Type, the type accepted for a specified attribute index is the type of the member in the custom class or struct that is mapped to the attribute using the `OracleObjectMappingAttribute` object.

- Oracle Collection Type

  For a Custom Type that represents an Oracle Collection Type, the type accepted is the type of the member in the custom class or struct to which the `OracleArrayMappingAttribute` object is applied.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleUdt Class
- "OracleUdt Members"

OracleRef Class

An `OracleRef` instance represents an Oracle `REF`, which references a persistent, standalone, referenceable object that resides in the database. The `OracleRef` object provides methods to insert, update, and delete the Oracle `REF`.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.MarshalByRefObject

    Oracle.DataAccess.Types.OracleRef
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleRef : MarshalByRefObject,ICloneable, IDisposable,
  INullable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

If two or more `OracleRef` objects that refer to the same Oracle object in the database are retrieved through the same `OracleConnection`, then their operations on the referenced object must be synchronized.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Members
- OracleRef Constructors
- OracleRef Static Methods
- OracleRef Instance Properties
- Oracle Ref Instance Methods

OracleRef Members

`OracleRef` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleRef Constructors

`OracleRef` constructors are listed in Table 16-30.

Table 16-30 OracleRef Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleRef Constructors	Instantiates a new instance of `OracleRef` class (Overloaded) *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*

OracleRef Static Fields

OracleRef static methods are listed in Table 16-31

Table 16-31 OracleRef Static Fields

Static Field	Description
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleRef` instance

OracleRef Static Methods

`OracleRef` static methods are listed in Table 16-32.

Table 16-32 OracleRef Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

OracleRef Instance Properties

`OracleRef` instance properties are listed in Table 16-33.

Table 16-33 OracleRef Instance Properties

Property	Description
Connection	References the connection used by the `OracleRef`
HasChanges	References the connection used by the `OracleRef` *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
IsLocked	Indicates whether or not the `REF` is locked
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the Oracle `REF` is `NULL`
ObjectTableName	Returns the fully qualified object table name that is associated with the `REF` *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
Value	Returns a .NET representation of this Oracle `REF`

OracleRef Instance Methods

`OracleRef` instance methods are listed in Table 16-34.

Table 16-34 OracleRef Instance Methods

Method	Description
Clone	Clones the `REF`
Delete	Deletes the referenced object from the database See also Table 3-33
Dispose	Releases resources allocated for the `OracleRef` instance
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Flush	Flushes changes made on the `REF` object to the database *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
GetCustomObject	Returns the object that the specified REF references as a custom type (Overloaded) See also Table 3-33
GetCustomObjectForUpdate	Returns the object that the specified REF references as a custom type (Overloaded) *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
IsEqual	Compares two `OracleREF` objects
Lock	Locks the `REF` in the database *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`

Table 16-34 (Cont.) OracleRef Instance Methods

Method	Description
Update	Updates the object referenced by the specified `REF` in the database using the specified custom object See also Table 3-33

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class

OracleRef Constructors

`OracleRef` constructors instantiate new instances of `OracleRef` class.

Overload List:

- OracleRef(OracleConnection, string)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleRef` class with a connection and a HEX string that represents an `REF` instance in the database.

  Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core

- OracleRef(OracleConnection, string, string)

  This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleRef` class using the specified `OracleConnection` object, user-defined type name, and an object table name

  Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

OracleRef(OracleConnection, string)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleRef` class with a connection and a HEX string that represents an `REF` instance in the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleRef(OracleConnection con, string hexStr);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *hexStr*

  A HEX string that represents an `REF` instance in the database.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The HEX string does not represent a valid `REF` in the database.

`ArgumentNullException` - The connection or HEX string is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` object is not open.

Remarks

When an `OracleRef` instance is created, it is referenced to a specific table in the database.

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. `OracleRef` does not open the connection implicitly.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members

OracleRef(OracleConnection, string, string)

This constructor creates an instance of the `OracleRef` class using the specified `OracleConnection` object, user-defined type name, and an object table name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleRef(OracleConnection con, string udtTypeName, string objTabName);
```

Parameters

- *con*

  An `OracleConnection` instance.

- *udtTypeName*

A user-defined type name.

- *objTabName*

  An object table name.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` - The object type name or the object table name is not valid.

`ArgumentNullException` - The object type name or the table name is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The `OracleConnection` object is not open.

Remarks

When an `OracleRef` instance is created, this `OracleRef` instance is associated with the specific table in the database. In other words, it represents a persistent `REF`.

This constructor creates a reference to the object table. However, it does not cause any entries to be made in database tables until the object is flushed to the database, that is, until the `OracleRef.Flush` or the `OracleConnection.FlushCache` method is called on the `OracleRef` Connection. Therefore, any operation that attempts to operate on the database copy of the object before flushing the object, such as, lock the object or fetch the latest copy of the object from the database, results in an `OracleException`.

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. `OracleRef` does not open the connection implicitly.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members
- "FlushCache"

OracleRef Static Fields

`OracleRef` static fields are listed in Table 16-35.

Table 16-35 OracleRef Static Fields

Static Field	Description
Null	Represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleRef` instance

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

Null

This static field represents a null value that can be assigned to an `OracleRef` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static readonly OracleRef Null;
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

OracleRef Static Methods

`OracleRef` static methods are listed in Table 16-36.

Table 16-36 OracleRef Static Methods

Method	Description
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object` (Overloaded)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

OracleRef Instance Properties

`OracleRef` instance properties are listed in Table 16-37.

Table 16-37 OracleRef Instance Properties

Property	Description
Connection	References the connection used by the `OracleRef`
HasChanges	References the connection used by the `OracleRef` *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
IsLocked	Indicates whether or not the `REF` is locked
IsNull	Indicates whether or not the Oracle `REF` is `NULL`
ObjectTableName	Returns the fully qualified object table name that is associated with the `REF` *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
Value	Returns a .NET representation of this Oracle `REF`

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members

Connection

This instance property references the connection used by the `OracleRef`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection{get;}
```

Property Value

An `OracleConnection` object associated with the `REF`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

Once the `Dispose` method is invoked, this property is set to `null`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

HasChanges

This instance property indicates whether or not the object referenced by the Oracle `REF` in the object cache has any changes that can be flushed to the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool HasChanges {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the object referenced by the Oracle `REF` in the object cache has any changes that can be flushed to the database; otherwise, returns `false`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

This property returns `true` if a copy of the referenced object in the object cache is updated or deleted.

If there is no copy of the referenced object in the object cache, the latest copy of the referenced object in the database is cached in the object cache and `false` is returned.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

IsLocked

This instance property indicates whether or not the `REF` is locked.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsLocked {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the `REF` is locked; otherwise returns `false`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

IsNull

This instance property indicates whether or not the Oracle `REF` is `NULL`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsNull {get;}
```

Property Value

Returns true if the `REF` is `NULL`; otherwise, returns false.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

If the Oracle `REF` is `NULL`, this property returns true. Otherwise, it returns false.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

ObjectTableName

This instance property returns the fully-qualified object table name that is associated with the `REF`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ObjectTableName{get;}
```

Property Value

A fully-qualified object table name that is associated with the `REF`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

The object table name is in the form *`schema_Name.Table_Name`*.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

Value

This instance property returns a .NET representation of this Oracle `REF`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Value{get;}
```

Property Value

A .NET representation of the Oracle `REF`.

Exceptions

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

This property returns a HEX string that represents the `REF`.

The returned string can be used to create a new `OracleRef` instance by using the `OracleRef(OracleConnection, string)` constructor.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members
- "OracleRef(OracleConnection, string)"

Oracle Ref Instance Methods

`OracleRef` instance methods are listed in Table 16-38.

Table 16-38 OracleRef Instance Methods

Method	Description
Clone	Clones the `REF`
Delete	Deletes the referenced object from the database See also Table 3-33
Dispose	Releases resources allocated for the `OracleRef` instance
`Equals`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Flush	Flushes changes made on the `REF` object to the database *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
GetCustomObject	Returns the object that the specified REF references as a custom type (Overloaded) See also Table 3-33
GetCustomObjectForUpdate	Returns the object that the specified REF references as a custom type (Overloaded) *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
`GetHashCode`	Inherited from `System.Object`
`GetType`	Inherited from `System.Object`
IsEqual	Compares two `OracleREF` objects
Lock	Locks the `REF` in the database *Not Available in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core*
`ToString`	Inherited from `System.Object`
Update	Updates the object referenced by the specified `REF` in the database using the specified custom object See also Table 3-33

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

Clone

This instance method clones the `REF`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleRef Clone();
```

Return Value

A clone of the current instance.

Implements

`ICloneable`

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The associated connection is not open.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

Delete

This method deletes the referenced object from the database.

Declaration

```
// C# - managed and core ODP.NET
public void Delete();

// C# - unmanaged ODP.NET
public void Delete(bool bFlush);
```

Parameters

- *bFlush*

  A `bool` that specifies whether or not the `REF` is flushed immediately.

Remarks

This method marks the specified `REF` for deletion.

In managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, `Delete()` has the same behavior as unmanaged ODP.NET `Delete(true)`.

Depending on whether the value of *bFlush* is set to `true` or `false`, the following occurs:

- `True`

  The object referenced by the specified `REF` is deleted immediately from the database.

  Before flushing objects, it is required that the application has explicitly started a transaction by executing the `BeginTransaction` method on the `OracleConnection` object. This is because if the object being flushed has not already been locked by the application, an exclusive lock is obtained implicitly for the object. The lock is only released when the transaction commits or rollbacks.

- `False`

  The object referenced by the `REF` is not deleted immediately from the database, but only when a subsequent `Flush` method is invoked for the specified `REF` or the `FlushCache` method is invoked on the `OracleRef` or the `FlushCache` method is invoked on the `OracleRef` connection.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members
- OracleConnection "FlushCache"

Dispose

This instance method releases resources allocated for the `OracleRef` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

The object cannot be reused after it is disposed. Although some properties can still be accessed, their values may not be up-to-date.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

Flush

This instance method flushes changes made on the `REF` object to the database, such as updates or deletes.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Flush();
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The associated connection is not open.

Remarks

Before flushing objects, it is required that the application has explicitly started a transaction by executing the `BeginTransaction` method on the `OracleConnection` object. This is because if the object being flushed has not already been locked by the application, an exclusive lock is obtained implicitly for the object. The lock is only released when the transaction commits or rollbacks.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

GetCustomObject

`GetCustomObject` methods return the object that the specified REF references as a custom type.

Overload List

- GetCustomObject(OracleUdtFetchOption)

  This method returns the object that the specified REF references as a custom type using the specified fetch option.

- GetCustomObject(OracleUdtFetchOption, int)

  This method returns the object that the specified `REF` references as a custom type using the specified fetch option and depth level.

  Not supported in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

GetCustomObject(OracleUdtFetchOption)

This method returns the object that the specified `REF` references, as a custom type, using the specified fetch option.

Declaration

```
// C# - managed and core ODP.NET
public object GetCustomObject();

// C# - unmanaged ODP.NET
public object GetCustomObject(OracleUdtFetchOption fetchOption);
```

Parameters

- *fetchOption*

  An `OracleUdtFetchOption` value.

Return Value

A custom object that represents the object that the specified `REF` references.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The specified connection is not open, or a valid custom type has not been registered for the type of the referenced object.

Remarks

This method returns a custom type determined by the UDT mappings on the specified connection.

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. This method does not open the connection implicitly.

Managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core always retrieves the object from the database as it does not have an object cache.

The application can use the `OracleUdtFetchOption` method to control the copy of the Object that is returned according to the specified option:

- `OracleUdtFetchOption.Cache` option

  If this option is specified, and there is a copy of the referenced object in the object cache, it is returned immediately. If no cached copy exists, the latest copy of the referenced object in the database is cached in the object cache and returned.

- `OracleUdtFetchOption.Server` option

  If this option is specified, the latest copy of the referenced object from the database is cached in the object cache and returned. If a copy of the referenced object already exists in the cache, the latest copy overwrites the existing one.

- `OracleUdtFetchOption.TransactionCache` option

  If this option is specified, and a copy of the referenced object is cached in the current transaction, the copy is returned. Otherwise, the latest copy of the referenced object from the database is cached in the object cache and returned. If a copy of the referenced object already exists in the cache, the latest copy overwrites the existing one.

  Note that if a cached copy of the referenced object was modified before the current transaction began, that is, if the `OracleRef.HasChanges` property returns `true`, then the `Recent` option returns the cached copy of the referenced object. Outside of a transaction, the `Recent` option behaves like the `Any` option.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members
- "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

GetCustomObject(OracleUdtFetchOption, int)

This method returns the object that the specified `REF` references, as a custom type, using the specified fetch option and depth level.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object GetCustomObject(OracleUdtFetchOption fetchOption, int depthLevel);
```

Parameters

- *fetchOption*

An `OracleUdtFetchOption` value.

- *`depthLevel`*

  The number of levels to be fetched for nested `REF` attributes.

Return Value

A custom object that represents the object that the specified `REF` references.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The specified connection is not open, or a valid custom type has not been registered for the type of the referenced object.

Remarks

This method returns a custom type determined by the UDT mappings on the specified connection.

If the object that the `REF` references contains nested `REF` attributes, the *`depthLevel`* can be specified to optimize the subsequent object retrieval. The value of *`depthLevel`* determines the number of levels that are optimized.

For example, if the *`depthLevel`* is specified as two, the optimization is applied to all top-level nested `REF` attributes in the object being fetched and also to all nested REF attributes within the objects referenced by the top-level nested `REF` attributes.

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. This method does not open the connection implicitly.

The application can use the `OracleUdtFetchOption` method to control the copy of the Object that is returned according to the specified option:

- `OracleUdtFetchOption.Cache` option

  If this option is specified, and there is a copy of the referenced object in the object cache, it is returned immediately. If no cached copy exists, the latest copy of the referenced object in the database is cached in the object cache and returned.

- `OracleUdtFetchOption.Server` option

  If this option is specified, the latest copy of the referenced object from the database is cached in the object cache and returned. If a copy of the referenced object already exists in the cache, the latest copy overwrites the existing one.

- `OracleUdtFetchOption.TransactionCache` option

  If this option is specified, and a copy of the referenced object is cached in the current transaction, the copy is returned. Otherwise, the latest copy of the referenced object from the database is cached in the object cache and returned. If a copy of the referenced object already exists in the cache, the latest copy overwrites the existing one.

  Note that if a cached copy of the referenced object was modified before the current transaction began, that is, if the `OracleRef.HasChanges` property returns `true`, then the `Recent` option returns the cached copy of the referenced object. Outside of a transaction, the `Recent` option behaves like the `Any` option.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members
> - "OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration"

GetCustomObjectForUpdate

`GetCustomObjectForUpdate` methods return the object that the specified REF references as a custom type.

- GetCustomObjectForUpdate(bool)

  This method locks the specified `REF` in the database and returns the object that the specified `REF` references as a custom type using the specified wait option.

  Not supported in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core.

- GetCustomObjectForUpdate(bool, int)

  This method locks the specified `REF` in the database and returns the object that the specified `REF` references as a custom type using the specified wait option and depth level.

  Not supported in ODP.NET, Managed Driver and ODP.NET Core.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

GetCustomObjectForUpdate(bool)

This method locks the specified `REF` in the database and returns the object that the specified `REF` references, as a custom type, using the specified wait option.

Declaration

```
// C#
public object GetCustomObjectForUpdate(bool bWait);
```

Parameters

- *bWait*

Specifies if the `REF` is to be locked with the no-wait option. If wait is set to `true`, this method invocation does not return until the `REF` is locked.

Return Value

A custom object that represents the object that the specified `REF` references.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The specified connection is not open, or a valid custom type has not been registered for type of the referenced object.

`OracleException` - *`bWait`* is set to `false`, and the lock cannot be acquired.

Remarks

This method returns the latest copy of the referenced object, as a custom type, determined by the custom types registered on the `OracleRef` connection.

To be able to release the lock on the `REF` appropriately after flushing the `REF` using the `Flush` method on the `OracleRef` or `FlushCache` method on the `OracleConnection`, the application must commit or rollback the transaction. Therefore, it is required that, before invoking this method, a transaction is explicitly started by executing the `BeginTransaction` method on the `OracleConnection` object.

This method makes a network round-trip to lock the `REF` in the database. After this call, programmers can modify the associated row object exclusively. Then a call to the `Flush` method on the `OracleRef` or `FlushCache` method on the `OracleConnection` flushes the changes to the database.

If `true` is passed, this method blocks until the lock can be acquired. If `false` is passed, this method immediately returns. If the lock cannot be acquired, an `OracleException` is thrown.

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. This method does not open the connection implicitly.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members

GetCustomObjectForUpdate(bool, int)

This method locks the specified `REF` in the database and returns the object that the specified `REF` references, as a custom type, using the specified wait option and depth level

Declaration

```
public object GetCustomObjectForUpdate(bool bWait, int depthlevel);
```

Parameters

- *bWait*

  A boolean value that specifies if the REF is to be locked with the no-wait option. If wait is set to true, this method invocation does not return until the REF is locked.

- *depthLevel*

  The number of levels to be fetched for nested REF attributes.

Return Value

A custom object that represents the object that the specified REF references.

Exceptions

InvalidOperationException - The specified connection is not open, or a valid custom type has not been registered for type of the referenced object.

OracleException - *bWait* is set to false, and the lock cannot be acquired.

Remarks

This method returns the latest copy of the referenced object, as a custom type, determined by the custom types registered on the OracleRef connection.

To be able to release the lock on the REF appropriately after flushing the REF using the Flush method on the OracleRef or FlushCache method on the OracleConnection, the application must commit or rollback the transaction. Therefore, it is required that, before invoking this method, a transaction is explicitly started by executing the BeginTransaction method on the OracleConnection object.

This method makes a network round-trip to lock the REF in the database. After this call, programmers can modify the associated row object exclusively. Then a call to the Flush method on the OracleRef or FlushCache method on the OracleConnection flushes the changes to the database.

If true is passed, this method blocks until the lock can be acquired. If false is passed, this method immediately returns. If the lock cannot be acquired, an OracleException is thrown.

If the object that the REF references contains nested REF attributes, the *depthLevel* can be specified to optimize the subsequent object retrieval. The value of *depthLevel* determines the number of levels that are optimized.

For example, if the *depthLevel* is specified as 2, the optimization is applied to all top-level nested REF attributes in the object being fetched and also to all nested REF attributes within the objects referenced by the top-level nested REF attributes.

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. This method does not open the connection implicitly.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

IsEqual

This instance method compares two `OracleREF` objects.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool IsEqual(OracleRef oraRef);
```

Parameters

- *oraRef*

  The provided `OracleRef` object.

Return Value

`bool`

Remarks

This instance method returns `true` if the `OracleRef` instance and the `OracleRef` parameter both reference the same object. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
> - OracleRef Class
> - OracleRef Members

Lock

This instance method locks the `REF` in the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool Lock(bool bWait);
```

Parameters

- *bWait*

  Specifies if the lock is set to the no-wait option. If *bWait* is set to `true`, the method invocation does not return until the `REF` is locked.

Return Value

A boolean value that indicates whether or not the lock has been acquired.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The associated connection is not open.

`ObjectDisposedException` - The object is already disposed.

Remarks

In order for the application to release the lock on the `REF` appropriately after the `Flush` invocation on the `OracleRef` or `FlushCache` methods, the application must commit or rollback the transaction. Therefore, it is required that, before invoking a lock on an `OracleRef` object, a transaction is explicitly started by executing the `BeginTransaction` method on the `OracleConnection` object.

This instance method makes a network round-trip to lock the `REF` in the database. After this call, programmers can modify the attribute values of the associated row object exclusively. Then a call to the `Flush` instance method on the `OracleRef` or `FlushCache` method on the `OracleConnection` flushes the changes to the database.

If `true` is passed, this method blocks, that is, does not return, until the lock is acquired. Consequently, the return value is always `true`.

If `false` is passed, this method immediately returns. The return value indicates `true` if the lock is acquired, and `false` if it is not.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members

Update

This method updates the object referenced by the specified `REF` in the database using the specified custom object.

Declaration

```
// C# - managed and core ODP.NET
public void Update(object customObject);
```

```
// C# - unmanaged ODP.NET
public void Update(object customObject, bool bFlush);
```

Parameters

- *customObject*

  The custom object used to update the referenced object.

- *bFlush*

  A boolean that specifies if the changes must be flushed immediately. If *bFlush* is set to true, this method invocation flushes the changes immediately.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The specified connection is not open or the custom object does not map to the type of referenced object.

Remarks

This method marks the specified `REF` for update. In managed ODP.NET and ODP.NET Core, `Update(customObject)` has the same behavior as unmanaged ODP.NET `Update(customObject, true)`. Depending on whether the value of *bFlush* is set to true or false, the following occurs:

- True

  The object referenced by the specified `REF` is updated immediately in the database.

  Before flushing objects, it is required that the application has explicitly started a transaction by executing the `BeginTransaction` method on the `OracleConnection` object. This is because if the object being flushed has not already been locked by the application, an exclusive lock is obtained implicitly for the object. The lock is only released when the transaction commits or rollbacks.

- False

  The object referenced by the `REF` is not updated immediately in the database, but only when a subsequent `Flush` method is invoked for the specified `REF` or the `FlushCache` method is invoked for the specified connection.

The connection must be opened explicitly by the application. This method does not open the connection implicitly.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members

OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration

`OracleUdtFetchOption` enumeration values specify how to retrieve a copy of the referenceable object.

Table 16-39 lists all the `OracleUdtFetchOption` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 16-39 OracleUdtFetchOption Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`Cache`	If there is a copy of the referenced object in the object cache, it is returned immediately. If no cached copy exists, the latest copy of the referenced object in the database is cached in the object cache and returned.
`Server`	The latest copy of the referenced object from the database is cached in the object cache and returned. If a copy of the referenced object already exists in the cache, the latest copy overwrites the existing one.
`TransactionCache`	If a copy of the referenced object is cached in the current transaction, the copy is returned. Otherwise, the latest copy of the referenced object from the database is cached in the object cache and returned. If a copy of the referenced object already exists in the cache, the latest copy overwrites the existing one. Note that if a cached copy of the referenced object was modified before the current transaction began, that is, if the `OracleRef.HasChanges` property returns `true`, then the `Recent` option returns the cached copy of the referenced object. Outside of a transaction, the `Recent` option behaves like the `Any` option.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members

OracleUdtStatus Enumeration

`OracleUdtStatus` enumeration values specify the status of an object attribute or collection element. An object attribute or a collection element can be a valid value or a null value.

Table 16-40 lists all the `OracleUdtStatus` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value:

Table 16-40 OracleUdtStatus Enumeration Values

Member Name	Description
`Null`	Indicates that an object attribute or collection element is `NULL`.
`NotNull`	Indicates that a non-`NULL` value exists for the object attribute or collection element.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Types and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Types Namespaces"
- OracleRef Class
- OracleRef Members

17

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Bulk Copy Classes

This chapter describes Oracle Data Provider for .NET support for Bulk Copy operations.

> **Note:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET bulk copy operations do not support loading of UDT type columns.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- OracleBulkCopy Class
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
- OracleBulkCopyOptions Enumeration
- OracleRowsCopiedEventHandler Delegate
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Class

OracleBulkCopy Class

An `OracleBulkCopy` object efficiently bulk loads or copies data into an Oracle table from another data source.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.OracleBulkCopy
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleBulkCopy : IDisposable
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

The `OracleBulkCopy` class can be used to write data to Oracle database tables only. However, the data source is not limited to Oracle databases; any data source can be used, as long as the data can be loaded to a `DataTable` instance or read with an `IDataReader` instance.

Bulk copy of string data to destination number column is currently not supported.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleBulkCopy Members
- OracleBulkCopy Constructors
- OracleBulkCopy Properties
- OracleBulkCopy Public Methods
- OracleBulkCopy Events

OracleBulkCopy Members

`OracleBulkCopy` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleBulkCopy Constructors

`OracleBulkCopy` constructors are listed in Table 17-1.

Table 17-1 OracleBulkCopy Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleBulkCopy Constructors	`OracleBulkCopy` constructors create new instances of the `OracleBulkCopy` class

OracleBulkCopy Properties

`OracleBulkCopy` properties are listed in Table 17-2.

Table 17-2 OracleBulkCopy Properties

Property	Description
BatchSize	Specifies the number of rows to be sent as a batch to the database
BulkCopyOptions	Specifies the `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration value that determines the behavior of the bulk copy operation
BulkCopyTimeout	Specifies the number of seconds allowed for the bulk copy operation to complete before it is aborted
ColumnMappings	Specifies the column mappings between the data source and destination table
Connection	Specifies the `OracleConnection` object that the Oracle database uses to perform the bulk copy operation
DestinationPartitionName	Specifies the database partition that the data is loaded into
DestinationSchemaName	Specifies the database schema that the data is loaded into
DestinationTableName	Specifies the database table that the data is loaded in
NotifyAfter	Defines the number of rows to be processed before a notification event is generated

OracleBulkCopy Public Methods

`OracleBulkCopy` public methods are listed in Table 17-3.

Table 17-3 OracleBulkCopy Public Methods

Method	Description
Close	Closes the `OracleBulkCopy` instance
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object
WriteToServer	Copies rows to a destination table

OracleBulkCopy Events

`OracleBulkCopy` events are listed in Table 17-4.

Table 17-4 OracleBulkCopy Events

Event	Description
OracleRowsCopied	Triggered every time the number of rows specified by the `OracleBulkCopy.NotifyAfter` property has been processed

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class

OracleBulkCopy Constructors

`OracleBulkCopy` constructors create new instances of the `OracleBulkCopy` class.

Overload List:

- OracleBulkCopy(OracleConnection)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleBulkCopy` class using the specified connection and default value for `OracleBulkCopyOptions`.

- OracleBulkCopy(string)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleBulkCopy` based on the supplied *`connectionString`* and default value for `OracleBulkCopyOptions`.

- OracleBulkCopy(OracleConnection, OracleBulkCopyOptions)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleBulkCopy` using the specified connection object and `OracleBulkCopyOptions` value.

- OracleBulkCopy(string, OracleBulkCopyOptions)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleConnection` based on the supplied *`connectionString`* and `OracleBulkCopyOptions` value.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

OracleBulkCopy(OracleConnection)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleBulkCopy` class using the specified connection and default `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopy(OracleConnection connection);
```

Parameters

- *connection*

  The open instance of `OracleConnection` that performs the bulk copy operation.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The connection parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not in the open state.

Remarks

The connection object passed to this constructor must be open. It remains open after the `OracleBulkCopy` instance is closed.

This constructor uses the default enumeration value `OracleBulkCopyOptions.Default`.

The `Connection` property is set to the supplied connection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members
> - "OracleBulkCopyOptions Enumeration"

OracleBulkCopy(string)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopy` class by first creating an `OracleConnection` object based on the supplied *connectionString* , then initializing the new `OracleBulkCopy` object with the `OracleConnection` object and `OracleBulkCopyOptions` default value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopy(string connectionString);
```

Parameters

- *connectionString*

  The connection information used to connect to the Oracle database and perform the bulk copy operation.

Exception

`ArgumentNullException` - The *connectionString* parameter is null.

`ArgumentException` - The *connectionString* parameter is empty.

Remarks

The `WriteToServer` method opens the connection, if it is not already opened. The connection is automatically closed when the `OracleBulkCopy` instance is closed.

This constructor uses the default enumeration value `OracleBulkCopyOptions.Default`.

The `Connection` property is set to the `OracleConnection` object initialized using the supplied *`connectionString`*.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members
> - "OracleBulkCopyOptions Enumeration"

OracleBulkCopy(OracleConnection, OracleBulkCopyOptions)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of `OracleBulkCopy` using the specified connection object and `OracleBulkCopyOptions` value.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopy(OracleConnection connection, OracleBulkCopyOptions
   copyOptions);
```

Parameters

- *`connection`*

  The open instance of an `OracleConnection` object that performs the bulk copy operation.

- *`copyOptions`*

  The combination of `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration values that determine the behavior of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`connection`* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not in the open state.

Remarks

The connection passed to this constructor must be open. It remains open after the `OracleBulkCopy` instance is closed.

The `Connection` property is set to the supplied connection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members
> - "OracleBulkCopyOptions Enumeration"

OracleBulkCopy(string, OracleBulkCopyOptions)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopy` class by first creating an `OracleConnection` object based on the supplied *`connectionString`*, then initializing the new `OracleBulkCopy` object with the `OracleConnection` object and the supplied `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopy(string connectionString, OracleBulkCopyOptions copyOptions);
```

Parameters

- *`connectionString`*

  The connection information used to connect to the Oracle database to perform the bulk copy operation.

- *`copyOptions`*

  The combination of `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration values that determine the behavior of the bulk copy operation.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`connectionString`* is null.

`ArgumentException` - The *`connectionString`* parameter is empty.

Remarks

The constructor uses the new instance of the `OracleConnection` class to initialize a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopy` class. The `OracleBulkCopy` instance behaves according to options supplied in the *`copyOptions`* parameter.

The connection is automatically closed when the `OracleBulkCopy` instance is closed.

The `Connection` property is set to an `OracleConnection` object initialized using the supplied *`connectionString`*.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members
> - "OracleBulkCopyOptions Enumeration"

OracleBulkCopy Properties

`OracleBulkCopy` properties are listed in Table 17-5.

Table 17-5 OracleBulkCopy Properties

Property	Description
BatchSize	Specifies the number of rows to be sent as a batch to the database
BulkCopyOptions	Specifies the `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration value that determines the behavior of the bulk copy operation
BulkCopyTimeout	Specifies the number of seconds allowed for the bulk copy operation to complete before it is aborted
ColumnMappings	Specifies the column mappings between the data source and destination table
Connection	Specifies the `OracleConnection` object that the Oracle database uses to perform the bulk copy operation
DestinationPartitionName	Specifies the database partition that the data is loaded into
DestinationSchemaName	Specifies the database schema that the data is loaded into
DestinationTableName	Specifies the database table that the data is loaded in
NotifyAfter	Defines the number of rows to be processed before a notification event is generated

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

BatchSize

This property specifies the number of rows to be sent as a batch to the database.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int BatchSize {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An integer value for the number of rows to be sent to the database as a batch.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The batch size is less than zero.

Remarks

The default value is zero, indicating that the rows are not sent to the database in batches. The entire set of rows are sent in one single batch.

A large batch size reduces database round trips, but it can also consume large amounts of client side memory. Excessive memory consumption slows down overall machine performance and leads to errors if the process runs out of accessible memory. It is recommended that client side memory is not consumed in excess. This can be done by reducing the batch size.

A batch is complete when `BatchSize` number of rows have been processed or there are no more rows to send to the database.

- If `BatchSize` > `0` and the `UseInternalTransaction` bulk copy option is specified, each batch of the bulk copy operation occurs within a transaction. If the connection used to perform the bulk copy operation is already part of a transaction, an `InvalidOperationException` exception is raised.
- If `BatchSize` > `0` and the `UseInternalTransaction` option is not specified, rows are sent to the database in batches of size `BatchSize`, but no transaction-related action is taken.

The `BatchSize` property can be set at any time. If a bulk copy is already in progress, the current batch size is determined by the previous batch size. Subsequent batches use the new batch size.

If the `BatchSize` property is initially zero and changes while a `WriteToServer` operation is in progress, that operation loads the data as a single batch. Any subsequent `WriteToServer` operations on the same `OracleBulkCopy` instance use the new `BatchSize`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleBulkCopy Class
- OracleBulkCopy Members
- "OracleBulkCopyOptions Enumeration"

BulkCopyOptions

This property specifies the `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration value that determines the behavior of the bulk copy option.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyOptions BulkCopyOptions {get; set;}
```

Property Value

The `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration object that defines the behavior of the bulk copy operation.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The bulk copy options set is null.

Remarks

The default value of this property is `OracleBulkCopyOptions.Default` value. This property can be used to change the bulk copy options between the batches of a bulk copy operation.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members
> - "OracleBulkCopyOptions Enumeration"

BulkCopyTimeout

This property specifies the number of seconds allowed for the bulk copy operation to complete before it is aborted.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int BulkCopyTimeout {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An integer value for the number of seconds after which the bulk copy operation times out.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The timeout value is set to less than zero.

Remarks

The default value is 30 seconds.

If `BatchSize>0`, rows that were sent to the database in the previous batches remain committed. The rows that are processed in the current batch are not sent to the database. If `BatchSize=0`, no rows are sent to the database.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

ColumnMappings

This property specifies the column mappings between the data source and destination table.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection ColumnMappings {get;}
```

Property Value

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` object that defines the column mapping between the source and destination table.

Remarks

The `ColumnMappings` collection is unnecessary if the data source and the destination table have the same number of columns, and the ordinal position of each source column matches the ordinal position of the corresponding destination column. However, if the column counts differ, or the ordinal positions are not consistent, the `ColumnMappings` collection must be used to ensure that data is copied into the correct columns.

During the execution of a bulk copy operation, this collection can be accessed, but it cannot be changed.

By default, this property specifies an empty collection of column mappings.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

Connection

This property specifies the `OracleConnection` object that the Oracle database uses to perform the bulk copy operation.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleConnection Connection {get; }
```

Property Value

The `OracleConnection` object used for the bulk copy operations.

Remarks

This property gets the connection constructed by the `OracleBulkCopy`, if the `OracleBulkCopy` object is initialized using a connection string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

DestinationPartitionName

This property specifies the database partition that the data is loaded into.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DestinationPartitionName {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string value that identifies the destination partition name.

Remarks

If `DestinationPartitionName` is modified while a `WriteToServer` operation is running, the change does not affect the current operation. The new `DestinationPartitionName` value is used the next time a `WriteToServer` method is called.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

DestinationSchemaName

This property specifies the database schema that the data is loaded into.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DestinationSchemaName {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string value that identifies the destination schema name.

Remarks

By default, this property is set to the schema or the user associated with the connection used by the `OracleBulkCopy` object. This default can be modified by setting this property to a different destination schema or user name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

DestinationTableName

This property specifies the database table that the data is loaded into.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DestinationTableName {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string value that identifies the destination table name.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The destination table name set is null.

`ArgumentException` - The destination table name is empty.

Remarks

If `DestinationTableName` is modified while a `WriteToServer` operation is running, the change does not affect the current operation. The new `DestinationTableName` value is used the next time a `WriteToServer` method is called.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

NotifyAfter

This property defines the number of rows to be processed before a notification event is generated.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int NotifyAfter {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An integer value that specifies the number of rows to be processed before the notification event is raised.

Exceptions

`ArgumentOutOfRangeException` - The property value is set to a number less than zero.

Remarks

The default value for this property is zero, to specify that no notifications events are to be generated.

This property can be retrieved in user interface components to display the progress of a bulk copy operation. The `NotifyAfter` property can be set at anytime, even during a bulk copy operation. The changes take effect for the next notification and any subsequent operations on the same instance.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

OracleBulkCopy Public Methods

`OracleBulkCopy` methods are listed in Table 17-6.

Table 17-6 OracleBulkCopy Public Methods

Method	Description
Close	Closes the `OracleBulkCopy` instance
Dispose	Releases any resources or memory allocated by the object
WriteToServer	Copies rows to a destination table

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

Close

This method closes the `OracleBulkCopy` instance.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Close();
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The `Close` method was called from a `OracleRowsCopied` event.

Remarks

After the `Close` method is called on a `OracleBulkCopy` object, no other operation can succeed. Calls to the `WriteToServer` method throw an `InvalidOperationException`. The `Close` method closes the connection if the connection was opened by the `OracleBulkCopy`

object, that is, if the `OracleBulkCopy` object was created by a constructor that takes a connection string.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

Dispose

This method releases any resources or memory allocated by the object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Dispose();
```

Implements

`IDisposable`

Remarks

After the `Dispose` method is called on the `OracleBulkCopy` object, no other operation can succeed. The connection is closed if the connection was opened by the `OracleBulkCopy` object, that is, if a constructor that takes a connection string created the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

WriteToServer

`WriteToServer` copies rows to a destination table.

Overload List:

- WriteToServer(DataRow[])

  This method copies all rows from the supplied `DataRow` array to a destination table specified by the `DestinationTableName` property of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

- WriteToServer(DataTable)

  This method copies all rows in the supplied `DataTable` to a destination table specified by the `DestinationTableName` property of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

- WriteToServer(IDataReader)

  This method copies all rows in the supplied `IDataReader` to a destination table specified by the `DestinationTableName` property of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

- WriteToServer(DataTable, DataRowState)

  This method copies rows that match the supplied row state in the supplied `DataTable` to a destination table specified by the `DestinationTableName` property of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

- WriteToServer(OracleRefCursor)

  This method copies all rows from the specified `OracleRefCursor` to a destination table specified by the `DestinationTableName` property of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

WriteToServer(DataRow[])

This method copies all rows from the supplied `DataRow` array to a destination table specified by the `DestinationTableName` property of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void WriteToServer(DataRow[] rows);
```

Parameters

- *rows*

  An array of `DataRow` objects to be copied to the destination table.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *rows* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not in an open state.

Remarks

The `ColumnMappings` collection maps from the `DataRow` columns to the destination database table.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

WriteToServer(DataTable)

This method copies all rows in the supplied `DataTable` to a destination table specified by the `DestinationTableName` property of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void WriteToServer(DataTable table);
```

Parameters

- *table*

  The source `DataTable` containing rows to be copied to the destination table.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *table* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not in an open state.

Remarks

All rows in the `DataTable` are copied to the destination table except those that have been deleted.

The `ColumnMappings` collection maps from the `DataTable` columns to the destination database table.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

WriteToServer(IDataReader)

This method copies all rows in the supplied `IDataReader` to a destination table specified by the `DestinationTableName` property of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void WriteToServer(IDataReader reader);
```

Parameters

- *reader*

  A `IDataReader` instance containing rows to be copied to the destination table.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *reader* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not in an open state.

Remarks

The bulk copy operation starts with the next available row of the data reader. Typically, the *reader* returned by a call to the `ExecuteReader` method is passed to the `WriteToServer` method so that the next row becomes the first row. To copy multiple result sets, the application must call `NextResult` on the *reader* and then call the `WriteToServer` method again.

This `WriteToServer` method changes the state of the reader as it calls `reader.Read` internally to get the source rows. Thus, at the end of the `WriteToServer` operation, the *reader* is at the end of the result set.

The `ColumnMappings` collection maps from the data reader columns to the destination database table.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

WriteToServer(DataTable, DataRowState)

This method copies rows that match the supplied row state in the supplied `DataTable` to a destination table specified by the `DestinationTableName` property of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void WriteToServer(DataTable table, DataRowState rowState);
```

Parameters

- *table*

A `DataTable` containing rows to be copied to the destination table.

- *`rowState`*

  The `DataRowState` enumeration value. Only rows matching the row state are copied to the destination.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`table`* or *`rowState`* parameter is null.

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not in an open state.

Remarks

Only rows in the `DataTable` that are in the state indicated in the *`rowState`* argument and have not been deleted are copied to the destination table.

The `ColumnMappings` collection maps from the `DataTable` columns to the destination database table.

`DataRowState.Deleted` is not supported and the behavior would be that all the rows except the deleted ones are copied.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

WriteToServer(OracleRefCursor)

This method copies all rows from the specified `OracleRefCursor` to a destination table specified by the `DestinationTableName` property of the `OracleBulkCopy` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void WriteToServer(OracleRefCursor refCursor);
```

Parameters

- *`refCursor`*

  An `OracleRefCursor` object containing rows to be copied to the destination table.

Exceptions

`ArgumentNullException` - The *`refCursor`* parameter is null

`InvalidOperationException` - The connection is not in an open state.

Remarks

The `ColumnMappings` collection maps from the `OracleRefCursor` columns to the destination database table.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

OracleBulkCopy Events

`OracleBulkCopy` events are listed in Table 17-7.

Table 17-7 OracleBulkCopy Events

Event	Description
OracleRowsCopied	Triggered every time the number of rows specified by the `OracleBulkCopy.NotifyAfter` property has been processed

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopy Class
> - OracleBulkCopy Members

OracleRowsCopied

This event is triggered every time the number of rows specified by the `OracleBulkCopy.NotifyAfter` property has been processed.

Declaration

```
// C#
public event OracleRowsCopiedEventHandler OracleRowsCopied;
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The `Close` method is called inside this event.

Remarks

This event is raised when the number of rows specified by the `NotifyAfter` property has been processed. It does not imply that the rows have been sent to the database or committed.

To cancel the operation from this event, use the `Abort` property of `OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` class.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleBulkCopy Class
- OracleBulkCopy Members
- "NotifyAfter"

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class defines the mapping between a column in the data source and a column in the destination database table.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

Column mappings define the mapping between data source and the target table.

It is not necessary to specify column mappings for all the columns in the data source. If a `ColumnMapping` is not specified, then, by default, columns are mapped based on the ordinal position. This succeeds only if the source and destination table schema match. If there is a mismatch, an `InvalidOperationException` is thrown.

All the mappings in a mapping collection must be by name or ordinal position.

> **Note:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET makes one or more round-trips to the database to determine the column name if the mapping is specified by ordinal position. To avoid this performance overhead, specify the mapping by column name.

Example

// C#

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Constructors
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Methods
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Properties

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

`OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Constructors

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` constructors are listed in Table 17-8.

Table 17-8 OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Constructors	Instantiates new instances of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Methods

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` method is listed in Table 17-9.

Table 17-9 OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Method

Constructor	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current instance to the supplied object and returns an integer that represents their relative values

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Properties

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` properties are listed in Table 17-10.

Table 17-10 OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Properties

Property	Description
DestinationColumn	Specifies the column name of the destination table that is being mapped
DestinationOrdinal	Specifies the column ordinal value of the destination table that is being mapped
SourceColumn	Specifies the column name of the data source that is being mapped
SourceOrdinal	Specifies the column ordinal value of the data source that is being mapped

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Constructors

`OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` constructors instantiates new instances of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class.

Overload List:

- OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping()

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(int, int)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class using the provided source column ordinal and destination column ordinal.

- OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(int, string)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class using the provided source column ordinal and destination column name.

- OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(string, int)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class using the provided source column name and destination column ordinal.

- OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(string, string)

  This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class using the provided source column name and destination column name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping()

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping();
```

Remarks

Applications that use this constructor must define the source for the mapping using the `SourceColumn` or `SourceOrdinal` property, and must define the destination for the mapping using the `DestinationColumn` or `DestinationOrdinal` property.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(int, int)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class using the provided source and destination column ordinal positions.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(int sourceColumnOrdinal,
   int destinationOrdinal);
```

Parameters

- *sourceColumnOrdinal*

  The ordinal position of the source column within the data source.

- *destinationOrdinal*

  The ordinal position of the destination column within the destination table.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(int, string)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class using the provided source column ordinal and destination column name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(int sourceColumnOrdinal,
   string destinationColumn);
```

Parameters

- *sourceColumnOrdinal*

  The ordinal position of the source column within the data source.

- *destinationColumn*

  The name of the destination column within the destination table.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(string, int)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class using the provided source column name and destination column ordinal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(string sourceColumn, int destinationOrdinal);
```

Parameters

- *sourceColumn*

  The name of the source column within the data source.

- *destinationOrdinal*

  The ordinal position of the destination column within the destination table.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(string, string)

This constructor instantiates a new instance of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` class using the provided source and destination column names.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping(string sourceColumn, string destinationColumn);
```

Parameters

- *sourceColumn*

  The name of the source column within the data source.

- *destinationColumn*

  The name of the destination column within the destination table.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Methods

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` method is listed in Table 17-11.

Table 17-11 OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Method

Property	Description
CompareTo	Compares the current instance to the supplied object and returns an integer that represents their relative values

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

CompareTo

This method compares the current instance to the supplied object and returns an integer that represents their relative values.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int CompareTo(object obj);
```

Parameters

obj - The supplied instance.

Return Value

Less than zero: if the value of the current instance is less than obj.

Zero: if the value of the current instance is equal to obj.

Greater than zero: if the value of the current instance is greater than obj.

Implements

`IComparable`

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Properties

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` properties are listed in Table 17-12.

Table 17-12 OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Properties

Property	Description
DestinationColumn	Specifies the column name of the destination table that is being mapped
DestinationOrdinal	Specifies the column ordinal value of the destination table that is being mapped
SourceColumn	Specifies the column name of the data source that is being mapped
SourceOrdinal	Specifies the column ordinal value of the data source that is being mapped

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

DestinationColumn

This property specifies the column name of the destination table that is being mapped.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DestinationColumn {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string value that represents the destination column name of the mapping.

Remarks

The `DestinationColumn` and `DestinationOrdinal` properties are mutually exclusive. The last value set takes precedence.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

DestinationOrdinal

This property specifies the column ordinal value of the destination table that is being mapped.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int DestinationOrdinal {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An integer value that represents the destination column ordinal of the mapping.

Exceptions

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The destination ordinal is invalid.

Remarks

The `DestinationOrdinal` and `DestinationColumn` properties are mutually exclusive. The last value set takes precedence.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

SourceColumn

This property specifies the column name of the data source that is being mapped.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string SourceColumn {get; set;}
```

Property Value

A string value that represents the source column name of the mapping.

Remarks

The `SourceColumn` and `SourceOrdinal` properties are mutually exclusive. The last value set takes precedence.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

SourceOrdinal

This property specifies the column ordinal value of the data source that is being mapped.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int SourceOrdinal {get; set;}
```

Property Value

An integer value that represents the source column ordinal of the mapping.

Exceptions

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The source ordinal is invalid.

Remarks

The `SourceOrdinal` and `SourceColumn` properties are mutually exclusive. The last value set takes precedence.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Class
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Members

OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` class represents a collection of `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` objects that are used to map columns in the data source to columns in a destination table.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.CollectionBase

    System.OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection : CollectionBase
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

Column mappings define the mapping between data source and the target table.

It is not necessary to specify column mappings for all the columns in the data source. If a `ColumnMapping` is not specified, then, by default, columns are mapped based on the ordinal position. This succeeds only if the source and destination table schema match. If there is a mismatch, an `InvalidOperationException` is thrown.

All the mappings in a mapping collection must be by name or ordinal position.

> **Note:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET makes one or more round-trips to the database to determine the column name if the mapping is specified by ordinal position. To avoid this performance overhead, specify the mapping by column name.

Example

// C#

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Properties
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Public Methods

OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

`OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Properties

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` properties are listed in Table 17-13.

Table 17-13 OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Properties

Property	Description
Item[index]	Gets or sets the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` object at the specified index

OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Public Methods

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` public methods are listed in Table 17-14.

Table 17-14 OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Add	Adds objects to the collection
Clear	Clears the contents of the collection

Table 17-14 (Cont.) OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Contains	Returns a value indicating whether or not a specified `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object exists in the collection
CopyTo	Copies the elements of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` to an array of `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` items, starting at a specified index
IndexOf	Returns the index of the specified `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object
Insert	Inserts a new `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object in the collection, at the index specified.
Remove	Removes the specified `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` element from the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection`.
RemoveAt	Removes the mapping from the collection at the specified index.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class

OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Properties

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` properties are listed in Table 17-15.

Table 17-15 OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Properties

Property	Description
Item[index]	Gets or sets the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` object at the specified index

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Item[index]

This property gets or sets the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object at the specified index.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping this[int index] {get;set;}
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The zero-based index of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` being set or retrieved.

Property Value

An `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object at the specified index.

Exceptions

`IndexOutOfRangeException` - The specified index does not exist.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Public Methods

The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` public methods are listed in Table 17-16.

Table 17-16 OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Add	Adds objects to the collection
Clear	Clears the contents of the collection
Contains	Returns a value indicating whether or not a specified `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object exists in the collection
CopyTo	Copies the elements of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` to an array of `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` items, starting at a specified index
IndexOf	Returns the index of the specified `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object
Insert	Inserts a new `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object in the collection, at the index specified.

Table 17-16 (Cont.) OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Public Methods

Public Method	Description
Remove	Removes the specified `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` element from the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection`.
RemoveAt	Removes the mapping from the collection at the specified index.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Add

Add methods add objects to the collection.

Overload List:

- Add(OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping)

  This method adds the supplied `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to the collection.
- Add(int, int)

  This method creates and adds an `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to the collection using the supplied source and destination column ordinal positions.
- Add(int, string)

  This method creates and adds an `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to the collection using the supplied source column ordinal and destination column name.
- Add(string, int)

  This method creates and adds an `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to the collection using the supplied source column name and destination column ordinal.
- Add(string, string)

  This method creates and adds an `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to the collection using the supplied source and destination column names.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Add(OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping)

This method adds the supplied `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Add(OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping
  bulkCopyColumnMapping);
```

Parameters

- *bulkCopyColumnMapping*

  The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object that describes the mapping to be added to the collection.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The bulk copy operation is in progress.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Add(int, int)

This method creates and adds an `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to the collection using the supplied source and destination column ordinal positions.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Add(int sourceColumnIndex,
    int destinationColumnIndex);
```

Parameters

- *sourceColumnIndex*

The ordinal position of the source column within the data source.

- *destinationColumnIndex*

  The ordinal position of the destination column within the destination table.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The bulk copy operation is in progress.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object that was added to the collection.

Remarks

It is not necessary to specify column mappings for all the columns in the data source. If a `ColumnMapping` is not specified, then, by default, columns are mapped based on the ordinal position. This succeeds only if the source and destination table schema match. If there is a mismatch, an `InvalidOperationException` is thrown.

All the mappings in a mapping collection must be by name or ordinal position.

> **Note:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET makes one or more round-trips to the database to determine the column name if the mapping is specified by ordinal position. To avoid this performance overhead, specify the mapping by column name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Add(int, string)

This method creates and adds an `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to the collection using the supplied source column ordinal and destination column name.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Add(int sourceColumnIndex,
    string destinationColumn);
```

Parameters

- *sourceColumnIndex*

  The ordinal position of the source column within the data source.

- *destinationColumn*

  The name of the destination column within the destination table.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The bulk copy operation is in progress.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object that was added to the collection.

Remarks

It is not necessary to specify column mappings for all the columns in the data source. If a `ColumnMapping` is not specified, then, by default, columns are mapped based on the ordinal position. This succeeds only if the source and destination table schema match. If there is a mismatch, an `InvalidOperationException` is thrown.

All the mappings in a mapping collection must be by name or ordinal position.

> **Note:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET makes one or more round trips to the database to determine the column names if the mapping is specified by ordinal resulting in a performance overhead. Therefore, it is recommended to specify the mapping by column names.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Add(string, int)

This method creates and adds an `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to the collection using the supplied source column name and destination column ordinal.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Add(string sourceColumn,
    int destinationColumnIndex);
```

Parameters

- *sourceColumn*

  The name of the source column within the data source.

- *destinationColumnIndex*

  The ordinal position of the destination column within the destination table.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object that was added to the collection.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The bulk copy operation is in progress.

Remarks

It is not necessary to specify column mappings for all the columns in the data source. If a `ColumnMapping` is not specified, then, by default, columns are mapped based on the ordinal position. This succeeds only if the source and destination table schema match. If there is a mismatch, an `InvalidOperationException` is thrown.

All the mappings in a mapping collection must be by name or ordinal position.

> **Note:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET makes one or more round trips to the database to determine the column names if the mapping is specified by ordinal resulting in a performance overhead. Therefore, it is recommended to specify the mapping by column names.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Add(string, string)

This method creates and adds an `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to the collection using the supplied source and destination column names.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping Add(string sourceColumn,
   string destinationColumn);
```

Parameters

- *sourceColumn*

  The name of the source column within the data source.

- *destinationColumn*

  The name of the destination column within the destination table.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The bulk copy operation is in progress.

Return Value

The newly created `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object that was added to the collection.

Remarks

It is not necessary to specify column mappings for all the columns in the data source. If a `ColumnMapping` is not specified, then, by default, columns are mapped based on the ordinal position. This succeeds only if the source and destination table schema match. If there is a mismatch, an `InvalidOperationException` is thrown.

All the mappings in a mapping collection must be by name or ordinal position.

> **Note:**
>
> Oracle Data Provider for .NET makes one or more round-trips to the database to determine the column name if the mapping is specified by ordinal position. To avoid this performance overhead, specify the mapping by column name.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Clear

This method clears the contents of the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Clear();
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The bulk copy operation is in progress.

Remarks

The `Clear` method is most commonly used when an application uses a single `OracleBulkCopy` instance to process more than one bulk copy operation. If column mappings are created for one bulk copy operation, the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` must be cleared after the `WriteToServer` method invocation and before the next bulk copy is processed.

It is usually more efficient to perform several bulk copies using the same `OracleBulkCopy` instance than to use a separate `OracleBulkCopy` for each operation.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Contains

This method returns a value indicating whether or not a specified `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object exists in the collection.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool Contains(OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping value);
```

Parameters

- *value*

  A valid `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object.

Return Value

Returns `true` if the specified mapping exists in the collection; otherwise, returns `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

CopyTo

This method copies the elements of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` to an array of `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` items, starting at a specified index.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void CopyTo(OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping[] array, int index);
```

Parameters

- *array*

  The one-dimensional `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` array that is the destination for the elements copied from the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` object. The array must have zero-based indexing.

- *index*

  The zero-based array index at which copying begins.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

IndexOf

This method returns the index of the specified `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public int IndexOf(OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping value);
```

Parameters

- *value*

  The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object that is being returned.

Return Value

The zero-based index of the column mapping or -1 if the column mapping is not found in the collection.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Insert

This method inserts a new `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object in the collection, at the index specified.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Insert(int index, OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping value);
```

Parameters

- *index*

  The integer value of the location within the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection` at which the new `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` is inserted.

- *value*

  The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to be inserted in the collection.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The bulk copy operation is in progress.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

Remove

This method removes the specified `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` element from the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection`.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void Remove(OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping value);
```

Parameters

- *value*

  The `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to be removed from the collection.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The bulk copy operation is in progress.

Remarks

The `Remove` method is most commonly used when a single `OracleBulkCopy` instance processes more than one bulk copy operation. If column mappings are created for one bulk copy operation, mappings that no longer apply must be removed after the `WriteToServer` method invocation and before mappings are defined for the next bulk copy. The `Clear` method can clear the entire collection, and the `Remove` and the `RemoveAt` methods can remove mappings individually.

It is usually more efficient to perform several bulk copies using the same `OracleBulkCopy` instance than to use a separate `OracleBulkCopy` for each operation.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
> - OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

RemoveAt

This method removes the mapping from the collection at the specified index.

Declaration

```
// C#
public void RemoveAt(int index);
```

Parameters

- *index*

The zero-based index of the `OracleBulkCopyColumnMapping` object to be removed from the collection.

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` - The bulk copy operation is in progress.

Remarks

The `RemoveAt` method is most commonly used when a single `OracleBulkCopy` instance is used to process more than one bulk copy operation. If column mappings are created for one bulk copy operation, mappings that no longer apply must be removed after the `WriteToServer` method invocation and before the mappings for the next bulk copy are defined. The `Clear` method can clear the entire collection, and the `Remove` and the `RemoveAt` methods can remove mappings individually.

It is usually more efficient to perform several bulk copies using the same `OracleBulkCopy` instance than to use a separate `OracleBulkCopy` for each operation.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Class
- OracleBulkCopyColumnMappingCollection Members

OracleBulkCopyOptions Enumeration

The `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration specifies the values that can be combined with an instance of the `OracleBulkCopy` class and used as options to determine its behavior and the behavior of the `WriteToServer` methods for that instance.

Table 17-17 lists all the `OracleBulkCopyOptions` enumeration values with a description of each enumerated value.

Table 17-17 OracleBulkCopyOptions Enumeration Members

Member Name	Description
`Default`	Indicates that the default value for all options are to be used
`UseInternalTransaction`	Indicates that each batch of the bulk copy operation occurs within a transaction. If the connection used to perform the bulk copy operation is already part of a transaction, an `InvalidOperationException` exception is raised. If this member is not specified, `BatchSize` number of rows are sent to the database, without any transaction-related activity.

> **Note:**
>
> All bulk copy operations are agnostic of any local or distributed transaction created by the application.

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - `OracleBulkCopy` "BulkCopyOptions"

OracleRowsCopiedEventHandler Delegate

The `OracleRowsCopiedEventHandler` delegate represents the method that handles the `OracleRowsCopied` event of an `OracleBulkCopy` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public delegate void OracleRowsCopiedEventHandler (object sender,
   OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs eventArgs);
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Parameters

- *sender*

  The source of the event.

- *eventArgs*

  The `OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` object that contains the event data.

Remarks

Event callbacks can be registered through this event delegate for applications that wish to be notified every time the number of rows specified by the `OracleBulkCopy.NotifyAfter` property has been processed.

If the event handler calls the `OracleBulkCopy.Close` method, an exception is generated, and the `OracleBulkCopy` object state does not change.

The event handler can also set the `OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs.Abort` property to `true` to indicate that the bulk copy operation must be aborted. If the bulk copy operation is part of an external transaction, an exception is generated and the transaction is not rolled back. The application is responsible for either committing or rolling back the external transaction.

If there is no external transaction, the internal transaction for the current batch of rows is automatically rolled back. However the previous batches of imported rows are unaffected, as their transactions have already been committed.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - "OracleRowsCopied"
> - "NotifyAfter"

OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Class

The `OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` class represents the set of arguments passed as part of event data for the `OracleRowsCopied` event.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

  System.EventArgs

    System.OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public class OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs : EventArgs
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Unmanaged Driver	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.DataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.DataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	-	See System Requirements

Thread Safety

All public static methods are thread-safe, although instance methods do not guarantee thread safety.

Remarks

Each time the number of rows represented by the `OracleBulkCopy.NotifyAfter` property is processed, the `OracleBulkCopy.OracleRowsCopied` event is raised, providing an `OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` object that stores the event data.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Members
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Constructors
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Properties

OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Members

`OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` members are listed in the following tables.

OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Constructors

`OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` constructors are listed in Table 17-18.

Table 17-18 OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Constructors

Constructor	Description
OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Constructors.	`OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` creates new instances of the `OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` class

OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Properties

`OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` properties are listed in Table 17-19.

Table 17-19 OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Abort	Retrieves or sets a value that indicates whether or not the bulk copy operation is aborted
RowsCopied	Retrieves a value that represents the number of rows copied during the current bulk copy operation

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Class

OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Constructors

`OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` creates new instances of the `OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` class.

Overload List:

- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs(long)

  This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Class
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Members

OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs(long)

This constructor creates a new instance of the `OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs(long rowsCopied);
```

Parameters

- *rowsCopied*

  An Int64 value that indicates the number of rows copied during the current bulk copy operation.

Remarks

The value in the *rowsCopied* parameter is reset by each call to a WriteToServer method.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Class
> - OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Members

OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Properties

OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs properties are listed in Table 17-20.

Table 17-20 OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Properties

Property	Description
Abort	Retrieves or sets a value that indicates whether or not the bulk copy operation is aborted
RowsCopied	Retrieves a value that represents the number of rows copied during the current bulk copy operation

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Class
> - OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Members

Abort

This property retrieves or sets a value that indicates whether or not the bulk copy operation is aborted.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool Abort{get; set;}
```

Property Value

Returns `true` if the bulk copy operation is to be aborted; otherwise, returns `false`.

Remarks

Set the `Abort` property to `true` to cancel the bulk copy operation.

If the `Close` method is called from `OracleRowsCopied`, an exception is generated, and the `OracleBulkCopy` object state does not change.

If the application does not create a transaction, the internal transaction corresponding to the current batch is automatically rolled back. However, changes related to previous batches within the bulk copy operation are retained, because the transactions in those batches are committed. This case is applicable only when `UseInternalTransaction` bulk copy option is chosen.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Class
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Members

RowsCopied

This property retrieves a value that represents the number of rows copied during the current bulk copy operation.

Declaration

```
// C#
public long RowsCopied {get;}
```

Property Value

An `Int64` value that returns the number of rows copied.

Remarks

The value in the `RowsCopied` property is reset by each call to a `WriteToServer` method.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Class
- OracleRowsCopiedEventArgs Members

18

Oracle Data Provider for .NET OpenTelemetry Classes

This chapter describes ODP.NET OpenTelemetry classes and objects. They are available through the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.OpenTelemetry` NuGet package, which can be used with ODP.NET Core and managed ODP.NET. The package is available on NuGet Gallery.

```
public static TracerProviderBuilder AddOracleDataProviderInstrumentation(this
TracerProviderBuilder
builder, Action<OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions>
configureInstrumentationOptions = null)
```

Client applications call this extension method to enable OpenTelemetry instrumentation in ODP.NET.

This method accepts options to enable or disable different instrumentation types.

- OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class

OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class

`OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions` class is available through the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.OpenTelemetry` NuGet package, which can be used with ODP.NET Core and managed ODP.NET.

This option class provides options passed to the `AddOracleDataProviderInstrumentation` extension method for enabling or disabling ODP.NET instrumentation types and tags.

Declaration

```
// C#
public class OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
- OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Members
- OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Methods
- OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Members

OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Methods

`OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions` methods are listed in Table 18-1.

Table 18-1 OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Methods

Methods	Description
AddOracleDataProviderInstrumentation	Enables `OpenTelemetry` instrumentation in ODP.NET

OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

`OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions` properties are listed in Table 18-2.

Table 18-2 OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

Property	Description
EnableConnectionLevelAttributes	Indicates whether or not to instrument connection level attributes, such as `peer.service`, `db.name`, password less connection string, `db.user` and so on
EnableOpenCloseTracing	Indicates whether to record database soft and hard connection/ disconnection instrumentation or not
EnableDBRoundTripTracing	Enables instrumentation of database round-trips for the public APIs such as `OracleCommand.ExecuteNonQuery()`, `OracleDataReader.Read()`, `OracleDataAdapter.Fill` and so on
InstrumentOracleDataReaderRead	Indicates whether or not to instrument `OracleDataReader Read` method calls
RequireApplicationRootSpanCreation	Controls whether ODP.NET instruments only those operations that are associated with root spans created by the application or not
RecordException	Indicates whether or not to record exception details in instrumentation
SetDbStatementForStoredProcedure	Indicates whether or not to instrument stored procedure and function names when the command type is for a stored procedure (`CommandType.StoredProcedure`)
SetDbStatementForText	Indicates whether or not to instrument SQL queries when command type is of `Text` type (`CommandType.Text`)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class

OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Methods

`OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions` methods are listed in Table 18-3.

Table 18-3 OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Methods

Method	Description
AddOracleDataProviderInstrumentation	Enables `OpenTelemetry` instrumentation in ODP.NET

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Members

AddOracleDataProviderInstrumentation

Client applications call this extension method to enable `OpenTelemetry` instrumentation in ODP.NET. Certain tags and attributes are enabled/disabled based on the options provided.

Declaration

```
// C#
public static TracerProviderBuilder AddOracleDataProviderInstrumentation
(this TracerProviderBuilder builder, Action<OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions>
configureInstrumentationOptions = null)
```

Remarks

If no options are passed default options will be used.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Members

OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

`OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions` properties are listed in Table 18-4.

Table 18-4 OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

Method	Description
EnableConnectionLevelAttributes	Indicates whether or not to instrument connection level attributes, such as `peer.service`, `db.name`, password less connection string, `db.user` and so on
EnableDBRoundTripTracing	Enables instrumentation of database round-trips for the public APIs such as `OracleCommand.ExecuteNonQuery()`, `OracleDataReader.Read()`, `OracleDataAdapter.Fill` and so on
EnableOpenCloseTracing	Indicates whether to record database soft and hard connection/ disconnection instrumentation or not
InstrumentOracleDataReaderRead	Indicates whether or not to instrument `OracleDataReader Read` method calls
RecordException	Indicates whether or not to record exception details in instrumentation
RequireApplicationRootSpanCreation	Controls whether ODP.NET instruments only those operations that are associated with root spans created by the application or not
SetDbStatementForStoredProcedure	Indicates whether or not to instrument stored procedure and function names when the command type is for a stored procedure (`CommandType.StoredProcedure`)
SetDbStatementForText	Indicates whether or not to instrument SQL queries when command type is of `Text` type (`CommandType.Text`)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class

EnableConnectionLevelAttributes

This property indicates whether or not to instrument connection level attributes, such as `peer.service`, `db.name`, password less connection string, `db.user` and so on.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool EnableConnectionLevelAttributes { get; set; }
```

Return Value

A bool.

Remarks

Default value is `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

EnableDBRoundTripTracing

This property enables instrumentation of database round-trips for the public APIs such as `OracleCommand.ExecuteNonQuery()`, `OracleDataReader.Read()`, `OracleDataAdapter.Fill` and so on.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool EnableDBRoundTripTracing { get; set; }
```

Return Value

A bool.

Remarks

Default value is `false`.

This propertey enables instrumentation of database round-trips for the following public APIs:

- `OracleCommand.ExecuteNonQuery()`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader()`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteReader(CommandBehavior)`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteScalar()`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteStream()`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteToStream(Stream outputStream)`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReader()`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteNonQueryAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)`

- `OracleCommand.ExecuteReaderAsync()`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior behavior)`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteReaderAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteReaderAsync(CommandBehavior behavior, CancellationToken cancellationToken)`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteScalarAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReaderAsync()`
- `OracleCommand.ExecuteXmlReaderAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)`
- `OracleDataReader.Read()`
- `OracleDataAdapter.Fill` (All overloaded versions)

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

EnableOpenCloseTracing

This property indicates whether to record database soft and hard connection/disconnection instrumentation or not.

Declaration

```
// C#
public EnableOpenCloseTracing EnableOpenCloseTracing { get; set; }
```

Return Value

`EnableOpenCloseTracing` enum values

Remarks

This option takes following `EnableOpenCloseTracing` enum values:

- `EnableOpenCloseTracing.None`: No open/close instrumentation
- `EnableOpenCloseTracing.HardOpenCloseOnly`: Hard open/close instrumentation only
- `EnableOpenCloseTracing.AllOpenClose`: All open/close (soft + hard) instrumentation

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

InstrumentOracleDataReaderRead

This property indicates whether to instrument `OracleDataReader Read` method calls.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool InstrumentOracleDataReaderRead { get; set; }
```

Return Value

A bool.

Remarks

Default value is `false`.

> **Note:**
>
> If `EnableDBRoundTripTracing` is set to `false`, then `OracleDataReader Read()` database round trips will not be instrumented.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

RecordException

This property indicates whether or not to record exception details in instrumentation.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool RecordException { get; set; }
```

Return Value

A bool.

Remarks

Default value is `false`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

RequireApplicationRootSpanCreation

This property controls whether ODP.NET instruments only those operations that are associated with root spans created by the application or not.

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool RequireApplicationRootSpanCreation { get; set; }
```

Return Value

A bool

Remarks

When a new activity/span is created, it becomes child of current (in progress) activity/span automatically. But if there is no span in progress and a new span is created, then it will become Root/parentless/orphan span.

Similarly, if the user application creates a span before calling ODP.NET instrumented methods, the span created by the user application becomes root span and all span created by ODP.NET become children of it.

If user application did not create a root span and call ODP.NET instrumented methods, the multiple parentless/orphan spans will be created because of no parent linking. These spans are hard to visualize and analyze.

Parentless/Orphan span are also generated by server/database round trip calls happening from background threads. parentless/orphan spans do not add much value in most scenarios because of missing parent linking. Using this option user/client can control parentless/orphan span tracing as per their needs.

By default, instrumentation of parentless/orphan span is enabled.

This means application need not create any activity before calling ODP.NET instrumented methods. But if the user sets this option to `true`, then the user application must create a root activity, otherwise no ODP.NET spans will be generated.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

SetDbStatementForStoredProcedure

This property indicates whether or not to instrument stored procedure and function names when the command type is for a stored procedure (`CommandType.StoredProcedure`).

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool SetDbStatementForStoredProcedure { get; set; }
```

Return Value

A bool.

Remarks

Default value is `true`.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class
> - OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

SetDbStatementForText

This property indicates whether or not to instrument SQL queries when command type is of `Text` type (`CommandType.Text`).

Declaration

```
// C#
public bool SetDbStatementForText { get; set; }
```

Return Value

A bool.

Remarks

Default value is `false`.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Class
- OracleDataProviderInstrumentationOptions Properties

19

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Oracle Identity and Access Management Classes

This chapter describes Oracle Identity and Access Management (IAM) single sign-on classes and objects. They are available through the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Oci` NuGet package, which can be used with ODP.NET Core and managed ODP.NET.

- OciTokenAuthentication Class

> **See Also:**
>
> - UseOciTokenAuthentication
> - OciConfigurationFile
> - OciProfile

OciTokenAuthentication Class

This class accepts configuration parameters for OCI IAM SSO integration with ODP.NET. The class is part of the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Oci` NuGet package. Applications provide the OCI IAM values in the class properties to connect. Once ODP.NET initiates opening the connection, the class instance is marked as read-only to prevent further modification during the pool's lifetime.

If customers use the same instance for another connection open, this new connection will be opened in the same connection pool as the earlier opened connection.

All the `OciTokenAuthentication` class properties should not be set to null nor empty values. Those null/empty values will be ignored, though no error is thrown.

Class Inheritance

```
OracleInternal.Common.AbstractTokenAuthentication
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public sealed class OciTokenAuthentication : AbstractTokenAuthentication
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Namespace	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	See System Requirements

See Also:

- Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
- OciTokenAuthentication Members
- OciTokenAuthentication Constructor()
- OciTokenAuthentication Properties

OciTokenAuthentication Members

`OciTokenAuthentication` members are listed in the following tables.

OciTokenAuthentication Constructors

`OciTokenAuthentication` constructors are listed in Table 19-1.

Table 19-1 OciTokenAuthentication Constructors

Constructor	Description
OciTokenAuthentication Constructor()	Instantiates an empty object of the `OciTokenAuthentication` class

OciTokenAuthentication Properties

`OciTokenAuthentication` properties are listed in Table 19-2.

Table 19-2 OciTokenAuthentication Properties

Property	Description
Compartment	Sets the database compartment's Oracle Cloud ID (OCID).
ConfigurationFile	Sets the configuration file location where the OCI token authentication values can be found.
Database	Sets the database Oracle Cloud ID (OCID).
Profile	Sets the OCI profile to use from the token authentication configuration file.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class

OciTokenAuthentication Constructor()

This constructor instantiates an empty object of the `OciTokenAuthentication` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public OciTokenAuthentication();
```

Remarks

This constructor without parameters is invoked in the processing of object initializers. Parameters should be set individually as per the selected OCI IAM SSO authentication flow.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OciTokenAuthentication Class
> - OciTokenAuthentication Members

OciTokenAuthentication Properties

`OciTokenAuthentication` properties are listed in Table 19-3.

Table 19-3 OciTokenAuthentication Properties

Property	Description
Compartment	Sets the database compartment's Oracle Cloud ID (OCID).
ConfigurationFile	Sets the configuration file location where the OCI token authentication values can be found.
Database	Sets the database Oracle Cloud ID (OCID).
Profile	Sets the OCI profile to use from the token authentication configuration file.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OciTokenAuthentication Class
> - OciTokenAuthentication Members

Compartment

This property sets the database compartment's Oracle Cloud ID (OCID).

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Compartment { set; }
```

Exceptions

An `InvalidOperationException` will be raised if the application tries to modify an `ociTokenAuthenticationConfiguration` object by setting this property once a connection has opened using that configuration object.

Remarks

This parameter is applicable to the OCI API key, OCI interactive, OCI instance principal, and OCI delegation token authentication flows only and is optional. This property becomes mandatory if the `OciDatabase` property is set.

There is no default value for this parameter. If it is not set, ODP.NET requests access to all the databases within the OCI IAM user's tenancy.

Sample Code

```
OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection(constr);
conn.TokenAuthentication = OracleTokenAuth.OciInstancePrincipal;
OciTokenAuthentication tokenconfig = new OciTokenAuthentication{
    Compartment = "<COMPARTMENT OCID>",
    Database = "<DATABASE OCID>"
}
conn.UseOciTokenAuthentication(tokenConfig);
conn.Open();
conn.Close();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OciTokenAuthentication Class
> - OciTokenAuthentication Members

ConfigurationFile

This property sets the configuration file location where the OCI token authentication values can be found.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ConfigurationFile { set; }
```

Exceptions

An `InvalidOperationException` will be raised if the application tries to modify an `ociTokenAuthenticationConfiguration` object by setting this property once a connection has opened using that configuration object.

Remarks

This parameter is applicable to the OCI API key and OCI interactive authentication flows only and is optional.

Whenever this parameter is provided, the entire directory path including the configuration file name should be specified. ODP.NET does not use the standard file name if it is missing. Example of setting configuration file is `C:\Users\admin\.oci\config`. Skipping the file name `config` from the path like `C:\Users\admin\.oci\`, will throw an error.

If this parameter is not set, then ODP.NET uses the OCI configuration file in the default location: `C:/<user-profile>/.oci/config`. If the parameter is not set and the default configuration file is not found, then the user is prompted on the console to provide a region id for the OCI interactive authentication flow. A list of possible region ids will be displayed to the user. In the case of the OCI API key flow, the user will see an error.

On Windows, the Oracle `HOME` and `USERPROFILE` environment variables are used for the default directory location if they are set. Otherwise, Oracle `HOMEPATH` and `HOMEDRIVE` environment variables are used.

Sample Code

```
OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection(constr);
conn.TokenAuthentication = OracleTokenAuth.OciApiKey;
OciTokenAuthentication tokenconfig = new OciTokenAuthentication{
    ConfigurationFile = "<CONFIGURATION FILE>",
    Profile = "<PROFILE>",
    Compartment = "<COMPARTMENT OCID>",
    Database = "<DATABASE OCID>"
}
conn.UseOciTokenAuthentication(tokenConfig);
conn.Open();
conn.Close();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OciTokenAuthentication Class
> - OciTokenAuthentication Members

Database

This property sets the database Oracle Cloud ID (OCID).

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Database { get; set; }
```

Exceptions

An `InvalidOperationException` will be raised if the application tries to modify an `ociTokenAuthenticationConfiguration` object by setting this property once a connection has opened using that configuration object.

Remarks

This parameter is applicable to the OCI API key, OCI interactive, OCI instance principal, and OCI delegation token authentication flows only and is optional.

There is no default value for this parameter. If it is not set, ODP.NET requests access to all the compartment's databases specified by the `OciCompartment` property. If `OciCompartment` property is also not set, then ODP.NET requests access to all the databases within the OCI IAM user's tenancy.

Sample Code

```
OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection(constr);
conn.TokenAuthentication = OracleTokenAuth.OciDelegationToken;
OciTokenAuthentication tokenconfig = new OciTokenAuthentication{
    Compartment = "<COMPARTMENT OCID>",
    Database = "<DATABASE OCID>"
}
conn.UseOciTokenAuthentication(tokenConfig);
conn.Open();
conn.Close();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OciTokenAuthentication Class
> - OciTokenAuthentication Members

Profile

This property sets the OCI profile to use from the token authentication configuration file.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string Profile { set; }
```

Exceptions

An `InvalidOperationException` will be raised if the application tries to modify an `ociTokenAuthenticationConfiguration` object by setting this property once a connection has opened using that configuration object.

Remarks

This parameter is applicable to the OCI API key and OCI interactive authentication flows only and is optional.

ODP.NET uses the `DEFAULT` profile if no profile value is set.

Sample Code

```
OracleConnection conn = new OracleConnection(constr);
conn.TokenAuthentication = OracleTokenAuth.OciInteractive;
OciTokenAuthentication tokenconfig = new OciTokenAuthentication{
    ConfigurationFile = "<CONFIGURATION FILE>",
    Profile = "<PROFILE>",
    Compartment = "<COMPARTMENT OCID>",
    Database = "<DATABASE OCID>"
}
conn.UseOciTokenAuthentication(tokenConfig);
conn.Open();
conn.Close();
```

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - OciTokenAuthentication Class
> - OciTokenAuthentication Members

20

Oracle Data Provider for .NET Azure Active Directory Classes

This chapter describes the Azure Active Directory single sign-on classes and objects. They are available through the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Azure` NuGet package.

- AzureTokenAuthentication Class

AzureTokenAuthentication Class

This class accepts configuration parameters for Azure AD SSO integration with ODP.NET. The class is part of the `Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Azure` NuGet package. Applications provide the AAD values in the class properties to connect. Once ODP.NET initiates opening the connection, the class instance is marked as read-only to prevent further modification during the pool's lifetime.

If customers use same instance for another connection open, this new connection will be opened in the same connection pool as the earlier opened connection.

Class Inheritance

```
System.Object

System.Object.AbstractTokenAuthentication

Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Azure.AzureTokenAuthentication
```

Declaration

```
// C#
public class AzureTokenAuthentication : AbstractTokenAuthentication
```

Requirements

Provider	ODP.NET, Managed Driver	ODP.NET Core
Assembly	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.dll`
Namespace	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`	`Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client`
.NET Framework	4.8	-
.NET (Core)	-	See System Requirements

> **See Also:**
>
> - Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

AzureTokenAuthentication Members

`AzureTokenAuthentication` members are listed in the following tables.

AzureTokenAuthentication Constructors

`AzureTokenAuthentication` constructors are listed in Table 20-1.

Table 20-1 AzureTokenAuthentication Constructors

Constructor	Description
AzureTokenAuthentication()	Instantiates an empty object of the `AzureTokenAuthentication` class
AzureTokenAuthentication(string)	Instantiates an empty object of the `AzureTokenAuthentication` class with a database application id URI

AzureTokenAuthentication Properties

`AzureTokenAuthentication` properties are listed in Table 20-2.

Table 20-2 AzureTokenAuthentication Properties

Property	Description
DatabaseApplicationIdUri	Sets the database application URI identifier, which is the protected resource identifier on Azure AD for which client application requests the access token
ClientId	Sets the client identifier, which is Azure AD registered application identifier
TenantId	Sets the Azure tenant identifier under which applications (client app or database) are registered
RedirectUri	Sets the reply URL where the authorization server sends the user once the app has been successfully authorized and granted an authorization code or access token
ClientSecret	Sets the Azure resource credential
ClientCertificate	This property sets the Azure resource digital certificate.
ClientCertificatePassword	Sets the Azure client certificate password
CustomDeviceCodeCallback	Sets a delegate/callback to the application providing them the Azure SDK `DeviceCodeInfo` object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class

AzureTokenAuthentication Constructors

`AzureTokenAuthentication` constructors instantiate new instances of `AzureTokenAuthentication` class.

Overload List:

- AzureTokenAuthentication()

  This constructor instantiates an empty object of the `AzureTokenAuthentication` class.

- AzureTokenAuthentication(string)

  This constructor instantiates an empty object of the `AzureTokenAuthentication` class with a database application id URI.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

AzureTokenAuthentication()

This constructor instantiates an empty object of the `AzureTokenAuthentication` class.

Declaration

```
// C#
public AzureTokenAuthentication();
```

Remarks

This constructor without parameters is invoked in the processing of object initializers. Parameters should be set individually as per the selected Azure AD authentication flow.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

AzureTokenAuthentication(string)

This constructor instantiates an empty object of the `AzureTokenAuthentication` class with a database application id URI.

Declaration

```
// C#
public AzureTokenAuthentication(string databaseApplicationIdUri);
```

Parameters

`databaseApplicationIdUri` – The database application id URI configured in the database app registration on Azure Active Directory.

Exceptions

`ArgumentException` if `databaseApplicationIdUri` is null, empty, or has only whitespaces.

Remarks

The database application id URI is a mandatory parameter for all Azure AD authentication flows. Other parameters should be set individually as per the selected authentication flow.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

AzureTokenAuthentication Properties

`AzureTokenAuthentication` properties are listed in Table 20-3.

Table 20-3 AzureTokenAuthentication Properties

Property	Description
DatabaseApplicationIdUri	Sets the database application URI identifier, which is the protected resource identifier on Azure AD for which client application requests the access token
ClientId	Sets the client identifier, which is Azure AD registered application identifier
TenantId	Sets the Azure tenant identifier under which applications (client app or database) are registered
RedirectUri	Sets the reply URL where the authorization server sends the user once the app has been successfully authorized and granted an authorization code or access token
ClientSecret	Sets the Azure resource credential
ClientCertificate	This property sets the Azure resource digital certificate.
ClientCertificatePassword	Sets the Azure client certificate password
CustomDeviceCodeCallback	Sets a delegate/callback to the application providing them the Azure SDK `DeviceCodeInfo` object.

See Also:

- "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
- AzureTokenAuthentication Class
- AzureTokenAuthentication Members

DatabaseApplicationIdUri

This property sets the database application URI identifier, which is the protected resource identifier on Azure AD for which client application requests the access token.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string DatabaseApplicationIdUri { set; }
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – if application tries to set this property once a connection is already opened using its encapsulating object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

ClientId

This property sets the client identifier, which is Azure AD registered application identifier.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ClientId { set; }
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – if application tries to set this property once a connection is already opened using its encapsulating object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

TenantId

This property sets the Azure tenant identifier under which applications (client app or database) are registered.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string TenantId { set; }
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – if application tries to set this property once a connection is already opened using its encapsulating object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

RedirectUri

This property sets the reply URL where the authorization server sends the user once the app has been successfully authorized and granted an authorization code or access token.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string RedirectUri { set; }
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – if application tries to set this property once a connection is already opened using its encapsulating object.

Remarks

This property is used with Azure interactive authentication.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

ClientSecret

This property sets the Azure resource credential.

Declaration

```
// C#
public SecureString ClientSecret { set; }
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – if application tries to set this property once a connection is already opened using its encapsulating object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

ClientCertificate

This property sets the Azure resource digital certificate.

Declaration

```
// C#
public string ClientCertificate { set; }
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – if application tries to set this property once a connection is already opened using its encapsulating object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

ClientCertificatePassword

This property sets the Azure client certificate password.

Declaration

```
// C#
public SecureString ClientCertificatePassword { set; }
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – if application tries to set this property once a connection is already opened using its encapsulating object.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

CustomDeviceCodeCallback

This property sets a delegate/callback to the application providing them the Azure SDK `DeviceCodeInfo` object.

Declaration

```
// C#
public Func<DeviceCodeInfo, Task> CustomDeviceCodeCallback { set; }
```

Exceptions

`InvalidOperationException` – if application tries to set this property once a connection is already opened using its encapsulating object.

Remarks

This property is used with Azure device code authentication flow.

This property facilitates ODP.NET applications to receive display device code, URL, and other device code parameters. The `DeviceCodeInfo` object encapsulates these parameters for Azure use. Applications may choose to display these details if needed in the application user interface.

If this property is not set when using Azure device code authentication, then ODP.NET displays the device code and URL on the application console.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Oracle.DataAccess.Client and Oracle.ManagedDataAccess.Client Namespaces"
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Class
> - AzureTokenAuthentication Members

A

Oracle Schema Collections

ODP.NET provides standard metadata collections as well as various Oracle database-specific metadata collections that can be retrieved through the `OracleConnection.GetSchema` API.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Schema Discovery"
> - "GetSchema"

This appendix contains the following topics:

- Common Schema Collections
- ODP.NET-Specific Schema Collection

Common Schema Collections

The common schema collections are available for all .NET Framework managed providers. ODP.NET supports the same common schema collections.

- MetaDataCollections
- DataSourceInformation
- DataTypes
- Restrictions
- ReservedWords

> **See Also:**
>
> "Common Schema Collections" in the MSDN Library

MetaDataCollections

Table A-1 is a list of metadata collections that is available from the data source, such as tables, columns, indexes, and stored procedures.

Table A-1 MetaDataCollections

Column Name	Data Type	Description
CollectionName	string	The name of the collection passed to the GetSchema method for retrieval.
NumberOfRestrictions	int	Number of restrictions specified for the named collection.
NumberOfIdentifierParts	int	Number of parts in the composite identifier/ database object name.

DataSourceInformation

Table A-2 lists DataSourceInformation information which may include these columns and possibly others.

Table A-2 DataSource Information

Columns	Data Type	Description
CompositeIdentifierSeparatorPattern	string	Separator for multipart names: @ | \ .
DataSourceProductName	string	Database name: Oracle
DataSourceProductVersion	string	Database version. Note that this is the version of the database instance currently being accessed by DbConnection.
DataSourceProductVersionNormalized	string	A normalized DataSource version for easier comparison between different versions. For example: DataSource Version: 10.2.0.1.0 Normalized DataSource Version: 10.02.00.01.00
GroupByBehavior	GroupByBehavior	An enumeration that indicates the relationship between the columns in a GROUP BY clause and the non-aggregated columns in a select list.
IdentifierPattern	string	Format for a valid identifier.
IdentifierCase	IdentifierCase	An enumeration that specifies whether or not to treat non-quoted identifiers as case sensitive.
OrderByColumnsInSelect	bool	A boolean that indicates whether or not the select list must contain the columns in an ORDER BY clause.
ParameterMarkerFormat	string	A string indicating whether or not parameter markers begin with a special character.
ParameterMarkerPattern	string	The format of a parameter marker.
ParameterNameMaxLength	int	Maximum length of a parameter.
ParameterNamePattern	string	The format for a valid parameter name.
QuotedIdentifierPattern	string	The format of a quoted identifier.

Table A-2 (Cont.) DataSource Information

Columns	Data Type	Description
QuotedIdentifierCase	IdentifierCase	An enumeration that specifies whether or not to treat quote identifiers as case sensitive.
StringLiteralPattern	string	The format for a string literal.
SupportedJoinOperators	SupportedJoin Operators	An enumeration indicating the types of SQL join statements supported by the data source.

DataTypes

Table A-3 lists DataTypes Collection information which may include these columns and possibly others.

> **Note:**
>
> As an example, the description column includes complete information for the TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE data type.

Table A-3 Data Types

ColumnName	Data Type	Description
TypeName	string	The provider-specific data type name. Example: TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
ProviderDbType	int	The provider-specific type value. Example: 124
ColumnSize	long	The length of a non-numeric column or parameter. Example:27
CreateFormat	string	A format string that indicates how to add this column to a DDL statement. Example: TIMESTAMP({0} WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE)
CreateParameters	string	The parameters specified to create a column of this data type. Example: 8
DataType	string	The .NET type for the data type. Example: System.DateTime

Table A-3 (Cont.) Data Types

ColumnName	Data Type	Description
IsAutoIncrementable	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not this data type can be auto-incremented. Example: false
IsBestMatch	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not this data type is the best match to values in the DataType column. Example: false
IsCaseSensitive	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not this data type is case-sensitive. Example: false
IsFixedLength	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not this data type has a fixed length. Example: true
IsFixedPrecisionScale	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not this data type has a fixed precision and scale. Example: false
IsLong	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not this data type contains very long data. Example: false
IsNullable	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not this data type is nullable. Example: true
IsSearchable	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not the data type can be used in a WHERE clause with any operator, except the LIKE predicate. Example: true
IsSearchableWithLike	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not this data type can be used with the LIKE predicate. Example: false
IsUnsigned	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not the data type is unsigned.
MaximumScale	short	The maximum number of digits allowed to the right of the decimal point.

Table A-3 (Cont.) Data Types

ColumnName	Data Type	Description
MinimumScale	short	The minimum number of digits allowed to the right of the decimal point.
IsConcurrencyType	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not the database updates the data type every time the row is changed and the value of the column differs from all previous values. Example: false
MinimumVersion	String	The earliest version of the database that can be used. Example:09.00.00.00.00
IsLiteralSupported	bool	A boolean value that indicates whether or not the data type can be expressed as a literal. Example: true
LiteralPrefix	string	The prefix of a specified literal. Example: TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ('
LiteralSuffix	string	The suffix of a specified literal. Example: ','YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS.FF')

Restrictions

Table A-4 lists Restrictions, including the following columns.

Table A-4 Restrictions

ColumnName	Data Type	Description
CollectionName	string	The collection that the restrictions apply to.
RestrictionName	string	The restriction name.
RestrictionNumber	int	A number that indicates the location of the restriction.

ReservedWords

The ReservedWords collection exposes information about the words that are reserved by the database currently connected to ODP.NET.

Table A-5 lists the ReservedWords Collection.

Table A-5 ReservedWords

ColumnName	Data Type	Description
ReservedWord	string	Provider-specific reserved words

ODP.NET-Specific Schema Collection

Oracle Data Provider for .NET supports both the common schema collections described previously and the following Oracle-specific schema collections:

- Tables
- Columns
- Views
- XMLSchema
- Users
- Synonyms
- Sequences
- Functions
- Procedures
- ProcedureParameters
- Arguments
- Packages
- PackageBodies
- JavaClasses
- Indexes
- IndexColumns
- PrimaryKeys
- ForeignKeys
- ForeignKeyColumns
- UniqueKeys

Tables

Table A-6 lists the column name, data type, and description of the Tables Schema Schema Collection.

Table A-6 Tables

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the Table.
TABLE_NAME	String	Name of the Table.

Table A-6 (Cont.) Tables

Column Name	Data Type	Description
TYPE	String	Type of Table, for example, System or User.

Columns

Table A-7 lists the column name, data type, and description of the Columns Schema Collection .

Table A-7 Columns

ColumnName	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the table or view.
TABLE_NAME	String	Name of the table or view.
COLUMN_NAME	String	Name of the column.
ID	Decimal	Sequence number of the column as created.
DATATYPE	String	Data type of the column.
LENGTH	Decimal	Length of the column in bytes.
PRECISION	Decimal	Decimal precision for NUMBER data type; binary precision for FLOAT data type, null for all other data types.
Scale	Decimal	Digits to right of decimal point in a number.
NULLABLE	String	Specifies whether or not a column allows NULLs.
CHAR_USED	String	Indicates whether the column uses BYTE length semantics (B) or CHAR length semantics (C).
LengthInChars	Decimal	Length of the column in characters. This value only applies to CHAR, VARCHAR2, NCHAR, and NVARCHAR2.

Views

Table A-8 lists the column name, data type, and description of the Views Schema Collection.

Table A-8 Views

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the view.
VIEW_NAME	String	Name of the view.
TEXT_LENGTH	Decimal	Length of the view text.
TEXT	String	View text.
TYPE_TEXT_LENGTH	Decimal	Length of the type clause of the typed view.
TYPE_TEXT	String	Type clause of the typed view.

Table A-8 (Cont.) Views

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OID_TEXT_LENGTH	Decimal	Length of the WITH OID clause of the typed view.
OID_TEXT	String	WITH OID clause of the typed view.
VIEW_TYPE_OWNER	String	Owner of the view type if the view is a typed view.
VIEW_TYPE	String	Type of the view if the view is a typed view.
SUPERVIEW_NAME	String	Name of the superview. (Oracle9*i* or later)

XMLSchema

Table A-9 lists the column name, data type and description of the XMLSchema Schema Collection.

> **Note:**
>
> This collection is only available with Oracle Database 10*g* and later.

Table A-9 XMLSchema

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the XML schema.
SCHEMA_URL	String	Schema URL of the XML schema.
LOCAL	String	Indicates whether the XML schema is local (YES) or global (NO).
SCHEMA	String	XML schema document.
INT_OBJNAME	String	Internal database object name for the schema.
QUAL_SCHEMA_URL	String	Fully qualified schema URL.
HIER_TYPE	String	Hierarchy type for the schema.

Users

Table A-10 lists the column name, data type and description of the Users Schema Collection.

Table A-10 Users

Column Name	Data Type	Description
NAME	String	Name of the user.
ID	Decimal	ID number of the user.

Table A-10 (Cont.) Users

Column Name	Data Type	Description
CREATEDATE	DateTime	User creation date.

Synonyms

Table A-11 lists the column name, data type and description of the Synonyms Schema Collection.

Table A-11 Synonyms

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the synonym.
SYNONYM_NAME	String	Name of the synonym.
TABLE_OWNER	String	Owner of the object referenced by the synonym. Although the column is called TABLE_OWNER, the object owned is not necessarily a table. It can be any general object such as a view, sequence, stored procedure, synonym, and so on.
TABLE_NAME	String	Name of the object referenced by the synonym. Although the column is called TABLE_NAME, the object does not necessarily have to be a table. It can be any general object such as a view, sequence, stored procedure, synonym, and so on.
DB_LINK	String	Name of the database link referenced, if any.

Sequences

Table A-12 lists the column name, data type, and description of the Sequences Schema Collection.

Table A-12 Sequences

Column Name	Data Type	Description
SEQUENCE_OWNER	String	Name of the owner of the sequence.
SEQUENCE_NAME	String	Sequence name.
MIN_VALUE	Decimal	Minimum value of the sequence.
MAX_VALUE	Decimal	Maximum value of the sequence.
INCREMENT_BY	Decimal	Value by which sequence is incremented.
CYCLE_FLAG	String	Indicates if sequence wraps around on reaching limit.
ORDER_FLAG	String	Indicates if sequence numbers are generated in order.
CACHE_SIZE	Decimal	Number of sequence numbers to cache.

Table A-12 (Cont.) Sequences

Column Name	Data Type	Description
LAST_NUMBER	Decimal	Last sequence number written to disk. If a sequence uses caching, the number written to disk is the last number placed in the sequence cache. This number is likely to be greater than the last sequence number that was used.

Functions

Table A-13 lists the column name, data type, and description of the Functions Schema Collection.

Table A-13 Functions

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the function.
OBJECT_NAME	String	Name of the function.
SUBOBJECT_NAME	String	Name of the subobject (for example, partition).
OBJECT_ID	Decimal	Dictionary object number of the function.
DATA_OBJECT_ID	Decimal	Dictionary object number of the segment that contains the function.
CREATED	DateTime	Timestamp for the creation of the function.
LAST_DDL_TIME	DateTime	Timestamp for the last modification of the function resulting from a DDL statement (including grants and revokes).
TIMESTAMP	String	Timestamp for the specification of the function (character data).
STATUS	String	Status of the function (VALID, INVALID, or N/A).
TEMPORARY	String	Whether or not the function is temporary (the current session can see only data that it placed in this object itself).
GENERATED	String	Indicates whether the name of this function is system generated (Y) or not (N).
SECONDARY	String	Whether or not this is a secondary object created by the ODCIIndexCreate method of the Oracle Data Cartridge (Y | N).

Procedures

Table A-14 lists the column name, data type, and description of the Procedures Schema Collection.

Table A-14 Procedures

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the procedure.
OBJECT_NAME	String	Name of the procedure.
SUBOBJECT_NAME	String	Name of the subobject (for example, partition).
OBJECT_ID	Decimal	Dictionary object number of the procedure.
DATA_OBJECT_ID	Decimal	Dictionary object number of the segment that contains the procedure.
CREATED	DateTime	Timestamp for the creation of the procedure.
LAST_DDL_TIME	Decimal	Timestamp for the last modification of the procedure resulting from a DDL statement (including grants and revokes).
TIMESTAMP	String	Timestamp for the specification of the procedure (character data).
STATUS	String	Status of the procedure (VALID, INVALID, or N/A).
TEMPORARY	String	Whether or not the procedure is temporary (the current session can see only data that it placed in this object itself).
GENERATED	String	Indicates whether the name of this procedure is system generated (Y) or not (N).
SECONDARY	String	Whether or not this is a secondary object created by the ODCIIndexCreate method of the Oracle Data Cartridge (Y | N).

ProcedureParameters

Table A-15 lists the column name, data type and description of the ProcedureParameters Schema Collection.

Table A-15 ProcedureParameters

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the object.
OBJECT_NAME	String	Name of the procedure or function.
PACKAGE_NAME	String	Name of the package.
OBJECT_ID	Decimal	Object number of the object.
OVERLOAD	String	Indicates the *n*th overloading ordered by its appearance in the source; otherwise, it is NULL.
SUBPROGRAM_ID	Decimal	Subprogram id for the procedure or function
ARGUMENT_NAME	String	If the argument is a scalar type, then the argument name is the name of the argument. A null argument name is used to denote a function return value.
POSITION	Decimal	If DATA_LEVEL is zero, then this column holds the position of this item in the argument list, or zero for a function return value.

Table A-15 (Cont.) ProcedureParameters

Column Name	Data Type	Description
SEQUENCE	Decimal	Defines the sequential order of the argument. Argument sequence starts from 1.
DATA_LEVEL	Decimal	Nesting depth of the argument for composite types.
DATA_TYPE	String	Data type of the argument.
DEFAULT_VALUE	String	Default value for the argument.
DEFAULT_LENGTH	Decimal	Length of the default value for the argument.
IN_OUT	String	Direction of the argument: [IN] [OUT] [IN/OUT].
DATA_LENGTH	Decimal	Length of the column (in bytes).
DATA_PRECISION	Decimal	Length in decimal digits (NUMBER) or binary digits (FLOAT).
DATA_SCALE	Decimal	Digits to the right of the decimal point in a number.
RADIX	Decimal	Argument radix for a number.
CHARACTER_SET_NAME	String	Character set name for the argument.
TYPE_OWNER	String	Owner of the type of the argument.
TYPE_NAME	String	Name of the type of the argument. If the type is a package local type (that is, it is declared in a package specification), then this column displays the name of the package.
TYPE_SUBNAME	String	Displays the name of the type declared in the package identified in the TYPE_NAME column. Relevant only for package local types.
TYPE_LINK	String	Displays the database link that refers to the remote package. Relevant only for package local types when the package identified in the TYPE_NAME column is a remote package.
PLS_TYPE	String	For numeric arguments, the name of the PL/SQL type of the argument. Otherwise, Null.
CHAR_LENGTH	Decimal	Character limit for string data types.
CHAR_USED	String	Indicates whether the byte limit (B) or character limit (C) is official for the string.

Arguments

Table A-16 lists the column name, data type, and description of the Arguments Schema Collection.

Table A-16 Arguments

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the object.
PACKAGE_NAME	String	Name of the package.

Table A-16 (Cont.) Arguments

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OBJECT_NAME	String	Name of the procedure or function.
ARGUMENT_NAME	String	If the argument is a scalar type, then the argument name is the name of the argument. A null argument name is used to denote a function return value.
POSITION	Decimal	If DATA_LEVEL is zero, then this column holds the position of this item in the argument list, or zero for a function return value.
SEQUENCE	Decimal	Defines the sequential order of the argument. Argument sequence starts from 1.
DEFAULT_VALUE	String	Default value for the argument.
DEFAULT_LENGTH	Decimal	Length of the default value for the argument.
IN_OUT	String	Direction of the argument: [IN] [OUT] [IN/OUT].
DATA_LENGTH	Decimal	Length of the column (in bytes).
DATA_PRECISION	Decimal	Length in decimal digits (NUMBER) or binary digits (FLOAT).
DATA_SCALE	Decimal	Digits to the right of the decimal point in a number.
DATA_TYPE	String	Data type of the argument.
CHAR_USED	String	Indicates whether the column uses BYTE length semantics (B) or CHAR length semantics (C).

Packages

Table A-17 lists the column name, data type, and description of the Packages Schema Collection.

Table A-17 Packages

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the package.
OBJECT_NAME	String	Name of the package.
SUBOBJECT_NAME	String	Name of the subobject (for example, partition).
OBJECT_ID	Decimal	Dictionary object number of the package.
DATA_OBJECT_ID	Decimal	Dictionary object number of the segment that contains the package.
CREATED	DateTime	Timestamp for the creation of the package.
LAST_DDL_TIME	DateTime	Timestamp for the last modification of the package resulting from a DDL statement (including grants and revokes).
TIMESTAMP	String	Timestamp for the specification of the package (character data).
STATUS	String	Status of the package (VALID, INVALID, or N/A).

Table A-17 (Cont.) Packages

Column Name	Data Type	Description
TEMPORARY	String	Whether or not the package is temporary (the current session can see only data that it placed in this object itself).
GENERATED	String	Indicates whether the name of this package was system generated (Y) or not (N).
SECONDARY	String	Whether or not this is a secondary object created by the ODCIIndexCreate method of the Oracle Data Cartridge (Y | N).

PackageBodies

Table A-18 lists the column name, data type, and description of the PackageBodies Schema Collection.

Table A-18 PackageBodies

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the package body.
OBJECT_NAME	String	Name of the package body.
SUBOBJECT_NAME	String	Name of the subobject (for example, partition).
OBJECT_ID	Decimal	Dictionary object number of the package body.
DATA_OBJECT_ID	Decimal	Dictionary object number of the segment that contains the package body.
CREATED	DateTime	Timestamp for the creation of the package body.
LAST_DDL_TIME	DateTime	Timestamp for the last modification of the package body resulting from a DDL statement (including grants and revokes).
TIMESTAMP	String	Timestamp for the specification of the package body (character data).
STATUS	String	Status of the package body (VALID, INVALID, or N/A).
TEMPORARY	String	Whether the package body is temporary (the current session can see only data that it placed in this object itself).
GENERATED	String	Indicates whether the name of this package body is system generated (Y) or not (N).
SECONDARY	String	Whether or not this is a secondary object created by the ODCIIndexCreate method of the Oracle Data Cartridge (Y | N).

JavaClasses

Table A-19 lists the column name, data type, and description of the JavaClasses Schema Collection.

Table A-19 JavaClasses

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the Java class.
NAME	String	Name of the Java class.
MAJOR	Decimal	Major version number of the Java class, as defined in the JVM specification.
MINOR	Decimal	Minor version number of the Java class, as defined in the JVM specification.
KIND	String	Indicates whether the stored object is a Java class (CLASS) or a Java interface (INTERFACE).
ACCESSIBILITY	String	Accessibility of the Java class.
IS_INNER	String	Indicates whether this Java class is an inner class (YES) or not (NO).
IS_ABSTRACT	String	Indicates whether this Java class is an abstract class (YES) or not (NO).
IS_FINAL	String	Indicates whether this Java class is a final class (YES) or not (NO).
IS_DEBUG	String	Indicates whether this Java class contains debug information (YES) or not (NO).
SOURCE	String	Source designation of the Java class.
SUPER	String	Super class of this Java class.
OUTER	String	Outer class of this Java class if this Java class is an inner class.

Indexes

Table A-20 lists the column name, data type, and description of the Indexes Schema Collection.

Table A-20 Indexes

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the index.
INDEX_NAME	String	Name of the index.
INDEX_TYPE	String	Type of the index: • NORMAL • BITMAP • FUNCTION-BASED NORMAL • FUNCTION-BASED BITMAP • DOMAIN
TABLE_OWNER	String	Owner of the indexed object.
TABLE_NAME	String	Name of the indexed object.
TABLE_TYPE	String	Type of the indexed object (for example, TABLE or CLUSTER).

Table A-20 (Cont.) Indexes

Column Name	Data Type	Description
UNIQUENESS	String	Indicates whether the index is UNIQUE or NONUNIQUE.
COMPRESSION	String	Indicates whether index compression is enabled (ENABLED) or not (DISABLED).
PREFIX_LENGTH	Decimal	Number of columns in the prefix of the compression key.
TABLESPACE_NAME	String	Name of the tablespace containing the index.
INI_TRANS	Decimal	Initial number of transactions.
MAX_TRANS	Decimal	Maximum number of transactions.
INITIAL_EXTENT	Decimal	Size of the initial extent.
NEXT_EXTENT	Decimal	Size of secondary extents.
MIN_EXTENTS	Decimal	Minimum number of extents allowed in the segment.
MAX_EXTENTS	Decimal	Maximum number of extents allowed in the segment.
PCT_INCREASE	Decimal	Percentage increase in extent size.
PCT_THRESHOLD	Decimal	Threshold percentage of block space allowed per index entry.
INCLUDE_COLUMN	Decimal	Column ID of the last column to be included in index-organized table primary key (non-overflow) index. This column maps to the COLUMN_ID column of the *_TAB_COLUMNS data dictionary views.
FREELISTS	Decimal	Number of process freelists allocated to this segment.
FREELIST_GROUPS	Decimal	Number of freelist groups allocated to this segment.
PCT_FREE	Decimal	Minimum percentage of free space in a block.
LOGGING	String	Logging information.
BLEVEL	Decimal	B*-Tree level: depth of the index from its root block to its leaf blocks. A depth of 0 indicates that the root block and leaf block are the same.
LEAF_BLOCKS	Decimal	Number of leaf blocks in the index.
DISTINCT_KEYS	Decimal	Number of distinct indexed values. For indexes that enforce UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY constraints, this value is the same as the number of rows in the table (USER_TABLES.NUM_ROWS).
AVG_LEAF_BLOCKS_PER_KEY	Decimal	Average number of leaf blocks in which each distinct value in the index appears, rounded to the nearest integer. For indexes that enforce UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY constraints, this value is always 1.
AVG_DATA_BLOCKS_PER_KEY	Decimal	Average number of data blocks in the table that are pointed to by a distinct value in the index, rounded to the nearest integer. This statistic is the average number of data blocks that contain rows that contain a given value for the indexed columns.
CLUSTERING_FACTOR	Decimal	Indicates the amount of order of the rows in the table based on the values of the index.
STATUS	String	Indicates whether a nonpartitioned index is VALID or UNUSABLE.

Table A-20 (Cont.) Indexes

Column Name	Data Type	Description
NUM_ROWS	Decimal	Number of rows in the index.
SAMPLE_SIZE	Decimal	Size of the sample used to analyze the index.
LAST_ANALYZED	Date	Date on which this index was most recently analyzed.
DEGREE	String	Number of threads per instance for scanning the index.
INSTANCES	String	Number of instances across which the indexes to be scanned.
PARTITIONED	String	Indicates whether the index is partitioned (YES) or not (NO).
TEMPORARY	String	Indicates whether or not the index is on a temporary table.
GENERATED	String	Indicates whether the name of the index is system generated (Y) or not (N).
SECONDARY	String	Indicates whether the index is a secondary object created by the ODCIIndexCreate method of the Oracle Data Cartridge (Y) or not (N).
BUFFER_POOL	String	Name of the default buffer pool to be used for the index blocks.
USER_STATS	String	Indicates whether statistics were entered directly by the user (YES) or not (NO).
DURATION	String	Indicates the duration of a temporary table.
PCT_DIRECT_ACCESS	Decimal	For a secondary index on an index-organized table, the percentage of rows with VALID guess.
ITYP_OWNER	String	For a domain index, the owner of the index type.
ITYP_NAME	String	For a domain index, the name of the index type.
PARAMETERS	String	For a domain index, the parameter string.
GLOBAL_STATS	String	For partitioned indexes, indicates whether statistics are collected by analyzing the index as a whole (YES) or estimated from statistics on underlying index partitions and subpartitions (NO).
DOMIDX_STATUS	String	Status of the domain index: • NULL - Index is not a domain index. • VALID - Index is a valid domain index. • IDXTYP_INVLD - Indextype of the domain index is invalid.
DOMIDX_OPSTATUS	String	Status of the operation on the domain index: • NULL - Index is not a domain index. • VALID - Operation performed without errors. • FAILED - Operation failed with an error.
FUNCIDX_STATUS	String	Status of a function-based index: • NULL - Index is not a function-based index. • ENABLED - Function-based index is enabled. • DISABLED - Function-based index is disabled.

Table A-20 (Cont.) Indexes

Column Name	Data Type	Description
JOIN_INDEX	String	Indicates whether the index is a join index (YES) or not (NO).
IOT_REDUNDANT_PKEY_ELIM	String	Indicates whether redundant primary key columns are eliminated from secondary indexes on index-organized tables (YES) or not (NO).
DROPPED	String	Indicates whether the index has been dropped and is in the recycle bin (YES) or not (NO); null for partitioned tables.

IndexColumns

Table A-21 lists the column name, data type, and description of the IndexColumns Schema Collection.

Table A-21 IndexColumns

Column Name	Data Type	Description
INDEX_OWNER	String	Owner of the index.
INDEX_NAME	String	Name of the index.
TABLE_OWNER	String	Owner of the table or cluster.
TABLE_NAME	String	Name of the table or cluster.
COLUMN_NAME	String	Column name or attribute of object type column.
COLUMN_POSITION	Decimal	Position of column or attribute within the index.
COLUMN_LENGTH	Decimal	Indexed length of the column.
DESCEND	String	Whether the column is sorted in descending order (Y/N).
CHAR_LENGTH	Decimal	Maximum codepoint length of the column. (Oracle9*i* or later)

PrimaryKeys

Table A-22 lists the column name, data type, and description of the PrimaryKeys Schema Collection.

Table A-22 PrimaryKeys

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the constraint definition.
CONSTRAINT_NAME	String	Name of the constraint definition.
TABLE_NAME	String	Name associated with the table (or view) with constraint definition.
SEARCH_CONDITION	String	Text of search condition for a check constraint.

Table A-22 (Cont.) PrimaryKeys

Column Name	Data Type	Description
R_OWNER	String	Owner of table referred to in a referential constraint.
R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	String	Name of the unique constraint definition for referenced table.
DELETE_RULE	String	Delete rule for a referential constraint (CASCADE or NO ACTION).
STATUS	String	Enforcement status of constraint (ENABLED or DISABLED).
DEFERRABLE	String	Whether or not the constraint is deferrable.
VALIDATED	String	Whether all data obeys the constraint (VALIDATED or NOT VALIDATED).
GENERATED	String	Whether the name of the constraint is user or system generated.
BAD	String	Indicates that this constraint specifies a century in an ambiguous manner. (Yes| No) To avoid errors resulting from this ambiguity, rewrite the constraint using the TO_DATE function with a four-digit year.
RELY	String	Whether an enabled constraint is enforced or unenforced.
LAST_CHANGE	DateTime	When the constraint was last enabled or disabled.
INDEX_OWNER	String	Name of the user owning the index. (Oracle9*i* or later)
INDEX_NAME	String	Name of the index (only shown for unique and primary-key constraints). (Oracle9*i* or later)

ForeignKeys

Table A-23 lists the column name, data type, and description of the ForeignKeys Schema Collection.

Table A-23 ForeignKeys

Column Name	Data Type	Description
PRIMARY_KEY_CONSTRAINT_NAME	String	Name of the constraint definition.
PRIMARY_KEY_OWNER	String	Owner of the constraint definition.
PRIMARY_KEY_TABLE_NAME	String	Name associated with the table (or view) with constraint definition.
FOREIGN_KEY_OWNER	String	Owner of the constraint definition.
FOREIGN_KEY_CONSTRAINT_NAME	String	Name of the constraint definition.

Table A-23 (Cont.) ForeignKeys

Column Name	Data Type	Description
FOREIGN_KEY_TABLE_NAME	String	Name associated with the table (or view) with constraint definition.
SEARCH_CONDITION	String	Text of search condition for a check constraint
R_OWNER	String	Owner of table referred to, in a referential constraint.
R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	String	Name of the unique constraint definition for referenced table.
DELETE_RULE	String	Delete rule for a referential constraint (CASCADE or NO ACTION).
STATUS	String	Enforcement status of constraint (ENABLED or DISABLED).
VALIDATED	String	Whether or not all data obeys the constraint (VALIDATED or NOT VALIDATED).
GENERATED	String	Whether the name of the constraint is user or system generated.
RELY	String	Whether an enabled constraint is enforced or unenforced.
LAST_CHANGE	DateTime	When the constraint was last enabled or disabled.
INDEX_OWNER	String	Name of the user owning the index. (Oracle9*i* or later)
INDEX_NAME	String	Name of the index. (Oracle9*i* or later)

ForeignKeyColumns

Table A-24 lists the column name, data type, and description of the ForeignKeyColumns Schema Collection.

Table A-24 ForeignKeyColumns

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the constraint definition.
CONSTRAINT_NAME	String	Name of the constraint definition.
TABLE_NAME	String	Name of the table with constraint definition.
COLUMN_NAME	String	Name of the column or attribute of the object type column specified in the constraint definition.
POSITION	String	Original position of column or attribute in the definition of the object.

UniqueKeys

Table A-25 lists the column name, data type, and description of the UniqueKeys Schema Collection.

Table A-25 UniqueKeys

Column Name	Data Type	Description
OWNER	String	Owner of the constraint definition.
CONSTRAINT_NAME	String	Name of the constraint definition.
TABLE_NAME	String	Name associated with the table (or view) with constraint definition.
SEARCH_CONDITION	String	Text of search condition for a check constraint.
R_OWNER	String	Owner of table referred to in a referential constraint.
R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	String	Name of the unique constraint definition for referenced table.
DELETE_RULE	String	Delete rule for a referential constraint (CASCADE or NO ACTION).
STATUS	String	Enforcement status of constraint (ENABLED or DISABLED).
DEFERRABLE	String	Whether or not the constraint is deferrable.
VALIDATED	String	Whether all data obeys the constraint (VALIDATED or NOT VALIDATED).
GENERATED	String	Whether the name of the constraint is user or system generated.
BAD	String	Indicates that this constraint specifies a century in an ambiguous manner. (Yes| No) To avoid errors resulting from this ambiguity, rewrite the constraint using the TO_DATE function with a four-digit year.
RELY	String	Whether an enabled constraint is enforced or not.
LAST_CHANGE	String	When the constraint was last enabled or disabled.
INDEX_OWNER	String	Name of the user owning the index. (Oracle9*i* or later)
INDEX_NAME	String	Name of the index (only shown for unique and primary-key constraints). (Oracle9*i* or later)

B

Mapping LINQ Canonical Functions and Oracle Functions

This appendix lists the Entity Framework canonical functions and the corresponding ODP.NET provider functions to which they map.

Aggregate Canonical Functions

Table B-1 Mapping of Aggregate Canonical Functions and Oracle Functions

Canonical Function	Oracle Function
`Avg ( expression )`	`AVG(expression)`
`BigCount ( expression )`	`COUNT(expression)`
`Count ( expression )`	`COUNT(expression)`
`Max ( expression )`	`MAX(expression)`
`Min ( expression )`	`MIN(expression)`
`StDev ( expression )`	`STDDEV(expression)`
`StDevP( expression)`	`STDEVP(expression)`
`Sum ( expression )`	`SUM (expression)`
`Var(expression)`	`VAR(expression)`
`VarP(expression)`	`VARP(expression)`

Math Canonical Functions

Table B-2 Mapping of Math Canonical Functions and Oracle Functions

Canonical Function	Oracle Function
`Abs ( value )`	`ABS (value)`
`Ceiling ( value )`	`CEIL(value)`
`Floor ( value )`	`FLOOR(value)`
`Power(value, exponent)`	`POWER(value, exponent)`
`Round ( value )`	`ROUND(value)`
`Round ( value, digits )`	`ROUND(value, digits)`
`Truncate(value, digits)`	`TRUNC(value, digits)`

String Canonical Functions

Table B-3 Mapping of String Canonical Functions and Oracle Functions

Canonical Function	Oracle Function
Concat (*string1*, *string2*)	CONCAT(*string1*, *string2*) or ((*string1*) || (*string2*))
Contains(*string*, *target*)	INSTR(*string*, *target*)
EndsWith(*string*, *target*)	INSTR(REVERSE(*string*), REVERSE(*target*))
Comparison operators (<, <=, >, >=, <>, !=)	Comparison operators (<, <=, >, >=, <>, !=)
IndexOf(*target*, *string*)	INSTR(*string2*, *target*)
Left (*string1*, *length*)	SUBSTR(*string1*, *length*)
Length (*string*)	LENGTH(*string*)
LTrim(*string*)	LTRIM(*string*)
Replace (*string1*, *string2*, *string3*)	REPLACE(*string1*, *string2*, *string3*)
Reverse (*string*)	REVERSE(string)
Right (*string*, *length*)	(CASE WHEN LENGTH(*string*) >= (*length*) THEN SUBSTR (*string*) ,-(*length*), *length*) ELSE *string* END)
RTrim(*string*)	RTRIM(*string*)
Substring (*string*, *start*, *length*)	SUBSTR((*string*, *start*, *length*)
StartsWith(*string*, *target*)	INSTR(*string*, *target*)
ToLower (*string*)	LOWER(*string*)
ToUpper(*string*)	UPPER
Trim (*string*)	LTRIM(RTRIM(*string*))

Date And Time Canonical Functions

Table B-4 Mapping of Date And Time Canonical Functions and Oracle Functions

Canonical Function	Oracle Function
AddNanoseconds(*expression*, *number*)	(*expression*) + INTERVAL
AddMicroseconds(*expression*, *number*)	(*expression*) + INTERVAL
AddMilliseconds(*expression*, *number*)	(*expression*) + INTERVAL
AddSeconds(*expression*, *number*)	(*expression*) + INTERVAL

Table B-4 (Cont.) Mapping of Date And Time Canonical Functions and Oracle Functions

Canonical Function	Oracle Function
AddMinutes(*expression*, *number*)	(*expression*) + INTERVAL
AddHours(*expression*, *number*)	(*expression*) + INTERVAL
AddDays(*expression*, *number*)	(*expression*) + INTERVAL
AddMonths(*expression*, *number*)	(*expression*) + INTERVAL
AddYears(*expression*, *number*)	(*expression*) + INTERVAL
CreateDateTime(*year*, *month*, *day*, *hour*, *minute*, *second*)	TO_TIMESTAMP
CreateDateTimeOffset(*year*, *month*, *day*, *hour*, *minute*, *second*, *tzoffset*)	TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ
CreateTime(*hour*, *minute*, *second*)	Time literals are not supported in Oracle
CurrentDateTime()	LOCALTIMESTAMP
CurrentDateTimeOffset()	SYSTIMESTAMP
CurrentUtcDateTime()	SYS_EXTRACT_UTC (LOCALTIMESTAMP)
Day(*expression*)	EXTRACT(DAY FROM *expression*)
DayOfYear(*expression*)	TO_NUMBER(TO_CHAR(CAST(*expression* AS TIMESTAMP), 'DDD'))
DiffNanoseconds(*startExpression*, *endExpression*)	EXTRACT and arithmetic operations
DiffMilliseconds(*startExpression*, *endExpression*)	EXTRACT and arithmetic operations
DiffMicroseconds(*startExpression*, *endExpression*)	EXTRACT and arithmetic operations
DiffSeconds(*startExpression*, *endExpression*)	EXTRACT and arithmetic operations
DiffMinutes(*startExpression*, *endExpression*)	EXTRACT and arithmetic operations
DiffHours(*startExpression*, *endExpression*)	EXTRACT and arithmetic operations
DiffDays(*startExpression*, *endExpression*)	EXTRACT and arithmetic operations
DiffMonths(*startExpression*, *endExpression*)	EXTRACT and arithmetic operations
DiffYears(*startExpression*, *endExpression*)	EXTRACT and arithmetic operations

Table B-4 (Cont.) Mapping of Date And Time Canonical Functions and Oracle Functions

Canonical Function	Oracle Function
Comparison operators (<, <=, >, >=, <>, !=)	<, <=, >, >=, <>, != operators
GetTotalOffsetMinutes (*datetimeoffset*)	(EXTRACT(TIMEZONE_HOUR FROM (*expression*))) * 60 + EXTRACT (TIMEZONE_MINUTE FROM(*expression*)) (Require multiple operations.)
Hour (*expression*)	EXTRACT(HOUR FROM *expression*)
Millisecond(*expression*)	NVL(TO_NUMBER(SUBSTR(TO_CHAR(CAST(*expression* AS TIMESTAMP), 'DD-MON-RR HH24:MI:SSXFF'), 20, 3)), 0)
Minute(*expression*)	EXTRACT(MINUTE FROM *expression*)
Month (*expression*)	EXTRACT(MONTH FROM *expression*)
Second(*expression*)	EXTRACT (SECOND FROM *expression*)
TruncateDate(*expression*)	TRUNC(*expression*)
Year(*expression*)	EXTRACT(YEAR FROM *expression*)

Bitwise Canonical Functions

Table B-5 Mapping of Bitwise Canonical Functions and Oracle Functions

Canonical Function	Oracle Function
BitWiseAnd (*value1* , *value2*)	BITAND(*value1*, *value2*)
BitWiseNot (*value*)	(0 - *value*) - 1
BitWiseOr (*value1* , *value2*)	Value1 - BITAND(*value1*, *value2*) + *value2*
BitWiseXor (*value1* , *value2*)	Value1 - 2 * BITAND(*value1*, *value2*) + *value2*

Other Canonical Functions

Table B-6 Mapping of Other Canonical Functions and Oracle Functions

Canonical Function	Oracle Function
NewGuid()	SYS_GUID

Glossary

assembly

Assembly is Microsoft's term for the module that is created when a DLL or .EXE is complied by a .NET compiler.

BFILES

External binary files that exist outside the database tablespaces residing in the operating system. BFILES are referenced from the database semantics, and are also known as external LOBs.

Binary Large Object (BLOB)

A large object data type whose content consists of binary data. Additionally, this data is considered raw as its structure is not recognized by the database.

Character Large Object (CLOB)

The LOB data type whose value is composed of character data corresponding to the database character set. A `CLOB` may be indexed and searched by the Oracle Text search engine.

data provider

As the term is used with Oracle Data Provider for .NET, a data provider is the connected component in the ADO.NET model and transfers data between a data source and the `DataSet`.

DataSet

A `DataSet` is an in-memory copy of database data. The DataSet exists in memory without an active connection to the database.

dirty writes

Dirty writes means writing uncommitted or dirty data.

DDL

DDL refers to data definition language, which includes statements defining or changing data structure.

DOM

Document Object Model (DOM) is an application program interface (API) for HTML and XML documents. It defines the logical structure of documents and the way that a document is accessed and manipulated.

Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT)

The XSL W3C standard specification that defines a transformation language to convert one XML document into another.

flush

Flush or flushing refers to recording changes (that is, sending modified data) to the database.

Global Assembly Cache (GAC)

A cache for .NET assemblies.

goodness

The degree of load in the Oracle database. The lighter load is better and vice versa.

instantiate

A term used in object-based languages such as C# to refer to the creation of an object of a specific class.

invalidation message

The content of a change notification which indicates that the cache is now invalid

Large Object (LOB)

The class of SQL data type that is further divided into internal LOBs and external LOBs. Internal LOBs include `BLOB`s, `CLOB`s, and `NCLOB`s while external LOBs include `BFILE`s.

Microsoft .NET Framework Class Library

The Microsoft .NET Framework Class Library provides the classes for the .NET framework model.

namespace

- .NET:

  A namespace is naming device for grouping related types. More than one namespace can be contained in an assembly.

- XML Documents:

  A namespace describes a set of related element names or attributes within an XML document.

National Character Large Object (NCLOB)

The LOB data type whose value is composed of character data corresponding to the database national character set.

Oracle Net Services

The Oracle client/server communication software that offers transparent operation to Oracle tools or databases over any type of network protocol and operating system.

OracleDataReader

An `OracleDataReader` is a read-only, forward-only result set.

Oracle XML DB

Oracle XML DB is the name for a distinct group of technologies related to high-performance XML storage and retrieval that are available within the Oracle database. Oracle XML DB is not a separate server.

Oracle XML DB is based on the W3C XML data model.

PL/SQL

The Oracle procedural language extension to SQL.

primary key

The column or set of columns included in the definition of a table's PRIMARY KEY constraint.

reference semantics

Reference semantics indicates that assignment is to a reference (an address such as a pointer) rather than to a value. See value semantics.

REF

A data type that encapsulates references to row objects of a specified object type.

result set

The output of a SQL query, consisting of one or more rows of data.

Safe Type Mapping

Safe Type Mapping allows the `OracleDataAdapter` to populate a `DataSet` with .NET type representations of Oracle data without any data or precision loss.

savepoint

A point in the workspace to which operations can be rolled back.

stored procedure

A stored procedure is a PL/SQL block that Oracle stores in the database and can be executed from an application.

Transparent Application Failover (TAF)

Transparent Application Failover is a runtime failover for high-availability environments. It enables client applications to automatically reconnect to the database if the connection fails. This reconnect happens automatically from within the Oracle Call Interface (OCI) library.

Unicode

Unicode is a universal encoded character set that enables information from any language to be stored using a single character set.

URL

URL (Universal Resource Locator).

value semantics

Value semantics indicates that assignment copies the value, not the reference or address (such as a pointer). See reference semantics.

XPath

XML Path Language (XPath), based on a W3C recommendation, is a language for addressing parts of an XML document. It is designed to be used by both XSLT and XPointer. It can be used as a searching or query language as well as in hypertext linking.

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