

Oracle® REST Data Services Developer's Guide



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Oracle REST Data Services Developer's Guide, Release 26.1

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Preface

Oracle REST Data Services Developer's Guide explains how to develop applications using Oracle REST Data Services. (Oracle REST Data Services was called *Oracle Application Express Listener* before Release 2.0.6.)

Topics:

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

Audience

This document is intended for application developers who develop applications using Oracle REST Data Services. This guide assumes you are familiar with web technologies, especially REST (Representational State Transfer), and have a general understanding of Windows and UNIX platforms.

Related Documents

For more information and resources relating to Oracle REST Data Services, see the following the Oracle Technology Network (OTN) site:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/rest-data-services/>

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.
<i>italic</i>	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 is displayed on the screen, or text that you enter.

Changes in Release 26.1 Oracle REST Data Services Developer's Guide

- [Changes in Oracle REST Data Services 26.1](#)
This section lists the changes in Oracle REST Data Services for 26.1 release.

Changes in Oracle REST Data Services 26.1

This section lists the changes in Oracle REST Data Services for 26.1 release.

New Features

- ORDS provides vector search functionality for AutoREST-enabled tables and views featuring vector-type columns. See [Using REST-enabled Objects for Vector Search Queries](#).
- Updated [EXPORT_SCHEMA](#) function of ORDS_EXPORT PL/SQL package reference and updated [ords_export_admin.export_schema](#) function of ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN PL/SQL package reference with `P_CLEANUP_MISSING_OBJECTS` parameter.

Other Changes

- Updated [Post by Batch Load](#) section.
- Updated [Third-Party License Information](#) section.

1

Introduction to Oracle REST Data Services

This chapter provides an overview of Oracle REST Data Services and its features.

- [About Oracle REST Data Services](#)
- [Features of Oracle REST Data Services](#)
This section lists the features of Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS).

1.1 About Oracle REST Data Services

Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) is the HTTPS Web Gateway for your Oracle Database, which includes features such as Oracle Database Actions, Oracle APEX access, REST APIs for your data and databases, Oracle Database API for MongoDB, and much more. Oracle REST Data Services is a Java EE-based alternative for Oracle HTTP Server and `mod_plsql`. The Java EE implementation offers increased functionality including a command-line based configuration, enhanced security, file caching, and RESTful web services. Oracle REST Data Services also provides increased flexibility by supporting deployments using Oracle WebLogic Server, Apache Tomcat, and a standalone mode.

The Oracle APEX architecture requires a web server to proxy requests between a web browser and the Oracle APEX engine. Oracle REST Data Services Meets the requirement but its use goes beyond that of Oracle APEX configurations. Oracle REST Data Services simplifies the deployment process because there is no Oracle home required, as connectivity is provided using an embedded JDBC driver.

Starting with release 23.2, ORDS provides a default landing page. The landing page displays the main tools and also lets you know whether a particular tool is enabled or disabled. If a tool is disabled, then you can click the help button (?) to navigate to the corresponding documentation and get help to install or enable the tool.

Figure 1-1 ORDS Landing Page



1.2 Features of Oracle REST Data Services

This section lists the features of Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS).

Database Actions

Database Actions, is a web-based interface that provides development, data tools, administration, and monitoring features for Oracle Database. Additionally, ORDS is provided as a managed feature of the Oracle Autonomous Database Cloud Services.

See Also

[Database Actions Home Page](#)

REST-Enabled SQL

REST-Enabled SQL is a REST API that allows for ad-hoc SQL and SQL Scripts to be executed. You can POST one or more SQL statements to the service. The service then runs the SQL statements against Oracle Database and returns the results and output to the client in a JSON format.

① Note

[REST-Enabled SQL Service](#)

Database REST APIs

ORDS includes a collection of more than 500 REST APIs for performing operations such as monitoring and maintaining your Oracle Database, including PDB lifecycle management, performance, security, data dictionary, data pump.

① See Also

[Enabling ORDS Database API](#)

REST APIs

Provides the ability to define the REST APIs with SQL and PL/SQL. ORDS marshals SQL and PL/SQL types to and from JSON, auto-paginates the results of your SQL queries, supports GeoJSON for spatial, handles common database errors with appropriate HTTPS responses and much more. Users can also choose to REST enable tables, views, and stored procedures to take advantage of the AutoREST feature.

① See Also

[ORDS REST APIs](#)

PL/SQL Gateway

Oracle REST Data Services is a Java EE-based alternative for Oracle HTTP Server and mod_plsql. An Oracle HTTP Server mod_plsql application can be migrated to ORDS by defining the new ORDS configuration files. The mod_plsql database resources such as before procedures, after procedures, request validation functions, owa_custom packages, document upload procedures and document tables require no change when you are migrating to ORDS. PL/SQL gateway enables you to access your APEX applications from an application server such as WebLogic or Tomcat.

① See Also

[About the Database Users Used by Oracle REST Data Services](#)

2

Developing Oracle REST Data Services Applications

This section explains how to develop applications that use Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS).

📘 See Also

If you want to get started quickly, you can try the tutorial in Oracle REST Data Services Quick Start Guide.

📘 Note

- Ensure that you have installed and configured both Oracle APEX 4.2 or later, and Oracle REST Data Services 3.0 or later, prior to attempting the examples discussed in this chapter.
- Install the Oracle REST APIs prior to using the Oracle REST APIs for JSON Data Persistence. See *Oracle REST Data Services SODA for REST Developer's Guide*
- Refer to the [Oracle APEX Documentation](#), if you are new to Oracle APEX.

- [Introduction to Relevant Software](#)
- [Getting Started with RESTful Services](#)
This section introduces RESTful Services, and provides guidelines and examples for developing applications that use RESTful Services.
- [Automatic Enabling of Schema Objects for REST Access \(AutoREST\)](#)
- [Manually Creating RESTful Services Using SQL and PL/SQL](#)
This section describes how to manually create RESTful Services using SQL and PL/SQL and shows how to use a JSON document to pass parameters to a stored procedure in the body of a REST request.
- [Manually Creating RESTful Services Using Javascript](#)
This section describes how to manually create the RESTful Services using JavaScript that runs in Oracle Database Release 23ai or later.
- [About Working with Dates Using Oracle REST Data Services](#)
- [Creating RESTful Web Services Using Database Actions](#)
You can create RESTful web services using the Modules, Templates and Handlers pages available in Database Actions.
- [Configuring Secure Access to RESTful Services](#)
- [JWT Profile and JWT Profile RBAC](#)
This section describes the JWT authentication and authorization mechanisms.

- [JWT Bearer Token Authentication and Authorization Using JWT Profile](#)
- [JWT Bearer Token Authentication and Authorization Using JWT Profile RBAC](#)
- [Pool Level JWT Profile](#)
Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) now supports defining a JWT profile at the pool level.
- [About Oracle REST Data Services User Roles](#)
- [Authenticating Against WebLogic Server User Repositories](#)
- [Integrating with Existing Group/Role Models](#)
- [Integrating Oracle REST Data Services and WebLogic Server](#)
- [Using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API](#)
- [Oracle REST Data Services Pre-Authenticated Requests](#)
This section describes how to generate and use pre-authenticated links to access the resources.
- [Overview of Pre-hook Functions](#)
This section explains how to use PL/SQL based pre-hook functions that are invoked prior to an Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) based REST call.
- [Generating Hyperlinks](#)
Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) provides a mechanism to transform relational result sets into JSON representations, and provides hyperlinks that automatically paginates the result set to allow navigation between the pages of the result set.
- [About HTTP Error Responses](#)
- [Sessionless Transactions](#)
Sessionless transactions enables you to start a transaction on one database session, suspend it, and then resume and commit it from another session using a unique transaction identifier during its life cycle.

2.1 Introduction to Relevant Software

This section explains some key relevant software for developing applications that use Oracle REST Data Services.

- [Oracle APEX](#)
- [REST APIs](#)

2.1.1 Oracle APEX

ORDS makes your APEX applications available to the various application servers like WebLogic Server or Tomcat, through the PL/SQL Gateway feature. It is a fully-supported, no-cost option available with all editions of Oracle Database. Using only a web browser, you can develop and deploy professional applications that are both fast and secure.

Note

Oracle APEX-Based REST Services were desupported starting with Oracle APEX 22.1. Regardless of the Oracle APEX version in use, these APEX-Based REST Services are not supported in this version of ORDS.

2.1.2 REST APIs

Representational State Transfer (REST) is a style of software architecture for distributed hypermedia systems such as the World Wide Web. An API is described as RESTful when it conforms to the tenets of REST. Although a full discussion of REST is outside the scope of this document, a REST API has the following characteristics:

- Data is modelled as a set of resources. Resources are identified by URIs.
- A small, uniform set of operations are used to manipulate resources (for example, PUT, POST, GET, DELETE).
- A resource can have multiple representations (for example, a blog might have an HTML representation and an RSS representation).
- Services are stateless and since it is likely that the client will want to access related resources, these should be identified in the representation returned, typically by providing hypertext links.

ORDS provides a built-in web application, SQL Developer Web, which is used to build, test, document, and secure your REST APIs.

2.2 Getting Started with RESTful Services

This section introduces RESTful Services, and provides guidelines and examples for developing applications that use RESTful Services.

- [RESTful Services Terminology](#)
- [ORDS RESTful Web Services Architecture Diagrams](#)
This section describes the ORDS RESTful web services architecture diagrams.
- [About Request Path Syntax Requirements](#)
To prevent path-based attacks, Oracle REST Data Services performs a number of validation checks on the syntax of the path element of each request URL.
- ["Getting Started" Documents Included in Installation](#)
- [About cURL and Testing RESTful Services](#)
- [ORDS RESTful Services and Relevant Specifications](#)

Related Topics

- [Developing Oracle REST Data Services Applications](#)

2.2.1 RESTful Services Terminology

This section introduces some common terms that are used throughout this document:

- **RESTful service:** An HTTP web service that conforms to the tenets of the RESTful architectural style.
- **Resource module:** An organizational unit that is used to group related resource templates.
- **Resource template:** An individual RESTful service that is able to service requests for some set of URIs (Universal Resource Identifiers). The set of URIs is defined by the URI Pattern of the Resource Template

- **URI pattern:** A pattern for the resource template. Can be either a route pattern or a URI template, although you are encouraged to use route patterns.
- **Route pattern:** A pattern that focuses on decomposing the path portion of a URI into its component parts. For example, a pattern of `/:object/:id?` will match `/emp/101` (matches a request for the item in the `emp` resource with `id` of 101) and will also match `/emp/` (matches a request for the `emp` resource, because the `:id` parameter is annotated with the `?` modifier, which indicates that the `id` parameter is optional).

For a detailed explanation of route patterns, see `docs\javadoc\plugin-api\route-patterns.html`, under `<sqldeveloper-install>\ords` and under the location (if any) where you manually installed Oracle REST Data Services.

- **URI template:** A simple grammar that defines the specific patterns of URIs that a given resource template can handle. For example, the pattern `employees/{id}` will match any URI whose path begins with `employees/`, such as `employees/2560`.
- **Resource handler:** Provides the logic required to service a specific HTTP method for a specific resource template. For example, the logic of the GET HTTP method for the preceding resource template might be:


```
select empno, ename, dept from emp where empno = :id
```
- **HTTP operation:** HTTP (HyperText Transport Protocol) defines standard methods that can be performed on resources: GET (retrieve the resource contents), POST (store a new resource), PUT (update an existing resource), and DELETE (remove a resource).

Related Topics

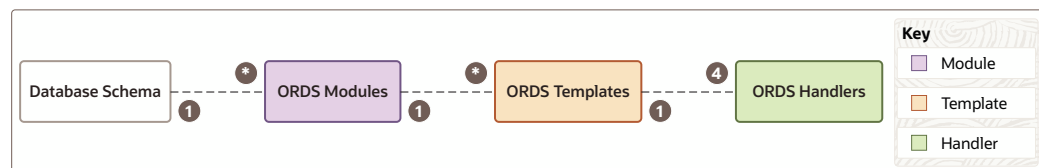
- [REST APIs](#)

2.2.2 ORDS RESTful Web Services Architecture Diagrams

This section describes the ORDS RESTful web services architecture diagrams.

The following diagram illustrates the relationship between the different components of the ORDS RESTful Web Services architecture:

Figure 2-1 Relationship Between Components of the ORDS RESTful Web Services



The Database Schema is the schema that you have REST-enabled. It can contain several resource modules. Similarly, a resource module, which is the top-level container for the REST Services offered by ORDS, can contain several resource templates. The resource templates are represented by the trailing part of the URL. Every resource template can contain four resource handlers, namely, GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE.

After you create a RESTful Web Service, you can test it by entering the following URL in your browser:

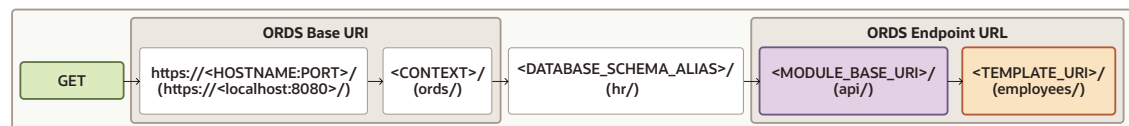
```
https://<HOSTNAME:PORT>/<CONTEXT>/<DATABASE_SCHEMA_ALIAS>/<MODULE_BASE_URI>/<TEMPLATE_URI>/
```

Where:

- `HOSTNAME:PORT/CONTEXT`: Specifies the address at which ORDS is running. You can also refer to it as the ORDS Base URI.
- `DATABASE_SCHEMA_ALIAS`: Specifies the name that you provided while REST-enabling your database schema. By default, it is the name of the schema in lowercase.
- `MODULE_BASE_URI`: Specifies the URI of the module.
- `TEMPLATE_URI`: Specifies the URI of the template. This value, along with the `MODULE_BASE_URI`, comprises the ORDS Endpoint URL.

The following diagram illustrates how a GET operation is performed:

Figure 2-2 Architecture Diagram for a GET Operation



In this case, you will enter the following URL in your browser to perform the GET operation:

```
https://localhost:8080/ords/hr/api/employees/
```

2.2.3 About Request Path Syntax Requirements

To prevent path-based attacks, Oracle REST Data Services performs a number of validation checks on the syntax of the path element of each request URL.

Each path must conform to the following rules:

- Is not empty or whitespace-only
- Does not contain any of the following characters: ? # ; %
- Does not contain the null character (\u0000)
- Does not contain characters in the range: \u0001-\u0031
- Does not end with white space or a period (.)
- Does not contain double forward slash (//) or double back slash(\\)
- Does not contain two or more periods in sequence (., ..., and so on)
- Total length is 1024 characters or less
- Does not match any of the following names (case insensitive), with or without file extensions: CON, PRN, AUX, CLOCK\$, NUL, COM0, COM1, COM2, COM3, COM4, COM5, COM6, COM7, COM8, COM9, LPT0, LPT1, LPT2, LPT3, LPT4, LPT5, LPT6, LPT7, LPT8, LPT9

If you intend to auto-REST enable objects, then avoid object names that do not comply with these requirements. For example, do not create a table named #EMPS. If you do want to auto-REST enable objects that have non-compliant names, then you must use an alias that complies with the requirements.

These requirements are applied to the URL decoded form of the URL, to prevent attempted circumvention of percent encodings.

2.2.4 "Getting Started" Documents Included in Installation

When you install Oracle REST Data Services, an examples folder is created with subfolders and files that you may find helpful. The installation folder hierarchy includes this:

```
ords
  conf
  docs
  examples
    soda
    getting-started
    ...
```

In this hierarchy:

- `examples\soda`: Contains sample JSON documents used in some examples included in *Oracle REST Data Services SODA for REST Developer's Guide*.
- `examples\getting-started`: Double-click `index.html` for a short document about how to get started developing RESTful Services using Oracle REST Data Services. This document focuses on using SQL Developer to get started. (SQL Developer is the primary tool for managing Oracle REST Data Services. For example, the ability to auto-enable REST support for schemas and tables is available only in SQL Developer.)

2.2.5 About cURL and Testing RESTful Services

Other sections show the testing of RESTful Services using a web browser. However, another useful way to test RESTful Services is using the command line tool named cURL.

This powerful tool is available for most platforms, and enables you to see and control what data is being sent to and received from a RESTful service.

```
curl -i https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/7369
```

This example produces a response like the following:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Oracle-REST-Data-Services/2.0.6.78.05.25
ETag: "... "
Content-Type: application/json
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Date: Thu, 28 Mar 2014 16:49:34 GMT
```

```
{
  "empno":7369,
  "ename":"SMITH",
  "job":"CLERK",
  "mgr":7902,
  "hiredate":"1980-12-17T08:00:00Z",
  "sal":800,
  "deptno":20
}
```

The `-i` option tells cURL to display the HTTP headers returned by the server.

Related Topics

- [Exploring the Sample RESTful Services in APEX \(Tutorial\)](#)

① See Also

curl - command line tool and library

The example in this section uses cURL with the services mentioned in [Exploring the Sample RESTful Services in APEX \(Tutorial\)](#)

2.2.6 ORDS RESTful Services and Relevant Specifications

This section provides clarifications on expected behaviour of ORDS RESTful Services with regard to certain specifications.

To avoid inaccuracies with Content-Length calculations, ORDS uses the `Transfer-Encoding: chunked` header in the HTTP response. This allows the HTTP client and HTTP server to work together and determine when the reading of the response body should end. For PL/SQL based ORDS RESTful Services the Transfer-Encoding header is always returned, even if the PL/SQL block sets a Content-Length header.

2.3 Automatic Enabling of Schema Objects for REST Access (AutoREST)

Enabling REST access to a table, view or PL/SQL function, procedure, or package allows it to be accessed through RESTful services.

AutoREST is a quick and easy way to expose database tables as REST resources. You lose some flexibility and customizability if you use the AutoREST feature, but it reduces your time and effort to a significant extent. AutoRest lets you quickly expose data but (metaphorically) keeps you on a set of guide rails. For example, you cannot customize the output formats or the input formats, or do extra validation.

On the other hand, manually created resource modules require you to specify the SQL and PL/SQL to support the REST resources. Using resource modules requires more effort, but offers more flexibility; for example, you can customize what fields are included, do joins across multiple tables, and validate the incoming data using PL/SQL.

So, as an application developer you must make a choice: use the "guide rails" of AutoREST, or create a resource module to do exactly what you need. If you choose AutoREST, you can just enable a table (or set of tables) within a schema.

Specify the `p_auto_rest_auth` parameter to protect the resources that are enabled for REST Access. This is coarse grained protection that applies to all relevant HTTP methods for the object. AutoREST on a table or view permits `GET`, `DELETE`, `POST`, and `PUT` methods. A client with the permission to access the resource can perform all these actions. For example, the data in a table that is enabled for REST access can be modified using `DELETE`, `POST`, or `PUT` methods and retrieved through the `GET` method. If you want to restrict the methods then do not enable REST access for the table, provide the code with necessary logic in a module, template, or handler.

Note that enabling a schema is not equivalent to enabling all tables and views in the schema. It just means making Oracle REST Data Services aware that the schema exists and that it may have zero or more resources to expose to HTTP. Those resources may be AutoREST resources or resource module resources.

If you are using Database Actions or SQL Developer, you can AUTOREST enable the database objects with convenient wizards. REST Data Services also provides an ORDS PL/SQL package that can be used to enable objects for REST.

① Note

Auto REST procedures and functions are called by ORDS using the named notation for their parameters. Ensure that your procedure parameters are not using PL/SQL keywords for their names.

① Note

This feature is only available for Oracle REST Data Services enabled schemas and not for Oracle APEX workspaces.

① See Also

[ORDS.ENABLE_OBJECT](#)

To enable Oracle REST Data Services access to one or more specified tables, views, or PL/SQL programs, you can do the following in SQL Developer:

1. Enable the schema (the one associated with the connection) for REST access.
Schema level: To enable Oracle REST Data Services access to selected objects (that you specify in the next step) in the schema associated with a connection, right-click its name in the Connections navigator and select **REST Services**, then **Enable REST Services**. Once the schema is enabled, you can use that schema or user to login to SQL Developer Web and REST Enable objects in your schema using the web interface.
(To drop support for Oracle REST Data Services access to objects in the schema associated with a connection, right-click its name in the Connections navigator and select **REST Services**, then **Drop REST Services**.)
2. Individually enable REST access for the desired objects.
Table or view level: To enable Oracle REST Data Services access to a specified table or view, right-click its name in the Connections navigator and select **Enable REST Services**.
3. **Schema Alias:** You can alias the schema in the URIs for your REST APIs. This prevents your API consumers from knowing your database user accounts.
4. **Authorization Required:** This protects the API Catalog endpoints for your schema. If you enable this option, then the requests to the metadata-catalog endpoint on your schema will require authorization.

For detailed usage information, click the **Help** button in the wizard or dialog box in SQL Developer.

- [Examples: Accessing Objects Using RESTful Services](#)
- [Filtering in Queries](#)
- [Auto PL/SQL](#)
This section explains how PL/SQL is made available through HTTP(S) for Remote Procedure call (RPC).

- [Support for JSON-Relational Duality View](#)
ORDS supports AutoREST enabling of JSON-relational duality view functionality. This functionality is supported only with Oracle Database 23c or later.

2.3.1 Examples: Accessing Objects Using RESTful Services

This section provides examples of using Oracle REST Data Services queries and other operations against tables and views after you have REST-enabled them.

You can automatically expose table and view objects as RESTful services using SQL Developer. This topic provides examples of accessing these RESTful services.

✓ Tip

Although these examples illustrate the URL patterns used to access these resources, clients should avoid hard coding knowledge of the structure of these URLs; instead clients should follow the hyperlinks in the resources to navigate between resources. The structure of the URL patterns may evolve and change in future releases.

This topic provides examples of accessing objects using RESTful Services.

- [Get Schema Metadata](#)
- [Get Object Metadata](#)
- [Get Object Data](#)
- [Get Table Data Using Paging](#)
- [Get Table Data Using Query](#)
- [Get Table Row Using Primary Key](#)
- [Insert Table Row](#)
- [Update/Insert Table Row](#)
- [Delete Using Filter](#)
- [Post by Batch Load](#)
- [Get Schema Metadata](#)
- [Get Object Metadata](#)
- [Get Object Data](#)
- [Get Table Data Using Paging](#)
- [Get Table Data Using Query](#)
- [Get Table Row Using Primary Key](#)
- [Insert Table Row](#)
- [Update/Insert Table Row](#)
- [Delete Using Filter](#)
- [Post by Batch Load](#)
- [Retrieving BLOB or CLOB in AutoREST Requests](#)
- [Using REST-enabled Objects for Vector Search Queries](#)

2.3.1.1 Get Schema Metadata

This example retrieves a list of resources available through the specified schema alias. It shows RESTful services that are created by automatically enabling a table or view, along with RESTful Services that are created by resource modules.

This example retrieves a list of resources available through the specified schema alias.

Pattern: GET http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/metadata-catalog/

Example: GET http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/

Result:

```
{
  "items": [
    {
      "name": "EMP",
      "links": [
        {
          "rel": "describes",
          "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
        },
        {
          "rel": "canonical",
          "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp/",
          "mediaType": "application/json"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "oracle.examples.hello",
      "links": [
        {
          "rel": "describes",
          "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/examples/hello/"
        },
        {
          "rel": "canonical",
          "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/examples/hello/",
          "mediaType": "application/json"
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "hasMore": false,
  "limit": 25,
  "offset": 0,
  "count": 2,
  "links": [
    {
      "rel": "self",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "first",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/"
    }
  ]
}
```

The list of resources includes:

- Resources representing tables or views that have been REST enabled.
- Resources defined by resource modules. Note that only resources having a concrete path (that is, not containing any parameters) will be shown. For example, a resource with a path of `/module/some/path/` will be shown, but a resource with a path of `/module/some/:parameter/` will not be shown.

Each available resource has two hyperlinks:

- The link with relation `describes` points to the actual resource.
- The link with relation `canonical` describes the resource.

2.3.1.2 Get Object Metadata

This example retrieves the metadata (which describes the object) of an individual object. The location of the metadata is indicated by the `canonical` link relation.

Pattern: GET `http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/metadata-catalog/<ObjectAlias>/`

Example: GET `http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp/`

Result:

```
{
  "name": "EMP",
  "primaryKey": [
    "empno"
  ],
  "members": [
    {
      "name": "empno",
      "type": "NUMBER"
    },
    {
      "name": "ename",
      "type": "VARCHAR2"
    },
    {
      "name": "job",
      "type": "VARCHAR2"
    },
    {
      "name": "mgr",
      "type": "NUMBER"
    },
    {
      "name": "hiredate",
      "type": "DATE"
    },
    {
      "name": "sal",
      "type": "NUMBER"
    },
    {
      "name": "comm",
      "type": "NUMBER"
    },
    {
      "name": "deptno",
```

```

        "type": "NUMBER"
      }
    ],
    "links": [
      {
        "rel": "collection",
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/",
        "mediaType": "application/json"
      },
      {
        "rel": "canonical",
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp/"
      },
      {
        "rel": "describes",
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

2.3.1.3 Get Object Data

This example retrieves the data in the object. Each row in the object corresponds to a JSON object embedded within the JSON array

Pattern: GET `http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<ObjectAlias>/`

Example: GET `http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/`

Result:

```

{
  "items": [
    {
      "empno": 7499,
      "ename": "ALLEN",
      "job": "SALESMAN",
      "mgr": 7698,
      "hiredate": "1981-02-20T00:00:00Z",
      "sal": 1600,
      "comm": 300,
      "deptno": 30,
      "links": [
        {
          "rel": "self",
          "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7499"
        }
      ]
    },
    ...
    {
      "empno": 7934,
      "ename": "MILLER",
      "job": "CLERK",
      "mgr": 7782,
      "hiredate": "1982-01-23T00:00:00Z",
      "sal": 1300,
      "comm": null,
      "deptno": 10,
      "links": [
        {
          "rel": "self",

```

```

        "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7934"
      }
    ]
  },
  "hasMore": false,
  "limit": 25,
  "offset": 0,
  "count": 13,
  "links": [
    {
      "rel": "self",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "edit",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "describedby",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "first",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
    }
  ]
}

```

2.3.1.4 Get Table Data Using Paging

This example specifies the `offset` and `limit` parameters to control paging of result data.

Pattern: GET `http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<ObjectAlias>/?offset=<Offset>&limit=<Limit>`

Example: GET `http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/?offset=10&limit=5`

Result:

```

{
  "items": [
    {
      "empno": 7900,
      "ename": "JAMES",
      "job": "CLERK",
      "mgr": 7698,
      "hiredate": "1981-12-03T00:00:00Z",
      "sal": 950,
      "comm": null,
      "deptno": 30,
      "links": [
        {
          "rel": "self",
          "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7900"
        }
      ]
    },
    ...
    {
      "empno": 7934,
      "ename": "MILLER",

```

```

    "job": "CLERK",
    "mgr": 7782,
    "hiredate": "1982-01-23T00:00:00Z",
    "sal": 1300,
    "comm": null,
    "deptno": 10,
    "links": [
      {
        "rel": "self",
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7934"
      }
    ]
  },
  "hasMore": false,
  "limit": 5,
  "offset": 10,
  "count": 3,
  "links": [
    {
      "rel": "self",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "edit",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "describedby",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "first",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/?limit=5"
    },
    {
      "rel": "prev",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/?offset=5&limit=5"
    }
  ]
}

```

2.3.1.5 Get Table Data Using Query

This example specifies a filter clause to restrict objects returned.

Pattern: GET http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<ObjectAlias>/?
q=<FilterClause>

Example: GET http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/?q={"deptno":{"\$lte":20}}

Result:

```

{
  "items": [
    {
      "empno": 7566,
      "ename": "JONES",
      "job": "MANAGER",
      "mgr": 7839,
      "hiredate": "1981-04-01T23:00:00Z",
      "sal": 2975,

```

```

    "comm": null,
    "deptno": 20,
    "links": [
      {
        "rel": "self",
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7566"
      }
    ]
  },
  ...
  {
    "empno": 7934,
    "ename": "MILLER",
    "job": "CLERK",
    "mgr": 7782,
    "hiredate": "1982-01-23T00:00:00Z",
    "sal": 1300,
    "comm": null,
    "deptno": 10,
    "links": [
      {
        "rel": "self",
        "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7934"
      }
    ]
  }
],
"hasMore": false,
"limit": 25,
"offset": 0,
"count": 7,
"links": [
  {
    "rel": "self",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/?
q=%7B%22deptno%22:%7B%22%24lte%22:20%7D%7D"
  },
  {
    "rel": "edit",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/?
q=%7B%22deptno%22:%7B%22%24lte%22:20%7D%7D"
  },
  {
    "rel": "describedby",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp/"
  },
  {
    "rel": "first",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/?
q=%7B%22deptno%22:%7B%22%24lte%22:20%7D%7D"
  }
]
}

```

2.3.1.6 Get Table Row Using Primary Key

This example retrieves an object by specifying its identifying key values.

Note

- If a table does not have a primary key, then ORDS uses the ROWID to uniquely address the rows.
- The primary keys are not compatible with a REST interface if they meet any of the following characteristics:
 - End with a period
 - Contain // or \\
 - Begin with /
 - Contains two or more periods in sequence (For example: ..., ...)
 - Contains any of the following characters: "<", ">", ":", "(", ")", "]", "?", "*", "#", ";", or "%"
 Requests that contain such primary keys returns *HTTP 400 Bad Request* as a response. If the primary keys contain any of the preceding incompatible characters, then it is recommended to have a secondary key that does not conflict with the link generation rules.

Pattern: GET http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<ObjectAlias>/<KeyValues>

Where <KeyValues> is a comma-separated list of key values (in key order).

Example: GET http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7839

Result:

```
{
  "empno": 7839,
  "ename": "KING",
  "job": "PRESIDENT",
  "mgr": null,
  "hiredate": "1981-11-17T00:00:00Z",
  "sal": 5000,
  "comm": null,
  "deptno": 10,
  "links": [
    {
      "rel": "self",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7839"
    },
    {
      "rel": "edit",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7839"
    },
    {
      "rel": "describedby",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp/item"
    },
    {
      "rel": "collection",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
    }
  ]
}
```

2.3.1.7 Insert Table Row

This example inserts data into the object. The body data supplied with the request is a JSON object containing the data to be inserted.

If the object has a primary key, then the POST request can include the primary key value in the body. Or, if the table has an IDENTITY CLAUSE, sequence or trigger, then the primary key column may be omitted. If the table does not have a primary key, then the ROWID of the row is used as the item's identifier.

If the object lacks a trigger to assign primary key values, then the PUT operation described in next section, **Update/Insert Table Row** should be used instead.

Pattern: POST http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<ObjectAlias>/

Example:

```
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d "{ \"empno\" :7, \"ename\": \"JBOND\", \"job\": \"SPY\", \"deptno\" :11 }" "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
{ "empno" :7, "ename": "JBOND", "job": "SPY", "deptno" :11 }
```

Result:

```
{
  "empno": 7,
  "ename": "JBOND",
  "job": "SPY",
  "mgr": null,
  "hiredate": null,
  "sal": null,
  "comm": null,
  "deptno": 11,
  "links": [
    {
      "rel": "self",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7"
    },
    {
      "rel": "edit",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7"
    },
    {
      "rel": "describedby",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp/item"
    },
    {
      "rel": "collection",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
    }
  ]
}
```

2.3.1.8 Update/Insert Table Row

This example inserts or updates (sometimes called an "upsert") data in the object. The body data supplied with the request is a JSON object containing the data to be inserted or updated.

Pattern: PUT http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<ObjectAlias>/<KeyValues>

Example:

```
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X PUT -d "{ \"empno\" :7, \"ename\": \"JBOND\", \"job\": \"SPY\", \"deptno\" :11 }" "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7"
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
{ "empno" :7, "ename": "JBOND", "job":"SPY", "deptno" :11 }
```

Result:

```
{
  "empno": 7,
  "ename": "JBOND",
  "job": "SPY",
  "mgr": null,
  "hiredate": null,
  "sal": null,
  "comm": null,
  "deptno": 11,
  "links": [
    {
      "rel": "self",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7"
    },
    {
      "rel": "edit",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/7"
    },
    {
      "rel": "describedby",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp/item"
    },
    {
      "rel": "collection",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/"
    }
  ]
}
```

2.3.1.9 Delete Using Filter

This example deletes object data specified by a filter clause.

Pattern: DELETE http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<ObjectAlias>/?q=<FilterClause>

Example: curl -i -X DELETE "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/?q={\"deptno\":11}"

Result:

```
{
  "itemsDeleted": 1
}
```

2.3.1.10 Post by Batch Load

This example inserts object data using the batch load feature. The body data supplied with the request is a CSV file. The behavior of the batch operation can be controlled using the optional query parameters, which are described in [Table 2-1](#).

Pattern: POST `http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<ObjectAlias>/batchload?<Parameters>`

Parameters:

Table 2-1 Parameters for batchload

Parameter	Description
<code>batchesPerCommit</code>	<p>Sets the frequency for commits. Optional commit points can be set after a batch is sent to the database.</p> <p>The default is every 10 batches. 0 indicates commit deferred to the end of the load.</p> <p>Type: Integer</p>
<code>batchRows</code>	<p>Sets the number of rows in each batch to send to the database.</p> <p>The default value is 50 rows per batch.</p> <p>Type: Integer</p>
<code>dateFormat</code>	<p>Sets the format mask for the date data type. This format is used when converting input data to columns of type date.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>dateFormat=YYYY-MM-DD</code> (for values such as 2026-03-04) <code>dateFormat=DD-MON-YYYY</code> (for values such as 04-MAR-2026)
<code>delimiter</code>	<p>Sets the field delimiter for the fields in the file.</p> <p>Default value is comma (,).</p>
<code>enclosures</code>	<p>Specifies the character(s) used to enclose each field. Default value is double quote (").</p> <p>If one value is set (for example: ' '), both left and right enclosures use that value.</p> <p>If two values are set (for example: ' '), the first is the left enclosure and the second is the right enclosure.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>enclosures= '→ left = right ='</code> <code>enclosures= '→ left =', right ='</code>
<code>embeddedRightDouble</code>	<p>Determines how right-enclosure characters are handled inside an enclosed field:</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>true</code>: Two consecutive right-enclosures (for example: He said ""Hello"") are interpreted as one literal right-enclosure in the data (He said "Hello"). <code>false</code>: Two consecutive right-enclosures inside an enclosed field are treated as an error. <p>A single right-enclosure always indicates the end of the field.</p>
<code>encoding</code>	<p>Specifies the character encoding for the file.</p> <p>Default value is UTF8</p>
<code>errors</code>	<p>Sets the user option used to limit the number of errors. If the number of errors exceeds the value specified for <code>errorsMax</code> (the service option) or by <code>errors</code> (the user option), then the load is terminated.</p> <p>To permit no errors at all, specify 0.</p> <p>To indicate that all errors be allowed (up to <code>errorsMax</code> value), specify unlimited (-1) .</p>
<code>lineEnd</code>	<p>Sets the line end (terminator). If the file contains standard line end characters (<code>\r</code>, <code>\r\n</code> or <code>\n</code>), then <code>lineEnd</code> does not need to be specified.</p>

Table 2-1 (Cont.) Parameters for batchload

Parameter	Description
lineMax	Sets a maximum line length for identifying lines/rows in the data stream. A lineMax value prevents reading an entire stream as a single line when the incorrect lineEnd character is being used. The default value is unlimited.
locale	Sets the locale used by the loader for locale-sensitive parsing or formatting. Type: String Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locale=en_US • locale=fr_FR
responseEncoding	Sets the encoding for the response stream.
responseFormat	Sets the format for response stream. This format determines how messages and bad data are formatted. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAW • SQL Default value is RAW
timestampFormat	Sets the format mask for the time stamp data type. This format is used when converting input data to columns of type time stamp. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timestampFormat=YYYY-MM-DD"T"HH24:MI:SS (for 2026-03-04T14:35:22) • timestampFormat=DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS.FF3 (for 04-MAR-2026 14:35:22.123)
timestampTZFormat	Sets the format mask for the time stamp time zone data type. This format is used when converting input data to columns of type time stamp time zone. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timestampTZFormat=YYYY-MM-DD"T"HH24:MI:SSTZH:TZM (for 2026-03-04T14:35:22+01:00) • timestampTZFormat=DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS.FF3 TZR (for 04-MAR-2026 14:35:22.123 UTC).
truncate	Indicates how table data rows must be deleted before the load. False (the default value) does not delete table data before the load; True causes table data to be deleted with the DELETE SQL statement; Truncate causes table data to be deleted with the TRUNCATE SQL statement.

Table 2-2 Configuration Setting

Setting	Description
db.batchload.errorsMax	<p>A service-level option used to limit the number of errors a user is allowed. It is intended as an option for the service provider and not to be exposed as a user option. If the number of errors exceeds the value specified for errorsMax (the service option) or by errors (the user option), then the load is terminated.</p> <p>To permit no errors at all, specify 0. If you want to indicate that all errors are allowed, specify UNLIMITED (-1).</p>

 **See Also**

About the Oracle REST Data Services Configuration Files

Example 2-1 Basic Batchload with batchRows=25

```
POST http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/batchload?batchRows=25
Content-Type: text/csv
```

```
empno,ename,job,mgr,hiredate,sal,comm,deptno
0,M,SPY MAST,,2005-05-01 11:00:01,4000,,11
7,J.BOND,SPY,0,2005-05-01 11:00:01,2000,,11
9,R.Cooper,SOFTWARE,0,2005-05-01 11:00:01,10000,,11
26,Max,DENTIST,0,2005-05-01 11:00:01,5000,,11
```

Result

```
#INFO Number of rows processed: 4
#INFO Number of rows in error: 0
#INFO Last row processed in final committed batch: 4
SUCCESS: Processed without errors
```

Example 2-2 Batchload using default enclosures (")

```
POST http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp/batchload?batchRows=25
Content-Type: text/csv
```

```
empno,ename,job,mgr,hiredate,sal,comm,deptno
29,"SMITH,JR","SALES",7902,2026-03-01 11:00:01,3500,,10
30,"clark","VP",7566,2026-03-02 11:00:01,4200,,20
```

Note

- This example relies on the default CSV enclosure character ("), so the enclosures parameter is not specified.
- Fields containing a delimiter must be enclosed in double quotes (for example: "SMITH, JR").
- To include a literal double quote inside an enclosed field, use two consecutive double quotes ("). For example: ""VP"" is stored as "VP".

Result

```
#INFO Number of rows processed: 2
#INFO Number of rows in error: 0
#INFO Last row processed in final committed batch: 2
SUCCESS: Processed without errors
```

2.3.1.11 Retrieving BLOB or CLOB in AutoREST Requests

When utilizing AutoREST to retrieve resources containing BLOB or CLOB data, by default, ORDS returns the content of BLOB or CLOB data stored in the database as base64 encoded text. This may not be desired in certain cases.

The default settings can lead to unexpected behavior, particularly when dealing with large media files stored as BLOB or CLOB content. Converting such content to a base64 encoded text format is often unnecessary and can result in `java.lang.OutOfMemoryError` exception.

To mitigate this issue, the implementation of a dedicated module/template/handler for retrieval of a media file is recommended. This approach ensures efficient handling of BLOB or CLOB data. This prevents unnecessary conversions and potential memory-related errors. If you require AutoREST enabled endpoints to return BLOB or CLOB in base64, Using [JAVA System Properties](#) and [JDK Java Options](#) sections of Oracle REST Data Services Installation and Configuration Guide.

2.3.1.12 Using REST-enabled Objects for Vector Search Queries

Starting with Oracle AI Database 26ai and later versions, ORDS provides vector search functionality for AutoREST-enabled tables and views featuring vector-type columns.

Pattern: POST `http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<ObjectAlias>/vectorSearch`

Table 2-3 Parameters for Vector Search

Name	Description
vector	Specifies the vector used for comparison against other vectors in the table. It must be provided as a JSON array of numbers.
vectorColumn	Specifies the name of the vector column used for comparison. This is only required if the object contains multiple vector columns.

Table 2-3 (Cont.) Parameters for Vector Search

Name	Description
distanceMetric	Specifies the metric for measuring the distance between vectors. Valid values are: COSINE, MANHATTAN, HAMMING, JACCARD, DOT, EUCLIDEAN, L2_SQUARED, EUCLIDEAN_SQUARED If a distanceMetric is not specified, then the following rules apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – If the specified vectorColumn has an associated vector index, the metric set in the index definition is used. – If there is no vector index defined on vectorColumn, the COSINE metric is used by default.
includeVectors	Specifies if the response must include the vector column(s). The default value is false.
columns	Specifies the columns that should be included in the body of the response. Includes all columns present in the object by default. Overrides the includeVectors property, if a vector column is requested and includeVectors was set to false, then the vector column appears in the response body.
filter	Specifies a JSON object that is used to filter the other columns of the object.
limit	Specifies the number of vectors to return for each query. The default value is 10.
ascending	Specifies whether to sort the results in ascending or descending order. The default value is true.

- [Example](#)
This section provides an example to demonstrate how ORDS enables vector search functionality for AutoREST-enabled tables.

2.3.1.12.1 Example

This section provides an example to demonstrate how ORDS enables vector search functionality for AutoREST-enabled tables.

In the following example, consider the GALAXIES table, which has been REST enabled with the galaxies alias:

```
CREATE TABLE galaxies (
  id          NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
  name       VARCHAR2(50),
  doc        VARCHAR2(500),
  embedding  VECTOR
);
```

```
INSERT INTO galaxies VALUES (1, 'M31', 'Messier 31 is a barred spiral galaxy
in the Andromeda constellation which has a lot of barred spiral galaxies.',
'[0,2,2,0,0]');
```

```

INSERT INTO galaxies VALUES (2, 'M33', 'Messier 33 is a spiral galaxy in the
Triangulum constellation.', '[0,0,1,0,0]');

INSERT INTO galaxies VALUES (3, 'M58', 'Messier 58 is an intermediate barred
spiral galaxy in the Virgo constellation.', '[1,1,1,0,0]');

INSERT INTO galaxies VALUES (4, 'M63', 'Messier 63 is a spiral galaxy in the
Canes Venatici constellation.', '[0,0,1,0,0]');

INSERT INTO galaxies VALUES (5, 'M77', 'Messier 77 is a barred spiral galaxy
in the Cetus constellation.', '[0,1,1,0,0]');

INSERT INTO galaxies VALUES (6, 'M91', 'Messier 91 is a barred spiral galaxy
in the Coma Berenices constellation.', '[0,1,1,0,0]');

INSERT INTO galaxies VALUES (7, 'M49', 'Messier 49 is a giant elliptical
galaxy in the Virgo constellation.', '[0,0,0,1,1]');

INSERT INTO galaxies VALUES (8, 'M60', 'Messier 60 is an elliptical galaxy in
the Virgo constellation.', '[0,0,0,0,1]');

INSERT INTO galaxies VALUES (9, 'NGC1073', 'NGC 1073 is a barred spiral
galaxy in Cetus constellation.', '[0,1,1,0,0]');

-- index creation (optional)
CREATE VECTOR INDEX galaxies_ivf_idx ON galaxies (embedding) ORGANIZATION
NEIGHBOR PARTITIONS
DISTANCE COSINE
WITH TARGET ACCURACY 95;

BEGIN
  ORDS.ENABLE_OBJECT(p_enabled => TRUE,
                    p_schema => 'ORDSTEST',
                    p_object => 'GALAXIES',
                    p_object_type => 'TABLE',
                    p_object_alias => 'galaxies',
                    p_auto_rest_auth => FALSE);

  commit;
END;
/

```

Note

For optimal performance, consider creating a vector index on your vector columns. ORDS leverages vector indexes to perform faster, approximate similarity searches. Without an index, exact similarity searches are performed.

Request

```

curl --location 'http://example.com/ords/ordstest/galaxies/vectorSearch' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "vector": [0,1,1,0,0],
  "vectorColumn": "embedding",

```

```

    "distanceMetric": "COSINE",
    "columns": ["name"],
    "limit": 3
  },

```

Response

```

{
  "items": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "name": "M31",
      "vector_search_distance": 2.220446049250313e-16,
      "links": [
        {
          "rel": "self",
          "href": "http://example.com/ords/ordstest/galaxies/1"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "id": 6,
      "name": "M91",
      "vector_search_distance": 2.220446049250313e-16,
      "links": [
        {
          "rel": "self",
          "href": "http://example.com/ords/ordstest/galaxies/6"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "id": 5,
      "name": "M77",
      "vector_search_distance": 2.220446049250313e-16,
      "links": [
        {
          "rel": "self",
          "href": "http://example.com/ords/ordstest/galaxies/5"
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "hasMore": false,
  "count": 3,
  "links": [
    {
      "rel": "self",
      "href": "http://example.com/ords/ordstest/galaxies/vectorSearch"
    },
    {
      "rel": "edit",
      "href": "http://example.com/ords/ordstest/galaxies/vectorSearch"
    }
  ]
}

```

```

        "rel": "describedby",
        "href": "http://example.com/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/galaxies/
item"
    }
]
}

```

2.3.2 Filtering in Queries

This section describes and provides examples of filtering in queries against REST-enabled tables and views.

Filtering is the process of limiting a collection resource by using a per-request dynamic filter definition across multiple page resources, where each page contains a subset of items found in the complete collection. Filtering enables efficient traversal of large collections.

To filter in a query, include the parameter `q=FilterObject`, where *FilterObject* is a JSON object that represents the custom selection and sorting to be applied to the resource. For example, assume the following resource:

```
https://example.com/ords/scott/emp/
```

The following query includes a filter that restricts the ENAME column to "JOHN":

```
https://example.com/ords/scott/emp/?q={"ENAME": "JOHN"}
```

- [FilterObject Grammar](#)
- [Examples: FilterObject Specifications](#)

2.3.2.1 FilterObject Grammar

The *FilterObject* must be a JSON object that complies with the following syntax:

```
FilterObject { orderby , asof, wmembers }
```

The *orderby*, *asof*, and *wmembers* attributes are optional, and their definitions are as follows:

Note

ORDS `$instr` and `$ninstr` are case insensitive.

```
orderby
  "$orderby": {orderByMembers}
```

```
orderByMembers
  orderByProperty
  orderByProperty , orderByMembers
```

```
orderByProperty
  columnName : sortingValue
  columnName : sortingNulls
  columnName : sortingValues
```

```
sortingValues
  [sortingValue]
  [sortingNulls]
```

```

        [sortingValue, sortingNulls]
        [sortingNulls, sortingValue]

sortingNulls
  "NULLS FIRST"
  "NULLS LAST"

sortingValue
  "ASC"
  "DESC"
  "-1"
  "1"
  -1
  1

asof
  "$asof": date
  "$asof": "datechars"
  "$asof": scn
  "$asof": +int

wmembers
  wpair
  wpair , wmembers

wpair
  columnProperty
  complexOperatorProperty

columnProperty
  columnName : string
  columnName : number
  columnName : date
  columnName : simpleOperatorObject
columnName : complexOperatorObject
  columnName : [complexValues]

columnName
  "\p{Alpha}[[\p{Alpha}]]([\p{Alnum}]#$_)*$"

complexOperatorProperty
  complexKey : [complexValues]
  complexKey : simpleOperatorObject

complexKey
  "$and"
  "$or"

complexValues
  complexValue , complexValues

complexValue
  simpleOperatorObject
  complexOperatorObject
  columnObject

columnObject
  {columnProperty}

simpleOperatorObject
  {simpleOperatorProperty}

```

```

complexOperatorObject
  {complexOperatorProperty}

simpleOperatorProperty
  "$eq" : string | number | date
  "$ne" : string | number | date
  "$lt" : number | date
  "$lte" : number | date
  "$gt" : number | date
  "$gte" : number | date
  "$instr" : string
  "$ninstr" : string
  "$like" : string
  "$null" : null
  "$notnull" : null
  "$between" : betweenValue

betweenValue
  [null , betweenNotNull]
  [betweenNotNull , null]
  [betweenRegular , betweenRegular]

betweenNotNull
  number
  date

betweenRegular
  string
  number
  date

```

Data type definitions include the following:

```

string
  JSONString
number
  JSONNumber
date
  {"$date": "datechars"}
scn
  {"$scn": +int}

```

Where:

datechars is an RFC3339 date format in UTC (Z)

```

JSONString
  ""
  " chars "
chars
  char
  char chars
char
  any-Unicode-character except-"-or-\-or-control-character
  \"
  \\
  \/
  \b
  \f
  \n
  \r
  \t

```

```

        \u four-hex-digits

JSONNumber
    int
    int frac
    int exp
    int frac exp
int
    digit
    digit1-9 digits
    - digit
    - digit1-9 digits
frac
    . digits
exp
    e digits
digits
    digit
    digit digits
e
    e
    e+
    e-
    E
    E+
    E-

```

The `FilterObject` must be encoded according to Section 2.1 of RFC3986.

2.3.2.2 Examples: FilterObject Specifications

The following are examples of operators in `FilterObject` specifications.

ORDER BY property (\$orderby)

Order by with literals

```
{
  "$orderby": {"SALARY": "ASC", "ENAME": "DESC"}
}
```

Order by with numbers

```
{
  "$orderby": {"SALARY": -1, "ENAME": 1}
}
```

Order by with nulls first

```
{
  "$orderby": {"SALARY": ["ASC", "NULLS FIRST"]}
}
```

Order by with nulls last

```
{
  "$orderby": {"SALARY": ["ASC", "NULLS LAST"]}
}
```

ASOF property (\$asof)

With SCN (Implicit)

```
{
  "$asof": 1273919
}
```

With SCN (Explicit)

```
{
  "$asof": {"$scn": "1273919"}
}
```

With Date (Implicit)

```
{
  "$asof": "2014-06-30T00:00:00Z"
}
```

With Date (Explicit)

```
{
  "$asof": {"$date": "2014-06-30T00:00:00Z"}
}
```

EQUALS operator (\$eq)

(Implicit and explicit equality supported.)

Implicit (Support String and Dates too)

```
{
  "SALARY": 1000
}
```

Explicit

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$eq": 1000}
}
```

Strings

```
{
  "ENAME": {"$eq": "SMITH"}
}
```

Dates

```
{
  "HIREDATE": {"$date": "1981-11-17T08:00:00Z"}
}
```

NOT EQUALS operator (\$ne)**Number**

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$ne": 1000}
}
```

String

```
{
  "ENAME": {"$ne": "SMITH"}
}
```

Dates

```
{
  "HIREDATE": {"$ne": {"$date": "1981-11-17T08:00:00Z"}}
}
```

LESS THAN operator (\$lt)

(Supports dates and numbers only)

Numbers

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$lt": 10000}
}
```

Dates

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$lt": {"$date": "1999-12-17T08:00:00Z"}}
}
```

LESS THAN OR EQUALS operator (\$lte)

(Supports dates and numbers only)

Numbers

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$lte": 10000}
}
```

Dates

```
{
  "HIREDATE": {"$lte": {"$date": "1999-12-17T08:00:00Z"}}
}
```

GREATER THAN operator (\$gt)

(Supports dates and numbers only)

Numbers

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$gt": 10000}
}
```

Dates

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$gt": {"$date": "1999-12-17T08:00:00Z"}}
}
```

GREATER THAN OR EQUALS operator (\$gte)

(Supports dates and numbers only)

Numbers

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$gte": 10000}
}
```

Dates

```
{
  "HIREDATE": {"$gte": {"$date": "1999-12-17T08:00:00Z"}}
}
```

In string operator (\$instr)

(Supports strings only)

```
{
  "ENAME": {"$instr": "MC"}
}
```

Not in string operator (\$ninstr)

(Supports strings only)

```
{
  "ENAME": {"$ninstr": "MC"}
}
```

LIKE operator (\$like)

(Supports strings. Escape character not supported to try to match expressions with _ or % characters.)

```
{
  "ENAME": {"$like": "AX%"}
}
```

BETWEEN operator (\$between)

(Supports string, dates, and numbers)

Numbers

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$between": [1000, 2000]}
}
```

Dates

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$between": [{"$date": "1989-12-17T08:00:00Z"},
    {"$date": "1999-12-17T08:00:00Z"}]}
}
```

Strings

```
{
  "ENAME": {"$between": ["A", "C"]}
}
```

Null Ranges (\$lte equivalent)

(Supported by numbers and dates only)

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$between": [null,2000]}
}
```

Null Ranges (\$gte equivalent)

(Supported by numbers and dates only)

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$between": [1000,null]}
}
```

NULL operator (\$null)

```
{
  "ENAME": {"$null": null}
}
```

NOT NULL operator (\$notnull)

```
{
  "ENAME": {"$notnull": null}
}
```

AND operator (\$and)

(Supports all operators, including \$and and \$or)

Column context delegation

(Operators inside \$and will use the closest context defined in the JSON tree.)

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$and": [{"$gt": 1000}, {"$lt": 4000}]}
}
```

Column context override

(Example: salary greater than 1000 and name like S%)

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$and": [{"$gt": 1000}, {"ENAME": {"$like": "S%"}} ] }
}
```

Implicit and in columns

```
...
{
  "SALARY": [{"$gt": 1000}, {"$lt": 4000}]
}
...
```

High order AND

(All first columns and or high order operators -- \$and and \$ors -- defined at the first level of the JSON will be joined and an implicit AND)

(Example: Salary greater than 1000 and name starts with S or T)

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$gt": 1000},
  "ENAME": {"$or": [{"$like": "S%"}, {"$like": "T%"}]}
}
```

Invalid expression (operators \$lt and \$gt lack column context)

```
{
  "$and": [{"$lt": 5000}, {"$gt": 1000}]
}
```

Valid alternatives for the previous invalid expression

```
{
  "$and": [{"SALARY": {"$lt": 5000}}, {"SALARY": {"$gt": 1000}}]
}
```

```
{
  "SALARY": [{"$lt": 5000}, {"$gt": 1000}]
}
```

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$and": [{"$lt": 5000}, {"$gt": 1000}]}
}
```

OR operator (\$or)

(Supports all operators including \$and and \$or)

Column context delegation

(Operators inside \$or will use the closest context defined in the JSON tree)

```
{
  "ENAME": {"$or": [{"$eq": "SMITH"}, {"$eq": "KING"}]}
}
```

Column context override

(Example: name starts with S or salary greater than 1000)

```
{
  "SALARY": {"$or": [{"$gt": 1000}, {"ENAME": {"$like": "S%"}} ] }
}
```

2.3.3 Auto PL/SQL

This section explains how PL/SQL is made available through HTTP(S) for Remote Procedure call (RPC).

The auto PL/SQL feature uses a standard to provide consistent encoding and data transfer in a stateless web service environment. Using this feature, you can enable Oracle Database stored PL/SQL functions and procedures at package level through Oracle REST Data Services, similar to how you enable the views and tables.

Auto Enabling PL/SQL Subprograms

Oracle REST Data Services supports auto enabling of the following PL/SQL objects, based on their catalog object identifier:

- PL/SQL Procedure
- PL/SQL Function
- PL/SQL Package

The functions, and procedures within the PL/SQL package cannot be individually enabled as they are named objects within a PL/SQL package object. Therefore, the granularity level enables the objects at the package level. This granularity level enables to expose all of its public functions and procedures.

If you want to *only* enable a subset of functions and procedures, then you must create a separate delegate package and enable it to expose only that subset of functions and procedures.

Note

Overloaded package functions and procedures are not supported.

- [Method and Content Type Supported for Auto Enabling PL/SQL Objects](#)
This section discusses the method and content-type supported by this feature.
- [Auto-Enabling the PL/SQL Objects](#)
This section explains how to auto-enable the PL/SQL objects through Oracle REST Data Services.
- [Generating the PL/SQL Endpoints](#)
HTTP endpoints are generated dynamically per request for the enabled database objects. Oracle REST Data Services uses the connected database catalog to generate the endpoints using a query.
- [Resource Input Payload](#)
The input payload is a JSON document with values adhering to the REST standard.
- [Resource Payload Response](#)
When the PL/SQL object is executed successfully, it returns a JSON body.
- [Function Return Value](#)
The return value of functions do not have an associated name.

2.3.3.1 Method and Content Type Supported for Auto Enabling PL/SQL Objects

This section discusses the method and content-type supported by this feature.

The auto enabling of the PL/SQL Objects feature supports POST as the HTTP method. In POST method, input parameters are encoded in the payload and output parameters are decoded from the response.

Note

The standard data CRUD to HTTP method mappings are not applicable as this feature provides an RPC-style interaction.

The content-type supported is `application/json`.

2.3.3.2 Auto-Enabling the PL/SQL Objects

This section explains how to auto-enable the PL/SQL objects through Oracle REST Data Services.

You can enable the PL/SQL objects in one of the following ways:

- [Auto-Enabling Using the PL/SQL API](#)
- [Auto-Enabling the PL/SQL Objects Using SQL Developer](#)
- [Auto-Enabling Using the PL/SQL API](#)
You can enable a PL/SQL object using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API.

- [Auto-Enabling the PL/SQL Objects Using SQL Developer](#)
This section describes how to enable the PL/SQL objects using SQL Developer 4.2 and above.

2.3.3.2.1 Auto-Enabling Using the PL/SQL API

You can enable a PL/SQL object using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API.

To enable the PL/SQL package, use the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API as shown in following sample code snippet:

```
BEGIN
  ords.enable_object(
    p_enabled => TRUE,
    p_schema => 'MY_SCHEMA',
    p_object => 'MY_PKG',
    p_object_type => 'PACKAGE',
    p_object_alias => 'my_pkg',
    p_auto_rest_auth => FALSE);
  commit;
END;
/
```

Example 2-3 Enabling the PL/SQL Function

To enable the PL/SQL function, use the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API as shown in following sample code snippet:

```
BEGIN
  ords.enable_object(
    p_enabled => TRUE,
    p_schema => 'MY_SCHEMA',
    p_object => 'MY_FUNC',
    p_object_type => 'FUNCTION',
    p_object_alias => 'my_func',
    p_auto_rest_auth => FALSE);

  commit;
END;
/
```

Example 2-4 Enabling the PL/SQL Procedure

To enable the PL/SQL procedure, use the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API as shown in following sample code snippet:

```
BEGIN
  ords.enable_object(
    p_enabled => TRUE,
    p_schema => 'MY_SCHEMA',
    p_object => 'MY_PROC',
    p_object_type => 'PROCEDURE',
    p_object_alias => 'my_proc',
    p_auto_rest_auth => FALSE);
```

```

        commit;
    END;
/

```

2.3.3.2.2 Auto-Enabling the PL/SQL Objects Using SQL Developer

This section describes how to enable the PL/SQL objects using SQL Developer 4.2 and above.

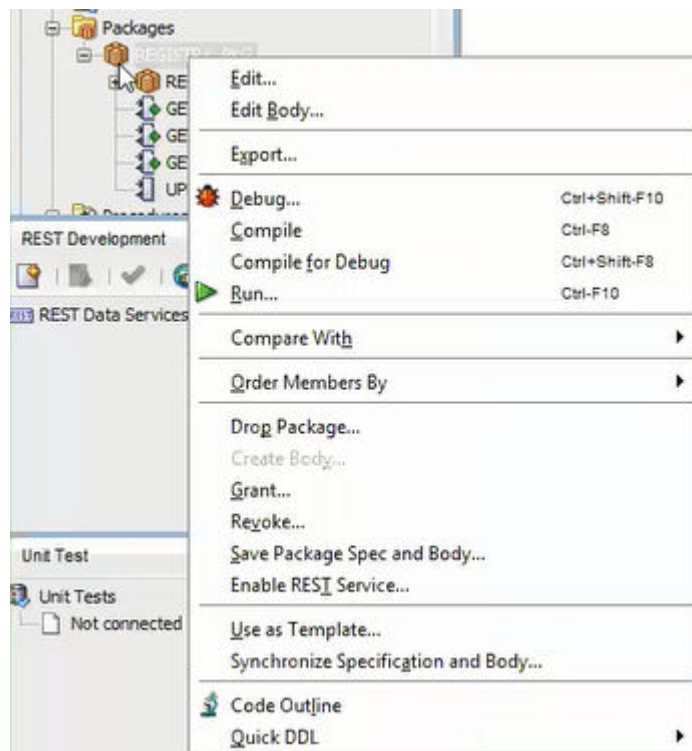
To enable the PL/SQL objects (for example, package) using SQL Developer, perform the following steps:

Note

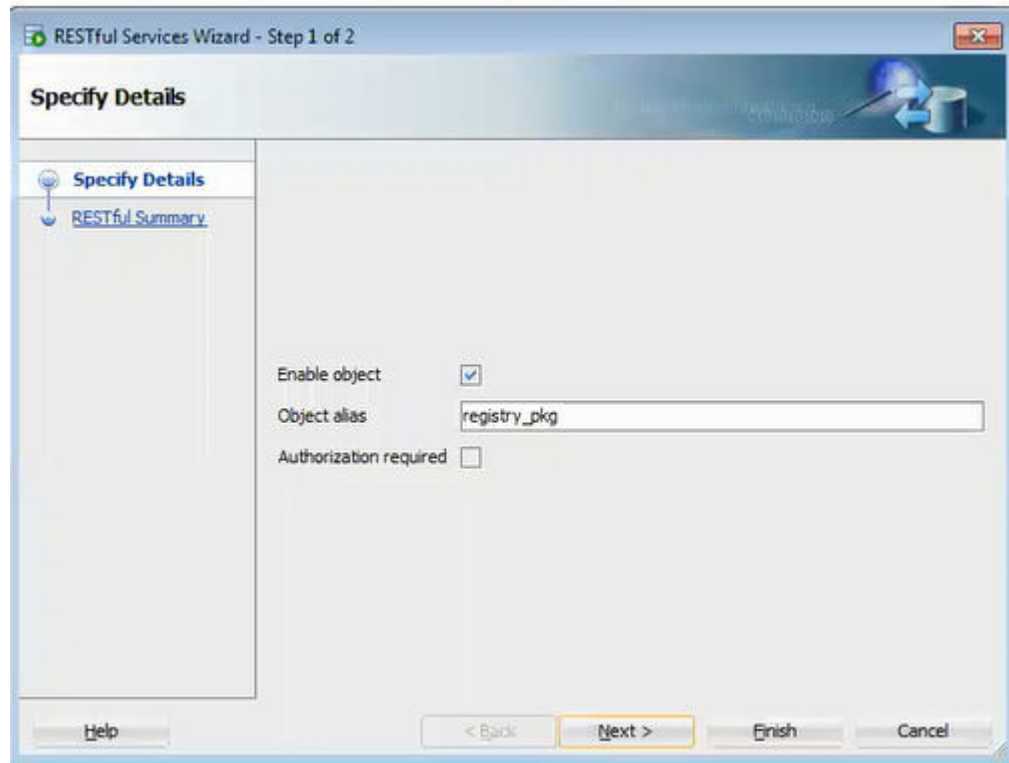
You can now enable, packages, functions and procedures. However, the granularity of enabling is either at the whole package level, standalone function level, or at the standalone procedure level.

1. In SQL Developer, right-click on a package as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2-3 Selecting the Enable REST Service Option



2. Select **Enable RESTful Services** to display the following wizard page:

Figure 2-4 Auto Enabling the PL/SQL Package Object

- **Enable object:** Enable this option (that is, enable REST access for the package).
- **Object alias:** Accept `registry_pkg` for the object alias.
- **Authorization required:** For simplicity, disable this option.
- On the RESTful Summary page of the wizard, click **Finish**.

2.3.3.3 Generating the PL/SQL Endpoints

HTTP endpoints are generated dynamically per request for the enabled database objects. Oracle REST Data Services uses the connected database catalog to generate the endpoints using a query.

The following rules apply for all the database objects for generating the HTTP endpoints:

- All names are converted to lowercase
- An endpoint is generated if it is not already allocated

Stored Procedure and Function Endpoints

The function or procedure name is generated into the URL in the same way as tables and views in the same namespace.

Example 2-5 Generating an Endpoint for the Stored Procedure

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE MY_SCHEMA.MY_PROC IS
BEGIN
```

```
NULL;  
END;
```

Following endpoint is generated:

```
http://localhost:8080/ords/my_schema/my_proc/
```

Example 2-6 Package Procedure and Function Endpoints

The package, function, and procedure endpoints are generated with package name as a parent. Endpoints for functions and procedures that are not overloaded or where the lowercase name is not already in use are generated.

If you have a package, MY_PKG as defined in the following code snippet:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE MY_SCHEMA.MY_PKG AS  
  PROCEDURE MY_PROC;  
  FUNCTION MY_FUNC RETURN VARCHAR2;  
  PROCEDURE MY_PROC2;  
  PROCEDURE "my_proc2";  
  PROCEDURE MY_PROC3(P1 IN VARCHAR);  
  PROCEDURE MY_PROC3(P2 IN NUMBER);  
END MY_PKG;
```

Then the following endpoints are generated:

```
http://localhost:8080/ords/my_schema/my_pkg/MY_PROC  
http://localhost:8080/ords/my_schema/my_pkg/MY_FUNC
```

Note

Endpoints for the procedure `my_proc2` is not generated because its name is not unique when the name is converted to lowercase, and endpoints for the procedure `my_proc3` is not generated because it is overloaded.

2.3.3.4 Resource Input Payload

The input payload is a JSON document with values adhering to the REST standard.

The payload should contain a name/value pair for each IN or IN OUT parameter as shown in the following code snippet:

```
{  
  "p1": "abc",  
  "p2": 123,  
  "p3": null  
}
```

Note

Where there are no IN or IN OUT parameters, an empty JSON body is required as shown in the following code snippet:

```
{  
}
```

Oracle REST Data Services uses the database catalog metadata to unmarshal the JSON payload into Oracle database types, which is ready to be passed to the database through JDBC.

2.3.3.5 Resource Payload Response

When the PL/SQL object is executed successfully, it returns a JSON body.

The JSON body returned, contains all OUT and IN OUT output parameter values. Oracle REST Data Services uses the database catalog metadata to marshal the execution of the result back into JSON as shown in the following code snippet:

```
{  
  "p3" : "abc123",  
  "p4" : 1  
}
```

Where there are no OUT or IN OUT parameters, an empty JSON body is returned as shown in the following code snippet:

```
{  
}
```

2.3.3.6 Function Return Value

The return value of functions do not have an associated name.

As the return value of functions do not have an associated name, the name "~ret" is used as shown in the following code snippet:

```
{  
  "~ret" : "abc123"  
}
```

2.3.4 Support for JSON-Relational Duality View

ORDS supports AutoREST enabling of JSON-relational duality view functionality. This functionality is supported only with Oracle Database 23c or later.

JSON-relational duality view is a revolutionary Oracle Database feature that combines the benefits of relational databases and NoSQL JSON document stores. This feature allows the

storage of normalized data in relational tables while exposing it to applications in JSON. Multiple JSON-relational duality views can be created on the same relational data to address different use cases. In other words, the same relational data can have different JSON representations.

① Note

For best performance, configure the Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) metadata cache.

- [Table AutoREST Versus JSON-Relational Duality View AutoREST](#)
- [Support for Enhanced ETag Matching](#)
- [Enhanced JSON QBE \(Query by Example\) Filtering](#)
- [Enhanced JSON Batch Loading](#)
- [JSON Merge Patch Support](#)

① See Also

- [Configuring ORDS Metadata Cache](#)
- [Understanding Configurable Settings](#)
- [JSON-Relational Duality Developer's Guide](#)

2.3.4.1 Table AutoREST Versus JSON-Relational Duality View AutoREST

A JSON-relational duality view is classified as a VIEW in Oracle Database, so it can be AutoRest enabled like any relational view. This section provides a comparison between the AutoREST functionality of JSON-relational duality views with relational tables:

Similarities:

- Exposes the same set of endpoints and methods (GET, PUT, POST, DELETE, and HEAD)
- Uses the same comma-separated primary key identifier format as that of the associated root table
- Supports the same Read, Create, Upsert, or Delete semantics
- Generates the same HTTP `If-None-Match` header ETag digest, where multiple items are processed.
- Injects the `links` hyperlinks field into the response payload

Differences:

- Supported only with Oracle Database 23c or later
- Passes the JSON payload directly between the request or response and the JSON-relational duality view DATA column.
- Uses the JSON-relational duality view ETag value for HTTP `If-Match` and `If-None-Match` header conditional matching, where a single item is processed (GET, PUT, and DELETE methods).

- Uses the SODA extended Query by Example (QBE) syntax for rich filtering and ordering
- Uses a JSON-friendly `batchload` format
- Updates to specific fields can be performed using PATCH support

See Also

[JSON Merge Patch Support](#)

2.3.4.2 Support for Enhanced ETag Matching

Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) integrates with the JSON-relational duality view ETag feature to support optimistic locking and client caching.

HTTP ETag Matching

ORDS uses the JSON-relational duality view generated ETag instead of its own digest value when evaluating matching headers for single item operations such as GET (If-None-Match) and PUT/DELETE (If-Match).

Match Header	HTTP False Response	Header Example
If-None-Match	304 - "Not Modified"	If-None-Match: "536001F31A8718819AEEF28EC20D8677"
If-Match	412 - "Precondition Failed"	If-Match: "536001F31A8718819AEEF28EC20D8677"

Note

The double-quotes around the ETag value are mandatory.

Database ETag Matching

The Oracle Database also performs ETag matching for UPDATE operations where an ETag is available in the `_metadata` object of the request payload, otherwise this field is ignored in all other cases.

Content Example	HTTP 'False' Response
<pre>{ ... "_metadata": { "etag": "536001F31A8718819AEEF28EC20D8677", "asof": "0000000002BECD5" }, ... }</pre>	412 - "Precondition Failed"

2.3.4.3 Enhanced JSON QBE (Query by Example) Filtering

Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) exposes the same QBE filtering syntax that Simple Oracle Document Access (SODA) uses, providing the user with a robust set of JSON operators and functionality that are more appropriate for processing JSON.

Although, the syntax currently only applies to JSON-relational duality views, it is specified in the `q` URL parameter, similar to the relational tables and views.

The following example filters the content of the `race_dv` JSON-relational duality view, where the `points` field is greater than 40:

```
curl http://localhost:8080/ords/janus/race_dv?q={"points":{"$gt":40}}
```

The following example adds ordering on the `points` field to the preceding example:

```
curl http://localhost:8080/ords/janus/race_dv?q={"$query":{"points":{"$gt":40}},"$orderby":[{"path":"points","datatype":"number"}]}
```

① See Also

[Simple Oracle Document Access \(SODA\)](#)

2.3.4.4 Enhanced JSON Batch Loading

As the JSON-relational duality view `DATA` column is mapped directly to the request payload, the same approach should be applied to batch loading. Therefore, ORDS provides an optimized `batchload` endpoint that accepts one of the following JSON content types:

Header Content-Type	Description
<code>application/json</code>	<p>Freely formatted JSON array of JSON documents payload. For example:</p> <pre>[{ "x":1, "y":1 }, { "x":2, "y":2 }]</pre>

Header Content-Type	Description
<code>application/json; boundary=LF</code>	<p>Linefeed delimited list of JSON documents. Payload example:</p> <pre>{ "x" : 1, "y" : 1 } { "x" : 2, "y" : 2 }</pre>

Each JSON document is passed to the ORDS batch load service as a row and can be fine-tuned with the query parameters in the same way as in any table.

For example, `batchesPerCommit`, `batchRows`, and `truncate` can be used to optimize the batch loading process.

The following example shows the batch loading of the `points_dv` JSON-relational duality view in batches of 25 rows of JSON document:

```
curl -i -X POST --data-binary @points.json -H "Content-Type: application/json"
      http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/points_dv/batchload?batchRows=25
```

The familiar batch process result is returned in the response as shown in the following code snippet:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
...
#INFO Number of rows processed: 2
#INFO Number of rows in error: 0
#INFO Last row processed in final committed batch: 2
SUCCESS: Processed without errors
```

2.3.4.5 JSON Merge Patch Support

For AutoREST only, JSON-Relational Duality View supports the PATCH method allowing duality view rows to be updated in-place without replacing the entire document contents. ORDS provides an endpoint similar to that of update POST, but using the PATCH method that accepts the following JSON content types:

Table 2-4 JSON content types

Header Content-Type	Description
<code>application/merge-patch+json</code>	<p>JSON Merge Patch format as described in RFC 7386. For example:</p> <pre>{ "x": 1, "y": 2 }</pre>

All rows identified by either the primary key or by a QBE are updated. The following example updates the race team name identified by ID 301 to Red Bull:

```
curl -X PATCH http://localhost:8080/ords/janus/team_dv/301 \
  -H 'Content-Type: application/merge-patch+json; charset=utf-8' \
  --data-binary @- << EOF
{
  "name"    : "Red Bull"
}
```

The following example updates all race teams named Red Bull to Oracle Red Bull Racing:

```
curl -X PATCH 'http://localhost:8080/ords/janus/team_dv/?
q=%7B"name":%7B%22$eq%22:%22Red%20Bull%22%7D%7D' \
  -H 'Content-Type: application/merge-patch+json; charset=utf-8' \
  --data-binary @- << EOF
{
  "name"    : "Oracle Red Bull Racing"
}
```

See Also

[Oracle SQL Function JSON_MERGEPATCH](#)

2.4 Manually Creating RESTful Services Using SQL and PL/SQL

This section describes how to manually create RESTful Services using SQL and PL/SQL and shows how to use a JSON document to pass parameters to a stored procedure in the body of a REST request.

- [About Oracle REST Data Services Mechanisms for Passing Parameters](#)
- [Using SQL/JSON Database Functions](#)
This section describes how to use the SQL/JSON database functions available in Oracle Database 19c Release or later to map the nested JSON objects to and from the hierarchical relational tables.

2.4.1 About Oracle REST Data Services Mechanisms for Passing Parameters

This section describes the main mechanisms that Oracle REST Data Services supports for passing parameters using REST HTTP to handlers that are written by the developer:

- [Using JSON to Pass Parameters](#)
You can use JSON in the body of REST requests, such as the `POST` or `PUT` method, where each parameter is a JSON name/value pair.
- [Using Route Patterns to Pass Parameters](#)
You can use route patterns for required parameters in the URI to specify parameters for REST requests such as the `GET` method, which does not have a body, and in other special cases.

- [Using Query Strings for Optional Parameters](#)

You can use query strings for optional parameters in the URI to specify parameters for REST requests, such as the `GET` method, which does not have a body, and in other special cases.

Prerequisite Setup Tasks To Be Completed Before Performing Tasks for Passing Parameters

This prerequisite setup information assumes you have completed steps 1 and 2 in **Getting Started with RESTful Services** section, where you have REST-enabled the `ordstest` schema and `emp` database table (Step 1) and created and tested the RESTful service from a SQL query (Step 2). You must complete these two steps before performing the tasks about passing parameters described in the subsections that follow.

- [Using JSON to Pass Parameters](#)
- [Using Route Patterns to Pass Parameters](#)
- [Using Query Strings for Optional Parameters](#)

Related Topics

- [Getting Started with RESTful Services](#)
This section introduces RESTful Services, and provides guidelines and examples for developing applications that use RESTful Services.

2.4.1.1 Using JSON to Pass Parameters

This section shows how to use a JSON document to pass parameters to a stored procedure in the body of a REST request, such as `POST` or `PUT` method, where each parameter is a name/value pair. This operation performs an update on a record, which in turn returns the change to the record as an `OUT` parameter.

Perform the following steps:

1. **Note**

The following stored procedure performs an update on an existing record in the `emp` table to promote an employee by changing any or all of the following: job, salary, commission, department number, and manager. The stored procedure returns the salary change as an `OUT` parameter.

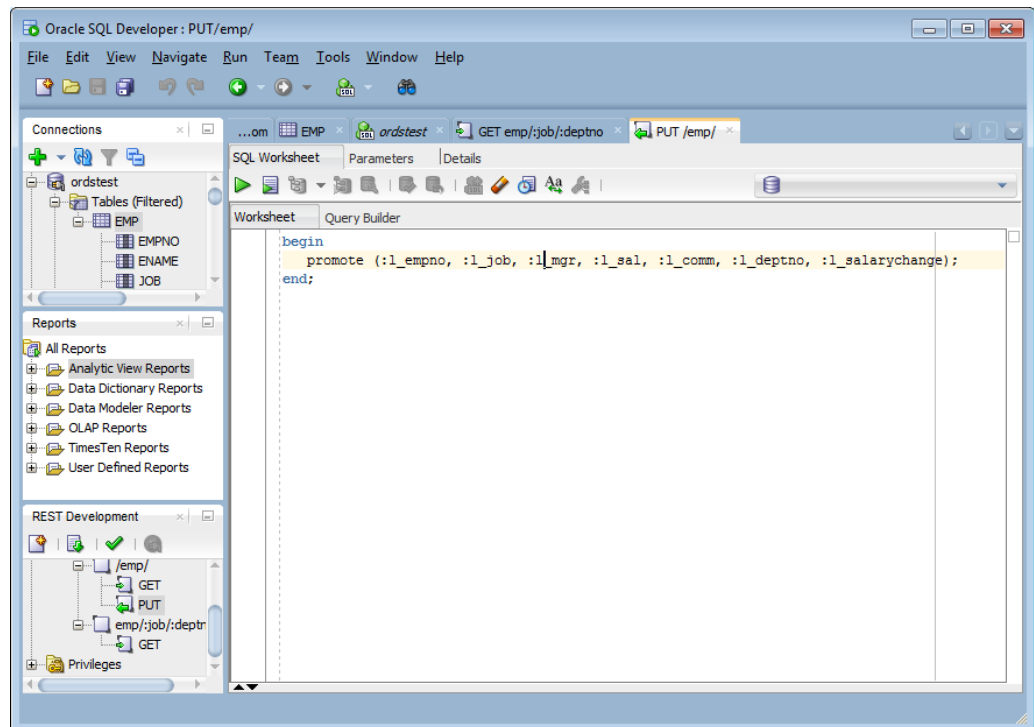
```
create or replace procedure promote ( l_empno IN number, l_job IN
varchar2,
    l_mgr IN number, l_sal IN number, l_comm IN number,
l_deptno IN number,
    l_salarychange OUT number)
is
    oldsalary number;
begin
    select nvl(e.sal, 0) into oldsalary FROM emp e
        where e.empno = l_empno;
    update emp e set
        e.job = nvl(l_job, e.job),
        e.mgr = nvl(l_mgr, e.mgr),
        e.sal = nvl(l_sal, e.sal),
        e.comm = nvl(l_comm, e.comm),
        e.deptno = nvl(l_deptno, e.deptno)
        where e.empno = l_empno;
    l_salarychange := nvl(l_sal, oldsalary) - oldsalary;
end;
```

As a privileged `ordstest` user, connect to the `ordstest` schema and create the `promote` stored procedure.

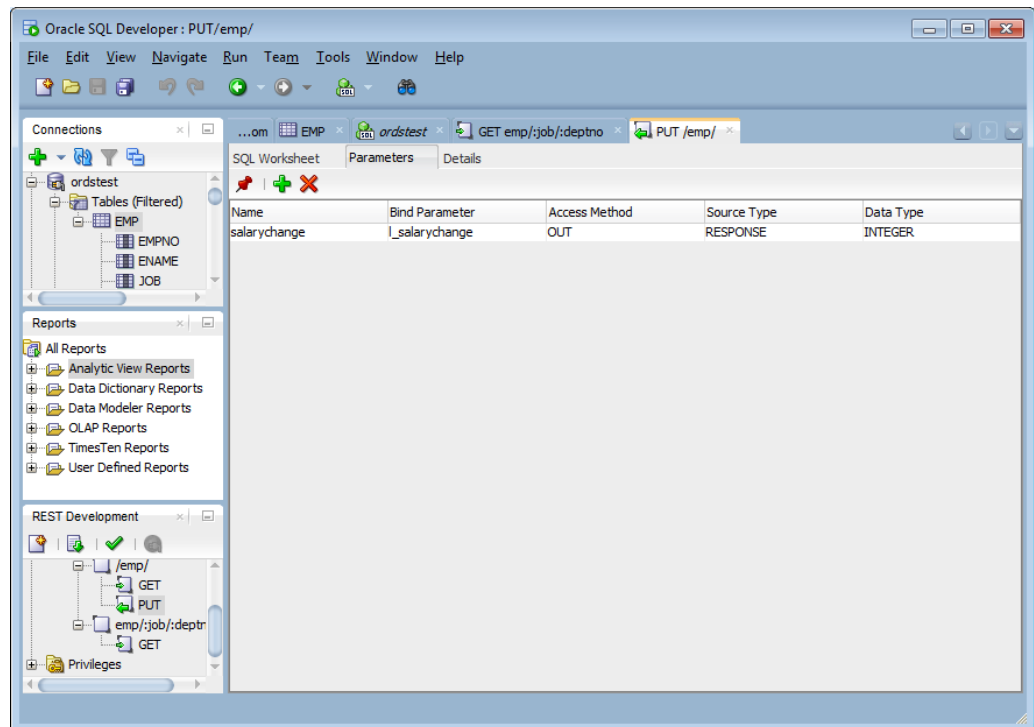
2. Perform the following steps to setup a handler for a `PUT` request on the `emp` resource to pass parameters in the body of the `PUT` method in a JSON document to the `promote` stored procedure.
 - a. Using Oracle SQL Developer, in the REST Development section, right click on the `emp` template and select **Add Handler** for the `PUT` method.
 - b. In the **Create Resource Handler** dialog, click the green plus symbol to add the MIME type `application/json` and then click **Apply** to send it a JSON document in the body of the `PUT` method.
 - c. Using the SQL Worksheet, add the following anonymous PL/SQL block:

```
begin
promote
(:l_empno, :l_job, :l_mgr, :l_sal, :l_comm, :l_deptno, :l_salarychange);
end;
```

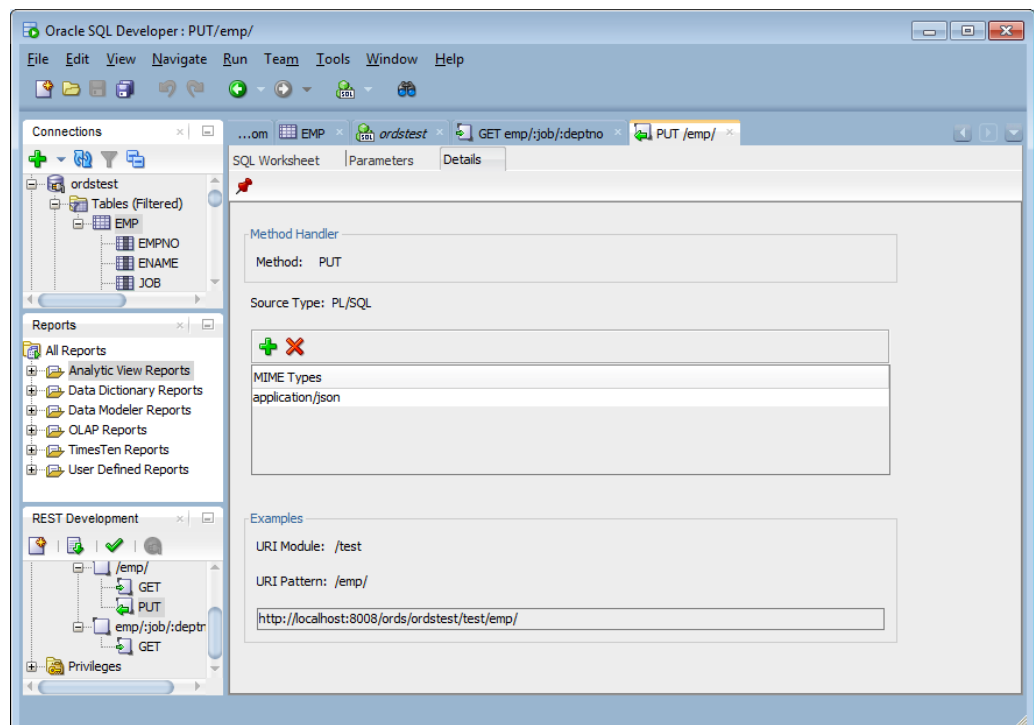
as shown in the following figure.

Figure 2-5 Adding an Anonymous PL/SQL Block to the Handler for the PUT Method

- d. Click the **Parameters** tab to set the **Bind Parameter** as `l_salarychange`, the **Access Method** as an **OUT** parameter, the **Source Type** as `RESPONSE`, and **Data Type** as `INTEGER` as shown in the following figure. This is the promote procedure's output which is an integer value equal to the change in salary in a JSON name/value format.

Figure 2-6 Setting the Bind Parameter `I_salarychange` to Pass for the PUT Method

- e. Click the **Details** tab to get the URL to call as shown in the **Examples** section of the following figure. Copy this URL to your clipboard.

Figure 2-7 Obtaining the URL to Call from the Details Tab

- f. Right click on the `test` module to upload the module. Do not forget this step.
3. To test the RESTful service, execute the following cURL command in the command prompt: `curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X PUT -d "{ \"l_empno\" : 7499, \"l_sal\" : 9999, \"l_job\" : \"Director\", \"l_comm\" : 300}`

Note

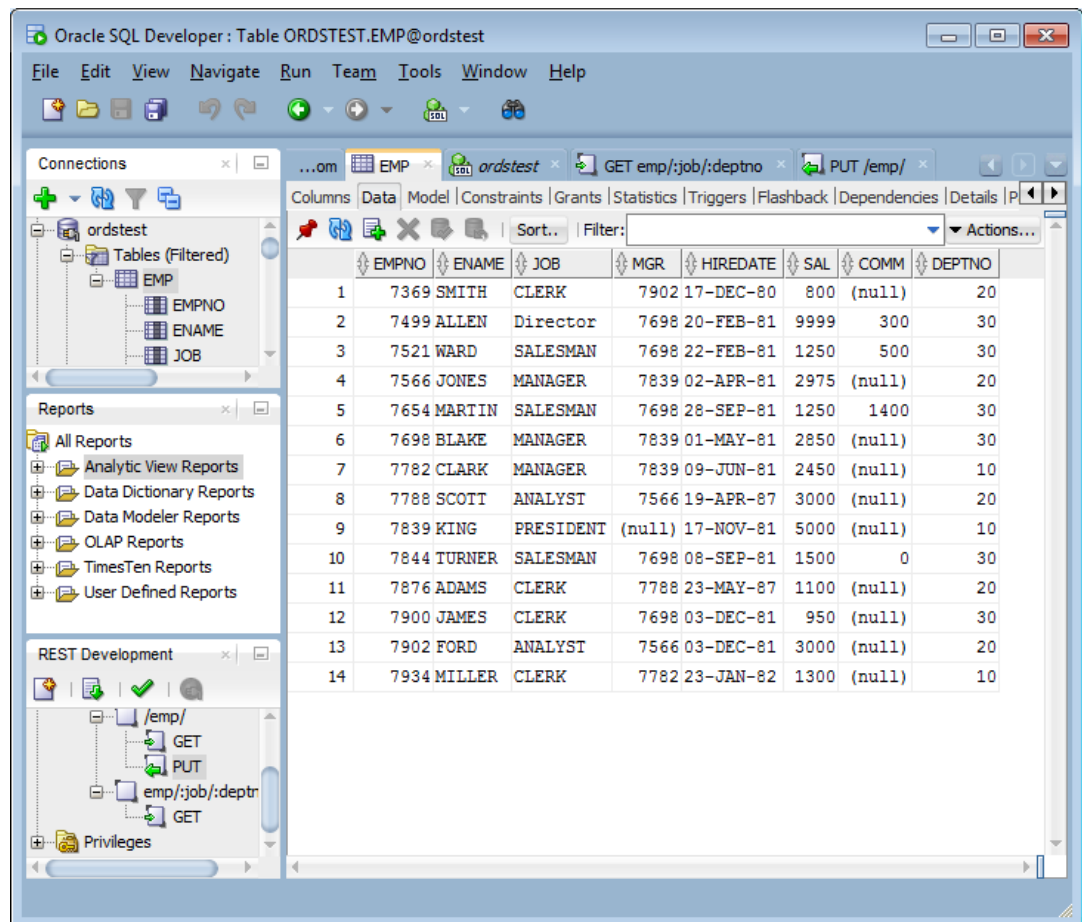
You can also use any REST client available to test the RESTful service.

The cURL command returns the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json Transfer-Encoding: chunked
{"salarychange":8399}
```

4. In SQL Developer SQL Worksheet, perform the following `SELECT` statement on the `emp` table: `SELECT * from emp` to see that the `PUT` method was executed, then select the **Data** tab to display the records for the `EMP` table.

Figure 2-8 Displaying the Results from a SQL Query to Confirm the Execution of the `PUT` Method



Note

- All parameters are optional. If you leave out a name/value pair for a parameter in your JSON document, the parameter is set to `NULL`.
- The name/value pairs can be arranged in any order in the JSON document. JSON allows much flexibility in this regard in the JSON document.
- Only one level of JSON is supported. You can not have nested JSON objects or arrays.

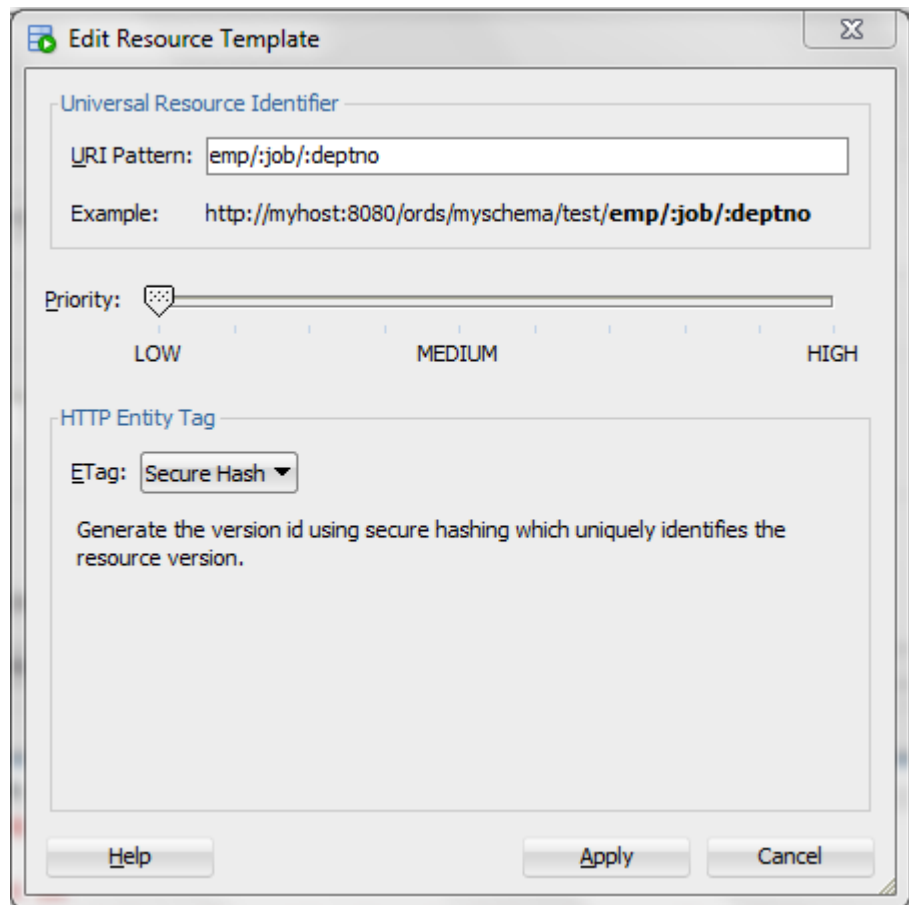
2.4.1.2 Using Route Patterns to Pass Parameters

This section describes how to use route patterns in the URI to specify parameters for REST requests, such as with the `GET` method, which does not have a body.

First create a `GET` method handler for a query on the `emp` table that has many bind variables. These steps use a route pattern to specify the parameter values that are required.

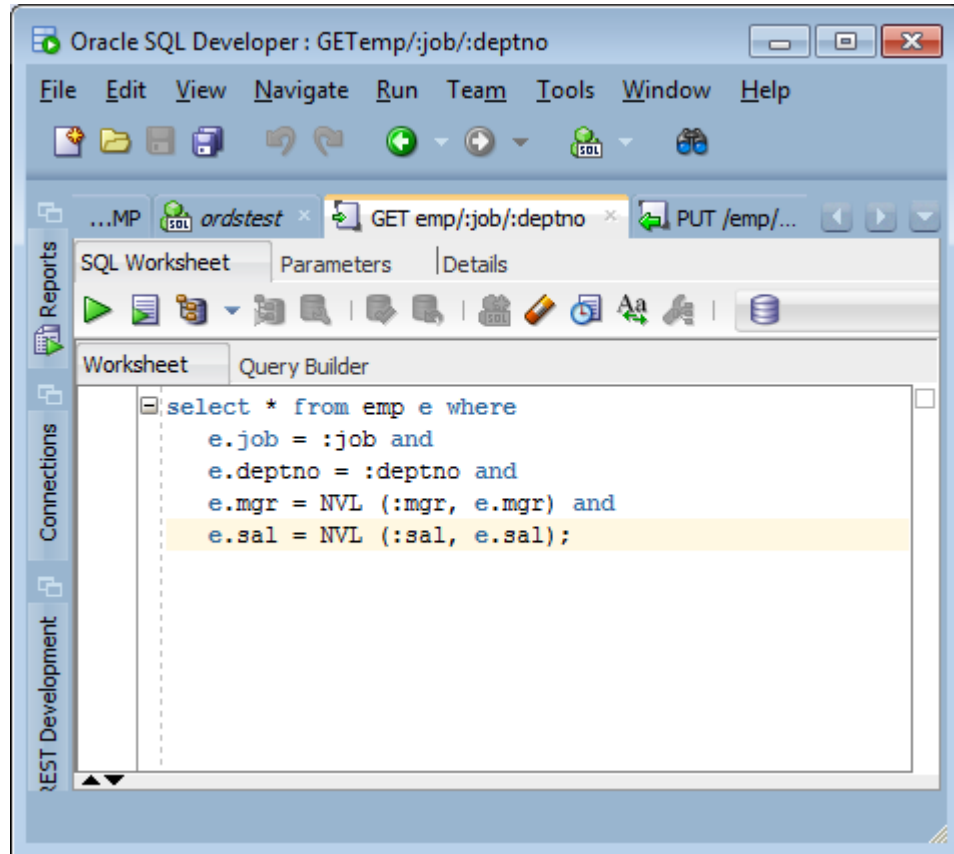
Perform the following steps to use a route pattern to send a `GET` method with some required parameter values:

1. In SQL Developer, right click on the test module and select **Add Template** to create a new template that calls `emp`; however, in this case the template definition includes a route pattern for the parameters or bind variables that is included in the URI rather than in the body of the method. To define the required parameters, use a route pattern by specifying a `/:` before the `job` and `deptno` parameters. For example, for the URI pattern, enter: `emp/:job/:deptno` as shown in the following figure.

Figure 2-9 Creating a Template Definition to Include a Route Pattern for Some Parameters or Bind Variables

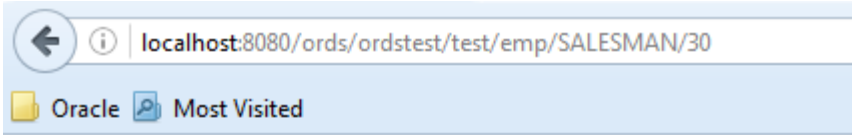
2. Click **Next** to go to **REST Data Services — Step 2 of 3**, and click **Next** to go to **REST Data Services — Step 3 of 3**, then click **Finish** to complete the template.
3. Right click on the `emp/:job/:deptno` template and select **Add Handler** for the `GET` method.
4. Right click on the `GET` method to open the handler.
5. Add the following query to the SQL Worksheet: `select * from emp e where e.job = :job and e.deptno = :deptno and e.mgr = NVL (:mgr, e.mgr) and e.sal = NVL (:sal, e.sal);` as also shown in the following figure.

Figure 2-10 Adding a SQL Query to the Handler



6. Click the **Details** tab to get the URL to call. Copy this URL to your clipboard.
7. Right click on the `test` module to upload the module. Do not forget this step.
8. Test the REST endpoint. In a web browser enter the URL: `http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/test/emp/SALESMAN/30` as shown in the following figure.

Figure 2-11 Using Browser to Show the Results of Using a Route Pattern to Send a GET Method with Some Required Parameter Values



```

{
  items: [
    {
      empno: 7521,
      ename: "WARD",
      job: "SALESMAN",
      mgr: 7698,
      hiredate: "1981-02-21T18:30:00Z",
      sal: 1250,
      comm: 500,
      deptno: 30
    },
    {
      empno: 7654,
      ename: "MARTIN",
      job: "SALESMAN",
      mgr: 7698,
      hiredate: "1981-09-27T18:30:00Z",
      sal: 1250,
      comm: 1400,
      deptno: 30
    },
    {
      empno: 7844,
      ename: "TURNER",
      job: "SALESMAN",
      mgr: 7698,
      hiredate: "1981-09-07T18:30:00Z",
      sal: 1500,
      comm: 0,
      deptno: 30
    }
  ],
  hasMore: false,
  limit: 25,
  offset: 0,
  count: 3,
  ...
}

```

The query returns 3 records for the salesmen named Ward, Martin, and Turner.

See Also

To learn more about Route Patterns see this document in the Oracle REST Data Services distribution at <docs/javadoc/plugin-api/route-patterns.html> and this document [Oracle REST Data Services Route Patterns](#)

2.4.1.3 Using Query Strings for Optional Parameters

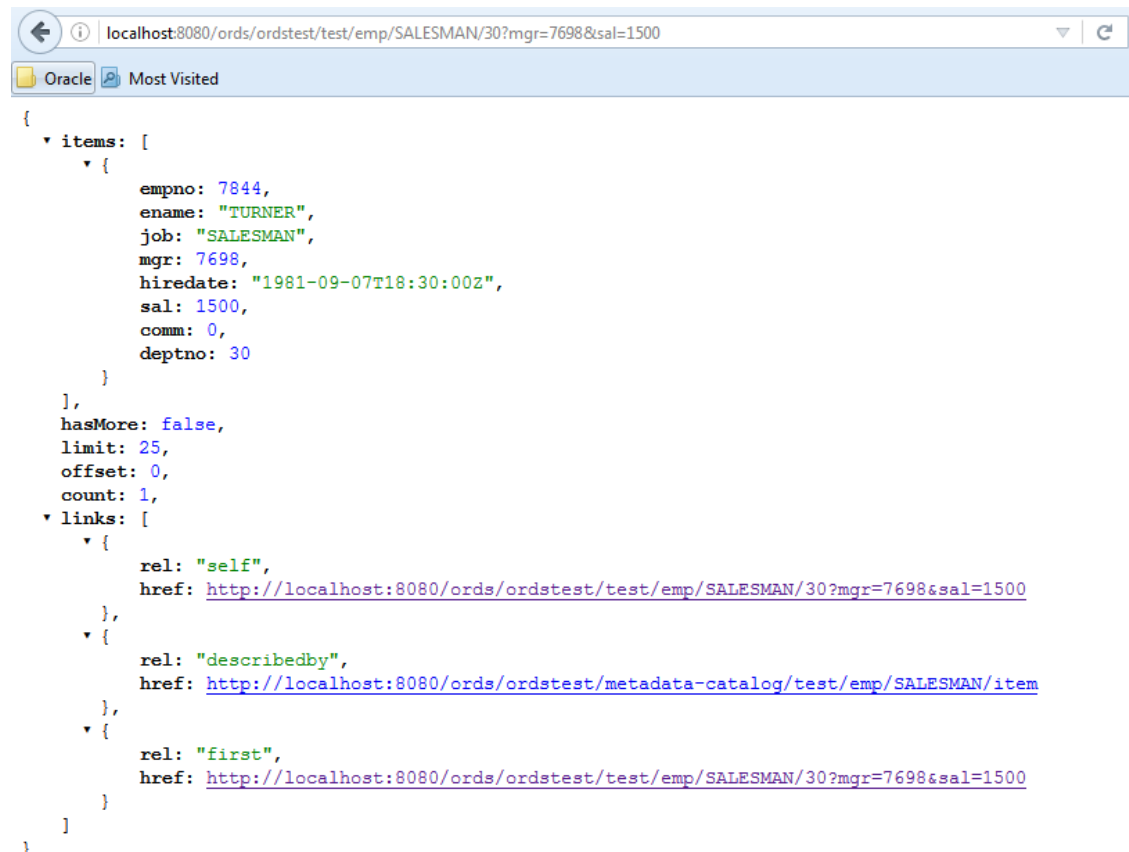
This section describes how to use query strings in the URI to specify parameters for REST requests like the GET method, which does not have a body. You can use query strings for any of the other optional bind variables in the query as you choose.

The syntax for using query strings is: `?parm1=value1&parm2=value2 ... &parmN=valueN`.

For example, to further filter the query: `http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/test/emp/SALESMAN/30`, to use a query string to send a GET method with some parameter name/value pairs, select employees whose `mgr` (manager) is 7698 and whose `sal` (salary) is 1500 by appending the query string `?mgr=7698&sal=1500` to the URL as follows: `http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/test/emp/SALESMAN/30?mgr=7698&sal=1500`.

To test the endpoint, in a web browser enter the following URL: `http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/test/emp/SALESMAN/30?mgr=7698&sal=1500` as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2-12 Using Browser to Show the Results of Using a Query String to Send a GET Method with Some Parameter Name/Value Pairs



The query returns one record for the salesman named Turner in department 30 who has a salary of 1500 and whose manager is 7698.

Note the following points:

- It is a good idea to URL encode your parameter values. This may not always be required; however, it is the safe thing to do. This prevents the Internet from transforming something, for example, such as a special character in to some other character that may cause a failure. Your REST client may provide this capability or you can search the Internet for the phrase `url encoder` to find tools that can do this for you.
- Never put a backslash at the end of your parameter list in the URI; otherwise, you may get a 404 Not Found error.

See Also

- [Lab 4 of the ORDS Oracle By Example \(OBE\)](#)
- [Database Application Development Virtual Image](#)

2.4.2 Using SQL/JSON Database Functions

This section describes how to use the SQL/JSON database functions available in Oracle Database 19c Release or later to map the nested JSON objects to and from the hierarchical relational tables.

This section includes the following topics:

- [Inserting Nested JSON Objects into Relational Tables](#)
- [Generating Nested JSON Objects from Hierarchical Relational Data](#)
- [Inserting Nested JSON Objects into Relational Tables](#)
This section explains how to insert JSON objects with nested arrays into multiple, hierarchical relational tables.
- [Generating Nested JSON Objects from Hierarchical Relational Data](#)
This section explains how to query the relational tables in hierarchical (parent/child) relationships and return the data in a nested JSON format using the Oracle REST Data Services.
- [Testing the RESTful Services](#)
This section shows how to test the **POST** and **GET** RESTful Services to access the Oracle database and get the results in a JSON format.

2.4.2.1 Inserting Nested JSON Objects into Relational Tables

This section explains how to insert JSON objects with nested arrays into multiple, hierarchical relational tables.

The two key technologies used to implement this functionality are as follows:

- The `:body` bind variable that Oracle REST Data Services provides to deliver JSON and other content in the body of POST and other REST calls into PL/SQL REST handlers
- `JSON_TABLE` and other SQL/JSON operators provided in Oracle Database 21c

Some of the advantages of using these technologies for inserting data into relational tables are as follows:

- Requirements for implementing this functionality are very minimal. For example, installation of JSON parser software is not required
- You can use simple, declarative code that is easy to write and understand when the JSON to relational mapping is simple
- Powerful and sophisticated capabilities to handle more complex mappings. This includes:
 - Mechanisms for mapping NULLS and boolean values
 - Sophisticated mechanisms for handling JSON. JSON evolves over time. Hence, the mapping code must be able to handle both the older and newer versions of the JSON documents.

For example, simple scalar values may evolve to become JSON objects containing multiple scalars or nested arrays of scalar values or objects. SQL/JSON operators that return the scalar value can continue to work even when the simple scalar is embedded within these more elaborate structures. A special mechanism, called the **Ordinality Column**, can be used to determine the structure from where the value was derived.

- [Usage of the :body Bind Variable](#)

This section provides some useful tips for using the `:body` bind variable.

- [Example of JSON Purchase Order with Nested Lineltems](#)

This section shows an example that takes the JSON Purchase Order with Nested Lineltems and inserts it into a row of the PurchaseOrder table and rows of the Lineltem table.

- [Table Definitions for PurchaseOrder and Lineltems Tables](#)

This section provides definitions for the **PurchaseOrder** and **Lineltem** tables.

- [PL/SQL Handler Code for a POST Request](#)

This section gives an example PL/SQL handler code for a POST request. The handler code is used to insert a purchase order into a row of the PurchaseOrder table and rows of the Lineltem table.

- [Creating the REST API Service to Invoke the Handler](#)

This section explains how to create the REST API service to invoke the handler, using the Oracle REST Data Services.

- [Defining the REST Service and Handler using PL/SQL API](#)

This section shows how to define the REST Service and Handler for the POST insert using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API.

See Also

- JSON in the Oracle Database Technology
- Ordinality Column

2.4.2.1.1 Usage of the :body Bind Variable

This section provides some useful tips for using the `:body` bind variable.

Some of the useful tips for using the `:body` bind variable are as follows:

- The `:body` bind variable can be accessed, or de-referenced, only once. Subsequent accesses return a NULL value. So, you must first assign the `:body` bind variable to the local `L_PO` variable before using it in the two `JSON_Table` operations.
- The `:body` bind variable is a BLOB datatype and you can assign it only to a BLOB variable.

Note

Since `L_PO` is a BLOB variable, you must use the `FORMAT JSON` phrase after the expression in the `JSON_TABLE` function. section for more information.

The `:body` bind variable can be used with other types of data such as image data.

- The `:body_text` bind variable is a CLOB datatype and you can assign it only to a CLOB variable.
- If you use either `:body` or `:body_text`, then you cannot reference individual JSON attributes through the ORDS `:bind` variables.

See Also

Database SQL Language Reference

2.4.2.1.2 Example of JSON Purchase Order with Nested Lineltems

This section shows an example that takes the JSON Purchase Order with Nested Lineltems and inserts it into a row of the `PurchaseOrder` table and rows of the `Lineltem` table.

Example 2-7 Nested JSON Purchase Order with Nested Lineltems

```
{ "PONumber"       : 1608,
  "Requestor"     : "Alexis Bull",
  "CostCenter"    : "A50",
  "Address"       : { "street"   : "200 Sporting Green",
                    "city"      : "South San Francisco",
                    "state"     : "CA",
                    "zipCode"   : 99236,
                    "country"   : "United States of America"},
  "LineItems"    : [ { "ItemNumber" : 1,
                    "Part"         : { "Description" : "One Magic
Christmas",
                                     "UnitPrice"   : 19.95,
                                     "UPCCode"     : 1313109289},
                    "Quantity"     : 9.0},
                    { "ItemNumber" : 2,
                    "Part"         : { "Description" : "Lethal Weapon",
                                     "UnitPrice"   : 19.95,
                                     "UPCCode"     : 8539162892},
                    "Quantity"     : 5.0}]]'
```

2.4.2.1.3 Table Definitions for PurchaseOrder and Lineltems Tables

This section provides definitions for the `PurchaseOrder` and `Lineltem` tables.

The definitions for the **PurchaseOrder** and the **LineItems** tables are as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE PurchaseOrder (
    PONo NUMBER (5),
    Requestor VARCHAR2 (50),
    CostCenter VARCHAR2 (5),
    AddressStreet VARCHAR2 (50),
    AddressCity VARCHAR2 (50),
    AddressState VARCHAR2 (2),
    AddressZip VARCHAR2 (10),
    AddressCountry VARCHAR2 (50),
    PRIMARY KEY (PONo));

CREATE TABLE LineItem (
    PONo NUMBER (5),
    ItemNumber NUMBER (10),
    PartDescription VARCHAR2 (50),
    PartUnitPrice NUMBER (10),
    PartUPCCODE NUMBER (10),
    Quantity NUMBER (10),
    PRIMARY KEY (PONo,ItemNumber));
```

2.4.2.1.4 PL/SQL Handler Code for a POST Request

This section gives an example PL/SQL handler code for a POST request. The handler code is used to insert a purchase order into a row of the PurchaseOrder table and rows of the LineItem table.

Example 2-8 PL/SQL Handler Code Used for a POST Request

```
Declare
    L_PO      BLOB;

Begin
    L_PO := :body;

INSERT INTO PurchaseOrder
    SELECT * FROM json_table(L_PO  FORMAT JSON, '$'
        COLUMNS (
            PONo          Number      PATH '$.PONumber',
            Requestor     VARCHAR2    PATH '$.Requestor',
            CostCenter     VARCHAR2    PATH '$.CostCenter',
            AddressStreet  VARCHAR2    PATH '$.Address.street',
            AddressCity    VARCHAR2    PATH '$.Address.city',
            AddressState   VARCHAR2    PATH '$.Address.state',
            AddressZip     VARCHAR2    PATH '$.Address.zipCode',
            AddressCountry VARCHAR2    PATH '$.Address.country'));

INSERT INTO LineItem
    SELECT * FROM json_table(L_PO  FORMAT JSON, '$'
        COLUMNS (
            PONo Number PATH '$.PONumber',
            NESTED          PATH '$.LineItems[*]'
            COLUMNS (
                ItemNumber      Number      PATH '$.ItemNumber',
```

```

        PartDescription  VARCHAR2  PATH '$.Part.Description',
        PartUnitPrice    Number    PATH '$.Part.UnitPrice',
        PartUPCCode      Number    PATH '$.Part.UPCCode',
        Quantity         Number    PATH '$.Quantity')));

commit;
end;

```

2.4.2.1.5 Creating the REST API Service to Invoke the Handler

This section explains how to create the REST API service to invoke the handler, using the Oracle REST Data Services.

To setup the REST API service, a URI is defined to identify the resource the REST calls will be operating on. The URI is also used by Oracle REST Data Services to route the REST HTTP calls to specific handlers. The general format for the URI is as follows:

```
<server>:<port>/ords/<schema>/<module>/<template>/<parameters>
```

Here, `<server>:<port>` is where the Oracle REST Data Service is installed. For testing purposes, you can use **demo** and **test** in place of **module** and **template** respectively in the URI. Modules are used to group together related templates that define the resources the REST API will be operating upon.

To create the REST API service, use one of the following methods:

- Use the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API to define the REST service and a handler for the POST insert. Then connect to the `jsonschema` schema on the database server that contains the `PurchaseOrder` and `LineItem` tables.

Note

JSON_TABLE and other SQL/JSON operators use single quote so these must be escaped. For example, every single quote (') must be replaced with double quotes (").

- Use the Oracle REST Data Services, REST Development pane in SQL Developer to define the REST service.

2.4.2.1.6 Defining the REST Service and Handler using PL/SQL API

This section shows how to define the REST Service and Handler for the POST insert using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API.

You can alternatively use the Oracle REST Data Services REST development pane in SQL Developer to create the modules, templates and handlers.

```

BEGIN
  ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA(
    p_enabled          => TRUE,
    p_schema           => 'ORDSTEST',
    p_url_mapping_type => 'BASE_PATH',
    p_url_mapping_pattern => 'ordstest',
    p_auto_rest_auth  => FALSE);

  ORDS.DEFINE_MODULE(

```

```

        p_module_name    => 'demo',
        p_base_path      => '/demo/',
        p_items_per_page => 25,
        p_status         => 'PUBLISHED',
        p_comments       => NULL);
ORDS.DEFINE_TEMPLATE(
    p_module_name    => 'demo',
    p_pattern        => 'test',
    p_priority       => 0,
    p_etag_type      => 'HASH',
    p_etag_query     => NULL,
    p_comments       => NULL);
ORDS.DEFINE_HANDLER(
    p_module_name    => 'demo',
    p_pattern        => 'test',
    p_method         => 'POST',
    p_source_type    => 'plsql/block',
    p_items_per_page => 0,
    p_mimes_allowed  => '',
    p_comments       => NULL,
    p_source         => '
declare
    L_PO BLOB := :body;
begin

INSERT INTO PurchaseOrder
    SELECT * FROM json_table(L_PO FORMAT JSON, '$'
        COLUMNS (
            PONo          Number          PATH '$.PONumber',
            Requestor     VARCHAR2       PATH '$.Requestor',
            CostCenter    VARCHAR2       PATH '$.CostCenter',
            AddressStreet VARCHAR2       PATH '$.Address.street',
            AddressCity   VARCHAR2       PATH '$.Address.city',
            AddressState  VARCHAR2       PATH '$.Address.state',
            AddressZip    VARCHAR2       PATH '$.Address.zipCode',
            AddressCountry VARCHAR2     PATH '$.Address.country'));

INSERT INTO LineItem
    SELECT * FROM json_table(L_PO FORMAT JSON, '$'
        COLUMNS (
            PONo Number PATH '$.PONumber',
            NESTED
                PATH '$.LineItems[*]'
                COLUMNS (
                    ItemNumber    Number    PATH '$.ItemNumber',
                    PartDescription VARCHAR2 PATH '$.Part.Description',
                    PartUnitPrice  Number    PATH '$.Part.UnitPrice',
                    PartUPCCCode   Number    PATH '$.Part.UPCCCode',
                    Quantity        Number    PATH '$.Quantity')));

commit;
end;'
    );

COMMIT;
END;

```

Related Topics

- [Using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API](#)
- [About Oracle REST Data Services Mechanisms for Passing Parameters](#)
- [ORDS PL/SQL Package Reference](#)

2.4.2.2 Generating Nested JSON Objects from Hierarchical Relational Data

This section explains how to query the relational tables in hierarchical (parent/child) relationships and return the data in a nested JSON format using the Oracle REST Data Services.

The two key technologies used to implement this functionality are as follows:

- SQL/JSON functions are available with Oracle Database. You can use `json_objects` for generating JSON objects from the relational tables, and `json_arrayagg`, for generating nested JSON arrays from nested (child) relational tables.
- The Oracle REST Data Services media source type used for enabling the REST service handler to execute a SQL query that in turn returns the following types of data:
 - The HTTP Content-Type of the data, which in this case is **application/json**
 - The JSON data returned by the `json_object`

Some of the advantages of using this approach are as follows:

- Requirements for implementing this functionality is very minimal. For example, installation of JSON parser software is not required.
- Simple, declarative coding which is easy to write and understand which makes the JSON objects to relational tables mapping simple.
- Powerful and sophisticated capabilities to handle more complex mappings. This includes mechanisms for mapping NULLS and boolean values.

For example, a NULL in the Oracle Database can be converted to either the absence of the JSON element or to a JSON NULL value. The Oracle Database does not store Boolean types but the SQL/JSON functions allow string or numeric values in the database to be mapped to Boolean TRUE or FALSE values.

- [Bypassing JSON Generation for Relational Data](#)
This section describes and provides solutions for handling responses that are already in a JSON format.
- [Example to Generate Nested JSON Objects from the Hierarchical Relational Tables](#)
This section describes how to query or GET the data we inserted into the PurchaseOrder and LineItem relational tables in the form of nested JSON purchase order.
- [PL/SQL API Calls for Defining Template and GET Handler](#)
This section provides an example of Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API call for creating a new template in the module created.

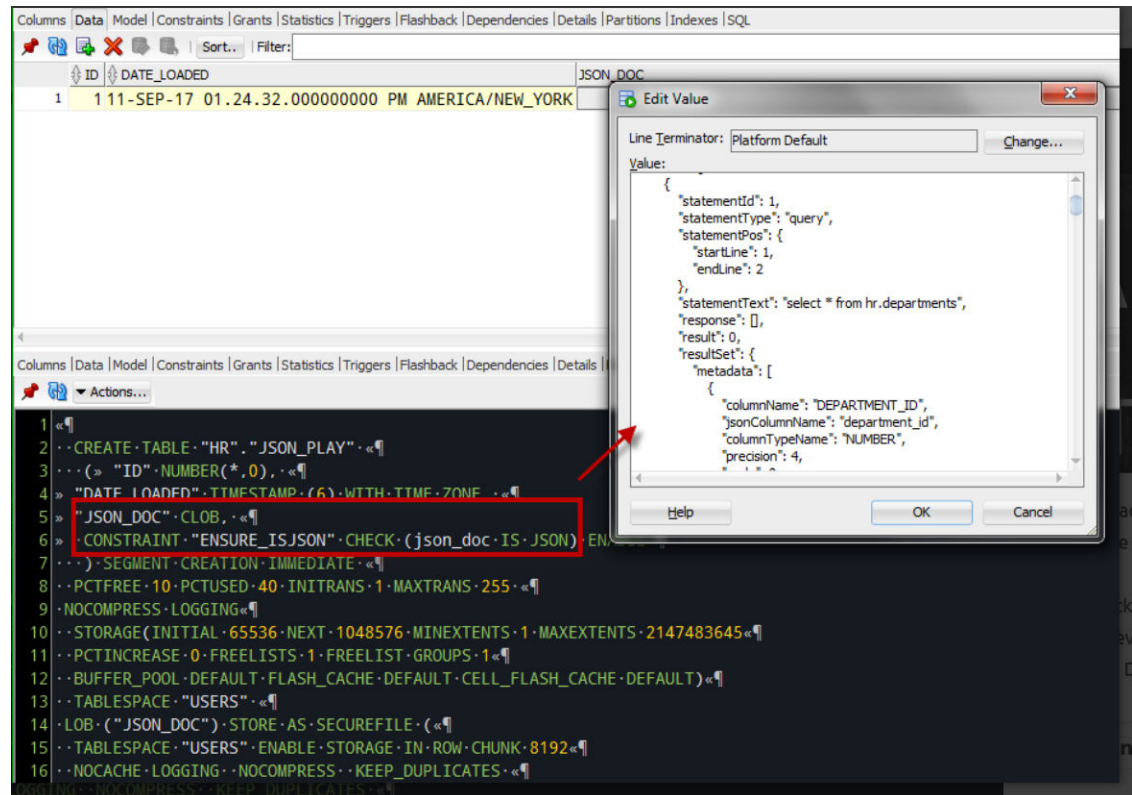
2.4.2.2.1 Bypassing JSON Generation for Relational Data

This section describes and provides solutions for handling responses that are already in a JSON format.

ORDS auto-formats your SQL or PL/SQL results and response to a JSON format before returning to your application. However, in some cases, the complete response body or part of it is already in a JSON format. Following are two such use cases:

Use Case 1: When the response is already in a JSON format

Following figure shows an example where the complete response is already in a JSON format:

Figure 2-13 Complete Response Body in JSON Format

You must adjust your GET query text to include "application/json" before including the JSON itself as shown in the following example GET query:

```
Select 'application/json',
       upper(json_doc)
from json_play
```

The Media resource in this case is application/json and the browser handles it similar to a BLOB or a PDF.

Use Case 2: One or more columns of the response is already in a JSON format.

If one or more columns are in a JSON format, then such columns in the source query need to be aliased to indicate that the attribute must not be converted to a JSON format.

For example:

```
Select id,
       jsons("{}jsons")
from table_with_json
```

The alias text is used to name the nested JSON document attribute.

2.4.2.2.2 Example to Generate Nested JSON Objects from the Hierarchical Relational Tables

This section describes how to query or GET the data we inserted into the PurchaseOrder and LineItem relational tables in the form of nested JSON purchase order.

Example 2-9 GET Handler Code using Oracle REST Data Services Query on Relational Tables for Generating a Nested JSON object

```
SELECT 'application/json', json_object('PONumber' VALUE po.PONo,
  'Requestor' VALUE po.Requestor,
  'CostCenter' VALUE po.CostCenter,
  'Address' VALUE
    json_object('street' VALUE po.AddressStreet,
      'city' VALUE po.AddressCity,
      'state' VALUE po.AddressState,
      'zipCode' VALUE po.AddressZip,
      'country' VALUE po.AddressCountry),
  'LineItems' VALUE (select json_arrayagg(
    json_object('ItemNumber' VALUE li.ItemNumber,
      'Part' VALUE
        json_object('Description' VALUE li.PartDescription,
          'UnitPrice' VALUE li.PartUnitPrice,
          'UPCCode' VALUE li.PartUPCCODE),
      'Quantity' VALUE li.Quantity))
    FROM LineItem li WHERE po.PONo = li.PONo))
  FROM PurchaseOrder po
  WHERE po.PONo = :id
```

2.4.2.2.3 PL/SQL API Calls for Defining Template and GET Handler

This section provides an example of Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API call for creating a new template in the module created.

Example 2-10 PL/SQL API Call for Creating a New test/:id Template and GET Handler in the demo Module

```
Begin
ords.define_template(
  p_module_name => 'demo',
  p_pattern => 'test/:id');

ords.define_handler(
  p_module_name => 'demo',
  p_pattern => 'test/:id',
  p_method => 'GET',
  p_source_type => ords.source_type_media,
  p_source => '

SELECT ''application/json'', json_object(''PONumber'' VALUE po.PONo,
  ''Requestor'' VALUE po.Requestor,
  ''CostCenter'' VALUE po.CostCenter,
  ''Address'' VALUE
    json_object(''street'' VALUE po.AddressStreet,
      ''city'' VALUE po.AddressCity,
```

```

        'state' VALUE po.AddressState,
        'zipCode' VALUE po.AddressZip,
        'country' VALUE po.AddressCountry),
    'LineItems' VALUE (select json_arrayagg(
        json_object('ItemNumber' VALUE li.ItemNumber,
            'Part' VALUE
                json_object('Description' VALUE li.PartDescription,
                    'UnitPrice' VALUE li.PartUnitPrice,
                    'UPCCode' VALUE li.PartUPCCODE),
            'Quantity' VALUE li.Quantity))
        FROM LineItem li WHERE po.PONo = li.PONo))
    FROM PurchaseOrder po
    WHERE po.PONo = :id '
);

Commit;
End;

```

2.4.2.3 Testing the RESTful Services

This section shows how to test the **POST** and **GET** RESTful Services to access the Oracle database and get the results in a JSON format.

This section includes the following topics:

- [Insertion of JSON Object into the Database](#)
- [Generating JSON Object from the Database](#)
- [Insertion of JSON Object into the Database](#)
This section shows how to test insertion of JSON purchase order into the database.
- [Generating JSON Object from the Database](#)
This section shows the results of a GET method to fetch the JSON object from the database..

2.4.2.3.1 Insertion of JSON Object into the Database

This section shows how to test insertion of JSON purchase order into the database.

URI Pattern: `http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<module>/<template>`

Example:

Method: POST

URI Pattern: `http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/demo/test/`

To test the RESTful service, create a file such as `po1.json` with the following data for PONumber 1608 :

```

{ "PONumber"       : 1608,
  "Requestor"     : "Alexis Bull",
  "CostCenter"    : "A50",
  "Address"       : { "street"  : "200 Sporting Green",
                     "city"     : "South San Francisco",
                     "state"    : "CA",
                     "zipCode"  : 99236,
                     "country"  : "United States of America"},

```

```

"LineItems" : [ { "ItemNumber" : 1,
                  "Part"       : { "Description" : "One Magic Christmas",
                                   "UnitPrice"   : 19.95,
                                   "UPCCode"    : 1313109289},
                                   "Quantity"   : 9.0},
                  { "ItemNumber" : 2,
                    "Part"       : { "Description" :
                                     "Lethal Weapon",
                                     "UnitPrice"   :
                                     19.95,
                                     "UPCCode"    :
                                     8539162892},
                                   "Quantity"   : 5.0}}]

```

Then, execute the following cURL command in the command prompt:

```
curl -i -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST -d @po1.json "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/demo/test/"
```

The cURL command returns the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
```

2.4.2.3.2 Generating JSON Object from the Database

This section shows the results of a GET method to fetch the JSON object from the database..

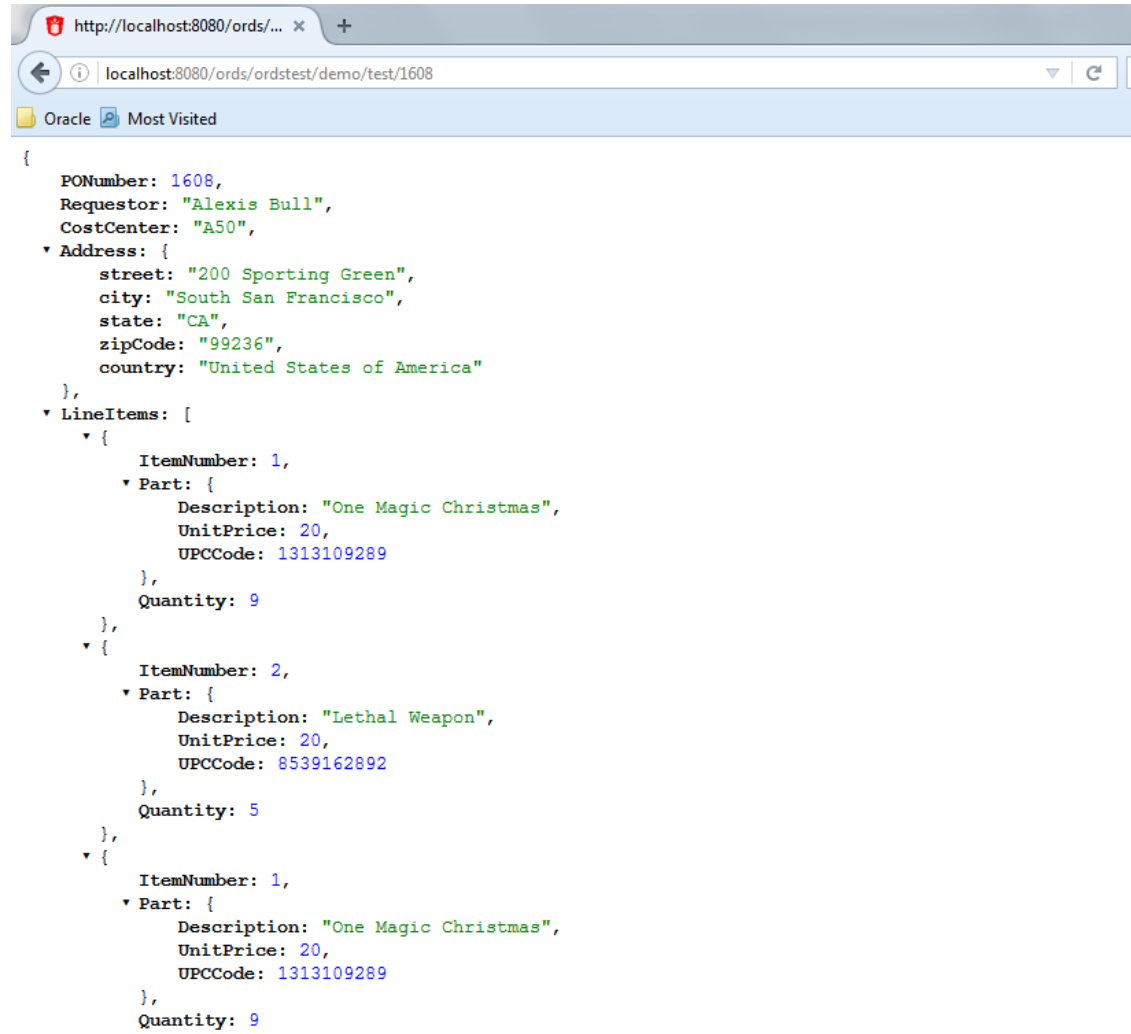
Method: GET

URI Pattern: `http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/<module>/<template>/<parameters>`

Example:

To test the RESTful service, in a web browser, enter the URL `http://localhost:8080 /ords/ordstest/demo/test/1608` as shown in the following figure:

Figure 2-14 Generating Nested JSON Objects



```
{
  PONumber: 1608,
  Requestor: "Alexis Bull",
  CostCenter: "A50",
  Address: {
    street: "200 Sporting Green",
    city: "South San Francisco",
    state: "CA",
    zipCode: "99236",
    country: "United States of America"
  },
  LineItems: [
    {
      ItemNumber: 1,
      Part: {
        Description: "One Magic Christmas",
        UnitPrice: 20,
        UPPCode: 1313109289
      },
      Quantity: 9
    },
    {
      ItemNumber: 2,
      Part: {
        Description: "Lethal Weapon",
        UnitPrice: 20,
        UPPCode: 8539162892
      },
      Quantity: 5
    },
    {
      ItemNumber: 1,
      Part: {
        Description: "One Magic Christmas",
        UnitPrice: 20,
        UPPCode: 1313109289
      },
      Quantity: 9
    }
  ]
}
```

2.5 Manually Creating RESTful Services Using Javascript

This section describes how to manually create the RESTful Services using JavaScript that runs in Oracle Database Release 23ai or later.

- [Allowed JavaScript Structures](#)
- [Defining the REST Service and JavaScript Handler Using PL/SQL Function](#)
This section shows how to define the REST Service with a JavaScript handler for a GET call using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL function.
- [About Executing SQL in Javascript](#)
This section describes how to execute SQL in JavaScript.
- [About Using the Fetch Function](#)
This section describes how to use Oracle Database Multilingual Engine (MLE) fetch function.
- [Referencing MLE Environments](#)

2.5.1 Allowed JavaScript Structures

The defined JavaScript code must be inside an anonymous function that receives the following two parameters:

- ORDS request object
- ORDS response object

Example 2-11

```
(req, resp) => {}
```

ORDS provides utility properties and functions in those parameters that allow reading and manipulating the request and response.

Table 2-5 ORDS Request Object Properties

Property name	Description	Handler Code Example
uri	Specifies the path of the current handler.	<pre>(req, resp) => { const x = req.uri; }</pre>
body	Specifies the payload of the HTTP request. If the payload is a JSON structure, then the corresponding JavaScript object is created. Otherwise this is a string.	<pre>(req, resp) => { const x = req.body; }</pre>
content_type	Specifies the content-type of the request.	<pre>(req, resp) => { const x = req.content_type; }</pre>
query_parameters	Specifies a JavaScript object with the query parameter key/value pairs.	<pre>(req, resp) => { const x = req.query_parameters.myparameter; }</pre>
uri_parameters	Specifies a JavaScript object with the uri parameter key/value pairs if available.	<pre>(req, resp) => { const x = req.uri_parameters.myuri parameter; }</pre>

Table 2-5 (Cont.) ORDS Request Object Properties

Property name	Description	Handler Code Example
current_user	Specifies the ORDS authenticated user who is doing the call.	<pre>(req, resp) => { const x = req.current_user; }</pre>

Table 2-6 ORDS Response Object Functions

Function	Description	Example
append	This function appends a string into the body HTTP response body.	<pre>(req, resp) => { resp.append('Test'); }</pre>
end	Stops further processing of the manipulation of the HTTP response. Any other function called after end() function, does not alter the state of the the HTTP response.	<pre>(req, resp) => { resp.end(); }</pre>
send	Overrides anything appended before and writes the string provided into the HTTP response body and commits the response.	<pre>(req, resp) => { resp.send('Test'); }</pre>
json	Overrides anything appended before and writes the JSON representation of the provided JavaScript object into the HTTP response body and commits the response.	<pre>(req, resp) => { resp.json({test_key: 'Test'}); }</pre>
content_type	Sets the content-type of the HTTP response. Regardless of what is set, the content-type of the response also includes the charset=UTF-8.	<pre>(req, resp) => { resp.content_type('text/ plain'); }</pre>
status	Sets the HTTP status code with the provided integer value.	<pre>(req, resp) => { resp.status(200); }</pre>

If the response is not manipulated, then the default content-type of the request is application/json; charset=utf=8 and the default status code is 200.

2.5.2 Defining the REST Service and JavaScript Handler Using PL/SQL Function

This section shows how to define the REST Service with a JavaScript handler for a GET call using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL function.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA(
    p_enabled          => TRUE,
    p_schema           => 'ORDSTEST',
    p_url_mapping_type => 'BASE_PATH',
    p_url_mapping_pattern => 'ordstest',
    p_auto_rest_auth  => FALSE);

  ORDS.DEFINE_MODULE(
    p_module_name      => 'demojs',
    p_base_path        => '/demojs/',
    p_items_per_page   => 25,
    p_status           => 'PUBLISHED',
    p_comments         => NULL);
  ORDS.DEFINE_TEMPLATE(
    p_module_name      => 'demojs',
    p_pattern          => 'test/',
    p_priority         => 0,
    p_etag_type       => 'HASH',
    p_etag_query      => NULL,
    p_comments        => NULL);
  ORDS.DEFINE_HANDLER(
    p_module_name      => 'demojs',
    p_pattern          => 'test/',
    p_method           => 'GET',
    p_source_type      => 'mle/javascript',
    p_items_per_page   => 0,
    p_mimes_allowed   => '',
    p_comments        => NULL,
    p_mle_env_name    => NULL,
    p_source           =>
q'~
    (req, resp) => {
      resp.content_type('text/plain');
      resp.status(200);
      resp.send('success');
    }
~'
    );

  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

The preceding handler can be invoked using the following cURL command:

```
curl -i -X GET 'https://example.com/ords/ordstest/demojs/test/'
```

2.5.3 About Executing SQL in Javascript

This section describes how to execute SQL in JavaScript.

JavaScript handlers depend on Oracle Database Multilingual Engine (MLE), this gives the ability to interact with the Oracle Database.

The following example returns a fixed salary hike for the requested employee based on the original salary:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA(
    p_enabled          => TRUE,
    p_schema           => 'ORDSTEST',
    p_url_mapping_type => 'BASE_PATH',
    p_url_mapping_pattern => 'ordstest',
    p_auto_rest_auth  => FALSE);

  ORDS.DEFINE_MODULE(
    p_module_name     => 'demojssql',
    p_base_path       => '/demojssql/',
    p_items_per_page  => 25,
    p_status           => 'PUBLISHED',
    p_comments        => NULL);

  ORDS.DEFINE_TEMPLATE(
    p_module_name     => 'demojssql',
    p_pattern         => 'test/:emp_id',
    p_priority        => 0,
    p_etag_type       => 'HASH',
    p_etag_query      => NULL,
    p_comments        => NULL);

  ORDS.DEFINE_HANDLER(
    p_module_name     => 'demojssql',
    p_pattern         => 'test/:emp_id',
    p_method          => 'GET',
    p_source_type     => 'mle/javascript',
    p_items_per_page  => 0,
    p_mimes_allowed   => '',
    p_comments        => NULL,
    p_mle_env_name    => NULL,
    p_source          =>
q'~
    (req, resp) => {
      const query = 'select employee_id, first_name, salary from employees
where employee_id = :1';
      const options = { fetchInfo: { SALARY: { type:
oracledb.ORACLE_NUMBER } } };
      const res = session.execute(query, [req.uri_parameters.emp_id], options);

      const l_raise_calc = res.rows[0].SALARY.mul(new OracleNumber(0.15));
```

```

        resp.content_type('application/json');
        resp.json({raise: l_raise_calc.toNumber()});
    }
    ~'
        );
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

The preceding handler can be invoked using the following cURL command, assuming that there is an entry for employee 151:

```

curl -i -X GET \
'https://example.com/ords/ordstest/demojssql/test/151'

```

2.5.4 About Using the Fetch Function

This section describes how to use Oracle Database Multilingual Engine (MLE) fetch function.

JavaScript handlers also have the ability to do HTTP requests through the built in MLE fetch function. For this, Access Control List (ACL) rules must be defined in Oracle Database.

See Also

[MLE Fetch API polyfill](#)

Example 2-12 ACL Rule in the Database

```

BEGIN
    DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_HOST_ACE(
        host => 'mydomain.com',
        ace => xs$ace_type(
            privilege_list => xs$name_list('http'),
            principal_name => 'ORDSTEST',
            principal_type => xs_acl.p_type_db
        )
    );
END;
/

```

You can create the following handler that gets information from the external service if the preceding rule is defined in the database :

```

BEGIN
    ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA(
        p_enabled          => TRUE,
        p_schema           => 'ORDSTEST',
        p_url_mapping_type => 'BASE_PATH',
        p_url_mapping_pattern => 'ordstest',
        p_auto_rest_auth  => FALSE);

```

```

ORDS.DEFINE_MODULE(
  p_module_name => 'demojsfetch',
  p_base_path   => '/demojsfetch/',
  p_items_per_page => 25,
  p_status      => 'PUBLISHED',
  p_comments    => NULL);
ORDS.DEFINE_TEMPLATE(
  p_module_name => 'demojsfetch',
  p_pattern     => 'test/',
  p_priority    => 0,
  p_etag_type   => 'HASH',
  p_etag_query  => NULL,
  p_comments    => NULL);
ORDS.DEFINE_HANDLER(
  p_module_name => 'demojsfetch',
  p_pattern     => 'test/',
  p_method      => 'GET',
  p_source_type => 'mle/javascript',
  p_items_per_page => 0,
  p_mimes_allowed => '',
  p_comments    => NULL,
  p_mle_env_name => NULL,
  p_source      =>
q'~
  (req, resp) => {
    const fetch_response = await fetch(
      'http://mydomain.com/sample_service.json',
      {
        credentials: "include"
      }
    );
    if (! fetch_response.ok) {
      throw Error(`An error occurred: ${fetch_response.status}`);
    }
    const data = await fetch_response.json();
    resp.json(data);
  }
~'
  );
COMMIT;
END;
/

```

The preceding handler can be invoked using the following cURL command:

```
curl -i -X GET \ 'https://example.com/ords/ordstest/demojsfetch/test/'
```

2.5.5 Referencing MLE Environments

JavaScript handlers can take advantage of the MLE environment objects defined in the database.

Note

Following are the restrictions when you are adding the MLE environments:

- The MLE environment must have simple unquoted names.
- The MLE environment must belong to the enabled schema.

See Also

[CREATE MLE ENV](#)

```
CREATE MLE MODULE IF NOT EXISTS po_module LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT AS

export function addTwo(item) {
    return item+2;
}
/

CREATE OR REPLACE MLE ENV
    po_env
IMPORTS (
    'po_module' MODULE PO_MODULE
);
/

BEGIN
    ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA(
        p_enabled          => TRUE,
        p_schema           => 'ORDSTEST',
        p_url_mapping_type => 'BASE_PATH',
        p_url_mapping_pattern => 'ordstest',
        p_auto_rest_auth   => FALSE);

    ORDS.DEFINE_MODULE(
        p_module_name      => 'demojsenv',
        p_base_path        => '/demojsenv/',
        p_items_per_page   => 25,
        p_status           => 'PUBLISHED',
        p_comments         => NULL);

    ORDS.DEFINE_TEMPLATE(
        p_module_name      => 'demojsenv',
        p_pattern          => 'test/',
        p_priority         => 0,
        p_etag_type       => 'HASH',
        p_etag_query      => NULL,
        p_comments         => NULL);

    ORDS.DEFINE_HANDLER(
        p_module_name      => 'demojsenv',
        p_pattern          => 'test/',
        p_method           => 'GET',
        p_source_type      => 'mle/javascript',
        p_items_per_page   => 0,
```

```
        p_mimes_allowed => '',
        p_comments      => NULL,
        p_mle_env_name  => 'PO_ENV',
        p_source        =>

q'~
    (req, resp) => {
    const po = await import('po_module');
    resp.contentType('text/plain');
    resp.status(200);
    resp.send(po.addTwo(6).toString());
    }
~'
    );

    COMMIT;
END;
/
```

The preceding handler can be invoked using the following cURL command:

```
curl -i -X GET \ 'https://example.com/ords/ordstest/demojsenv/test/'
```

2.6 About Working with Dates Using Oracle REST Data Services

Oracle REST Data Services enables developers to create REST interfaces to Oracle Database, Oracle Database 12c JSON Document Store as quickly and easily as possible. When working with Oracle Database, developers can use the AutoREST feature for tables or write custom modules using SQL and PL/SQL routines for more complex operations.

Oracle REST Data Services uses the RFC3339 standard for encoding dates in strings. Typically, the date format used is dd-mmm-yyyy, for example, 15-Jan-2017. Oracle REST Data Services automatically converts JSON strings in the specified format to Oracle date data types when performing operations such as inserting or updating values in Oracle Database. When converting back to JSON strings, Oracle REST Data Services automatically converts Oracle date data types to the string format.

Note

Oracle Database supports a date data type while JSON does not support a date data type.

- [About Datetime Handling with Oracle REST Data Services](#)
- [About Setting the Time Zone](#)
- [Exploring the Sample RESTful Services in APEX \(Tutorial\)](#)

2.6.1 About Datetime Handling with Oracle REST Data Services

As data arrives from a REST request, Oracle REST Data Services may parse ISO 8601 strings and convert them to the `TIMESTAMP` data type in Oracle Database. This occurs with AutoREST (POST and PUT) as well as with bind variables in custom modules. Remember that `TIMESTAMP`

does not support time zone related components, so the `DATETIME` value is set to the time zone Oracle REST Data Services uses during the conversion process.

When constructing responses to REST requests, Oracle REST Data Services converts `DATETIME` values in Oracle Database to ISO 8601 strings in Zulu. This occurs with AutoREST (GET) and in custom modules that are mapped to SQL queries (GET). In the case of `DATE` and `TIMESTAMP` data types, which do not have time zone related components, the time zone is assumed to be that in which Oracle REST Data Services is running and the conversion to Zulu is made from there.

Here are some general recommendations when working with Oracle REST Data Services for REST (that is, not APEX):

- Ensure that Oracle REST Data Services uses the appropriate time zone as per the data in the database (for example, the time zone you want dates going into the database).
- Do not alter NLS settings (that is, the `time_zone`) mid-stream.

Note that while ISO 8601 strings are mentioned, Oracle REST Data Services actually supports strings. RFC3339 strings are a conformant subset of ISO 8601 strings. The default format returned by `JSON.stringify(date)` is supported.

Warning

It is important to keep the time zone that Oracle REST Data Services uses in sync with the session time zone to prevent issues with implicit data conversion to `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` or `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE`. Oracle REST Data Services does this automatically by default but developers can change the session time zone with an `ALTER SESSION` statement.

See Also

[Internet Date/Time Format](#)

2.6.2 About Setting the Time Zone

When Oracle REST Data Services is started, the JVM it runs in obtains and caches the time zone Oracle REST Data Services uses for various time zone conversions. By default, the time zone is set to UTC when running ORDS in a standalone mode. This can be overridden by setting the environment variable `JVM_TIMEZONE` before running the `ords serve` command. Of course, the instructions for changing the time zone vary by the operating system.

If for any reason you do not want to use the same time zone as the OS, it is possible to override the default using the Java system property `user.timezone`. The method for setting this property varies depending on whether you are running your application in a standalone mode or within a Java application server.

The following are some of the examples:

Standalone Mode

Note

- By default, ORDS runs using the UTC timezone. To change it to your desired timezone, set the `JDK_JAVA_OPTIONS` environment variable to include the `-Duser.timezone` option with your desired timezone. For example, you can set `JDK_JAVA_OPTIONS` to `-Duser.timezone=America/New_York`. After you set the variable, restart ORDS.

This approach is applicable to both Linux and Windows platforms.
- When you are running Oracle REST Data Services in a standalone mode, it is possible to set Java system property by specifying them as a command line using `--java-options` option.

Example 2-13 Setting the `Duser.timezone` Java Environment Variable in a Standalone Mode

The following code example shows how to set the timezone in a standalone mode on a command line:

```
$ ords --java-options "-Duser.timezone=America/New_York" serve
```

Java Application Server — Tomcat 9

When you are using Java Application Server Tomcat 9, it is possible to set the Java time zone using the environment variable `CATALINA_OPTS`. It is recommended not to modify the `CATALINA_BASE/bin/catalina.sh` file directly, but to set the environment variables by creating a script named `setenv.sh` in `CATALINA_BASE/bin`.

Example 2-14 Setting the `Duser.timezone` Java Environment Variable in a Java Application Server

The following example code snippet shows the contents of the `setenv.sh` script for setting the timezone in a Java Application server - Tomcat 9:

```
CATALINA_TIMEZONE="-Duser.timezone=America/New_York"  
CATALINA_OPTS="$CATALINA_OPTS $CATALINA_TIMEZONE
```

Note

In addition to setting the time zone, you can also set the language and region properties using the `Duser.language` and `Duser.region` options, respectively in a standalone mode. For example:

```
$ ords --java-options "-Duser.language=en -Duser.region=US" serve
```

2.6.3 Exploring the Sample RESTful Services in APEX (Tutorial)

Oracle highly recommends to develop Oracle REST Data Services application using SQL Developer Web because it supports the most recent Oracle REST Data Services releases, that is, 3.0.X. APEX provides a tutorial that is useful for learning some basic concepts of REST and Oracle REST Data Services. However, the tutorial uses the earlier Oracle REST Data Services releases, that is, 2.0.X. Following are some of the useful tips discussed on how to use the tutorial:

If your APEX instance is configured to automatically add the sample application and sample database objects to workspaces, then a sample resource module named: `oracle.example.hr` will be visible in the list of Resource Modules. If that resource module is not listed, then you can click the **Reset Sample Data** task on the right side of the RESTful Services Page to create the sample resource module.

1. Click on `oracle.example.hr` to view the Resource Templates and Resource Handlers defined within the module. Note how the module has a URI prefix with the value: `hr/`. This means that all URIs serviced by this module starts with the characters `hr/`.
2. Click on the resource template named `employees/{id}`. Note how the template has a URI Template with the value: `employees/{id}`. This means that all URIs starting with `hr/employees/` are serviced by this Resource Template.

The HTTP methods supported by a resource template are listed under the resource template. In this case, the only supported method is the `GET` method.

3. Click on the `GET` Resource Handler for `hr/employees/{id}` to view its configuration.

The **Source Type** for this handler is `Query One Row`. This means that the resource is expected to be mapped to a single row in the query result set. The Source for this handler is:

```
select * from emp
       where empno = :id
```

Assuming that the `empno` column is unique, the query should only produce a single result (or no result at all if no match is found for `:id`). To try it out, press the **Test** button. The following error message should be displayed:

400 - Bad Request - Request path contains unbound parameters: id

If you look at the URI displayed in the browser, it will look something like this:

```
https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/{id}
```

where:

- `server` is the DNS name of the server where Oracle APEX is deployed
- `port` is the port the server is listening on
- `workspace` is the name of the Oracle APEX workspace you are logged into

Note the final part of the URI: `hr/employees/{id}`. The error message says that this is not a valid URI, the problem is that you did not substitute in a concrete value for the parameter named `{id}`. To fix that, press the browser **Back** button, then click **Set Bind Variables**.

4. For the bind variable named `:id`, enter the value `7369`, and press **Test**.

A new browser window appears displaying the following JSON (JavaScript Object Notation):

```
{
  "empno":7369,
  "ename":"SMITH",
  "job":"CLERK",
  "mgr":7902,
  "hiredate":"1980-12-17T08:00:00Z",
  "sal":800,
  "deptno":20
}
```

Note also the URI displayed in the browser for this resource:

```
https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/7369
```

The `{id}` URI Template parameter is bound to the SQL `:id` bind variable, and in this case it has been given the concrete value of `7369`, so the query executed by the RESTful Service becomes:

```
select * from emp
       where empno = 7369
```

The results of this query are then rendered as JSON as shown above.

 **Tip**

Reading JSON can be difficult. To make it easier to read, install a browser extension that *pretty prints* the JSON. For example, Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome both have extensions:

- JSONView
- JSON Formatter

Now see what happens when you enter the URI of a resource that does not exist.

5. On the Set Bind Variables page, change the value of `:id` from `7369` to `1111`, and press **Test**.

As before, a new window pops up, but instead of displaying a JSON resource, it displays an error message reading:

```
404 - Not Found
```

This is the expected behavior of this handler: when a value is bound to `:id` that does not exist in the `emp` table, the query produces no results and consequently the standard HTTP Status Code of `404 - Not Found` is returned.

So, you have a service that will provide information about individual employees, if you know the ID of an employee, but how do you discover the set of valid employee ids?

6. Press **Cancel** to return to the previous page displaying the contents of the Resource Module.
7. Click on the template named `employees/`.
The following steps look at the resource it generates, and later text will help you understand its logic.
8. Click on the GET handler beneath `employees/`, and click **Test**.

A resource similar to the following is displayed (If you haven't already done so, now would be a good time to install a JSON viewer extension in your browser to make it easier to view the output):

```
{
  "next":
  { "$ref":
    "https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/?page=1" },
  "items": [
    {
      "uri":
      { "$ref":
        "https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/7369" },
      "empno": 7369,
      "ename": "SMITH"
    },
    {
      "uri":
      { "$ref":
        "https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/7499" },
      "empno": 7499,
      "ename": "ALLEN"
    },
    ...
    {
      "uri":
      { "$ref":
        "https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/7782" },
      "empno": 7782,
      "ename": "CLARK"
    }
  ]
}
```

This JSON document contains a number of things worth noting:

- The first element in the document is named `next` and is a URI pointing to the next page of results. (An explanation of how paginated results are supported appears in later steps)
- The second element is named `items` and contains a number of child elements. Each child element corresponds to a row in the result set generated by the query.
- The first element of each child element is named `uri` and contains a URI pointing to the service that provides details of each employee. Note how the latter part of the URI matches the URI Template: `employees/{id}`. In other words, if a client accesses any of these URIs, the request will be serviced by the `employees/{id}` RESTful service previously discussed.

So, this service addresses the problem of identifying valid employee IDs by generating a resource that lists all valid employee resources. The key thing to realize here is that it does not do this by just listing the ID value by itself and expecting the client to be able to take the ID and combine it with prior knowledge of the `employees/{id}` service to produce an employee URI; instead, it lists the URIs of each employee.

Because the list of valid employees may be large, the service also breaks the list into smaller pages, and again uses a URI to tell the client where to find the next page in the results.

To see at how this service is implemented, continue with the next steps.

9. Press the **Back** button in your browser to return to the `GET` handler definition.

Note the Source Type is `Query`, this is the default Source Type, and indicates that the resource can contain zero or more results. The Pagination Size is 7, which means that there will be seven items on each page of the results. Finally, the Source for the handler looks like this:

```
select empno "$uri", empno, ename from (
  select emp.*,
         row_number() over (order by empno) rn
  from emp
) tmp
where
  rn between :row_offset and :row_count
```

In this query:

- The first line states that you want to return three columns. The first column is the employee id: `empno`, but aliased to a column name of `$uri` (to be explained later), the second column is again the employee ID, and the third column is the employee name, `ename`.
- Columns in result sets whose first character is `$` (dollar sign) are given special treatment. They are assumed to denote columns that must be transformed into URIs, and these are called Hyperlink Columns. Thus, naming columns with a leading `$` is a way to generate hyperlinks in resources.

When a Hyperlink Column is encountered, its value is prepended with the URI of the resource in which the column is being rendered, to produce a new URI. For example, recall that the URI of this service is `https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/`. If the value of `empno` in the first row produced by the this service's query is 7369, then the value of `$uri` becomes: `https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/7369`.

- JSON does not have a URI data type, so a convention is needed to make it clear to clients that a particular value represents a URI. Oracle REST Data Services uses the JSON Reference proposal, which states that any JSON object containing a member named `$ref`, and whose value is a string, is a URI. Thus, the column: `$uri` and its value: `https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/7369` is transformed to the following JSON object:

```
{ "uri":
  { "$ref":
    "https://server:port/ords/workspace/hr/employees/7369"
  }
}
```

- The inner query uses the `row_number()` analytical function to count the number of rows in the result set, and the outer `WHERE` clause constrains the result set to only return rows falling within the desired page of results. Oracle REST Data Services defines two implicit bind parameters, `:row_offset` and `:row_count`, that always contain the indices of the first and last rows that should be returned in a given page's results.

For example, if the current page is the first page and the pagination size is 7, then the value of `:row_offset` will be 1 and the value of `:row_count` will be 7.

To see a simpler way to do both hyperlinks and paged results, continue with the following steps.

10. Click on the `GET` handler of the `employeesfeed/` resource template.

Note that the Source Type of this handler is `Feed` and Pagination Size is 25.

11. Change the pagination size to 7, and click **Apply Changes**.

The Source of the handler is just the following:

```
select empno, ename from emp
       order by deptno, ename
```

As you can see, the query is much simpler than the previous example; however, if you click **Test**, you will see a result that is very similar to the result produced by the previous example.

- The `Feed Source Type` is an enhanced version of the `Query Source Type` that automatically assumes the first column in a result set should be turned into a hyperlink, eliminating the need to alias columns with a name starting with `$`. In this example, the `empno` column is automatically transformed into a hyperlink by the `Feed Source Type`.
- This example demonstrates the ability of Oracle REST Data Services to automatically paginate result sets if a `Pagination Size` of greater than zero is defined, and the query does *not* explicitly dereference the `:row_offset` or `:row_count` bind parameters. Because both these conditions hold true for this example, Oracle REST Data Services enhances the query, wrapping it in clauses to count and constrain the number and offset of rows returned. Note that this ability to automatically paginate results also applies to the `Query Source Type`.

① See Also

[JSON Reference](#)

2.7 Creating RESTful Web Services Using Database Actions

You can create RESTful web services using the `Modules`, `Templates` and `Handlers` pages available in `Database Actions`.

① See Also

[Creating RESTful Web Services](#)

2.8 Configuring Secure Access to RESTful Services

This section describes how to configure secure access to RESTful Services

RESTful APIs consist of resources, each resource having a unique URI. A set of resources can be protected by a privilege. A privilege defines the set of roles, at least one of which an authenticated user must possess to access a resource protected by a privilege. Alternatively, ORDS provides a `JWT Profile` feature to either accept a `JWT bearer token scope claims` or `role claims`.

Configuring a resource to be protected by a particular privilege requires creating a privilege mapping. A privilege mapping defines a set of patterns that identifies the resources that a privilege protects.

- [Authentication](#)
- [About Privileges for Accessing Resources](#)

- [About Users and Roles for Accessing Resources](#)
A privilege enumerates a set of roles, and users can possess roles. Oracle REST Data Services delegates the task of user management to the application server on which Oracle REST Data Services is deployed.
- [About the File-Based User Repository](#)
- [Tutorial: Protecting and Accessing Resources](#)

2.8.1 Authentication

Users can be authenticated through first party cookie-based authentication or third party OAuth 2.0-based authentication

- [First Party Cookie-Based Authentication](#)
- [Third Party OAuth 2.0-Based Authentication](#)

2.8.1.1 First Party Cookie-Based Authentication

A first party is the author of a RESTful API. A first party application is a web application deployed on the same web origin as the RESTful API. A first party application is able to authenticate and authorize itself to the RESTful API using the same cookie session that the web application is using. The first party application has full access to the RESTful API.

2.8.1.2 Third Party OAuth 2.0-Based Authentication

A third party is any party other than the author of a RESTful API. A third party application cannot be trusted in the same way as a first party application; therefore, there must be a mediated means to selectively grant the third party application limited access to the RESTful API.

The OAuth 2.0 protocol defines flows to provide conditional and limited access to a RESTful API. In short, the third party application must first be registered with the first party, and then the first party (or an end user of the first party RESTful service) approves the third party application for limited access to the RESTful API, by issuing the third party application a short-lived access token.

- [Two-Legged and Three-Legged OAuth Flows](#)

See Also

The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework

2.8.1.2.1 Two-Legged and Three-Legged OAuth Flows

Some flows in OAuth are defined as two-legged and others as three-legged.

Two-legged OAuth flows involve two parties: the party calling the RESTful API (the third party application), and the party providing the RESTful API. Two-legged flows are used in server to server interactions where an end user does not need to approve access to the RESTful API. In OAuth 2.0 this flow is called the client credentials flow. It is most typically used in business to business scenarios.

Three-legged OAuth flows involve three parties: the party calling the RESTful API, the party providing the RESTful API, and an end user party that owns or manages the data to which the

RESTful API provides access. Three-legged flows are used in client to server interactions where an end user must approve access to the RESTful API. In OAuth 2.0, the authorization code flow and the implicit flow are three-legged flows. These flows are typically used in business to consumer scenarios.

For resources protected by three-legged flows, when an OAuth client is registering with a RESTful API, it can safely indicate the protected resources that it requires access to, and the end user has the final approval decision about whether to grant the client access. However, for resources protected by two-legged flows, the owner of the RESTful API must approve of which resources each client is authorized to access.

Additionally, ORDS supports integration with Identity Providers that can issue JWT access tokens to the party calling the RESTful API for the purposes of accessing the RESTful API. A JWT Profile can be created for a REST-Enabled Schema to define how to validate JWT bearer tokens.

2.8.2 About Privileges for Accessing Resources

A privilege for accessing resources consists of the following data:

- **Name:** The unique identifier for the Privilege. This value is required.
- **Label:** The name of the privilege presented to an end user when the user is being asked to approve access to a privilege when using OAuth. This value is required if the privilege is used with a three-legged OAuth flow.
- **Description:** A description of the purpose of the privilege. It is also presented to the end user when the user is being asked to approve access to a privilege. This value is required if the privilege is used with a three-legged OAuth flow.
- **Roles:** A set of role names associated with the privilege. An authenticated party must have at least one of the specified roles in order to be authorised to access resources protected by the privilege. A value is required, although it may be an empty set, which indicates that a user must be authenticated but that no specific role is required to access the privilege.

For two-legged OAuth flows, the third party application (called a *client* in OAuth terminology) must possess at least one of the required roles.

For three-legged OAuth flows, the end user that approves the access request from the third party application must possess at least one of the required roles.

Related Topics

- [Two-Legged and Three-Legged OAuth Flows](#)

2.8.3 About Users and Roles for Accessing Resources

A privilege enumerates a set of roles, and users can possess roles. Oracle REST Data Services delegates the task of user management to the application server on which Oracle REST Data Services is deployed.

Oracle REST Data Services is able to authenticate users defined and managed by the application server and to identify the roles and groups to which the authenticated user belongs. The user responsible for deploying Oracle REST Data Services on an application server must also configure the user repository on the application server.

Because an application server can be configured in many ways to define a user repository or integrate with an existing user repository, this document cannot describe how to configure a user repository in an application server. See the application server documentation for detailed information.

2.8.4 About the File-Based User Repository

Oracle REST Data Services provides a simple file-based user repository mechanism. However, this user repository is only intended for the purposes of demonstration and testing, and is not supported for production use.

See the command-line help for the user command for more information on how to create a user in this repository:

```
ords config user --help
```

Format:

```
ords config user add <name> <roles>
```

Example:

```
ords config user add ords_dev "SQL Developer"
```

Arguments:

- `<user>` is the user ID of the user.

Note

The user ID value is case sensitive.

- `<roles>` is the list of roles that the user has. Use a comma to separate multiple roles in the list.

Related Topics

- [Tutorial: Protecting and Accessing Resources](#)

2.8.5 Tutorial: Protecting and Accessing Resources

This tutorial demonstrates creating a privilege to protect a set of resources, and accessing the protected resource with the following OAuth features:

- Client credentials
- Authorization code
- Implicit flow

It also demonstrates access the resource using first-party cookie-based authentication.

- [OAuth Flows and When to Use Each](#)
- [Assumptions for This Tutorial](#)
- [Steps for This Tutorial](#)

2.8.5.1 OAuth Flows and When to Use Each

This topic explains when to use various OAuth flow features.

Use *first party cookie-based authentication* when accessing a RESTful API from a web application hosted on the same origin as the RESTful API.

Use the *authorization code* flow when you need to permit third party web applications to access a RESTful API and the third party application has its own web server where it can keep its client credentials secure. This is the typical situation for most web applications, and it provides the most security and best user experience, because the third party application can use refresh tokens to extend the life of a user session without having to prompt the user to reauthorize the application.

Use the *implicit flow* when the third party application does not have a web server where it can keep its credentials secure. This flow is useful for third party single-page-based applications. Because refresh tokens cannot be issued in the Implicit flow, the user will be prompted more frequently to authorize the application.

Native mobile or desktop applications should use the authorization code or implicit flows. They will need to display the sign in and authorization prompts in a web browser view, and capture the access token from the web browser view at the end of the authorization process.

Use the *client credentials* flow when you need to give a third party application direct access to a RESTful API without requiring a user to approve access to the data managed by the RESTful API. The third party application must be a server-based application that can keep its credentials secret. The client credentials flow *must not* be used with a native application, because the client credentials can *always* be discovered in the native executable.

Note

The `/ords/{schema}/oauth/token` endpoint (for example: `/ords/admin/oauth/token`) is designed only for server-to-server communication and is not intended for browser-based applications. CORS is disabled for OAuth endpoints to prevent unauthorized access. When a browser-based application attempts to access this endpoint, a log message is generated.

The following is an example log message:

```
The /ords/admin/oauth/token endpoint MUST NOT be used by browser based
applications. Please consult Oracle REST Data
Services product documentation for more information.
```

2.8.5.2 Assumptions for This Tutorial

This tutorial assumes the following:

- Oracle REST Data Services is deployed at the following URL: `https://example.com/ords/`
- A database schema named `ORDSTEST` has been enabled for use with Oracle REST Data Services, and its RESTful APIs are exposed under: `https://example.com/ords/ordstest/`
- The `ORDSTEST` schema contains a database table named `EMP`, which was created as follows:

```
create table emp (
  empno    number(4,0),
  ename    varchar2(10 byte),
  job      varchar2(9 byte),
  mgr      number(4,0),
  hiredate date,
  sal      number(7,2),
```

```

comm      number(7,2),
deptno    number(2,0),
constraint pk_emp primary key (empno)
);

```

- The resources to be protected are located under: <https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/>

2.8.5.3 Steps for This Tutorial

Follow these steps to protect and access a set of resources.

1. **Enable the schema.** Connect to the ORDSTEST schema and execute the following PL/SQL statements;

```

begin
  ords.enable_schema;
  commit;
end;

```

2. **Create a resource.** Connect to the ORDSTEST schema and execute the following PL/SQL statements:

```

begin
ords.create_service(
  p_module_name => 'examples.employees' ,
  p_base_path   => '/examples/employees/' ,
  p_pattern     => '.' ,
  p_items_per_page => 7,
  p_source      => 'select * from emp order by empno desc');
commit;
end;

```

The preceding code creates the `/examples/employees/` resource, which you will protect with a privilege in a later step.

You can verify the resource by executing following cURL command:

```
curl -i https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/
```

The result should be similar to the following (edited for readability):

```

Content-Type: application/json
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

{
  "items":
  [
    {
      "empno": 7934, "ename": "MILLER", "job": "CLERK", "mgr": 7782, "hiredate": "1982-01-23T00:00:00Z", "sal": 1300, "comm": null, "deptno": 10},
      ...
    ],
    "hasMore": true,
    "limit": 7,
    "offset": 0,
    "count": 7,
    "links":
    [
      { "rel": "self", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/" },
      { "rel": "describedby", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/examples/employees/" },
      { "rel": "first", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/" },

```

```

    {"rel":"next","href":"https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/?
offset=7"}
  ]
}

```

3. Create a privilege. While connected to the ORDSTEST schema, execute the following PL/SQL statements:

```

begin
  ords.create_role('HR Administrator');

  ords.create_privilege(
    p_name => 'example.employees',
    p_role_name => 'HR Administrator',
    p_label => 'Employee Data',
    p_description => 'Provide access to employee HR data');
  commit;
end;

```

The preceding code creates a role and a privilege, which belong to the ORDSTEST schema.

- The role name must be unique and must contain printable characters only.
- The privilege name must be unique and must conform to the syntax specified by the OAuth 2.0 specification, section 3.3 for scope names.
- Because you will want to use this privilege with the three-legged authorization code and implicit flows, you must provide a label and a description for the privilege. The label and description are presented to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged flows.
- The values should be plain text identifying the name and purpose of the privilege.

You can verify that the privilege was created correctly by querying the USER_ORDS_PRIVILEGES view.

```
select id,name from user_ords_privileges where name = 'example.employees';
```

The result should be similar to the following:

```

ID
NAME

-----
10260 example.employees

```

The ID value will vary from database to database, but the NAME value should be as shown.

4. Associate the privilege with resources. While connected to the ORDSTEST schema, execute the following PL/SQL statements:

```

begin
  ords.create_privilege_mapping(
    p_privilege_name => 'example.employees',
    p_pattern => '/examples/employees/*');
  commit;
end;

```

The preceding code associates the `example.employees` privilege with the resource pattern `/examples/employees/`.

You can verify that the privilege was created correctly by querying the `USER_ORDS_PRIVILEGE_MAPPINGS` view.

```
select privilege_id, name, pattern from user_ords_privilege_mappings;
```

The result should be similar to the following:

PRIVILEGE_ID	NAME	PATTERN
10260	example.employees	/examples/employees/*

The `PRIVILEGE_ID` value will vary from database to database, but the `NAME` and `PATTERN` values should be as shown.

You can confirm that the `/examples/employees/` resource is now protected by the `example.employees` privilege by executing the following `cURL` command:

```
curl -i https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/
```

The result should be similar to the following (reformatted for readability):

```
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
Content-Type: text/html
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
...
</html>
```

You can confirm that the protected resource can be accessed through first party authentication, as follows.

- a. **Create an end user.** Create a test user with the HR Administrator role, required to access the `examples.employees` privilege using the file-based user repository. Execute the following command at a command prompt

```
ords config user add hr_admin "HR Administrator"
```

When prompted for the password, enter and confirm it.

- b. **Sign in as the end user.** Enter the following URL in a web browser:

```
https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/
```

On the page indicating that access is denied, click the link to sign in.

Enter the credentials registered for the `HR_ADMIN` user, and click Sign In.

Confirm that the page redirects to `https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/` and that the JSON document is displayed.

5. **Register the OAuth client.** While connected to the `ORDSTEST` schema, execute the following PL/SQL statements:

```
begin
  oauth.create_client(
    p_name => 'Client Credentials Example',
    p_grant_type => 'client_credentials',
    p_support_email => 'support@example.com');
  commit;
end;
```

The preceding code registers a client named `Client Credentials Example`, using the client credentials OAuth flow.

You can verify if the client is registered by executing the following SQL statement:

```
select client_id,client_secret from user_ords_clients where name = 'Client
Credentials Example';
```

The result should be similar to the following:

CLIENT_ID	CLIENT_SECRET
o_CZBVkEMN23tTB-IddQsQ..	4BJXceufbmTki-vruYNLIg..

The CLIENT_ID and CLIENT_SECRET values represent the secret credentials for the OAuth client. These values must be noted and kept secure. You can think of them as the userid and password for the client application.

- Grant the OAuth client a required role.** While connected to the ORDSTEST schema, execute the following PL/SQL statements:

```
begin
  oauth.grant_client_role(
    'Client Credentials Example',
    'HR Administrator');
  commit;
end;
```

The preceding code registers a client named Client Credentials Example, to access the examples.employees privilege using the client credentials OAuth flow.

You can verify that the client was granted the role by executing the following SQL statement:

```
select * from user_ords_client_roles where client_name = 'Client Credentials
Example';
```

The result should be similar to the following:

CLIENT_ID	CLIENT_NAME	ROLE_ID	ROLE_NAME
10286	Client Credentials Example	10222	HR Administrator

- Obtain an OAuth access token using client credentials.**

The OAuth protocol specifies the HTTP request that must be used to create an access token using the client credentials flow[rfc6749-4.4.].

The request must be made to a well known URL, called the token endpoint. For Oracle REST Data Services the path of the token endpoint is always oauth/token, relative to the root path of the schema being accessed. The token endpoint for this example is:

```
https://example.com/ords/ordstest/oauth/token
```

Execute the following cURL command:

```
curl -i --user clientId:clientSecret --data "grant_type=client_credentials" https://
example.com/ords/ordstest/oauth/token
```

In the preceding command, replace clientId with the CLIENT_ID value in USER_ORDS_CLIENTS for Client Credentials Example, and replace clientSecret with the CLIENT_SECRET value shown in USER_ORDS_CLIENTS for Client Credentials Example. The output should be similar to the following:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
{
  "access_token": "2YotnFZFEjrlzCsicMWpAA",
  "token_type": "bearer",
  "expires_in": 3600
}
```

In the preceding output, the access token is of type `bearer`, and the value is specified by the `access_token` field. This value will be different for every request. The `expires_in` value indicates the number of seconds until the access token expires; in this case the token will expire in one hour (3600 seconds).

8. Access a protected resource using the access token. Execute the following cURL command:

```
curl -i -H"Authorization: Bearer accessToken" https://example.com/ords/ordstest/
examples/employees/
```

In the preceding command, replace `accessToken` with the value of the `access_token` field shown in the preceding step. The output should be similar to the following:

```
Content-Type: application/json
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

{
  "items":
  [
    {"empno": 7934, "ename": "MILLER", "job": "CLERK", "mgr": 7782, "hiredate": "1982-01-23T00:00:00Z", "sal": 1300, "comm": null, "deptno": 10},
    ...
  ],
  "hasMore": true,
  "limit": 7,
  "offset": 0,
  "count": 7,
  "links":
  [
    {"rel": "self", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/"},
    {"rel": "describedby", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/examples/employees/"},
    {"rel": "first", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/"},
    {"rel": "next", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/?offset=7"}
  ]
}
```

9. Register the client for authorization code. While connected to the `ORDSTEST` schema, execute the following PL/SQL statements:

```
begin
  oauth.create_client(
    p_name => 'Authorization Code Example',
    p_grant_type => 'authorization_code',
    p_owner => 'Example Inc.',
    p_description => 'Sample for demonstrating Authorization Code Flow',
    p_redirect_uri => 'http://example.org/auth/code/example/',
    p_support_email => 'support@example.org',
    p_support_uri => 'http://example.org/support',
  );
  commit;
end;
```

The preceding code registers a client named `Authorization Code Example`, to access the `examples.employees` privilege using the authorization code OAuth flow. For an actual application, a URI must be provided to redirect back to with the authorization code, and a valid support email address must be supplied; however, this example uses fictitious data and the sample `example.org` web service.

You can verify that the client is now registered and has requested access to the `examples.employees` privilege by executing the following SQL statement:

```
select id, client_id, client_secret from user_ords_clients where name =
'Authorization Code Example';
```

The result should be similar to the following:

ID	CLIENT_ID	CLIENT_SECRET
10060	IGHso4BRgrBC3Jwg0Vx_YQ..	GefAsWv8FJdMSB30Eg6lKw..

To grant access to the privilege, an end user must approve access. The `CLIENT_ID` and `CLIENT_SECRET` values represent the secret credentials for the OAuth client. These values must be noted and kept secure. You can think of them as the `userid` and `password` for the client application.

10. **Obtain an OAuth access token using an authorization code.** This major step involves several substeps. (You must have already created the `HR_ADMIN` end user in a previous step.)

- a. **Obtain an OAuth authorization code.**

The end user must be prompted (via a web page) to sign in and approve access to the third party application. The third party application initiates this process by directing the user to the OAuth Authorization Endpoint. For Oracle REST Data Services, the path of the authorization endpoint is always `oauth/auth`, relative to the root path of the schema being accessed. The token endpoint for this example is:

```
https://example.com/ords/ordstest/oauth/auth
```

The OAuth 2.0 protocol specifies that the Authorization request URI must include certain parameters in the query string:

The `response_type` parameter must have a value of `code`.

The `client_id` parameter must contain the value of the applications client identifier. This is the `client_id` value determined in a previous step.

The state parameter must contain a unique unpredictable value. The state parameter value serves two key purposes:

- It enables the client application to uniquely identify each authorization request and associate application-specific state with that particular request. You can think of the value as the session identifier of the application.
- It provides a critical defense mechanism to protect the client application against Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF) attacks

The state value is returned in the redirect URI at the end of the authorization process. The client must confirm that the value belongs to an authorization request initiated by the application. If the client cannot validate the state value, then it should assume that the authorization request was initiated by an attacker and ignore the redirect. Value for the state parameter are supported up to a length of 2824 characters.

To initiate the Authorization request enter the following URL in a web browser:

```
https://example.com/ords/ordstest/oauth/auth?
response_type=code&client_id=clientId&state=uniqueRandomValue
```

In the preceding URI, replace `clientId` with the value of the `CLIENT_ID` column that was noted previously, and replace `uniqueRandomValue` with a unique unguessable value. The client application must remember this value and verify it against the `state` parameter returned as part of the redirect at the end of the authorization flow.

If the `client_id` is recognized, then a sign in prompt is displayed. Enter the credentials of the `HR_ADMIN` end user, and click Sign In; and on the next page click Approve to cause a redirect to redirect URI specified when the client was registered. The redirect URI will include the authorization code in the query string portion of the URI. It will also include the same `state` parameter value that the client provided at the start of the flow. The redirect URI will look like the following:

```
http://example.org/auth/code/example/?
code=D5doeTSIDgbxWiWkPl9UpA..&state=uniqueRandomValue
```

The client application must verify the value of the `state` parameter and then note the value of the `code` parameter, which will be used in to obtain an access token.

b. Obtain an OAuth access token.

After the third party application has an authorization code, it must exchange it for an access token. The third party application's server must make a HTTPS request to the Token Endpoint. You can mimic the server making this request by using a `cURL` command as in the following example:

```
curl --user clientId:clientSecret --data
"grant_type=authorization_code&code=authorizationCode" https://example.com/ords/
ordstest/oauth/token
```

In the preceding command, replace `clientId` with the value of the `CLIENT_ID` shown in `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` for Authorization Code Example, replace `clientSecret` with the value of the `CLIENT_SECRET` shown in `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` for Authorization Code Example, and replace `authorizationCode` with the value of the authorization code noted in a previous step (the value of the `code` parameter).

The result should be similar to the following:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "access_token": "psIGSSEXSBQyib0hozNEdw..",
  "token_type": "bearer",
  "expires_in": 3600,
  "refresh_token": "aRMg7AdWPuDvnieHucfV3g.."
}
```

In the preceding result, the access token is specified by the `access_token` field, and a refresh token is specified by the `refresh_token` field. This refresh token value can be used to extend the user session without requiring the user to reauthorize the third party application.

c. Access a protected resource using the access token.

After the third party application has obtained an OAuth access token, it can use that access token to access the protected `/examples/employees/` resource:

```
curl -i -H"Authorization: Bearer accessToken" https://example.com/ords/ordstest/
examples/employees/
```

In the preceding command, `accessToken` with the value of the `access_token` field shown in a previous step.

The result should be similar to the following:

```
Content-Type: application/json
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

{
  "items":
  [
    {
      "empno":7934,"ename":"MILLER","job":"CLERK","mgr":7782,"hiredate":"1982-01-23T00:00:00Z","sal":1300,"comm":null,"deptno":10},
      ...
    ],
    "hasMore":true,
    "limit":7,
    "offset":0,
    "count":7,
    "links":
    [
      {"rel":"self","href":"https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/"},
      {"rel":"describedby","href":"https://example.com/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/examples/employees/"},
      {"rel":"first","href":"https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/"},
      {"rel":"next","href":"https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/?offset=7"}
    ]
  }
}
```

d. Extend the session using a refresh token.

At any time, the third party application can use the refresh token value to generate a new access token with a new lifetime. This enables the third party application to extend the user session at will. To do this, the third party application's server must make an HTTPS request to the Token Endpoint. You can mimic the server making this request by using a cURL command as in the following example:

```
curl --user clientId:clientSecret --data
"grant_type=refresh_token&refresh_token=refreshToken" https://example.com/ords/ordstest/oauth/token
```

In the preceding command, replace `clientId` with the value of the `CLIENT_ID` shown in `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` for Client Credentials Client, replace `clientSecret` with the value of the `CLIENT_SECRET` shown in `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` for Client Credentials Client, and replace `refreshToken` with the value of `refresh_token` obtained in a previous step.

The result should be similar to the following:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "access_token": "psIGSSEXSBQyib0hozNEdw..",
  "token_type": "bearer",
  "refresh_token": "aRMg7AdWPuDvnieHucfV3g..",
  "expires_in": 3600
}
```

In the preceding result, the access token is specified by the `access_token` field, a new refresh token is specified by the `refresh_token` field. This refresh token value can be used to extend the user session without requiring the user to reauthorize the third party application. (Note that the previous access token and refresh token are now invalid; the new values must be used instead.)

- 11. Register the client for implicit flow.** While connected to the `ORDSTEST` schema, execute the following PL/SQL statements:

```
begin
  oauth.create_client(
    p_name => 'Implicit Example',
    p_grant_type => 'implicit',
    p_owner => 'Example Inc.',
    p_description => 'Sample for demonstrating Implicit Flow',
    p_redirect_uri => 'http://example.org/implicit/example/',
    p_support_email => 'support@example.org',
    p_support_uri => 'http://example.org/support',
  );
  commit;
end;
```

The preceding code registers a client named `Implicit Example` to access the `examples.employees` privilege using the implicit OAuth flow. For an actual application, a URI must be provided to redirect back to with the authorization code, and a valid support email address must be supplied; however, this example uses fictitious data and the sample `example.org` web service.

You can verify that the client is now registered and has requested access to the `examples.employees` privilege by executing the following SQL statement:

```
select id, client_id, client_secret from user_orcls_clients where name = 'Implicit Example';
```

The result should be similar to the following:

```

      ID CLIENT_ID CLIENT_SECRET
-----
10062 7Qz--bNUpFpv8qsfNQpS1A..

```

To grant access to the privilege, an end user must approve access.

- 12. Obtain an OAuth access token using implicit flow.** (You must have already created the `HR_ADMIN` end user in a previous step.)

The end user must be prompted (via a web page) to sign in and approve access to the third party application. The third party application initiates this process by directing the user to the OAuth Authorization Endpoint. For Oracle REST Data Services, the path of the authorization endpoint is always `oauth/auth`, relative to the root path of the schema being accessed. The token endpoint for this example is:

```
https://example.com/ords/ordstest/oauth/auth
```

The OAuth 2.0 protocol specifies that the Authorization request URI must include certain parameters in the query string:

The `response_type` parameter must have a value of `token`.

The `client_id` parameter must contain the value of the applications client identifier. This is the `client_id` value determined in a previous step.

The state parameter must contain a unique unpredictable value. The state parameter value serves two key purposes:

- It enables the client application to uniquely identify each authorization request and associate application-specific state with that particular request. You can think of the value as the session identifier of the application.
- It provides a critical defense mechanism to protect the client application against Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF) attacks

The state value is returned in the redirect URI at the end of the authorization process. The client must confirm that the value belongs to an authorization request initiated by the application. If the client cannot validate the state value, then it should assume that the authorization request was initiated by an attacker and ignore the redirect. Value for the state parameter are supported up to a length of 2824 characters.

To initiate the Authorization request enter the following URL in a web browser:

```
https://example.com/ords/ordstest/oauth/auth?
response_type=token&client_id=cliendId&state=uniqueRandomValue
```

In the preceding URI, replace `cliendId` with the value of the `CLIENT_ID` column that was noted previously, and replace `uniqueRandromValue` with a unique unguessable value. The client application must remember this value and verify it against the `state` parameter returned as part of the redirect at the end of the authorization flow.

If the `client_id` is recognized, then a sign in prompt is displayed. Enter the credentials of the `HR_ADMIN` end user, and click Sign In; and on the next page click Approve to cause a redirect to redirect URI specified when the client was registered. The redirect URI will include the access token in the query string portion of the URI. It will also include the same `state` parameter value that the client provided at the start of the flow. The redirect URI will look like the following:

```
http://example.org/auth/code/example/
#access_token=D5doeTSIDgbxWiWkPl9UpA...&type=bearer&expires_in=3600&state=uniqueRandom
Value
```

The client application must verify the value of the `state` parameter and then note the value of the access token.

13. Access a protected resource using an access token. Execute the following cURL command:

```
curl -i -H "Authorization: Bearer accessToken" https://example.com/ords/ordstest/
examples/employees/
```

In the preceding command, replace `accessToken` with the value of the `access_token` field shown in the preceding step. The output should be similar to the following:

```
Content-Type: application/json
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

{
  "items":
  [
    {
      "empno":7934,"ename":"MILLER","job":"CLERK","mgr":7782,"hiredate":"1982-01-23T00:00:00Z",
      "sal":1300,"comm":null,"deptno":10},
      ...
    ],
    "hasMore":true,
    "limit":7,
    "offset":0,
    "count":7,
    "links":
    [
```

```
{ "rel": "self", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/" },
  { "rel": "describedby", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/
examples/employees/" },
  { "rel": "first", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/" },
  { "rel": "next", "href": "https://example.com/ords/ordstest/examples/employees/?
offset=7" }
]
}
```

Related Topics

- [Using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API](#)

📘 See Also

[Managing OAuth Clients](#)

2.9 JWT Profile and JWT Profile RBAC

This section describes the JWT authentication and authorization mechanisms.

ORDS provides the following two types of JWT authentication and authorization mechanisms:

- Scope Based Access Control using ORDS JWT profile
- Role Based Access Control (RBAC) using ORDS JWT profile RBAC

Scope Based Access Control Using ORDS JWT Profile

With scope based access control, the scope (or scp) claims of a valid JWT that is considered as the list of ORDS privileges consented to be used by the application on behalf of a user. The ORDS privilege protecting the resource must match with one of the JWT scopes.

Scope based access control provides fine grained access control but requires the identity provider, client application, and ORDS to manage a list of privileges and scopes.

Role Based Access Control (RBAC) Using ORDS JWT Profile

With role based access control, a claim of a valid JWT can provide an array of roles granted to the user, considered as the list of ORDS user roles. The ORDS privilege protecting the resource must be granted to an ORDS role that matches with one of the JWT roles.

Based on the requirement, a JWT profile can be defined to support either scope based access control or role based access control, but not both.

Role based access control provides users with ORDS roles that are granted by the identity provider administrator. This can simplify the security management. But access control is at the role level and not at the fine-grained privilege level.

📘 See Also

- [JWT Bearer Token Authentication and Authorization Using JWT Profile](#)
- [About Oracle REST Data Services User Roles](#)

2.10 JWT Bearer Token Authentication and Authorization Using JWT Profile

ORDS release 23.3 introduces support for JSON Web Token (JWT). JWT bearer tokens enable the ORDS developers to delegate authentication and authorization to any OAuth2-compliant Identity Provider to issue a JWT access token that ORDS can validate to provide access to ORDS protected resources.

ORDS acts as a resource server in a typical OpenID connect or OAuth2 flow, making it convenient for the developers to access the ORDS APIs from their web applications.

You can create a JWT Profile for any REST-Enabled schema to provide ORDS with a mechanism to validate JWT bearer tokens. If a JWT bearer token is validated, then ORDS accepts the following:

- The JWT subject claim as the authenticated user making the request
- The JWT scope claims as the REST-Enabled schemas ORDS privileges that the user has consented to the application using the privileges on their behalf
- [About JSON Web Tokens \(JWTs\)](#)
This section introduces you to the JSON Web Tokens.
- [Prerequisites for JWT Authentication](#)
This section lists the prerequisites for JWT authentication.
- [Creating an ORDS JWT Profile](#)
This section explains how to create an ORDS JWT Profile.
- [JWT Identity Provider Details](#)
- [Making Requests to ORDS Using a JWT Bearer Token](#)

2.10.1 About JSON Web Tokens (JWTs)

This section introduces you to the JSON Web Tokens.

A JSON Web Token (JWT) is a compact, URL-safe means of representing claims to be transferred between two parties. The claims in a JWT are encoded as a JSON object. ORDS supports the use of any OAuth2-compliant identity providers such as, OCI IAM with Identity Domains, Oracle Identity Cloud Service (IDCS), Auth0, and Okta. If a JWT is required to access a resource, ORDS validates the JWT using a corresponding public verification key provided by the authorization server.

A JWT comprises of the following:

- A header, that identifies the type of token and the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the signature.
 - The header is required to contain the following reserved claims.

Note

A claim is a key value pair, where the key is the name of the claim.

* alg (algorithm)

- * kid (key id)
- The header can optionally contain the following reserved claims that ORDS takes into account
 - * x5t (x.509 certificate thumbprint)
 - * typ (type)
- The header can also contain custom claims with user-defined names.
- A payload containing claims about the identity of the end user, and the properties of the JWT.
 - A payload is required to contain the following reserved names of the claims:
 - * sub (subject)
 - * aud (audience)
 - * iss (issuer)
 - * iat (issued at)
 - * exp (expiration time)
 - The payload can optionally contain the following reserved claims that ORDS takes into account
 - * scope or scp
 - * nbf (not before)
 - A payload can also contain custom claims with user-defined names
- A signature, to validate the authenticity of the JWT (derived by base64 encoding the header and the payload).
When using JWTs to control access to the target schema APIs or resources, the JWT Profile in the REST-Enabled schema specifies that the reserved claims in the payload of the JWT must have particular values before ORDS considers the JWT to be valid.
ORDS only accepts the following:
 - alg (algorithm) values of RS256, RS384 and RS512
 - kid (key id) value that can be matched to a corresponding public verification key
 - x5t (x.509 certificate thumbprint) if present to a corresponding public verification key
 - typ (type) if present, requires the value to be JWT
 - aud (audience) that matches the target schemas JWT Profile audience
 - iss (issuer) that matches the target schema JWT Profile issuer
 - iat (issued at) identifies the time when the JWT was issued and is not be accepted before this time. This claim is used to determine the age of the JWT and enforce the JWT Profile allowed age if it is set.
 - exp (expiration time) identifies the expiration time when or after which the JWT is not accepted for processing.
 - nbf (not before) if present, identifies the time before which the JWT is not accepted for processing.

When a JWT is validated and the payload of JWT contains the scope claim, the ORDS privilege name protecting the resource is verified as being provided in the scope claim before processing.

2.10.2 Prerequisites for JWT Authentication

This section lists the prerequisites for JWT authentication.

Before ORDS can accept authentication and authorization using JWTs:

- An OAuth2-compliant identity provider (for example, OCI IAM with Identity Domains, Oracle Identity Cloud Service (IDCS), Auth0) must have already been set up to issue JWTs for users who are allowed to access the ORDS resources.
- If you want to use custom claims in authorization policies, the identity provider must be set up to add the custom claims to the JWTs that it issues.

See Also

- [Managing Applications](#)
- [Oracle Identity Cloud Service](#)
- [Auth0, an identity platform to manage access to your applications.](#)

To validate a JWT using a corresponding public verification key provided by the issuing identity provider:

- the signing algorithm used to generate the signature of JWT must be one of RS256, RS384, or RS512
- the public verification key must have a minimum length of 2048 bits and must not exceed 4096 bits
- the public verification key must be specified using the JSON Web Key (JWK) format and ORDS can access it without authentication

The JWK URI

- The URI must be routable from the subnet containing ORDS
- Certain key parameters must be present in the JWKS to verify the signature of the JWT. See [Parameters for Verifying JWT Signatures](#).
- By default, the JWKS can be up to 10000 bytes in size

2.10.3 Creating an ORDS JWT Profile

This section explains how to create an ORDS JWT Profile.

A JWT Profile can be created within a REST-Enabled schema using the `OAUTH.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE` procedure. Alternatively, `OAUTH_ADMIN.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE` can be used to create a JWT Profile in other REST-Enabled schemas as long as the user has the `ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR` role.

See Also

[OAUTH PL/SQL Package Reference](#)

2.10.4 JWT Identity Provider Details

The identity provider that issued the JWT, determines the values that are allowed to specify for the issuer (*iss*), and the audience (*aud*) claims in the JWT. The identity provider that issued the JWT also determines the URI from where to retrieve the JSON Web Key Set (JWKS) to verify the signature of the JWT.

Identity Provider	Issuer (<i>iss</i>) claim	Audience (<i>aud</i>) Claim	Format of URI from which to Retrieve the JWKS
Okta	<code>https://<your-okta-tenant-name>.com</code>	Customer-specific. The audience configured for the Authorization Server in the Okta Developer Console.	<code>https://<your-okta-tenant-name>.com/oauth2/<auth-server-id>/v1/keys</code>
IDCS	<code>https://identity.oraclecloud.com/</code>	Customer-specific. Refer to "Validating Access Tokens" section in Oracle Identity Cloud Service documentation.	<code>https://<tenant-base-url>/admin/v1/SigningCert/jwk</code> To obtain the JWKS without logging in to Oracle Identity Cloud Service, refer to "Change Default Settings" in Oracle Identity Cloud Service documentation.
OCI IAM with Identity Domains	<code>https://identity.oraclecloud.com</code>	Customer-specific. See "Managing Applications" section in OCI IAM with Identity Domains documentation.	<code>https://<tenant-base-url>/admin/v1/SigningCert/jwk</code>
Auth0	<code>https://<your-account-name>.auth0.com/</code>	Customer-specific.	<code>https://<your-account-name>.auth0.com/.well-known/jwks.json</code>

- [Parameters for Verifying JWT Signatures](#)
This section lists the key parameters required to verify the JWT signatures.
- [JWT Scopes and ORDS Privileges](#)
- [JWT Subject](#)

See Also

- [Validating Access Tokens](#) in Oracle Identity Cloud Service documentation.
- [Change Default Settings](#) in Oracle Identity Cloud Service documentation.
- [Managing Applications](#) in OCI IAM with Identity Domains documentation.

2.10.4.1 Parameters for Verifying JWT Signatures

This section lists the key parameters required to verify the JWT signatures.

To verify the signature on a JWT, ORDS requires that the key parameters are present in the JWKS returned from an URI.

Key Parameter	Notes
<code>kid</code>	The identifier of the key used to sign the JWT. The value must match the <code>kid</code> claim in the JWT header. For example, <code>master_key</code> .
<code>key</code>	The type of the key used to sign the JWT. Note that RSA is currently the only supported key type.
<code>n</code>	The public key modulus.
<code>e</code>	The public key exponent.
<code>alg</code>	The signing algorithm (if present) must be set to one of RS256, RS384 or RS512.

2.10.4.2 JWT Scopes and ORDS Privileges

You must configure the identity provider that issued the JWT, so as to provide the scope that matches the desired ORDS privilege. If a resource is protected in ORDS using an ORDS privilege, then that privilege name must be defined as a scope. The scope is then available for the application to request on behalf of the user. The issued JWT must then provide that as a scope claim.

Typically, identity providers allow APIs, resources, or scopes to be defined for a particular audience. For example: ORDS REST-Enabled schema defined API. These APIs, resources, or scopes can then be made available to specific applications or clients. The application can then request access tokens on behalf of an authenticated user for that audience and scope.

More than one scope can be requested and provided in the JWT. The protected ORDS resource is accessible as long as one of the scopes matches the ORDS privilege protecting the resource.

2.10.4.3 JWT Subject

ORDS accepts the subject (`sub`) claim in a valid JWT bearer token as the unique identifier for the user who consented for the application to access their data.

The value of the subject claim in a valid JWT bearer token is bound to the `:current_user` implicit parameter and the `REMOTE_IDENT` OWA CGI environment variable.

2.10.5 Making Requests to ORDS Using a JWT Bearer Token

Once a JWT Profile has been created for a REST-Enabled schema, the protected ORDS resources in that schema can be accessed by providing a valid JWT bearer token with the request.

Request to an ORDS protected resource is made from a third party application on behalf of a user. The third party application has configured its authentication using an Identity Provider. The same Identity Provider can be configured to issue JWT access tokens for ORDS. After the third party application has acquired a JWT access token from the Identity Provider, it can include the JWT as a bearer token in requests to ORDS. Third party application can request suitable JWT access tokens with the required scope to access the ORDS resource.

```
curl -X GET http://localhost:8080/ords/myapplication/api/sales / --header
"Authorization: Bearer
  $JWT"
```

2.11 JWT Bearer Token Authentication and Authorization Using JWT Profile RBAC

Starting ORDS release 25.1 support for Role Base Access Control (RBAC) is introduced.

- [About JSON Web Tokens \(JWTs\)](#)
This section introduces you to the JSON Web Tokens.
- [Prerequisites for JWT RBAC Authentication](#)
This section lists the prerequisites for JWT authentication.
- [Creating an ORDS JWT Profile RBAC](#)
This section explains how to create an ORDS JWT profile RBAC.
- [JWT Identity Provider Details](#)
- [Making Requests to ORDS Using a JWT Bearer Token](#)

2.11.1 About JSON Web Tokens (JWTs)

This section introduces you to the JSON Web Tokens.

A JSON Web Token (JWT) is a compact, URL-safe means of representing claims to be transferred between two parties. The claims in a JWT are encoded as a JSON object. ORDS supports the use of any OAuth2-compliant identity providers such as, OCI IAM with Identity Domains, Oracle Identity Cloud Service (IDCS), Auth0, and Okta. If a JWT is required to access a resource, ORDS validates the JWT using a corresponding public verification key provided by the authorization server.

A JWT comprises of the following:

- A header, that identifies the type of token and the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the signature.
 - The header is required to contain the following reserved claims.

Note

A claim is a key value pair, where the key is the name of the claim.

- * alg (algorithm)
- * kid (key id)
- The header can optionally contain the following reserved claims that ORDS takes into account
 - * x5t (x.509 certificate thumbprint)
 - * typ (type)
- The header can also contain custom claims with user-defined names.
- A payload containing claims about the identity of the end user, and the properties of the JWT.
 - A payload is required to contain the following reserved names of the claims:
 - * sub (subject)
 - * aud (audience)
 - * iss (issuer)
 - * iat (issued at)
 - * exp (expiration time)
 - The payload can optionally contain the following reserved claims that ORDS takes into account
 - * scope or scp
 - * nbf (not before)
 - A payload can also contain custom claims with user-defined names
- A signature, to validate the authenticity of the JWT (derived by base64 encoding the header and the payload).

When using JWTs to control access to the target schema APIs or resources, the JWT Profile in the REST-Enabled schema specifies that the reserved claims in the payload of the JWT must have particular values before ORDS considers the JWT to be valid.

ORDS only accepts the following:

 - alg (algorithm) values of RS256, RS384 and RS512
 - kid (key id) value that can be matched to a corresponding public verification key
 - x5t (x.509 certificate thumbprint) if present to a corresponding public verification key
 - typ (type) if present, requires the value to be JWT
 - aud (audience) that matches the target schemas JWT Profile audience
 - iss (issuer) that matches the target schema JWT Profile issuer
 - iat (issued at) identifies the time when the JWT was issued and is not be accepted before this time. This claim is used to determine the age of the JWT and enforce the JWT Profile allowed age if it is set.
 - exp (expiration time) identifies the expiration time when or after which the JWT is not accepted for processing.

- `nbf` (not before) if present, identifies the time before which the JWT is not accepted for processing.

When a JWT is validated and the payload of JWT must provide a claim located at the JSON pointer specified by `{p_role_claim_name}`, containing at least one role that matches an ORDS role that has access to the resource.

See Also

- [Secure Oracle Database REST APIs with OCI IAM - Part 1](#)
- [Secure Oracle Database REST APIs with OCI IAM -Part 2](#)

2.11.2 Prerequisites for JWT RBAC Authentication

This section lists the prerequisites for JWT authentication.

Before ORDS can accept authentication and authorization using JWTs:

- An OAuth2-compliant identity provider (for example, OCI IAM with Identity Domains, Oracle Identity Cloud Service (IDCS), Auth0) must have already been set up to issue JWTs for users who are allowed to access the ORDS resources.
- The identity provider must be configured to add a custom claim containing user roles to the JWTs that it issues.

To validate a JWT using a corresponding public verification key provided by the issuing identity provider:

- the signing algorithm used to generate the signature of JWT must be one of `RS256`, `RS384`, or `RS512`
- the public verification key must have a minimum length of 2048 bits and must not exceed 4096 bits
- the public verification key must be specified using the JSON Web Key (JWK) format and ORDS can access it without authentication

The JWK URI

- The URI must be routable from the subnet containing ORDS
- Certain key parameters must be present in the JWKS to verify the signature of the JWT. See [Parameters for Verifying JWT Signatures](#).
- By default, the JWKS can be up to 10000 bytes in size

2.11.3 Creating an ORDS JWT Profile RBAC

This section explains how to create an ORDS JWT profile RBAC.

A JWT Profile can be created within a REST-Enabled schema using the `OAUTH.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE` procedure. Alternatively, `OAUTH_ADMIN.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE` can be used to create a JWT Profile in other REST-Enabled schemas as long as the user has the `ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR` role.

Note

- Only one JWT profile can be defined per schema. To update an existing JWT Profile, the existing JWT Profile must be deleted before creating a new one.
- Alternatively, you can define a JWT profile at the pool level, which can be used across multiple schemas within the pool.

See Also

[Pool Level JWT Profile](#)

Example:

```
BEGIN
OAUTH.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE(
  p_issuer => 'https://identity.oraclecloud.com/',
  p_audience => 'ords/myapplication/api' ,
  p_jwk_url =>'https://
idcs-10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a.identity.oraclecloud.com/admin/v1/SigningCert/
jwk'
  p_role_claim_name => '/roles'
);
COMMIT;
END;
/
```

This JWT profile RBAC specifies the issuer, audience, and the JWK URL and comprises of an additional parameter `p_role_claim_name` that ORDS can use to find the claim containing the roles, of the user and it must be a valid JSON pointer RFC6901.

Example of a JSON Pointer :

```
p_role_claim_name => '/resource_access/account/roles'
```

Example JWT claims:

```
{
  "iss": " https://identity.oraclecloud.com/",
  "sub": "user1@oracle.com",
  "aud": "ords/myapplication/api",
  "iat": 1684320997,
  "exp": 1684407397,
  "scope": "roles",
  "resource_access": {
    "account": {
      "roles": [
        "SQL Developer",
        "SODA Developer"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
}
```

Additionally, an allowed skew and age can be specified. The `p_issuer` must be a non null value and must match the `iss` claim in the JWT bearer token. The `p_audience` must be a non null value and must match with the `aud` claim in the JWT bearer token.

The `p_jwk_url` must be a non null value starting with `https://` and identify the public verification key provided by the authorization server in a JSON Web Key (JWK) format.

Once the JWT profile has been created, requests made to the schema protected resources can be accessed by providing a valid JWT bearer token with the claim specified by `{p_role_claim_name}` to access the protected resource.

Note

A JWT role claim is a JSON array of strings containing the ORDS role names. The roles are case sensitive. An empty array, an empty string, or null indicates that no roles are assigned.

2.11.4 JWT Identity Provider Details

The identity provider that issued the JWT, determines the values that are allowed to specify for the issuer (`iss`), and the audience (`aud`) claims in the JWT. The identity provider that issued the JWT also determines the URI from where to retrieve the JSON Web Key Set (JWKS) to verify the signature of the JWT.

Identity Provider	Issuer (iss) claim	Audience (aud) Claim	Format of URI from which to Retrieve the JWKS
Okta	<code>https://<your-okta-tenant-name>.com</code>	Customer-specific. The audience configured for the Authorization Server in the Okta Developer Console.	<code>https://<your-okta-tenant-name>.com/oauth2/<auth-server-id>/v1/keys</code>
IDCS	<code>https://identity.oraclecloud.com/</code>	Customer-specific. Refer to "Validating Access Tokens" section in Oracle Identity Cloud Service documentation.	<code>https://<tenant-base-url>/admin/v1/SigningCert/jwk</code> To obtain the JWKS without logging in to Oracle Identity Cloud Service, refer to "Change Default Settings" in Oracle Identity Cloud Service documentation.
OCI IAM with Identity Domains	<code>https://identity.oraclecloud.com</code>	Customer-specific. See "Managing Applications" section in OCI IAM with Identity Domains documentation.	<code>https://<tenant-base-url>/admin/v1/SigningCert/jwk</code>

Identity Provider	Issuer (iss) claim	Audience (aud) Claim	Format of URI from which to Retrieve the JWKS
Auth0	https://<your-account-name>.auth0.com/	Customer-specific.	https://<your-account-name>.auth0.com/.well-known/jwks.json

- [Parameters for Verifying JWT Signatures](#)
This section lists the key parameters required to verify the JWT signatures.
- [JWT Role Claim and ORDS Roles](#)
- [JWT Subject](#)

See Also

- [Validating Access Tokens](#) in Oracle Identity Cloud Service documentation.
- [Change Default Settings](#) in Oracle Identity Cloud Service documentation.
- [Managing Applications](#) in OCI IAM with Identity Domains documentation.

2.11.4.1 Parameters for Verifying JWT Signatures

This section lists the key parameters required to verify the JWT signatures.

To verify the signature on a JWT, ORDS requires that the key parameters are present in the JWKS returned from an URI.

Key Parameter	Notes
kid	The identifier of the key used to sign the JWT. The value must match the <code>kid</code> claim in the JWT header. For example, <code>master_key</code> .
key	The type of the key used to sign the JWT. Note that RSA is currently the only supported key type.
n	The public key modulus.
e	The public key exponent.
alg	The signing algorithm (if present) must be set to one of RS256, RS384 or RS512.

2.11.4.2 JWT Role Claim and ORDS Roles

You must configure the identity provider that issued the JWT to provide the roles assigned to the authenticated user. The access token must have a claim containing the user roles in the form of a JSON array of strings.

The protected ORDS resource is accessible as long as one of the roles match an ORDS roles protecting the resource.

See Also[Creating an ORDS JWT Profile RBAC](#)

2.11.4.3 JWT Subject

ORDS accepts the subject (sub) claim in a valid JWT bearer token as the unique identifier for the user who consented for the application to access their data.

The value of the subject claim in a valid JWT bearer token is bound to the `:current_user` implicit parameter and the `REMOTE_IDENT` OWA CGI environment variable.

2.11.5 Making Requests to ORDS Using a JWT Bearer Token

Once a JWT Profile has been created for a REST-Enabled schema, the protected ORDS resources in that schema can be accessed by providing a valid JWT bearer token with the request.

Request to an ORDS protected resource is made from a third party application on behalf of a user. The third party application has configured its authentication using an Identity Provider. The same Identity Provider can be configured to issue JWT access tokens for ORDS. After the third party application has acquired a JWT access token from the Identity Provider, it can include the JWT as a bearer token in requests to ORDS. Third party application can request suitable JWT access tokens with the required scope to access the ORDS resource.

```
curl -X GET http://localhost:8080/ords/myapplication/api/sales / --header
"Authorization: Bearer
    $JWT"
```

2.12 Pool Level JWT Profile

Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) now supports defining a JWT profile at the pool level.

The pool level JWT profile feature enables you to configure a JWT profile that can be used across multiple REST enabled schemas within a pool.

- [Configuring Pool Level JWT Profile](#)
This section describes how to configure pool level JWT profile.
- [Creating a Pool Level JWT Profile](#)
This section describes the configuration settings to create a pool level JWT profile.
- [Using the Pool Level JWT Profile](#)
This section explains how to use the pool level JWT profile.

2.12.1 Configuring Pool Level JWT Profile

This section describes how to configure pool level JWT profile.

To enable the pool level JWT profile feature, you need to set the `security.jwt.profile.mode` configuration setting to `POOL` level. This setting determines whether the JWT profile is defined at the schema level or the pool level.

The `security.jwt.profile.mode` setting can take one of the following values:

- `DISABLED`: Disables the JWT profile feature.
- `SCHEMA`: Uses the JWT profile defined at the schema level (default).
- `POOL`: Uses the JWT profile defined at the pool level.

The `security.jwt.profile.mode` setting is mutually exclusive, which means you can either set to schema level or pool level JWT profiles, but not both.

If you set `security.jwt.profile.mode` to `POOL` level, then all schema level JWT profiles are ignored, and the pool level JWT profile is used instead of schema level JWT profiles.

See Also

Understanding Configurable Settings

2.12.2 Creating a Pool Level JWT Profile

This section describes the configuration settings to create a pool level JWT profile.

To create a pool level JWT profile, configure the following settings:

- `security.jwt.profile.audience`: The expected audience for the JWT token.
- `security.jwt.profile.issuer`: The issuer of the JWT token.
- `security.jwt.profile.jwk.url`: The URL of the JSON Web Key (JWK) used to verify the signature of the JWT token.
- `security.jwt.profile.role.claim.name`: The JSON pointer to the claim in the JWT token that contains the roles of the user (optional).

Example 2-15 Creating a Scope-Based Pool-Level JWT Profile

To create a scope-based pool-level JWT profile, run the following commands:

```
ords config set security.jwt.profile.mode POOL
ords config set security.jwt.profile.audience https://banking.sample.app/
ords config set security.jwt.profile.issuer https://identity.oraclecloud.com/
ords config set security.jwt.profile.jwk.url https://idcs-
xxxxxxxxxxxxx.identity.oraclecloud.com/admin/v1/SigningCert/jwk
```

Example 2-16 Creating a Role-Based Pool-Level JWT Profile

To create a role-based pool-level JWT profile, run the following commands:

```
ords config set security.jwt.profile.mode POOL
ords config set security.jwt.profile.audience https://banking.sample.app/
ords config set security.jwt.profile.issuer https://identity.oraclecloud.com/
ords config set security.jwt.profile.jwk.url https://idcs-
xxxxxxxxxxxxx.identity.oraclecloud.com/admin/v1/SigningCert/jwk
ords config set security.jwt.profile.role.claim.name /roles
```

2.12.3 Using the Pool Level JWT Profile

This section explains how to use the pool level JWT profile.

After creating a pool level JWT profile, any requests made to the resources within a schema in the pool can use a JWT bearer token for authorization. The JWT token must be signed and its signature must be verifiable using the public key provided by `security.jwt.profile.jwk.url`. The issuer of JWT and audience claims must match the `security.jwt.profile.issuer` and `security.jwt.profile.audience` values.

2.13 About Oracle REST Data Services User Roles

Oracle REST Data Services defines a small number of predefined user roles:

- `RESTful Services` - This is the default role associated with a protected RESTful service.
- `OAuth2 Client Developer` - Users who want to register OAuth 2.0 applications must have this role.
- `oracle.dbtools.autoREST.any.schema` - Users who want to access all AutoREST services.
- `SQL Developer` - Users who want to use Oracle SQL Developer to develop RESTful services must have this role.
- `SODA Developer` - This is the default role that is required to access the SODA REST API. For more information about this role, see *Oracle REST Data Services SODA for REST Developer's Guide*.
- `SQL Administrator` - This role is for the Database API and is required for the pdb lifecycle management operations.
- [About Oracle APEX Users and Oracle REST Data Services Roles](#)
- [Controlling RESTful Service Access with Roles](#)

2.13.1 About Oracle APEX Users and Oracle REST Data Services Roles

By default, Oracle APEX users do not have any of the Oracle REST Data Services predefined user roles. This means that, by default, APEX users cannot:

- Invoke protected RESTful Services
- Register OAuth 2.0 applications
- Use Oracle SQL Developer to develop RESTful services.

This applies to all APEX users, including APEX developers and administrators. It is therefore important to remember to follow the steps below to add APEX users to the appropriate user groups, so that they can successfully perform the above actions.

- [Granting APEX Users Oracle REST Data Services Roles](#)
- [Automatically Granting APEX Users Oracle REST Data Services Roles](#)

2.13.1.1 Granting APEX Users Oracle REST Data Services Roles

To give an APEX User any of the roles above, the user must be added to the equivalent APEX user group. For example, to give the `RESTEASY_ADMIN` user the `RESTful Services` role, follow these steps:

Note

The mapping of Oracle REST Data Services roles to APEX user groups can only be used for authentication of RESTful Services defined in the First Schema Provisioned for each APEX workspace. For secondary schemas, try application server managed users or file-based user repository.

1. Log in to the `RESTEASY` workspace as a `RESTEASY_ADMIN`.
2. Navigate to **Administration** and then **Manage Users and Groups**.
3. Click the Edit icon to the left of the `RESTEASY_ADMIN` user.
4. For **User Groups**, select `RESTful Services`.
5. Click **Apply Changes**.

2.13.1.2 Automatically Granting APEX Users Oracle REST Data Services Roles

Adding APEX users to the appropriate user groups can be an easily overlooked step, or can become a repetitive task if there are many users to be managed.

To address these issues, you can configure Oracle REST Data Services to automatically grant APEX users a predefined set of RESTful Service roles by modifying the `defaults.xml` configuration file.

In that file, Oracle REST Data Services defines three property settings to configure roles:

- `apex.security.user.roles` - A comma separated list of roles to grant ordinary users, that is, users who are not developers or administrators.
- `apex.security.developer.roles` - A comma separated list of roles to grant users who have the Developer account privilege. Developers also inherit any roles defined by the `apex.security.user.roles` setting.
- `apex.security.administrator.roles` - A comma separated list of roles to grant users who have the Administrator account privilege. Administrators also inherit any roles defined by the `apex.security.user.roles` and `apex.security.developer.roles` settings.

For example, to automatically give all users the `RESTful Services` privilege and all developers and administrators the `OAuth2 Client Developer` and `SQL Developer` roles, add the following to the `defaults.xml` configuration file:

```
<!-- Grant all APEX Users the ability
      to invoke protected RESTful Services -->
<entry key="apex.security.user.roles">RESTful Services</entry>
<!-- Grant APEX Developers and Administrators the ability
      to register OAuth 2.0 applications and use Oracle SQL Developer
      to define RESTful Services -->
<entry key="apex.security.developer.roles">
  OAuth2 Client Developer, SQL Developer</entry>
```

Oracle REST Data Services must be restarted after you make any changes to the `defaults.xml` configuration file.

2.13.2 Controlling RESTful Service Access with Roles

The built-in `RESTful Service` role is a useful default for identifying users permitted to access protected RESTful services.

However, it will often also be necessary to define finer-grained roles to limit the set of users who may access a specific RESTful service.

- [About Defining RESTful Service Roles](#)
- [Associating Roles with RESTful Privileges](#)

2.13.2.1 About Defining RESTful Service Roles

A RESTful Service **role** is an APEX user group. To create a user group to control access to the Gallery RESTful Service, follow these steps. (

1. Log in to the `RESTEASY` workspace as a workspace administrator.
2. Navigate to **Administration** and then **Manage Users and Groups**.
3. Click the **Groups** tab.
4. Click **Create User Group**.
5. For **Name**, enter `Gallery Users`.
6. Click **Create Group**.

2.13.2.2 Associating Roles with RESTful Privileges

After a user group has been created, it can be associated with a RESTful privilege. To associate the Gallery Users role with the `example.gallery` privilege, follow these steps.

1. Navigate to **SQL Workshop** and then **RESTful Services**.
2. In the Tasks section, click **RESTful Service Privileges**.
3. Click **Gallery Access**.
4. For **Assigned Groups**, select `Gallery Users`.
5. Click **Apply Changes**.

With these changes, users must have the Gallery Users role to be able to access the Gallery RESTful service.

2.14 Authenticating Against WebLogic Server User Repositories

Oracle REST Data Services can use APIs provided by WebLogic Server to verify credentials (username and password) and to retrieve the set of groups and roles that the user is a member of.

This section walks through creating a user in the built-in user repositories provided by WebLogic Server, and verifying the ability to authenticate against that user.

This document does not describe how to integrate WebLogic Server with the many popular user repository systems such as LDAP repositories, but Oracle REST Data Services can authenticate against such repositories after WebLogic Server has been correctly configured. See your application server documentation for more information on what user repositories are supported by the application server and how to configure access to these repositories.

- [Authenticating Against WebLogic Server](#)

2.14.1 Authenticating Against WebLogic Server

Authenticating a user against WebLogic Server involves the following major steps:

1. [Creating a WebLogic Server User](#)
2. [Verifying the WebLogic Server User](#)
- [Creating a WebLogic Server User](#)
- [Verifying the WebLogic Server User](#)

2.14.1.1 Creating a WebLogic Server User

To create a sample WebLogic Server user, follow these steps:

1. Start WebLogic Server if it is not already running
2. Access the WebLogic Server Administration Console (typically `http://server:7001/console`), enter your credentials.
3. In the navigation tree on the left, click the **Security Realms** node
4. If a security realm already exists, go to the next step. If a security realm does not exist, create one as follows:
 - a. Click **New**.
 - b. For **Name**, enter `Test-Realm`, then click **OK**.
 - c. Click **Test-Realm**.
 - d. Click the **Providers** tab.
 - e. Click **New**, and enter the following information:
Name: `test-authenticator`
Type: `DefaultAuthenticator`
 - f. Restart WebLogic Server if you are warned that a restart is necessary.
 - g. Click **Test-Realm**.
5. Click the **Users and Groups** tab.
6. Click **New**, and enter the following information:
 - **Name**: `3rdparty_dev2`
 - **Password**: Enter and confirm the desired password for this user.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Click the **Groups** tab.
9. Click **New**., and enter the following information:
 - **Name**: `OAuth2 Client Developer` (case sensitive)
10. Click **OK**.
11. Click the **Users** tab.
12. Click the **3rdparty_dev2** user.
13. Click the **Groups** tab.
14. In the **Chosen** list, add `OAuth2 Client Developer` .
15. Click **Save**.

You have created a user named `3rdparty_dev2` and made it a member of a group named `OAuth2 Client Developer`. This means the user will acquire the `OAuth2 Client Developer` role, and therefore will be authorized to register OAuth 2.0 applications.

Now verify that the user can be successfully authenticated.

2.14.1.2 Verifying the WebLogic Server User

To verify that the WebLogic Server user created can be successfully authenticated, follow these steps:

1. In your browser, go to a URI in the following format:

```
https://server:port/ords/reteasy/ui/oauth2/clients/
```

2. Enter the credentials of the `3rdparty_dev2` user, and click **Sign In**.

The OAuth 2.0 Client Registration page should be displayed, with no applications listed. If this page is displayed, you have verified that authentication against the WebLogic Server user repository is working.

However, if the sign-on prompt is displayed again with the message `User is not authorized to access resource`, then you made mistake (probably misspelling the Group List value).

2.15 Integrating with Existing Group/Role Models

The examples in other sections demonstrate configuring the built-in user repositories of WebLogic Server. In these situations you have full control over how user groups are named. If a user is a member of a group with the exact same (case sensitive) name as a role, then the user is considered to have that role.

However, when integrating with existing user repositories, RESTful service developers will often not have any control over the naming and organization of user groups in the user repository. In these situations a mechanism is needed to map from existing "physical" user groups defined in the user repository to the "logical" roles defined by Oracle REST Data Services and/or RESTful Services.

In Oracle REST Data Services, this group to role mapping is performed by configuring a configuration file named `role-mapping.xml`.

- [About role-mapping.xml](#)

2.15.1 About `role-mapping.xml`

`role-mapping.xml` is a Java XML Properties file where each property key defines a pattern that matches against a set of user groups, and each property value identifies the roles that the matched user group should be mapped to. It must be located in the same folder as the `defaults.xml` configuration file. The file must be manually created and edited.

Consider this example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
  <entry key="webdevs">RESTful Services</entry>
</properties>
```

This role mapping is straightforward, stating that any user who is a member of a group named: `webdevs` is given the role `RESTful Services`, meaning that all members of the `webdevs` group can invoke `RESTful Services`.

A mapping can apply more than one role to a group. For example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
  <entry key="webdevs">RESTful Services, SQL Developer</entry>
</properties>
```

This rule gives members of the `webdevs` group both the `RESTful Services` and `SQL Developer` roles.

Topics:

- [Parameterizing Mapping Rules](#)
- [Dereferencing Parameters](#)
- [Indirect Mappings](#)
- [Parameterizing Mapping Rules](#)
- [Dereferencing Parameters](#)
- [Indirect Mappings](#)

2.15.1.1 Parameterizing Mapping Rules

Having to explicitly map from each group to each role may not be scalable if the number of groups or roles is large. To address this concern, you can parameterize rules. Consider this example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
  <entry key="{prefix}.webdevs">RESTful Services</entry>
</properties>
```

This example says that any group name that ends with `.webdevs` will be mapped to the `RESTful Services` role. For example, a group named: `HQ.webdevs` would match this rule, as would a group named: `EAST.webdevs`.

The syntax for specifying parameters in rules is the same as that used for URI Templates; the parameter name is delimited by curly braces (`{}`).

2.15.1.2 Dereferencing Parameters

Any parameter defined in the group rule can also be dereferenced in the role rule. Consider this example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
  <entry key="cn={userid},ou={group},dc=MyDomain,dc=com">{group}</entry>
</properties>
```

This example maps the organizational unit component of an LDAP distinguished name to a role. It says that the organizational unit name maps directly to a role with same name. Note that it refers to a `{userid}` parameter but never actually uses it; in effect, it uses `{userid}` as a wildcard flag.

For example, the distinguished name `cn=jsmith,ou=Developers,dc=MyDomain,dc=com` will be mapped to the logical role named `Developers`.

2.15.1.3 Indirect Mappings

To accomplish the desired role mapping, it may sometimes be necessary to apply multiple intermediate rules. Consider this example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
  <entry key="cn={userid},ou={group},dc=example,dc=com">{group}</entry>
  <entry key="{prefix},ou={group},dc=acquired,dc=com">{group}</entry>
  <entry key="Developers">RESTful Services, SQL Developer</entry>
</properties>
```

This example maps the organizational unit component of an LDAP distinguished name to some roles. Complicating matters is the fact that users can come from two different organizations, resulting in differing distinguishing name patterns.

- Users from `example.com` always have a single common name (CN) identifying their user id, followed by the organizational unit (OU) and the domain name (DC). For example:
`cn=jsmith,ou=Developers,dc=example,dc=com.`
- Users from `acquired.com` have varying numbers of common name (CN) prefixes, but the organizational unit is the field you are interested in. For example:
`cn=ProductDev,cn=abell,ou=Engineering,dc=acquired,dc=com.`
- Both organizations identify software engineers with `ou=Developers`.

You want to map engineers in both organizations to the `RESTful Services` and `SQL Developer` roles.

- The first rule maps engineers in the `example.com` organization to the intermediate `Developers` role.
- The second rule maps engineers in the `acquired.com` organization to the intermediate `Developers` role.
- The final rule maps from the intermediate `Developers` role to the `RESTful Services` and `SQL Developer` roles.

2.16 Integrating Oracle REST Data Services and WebLogic Server

Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) recommends that for complex or enterprise user identity integrations, customers can leverage the capabilities of WebLogic server. WebLogic server has a rich and diverse set of capabilities to integrate with existing enterprise identity solutions. When Oracle REST Data Services is deployed on the WebLogic server, it can leverage the capabilities of WebLogic server to get secure access to ORDS based RESTful Services.

Once ORDS is configured to work with WebLogic server, the WebLogic server can provide the authenticated user identity and roles. Based on the memberships of the user role, ORDS authorizes access to the protected RESTful Services.

- [Configuring ORDS to Integrate with WebLogic Server](#)
This section explains how to configure ORDS to work with WebLogic server for authentication.

2.16.1 Configuring ORDS to Integrate with WebLogic Server

This section explains how to configure ORDS to work with WebLogic server for authentication.

To configure ORDS to work with WebLogic server authentication, use the `--weblogic-auth` option as shown in the following command when you are generating the deployable `ords.war` file:

```
ords war --weblogic-auth <path for new war file>.
```

Specify the `--help` option to get help on the `ords war` command:

```
ords war --help.
```

Using the `--weblogic-auth` option with the `ords war` command, the `--weblogic-auth` option re-configures the `web.xml` deployment descriptor in the generated web application file that helps the WebLogic server to pass any established user identity to ORDS.

After executing the preceding command, the generated web application file must be re-deployed to the WebLogic server.

Determining the Identity and Roles of the User

ORDS uses APIs provided by WebLogic server to retrieve the `WLSUser` and `WLSGroup` for the established user identity.

ORDS treats the `WLSGroup` to be equivalent to the role that the user possesses. For example, if a user or users belongs to a `WLSGroup` named "Sales Assistant", then ORDS considers such user to have a role named "Sales Assistant".

Retrieving the Authenticated User Information

The user visits the single sign-on login form and obtains a cookie or an access token that asserts the identity and roles. The cookie or the token is then passed to the WebLogic server. The WebLogic server is configured to validate the cookie or token and then map it to a specific user to determine what roles the user possesses. The WebLogic Server performs this operation before passing the request to ORDS. Once ORDS receives the request, it calls the APIs provided by WebLogic server to retrieve the `WLSUser` and `WLSGroup` to retrieve the information of the user identity and roles from the WebLogic server.

Related Topics

- [Oracle WebLogic APIs](#)
- [API to retrieve the WLSUser](#)
- [API to retrieve the WLSGroup](#)

2.17 Using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API

Oracle REST Data Services has a PL/SQL API (application programming interface) that you can use as an alternative to the SQL Developer graphical interface for all the operations. The available subprograms are included in the following PL/SQL packages:

- ORDS, documented in [ORDS PL/SQL Package Reference](#)
- OAUTH, documented in [OAUTH PL/SQL Package Reference](#)

To use the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API:

Note

You must be logged in as the user to the schema that you want to enable or to the ORDS services to be published when using the ORDS package. ORDS is granted `EXECUTE` privileges for public, which means any user can REST enable their schema and publish REST APIs. You may revoke this public grant if that is undesirable for your environments. If you want to work on another schema, then use the `ORDS_ADMIN` package, which requires the ORDS Administrator database role.

- Install Oracle REST Data Services in the database that you will use to develop RESTful services.
- Enable one or more database schemas for REST access.

Topics:

- [Creating a RESTful Service Using the PL/SQL API](#)
- [Testing the RESTful Service](#)
- [Creating a RESTful Service Using the PL/SQL API](#)
- [Testing the RESTful Service](#)

Related Topics

- [Automatic Enabling of Schema Objects for REST Access \(AutoREST\)](#)

2.17.1 Creating a RESTful Service Using the PL/SQL API

You can create a RESTful service by connecting to a REST-enabled schema and using the `ORDS.CREATE_SERVICE` procedure.

The following example creates a simple "Hello-World"-type service:

```
begin
  ords.create_service(
    p_module_name => 'examples.routes' ,
    p_base_path   => '/examples/routes/',
    p_pattern     => 'greeting/:name',
    p_source      => 'select 'Hello ' || :name || ' from ' ||
nvl(:whom,sys_context('USERENV','CURRENT_USER')) 'greeting' from dual');
  commit;
end;
/
```

The preceding example does the following:

- Creates a resource module named `examples.routes`.
- Sets the base path (also known as the URI prefix) of the module to `/examples/routes/`.
- Creates a resource template in the module, with the route pattern `greeting/:name`.
- Creates a GET handler and sets its source as a SQL query that forms a short greeting:
 - `GET` is the default value for the `p_method` parameter, and it is used here because that parameter was omitted in this example.
 - `COLLECTION_FEED` is the default value for the `p_method` parameter, and it is used here because that parameter was omitted in this example

- An optional parameter named `whom` is specified.

Related Topics

- [ORDS.CREATE_SERVICE](#)

2.17.2 Testing the RESTful Service

To test the RESTful service that you created, start Oracle REST Data Services if it is not already started:

```
ords -c \path\to\ords\config serve
```

Enter the URI of the service in a browser. The following example displays a "Hello" greeting to Joe, by default from the current user because no `whom` parameter is specified.:

```
http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/examples/routes/greeting/Joe
```

In this example:

- Oracle REST Data Services is running on localhost and listening on port 8080.
- Oracle REST Data Services is deployed at the context-path `/ords`.
- The RESTful service was created by a database schema named `ordstest`.
- Because the URL does not include the optional `whom` parameter, the `:whom` bind parameter is bound to the null value, which causes the query to use the value of the current database user (`sys_context('USERENV', 'CURRENT_USER')`) instead.

If you have a JSON viewing extension installed in your browser, you will see a result like the following:

```
{
  "items": [
    {
      "greeting": "Hello Joe from ORDSTEST"
    }
  ],
  "hasMore": false,
  "limit": 25,
  "offset": 0,
  "count": 1,
  "links": [
    {
      "rel": "self",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/examples/routes/greeting/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "describedby",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/examples/routes/greeting/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "first",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/examples/routes/greeting/Joe"
    }
  ]
}
```

The next example is like the preceding one, except the optional parameter `whom` is specified to indicate that the greeting is from Jane.

`http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/examples/routes/greeting/Joe?whom=Jane`

This time, the result will look like the following:

```
{
  "items": [
    {
      "greeting": "Hello Joe from Jane"
    }
  ],
  "hasMore": false,
  "limit": 25,
  "offset": 0,
  "count": 1,
  "links": [
    {
      "rel": "self",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/examples/routes/greeting/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "describedby",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/examples/routes/greeting/"
    },
    {
      "rel": "first",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/examples/routes/greeting/Joe"
    }
  ]
}
```

Notice that in this result, what follows "from" is Jane and not ORDSTEST, because the :whom bind parameter was bound to the Jane value.

2.18 Oracle REST Data Services Pre-Authenticated Requests

This section describes how to generate and use pre-authenticated links to access the resources.

Pre-authenticated requests enables you to access the protected ORDS RESTful services without the user credentials.

When you create pre-authenticated request, a unique URL is generated. You can provide this URL to interact with the particular RESTful entity using standard HTTP tools.

- [Creating a Pre-Authenticated Request](#)
This section describes how to create a pre-authenticated request.
- [Making Requests to ORDS Using a Pre-Authenticated URL](#)
- [Revoking a Pre-Authenticated URL](#)

2.18.1 Creating a Pre-Authenticated Request

This section describes how to create a pre-authenticated request.

A pre-authenticated request can be created within a REST-enabled schema using `ORDS_PAR.DEFINE_FOR_HANDLER` function for an existing ORDS handler.

Example 2-17 Executing as a REST-enabled schema called ordstest

```
DECLARE
  l_uri clob;
BEGIN
  l_uri := ORDS_PAR.DEFINE_FOR_HANDLER(
    p_module_name => 'demo',
    p_pattern => 'myendpoint/',
    p_method => 'GET',
    p_duration => 3600
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

The module, pattern, and method must exist in the current schema and the duration must be represented in seconds. Once the pre-authenticated request has been created, the result of the function provides an JSON object containing the token, alias, and relative link to access the resource:

```
{
  "token": "<par_token>",
  "alias" : "<par_alias>",
  "uri": "hr/_/par/"<par_token>/myprefix/myendpoint/"
}
```

Note

In the case of handlers that contain the URI parameters, the result of calling `ORDS_PAR.DEFINE_FOR_HANDLER` returns the URI with a generic pattern having no substitutions. While creating PAR, you must keep track of the token and alias as you cannot obtain their values later.

See Also

[ORDS_PAR PL/SQL Package Reference](#)

2.18.2 Making Requests to ORDS Using a Pre-Authenticated URL

A pre-authenticated request URL can be used by calling the relative endpoint and method that is returned during the PAR creation.

For the preceding example the method can be invoked as shown in the following code snippet:

```
curl -i -X GET -H'Content-Type:application/json'
http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/_/par/<par_token>/myprefix/myendpoint/
```

In case the pre-authenticated request URL contains URI parameters (identified by :), then you must set concrete values before invoking the endpoint.

2.18.3 Revoking a Pre-Authenticated URL

To revoke a pre-authenticated request URL, you can use the token part of the URL of a pre-authenticated request by calling `ORDS_PAR.REVOKE_PAR` function from a REST-enabled schema.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_PAR.REVOKE_PAR(
    p_par_token => '<par_token>'
  )
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Note

It may take up to 30 seconds for the revoke request to take effect.

2.19 Overview of Pre-hook Functions

This section explains how to use PL/SQL based pre-hook functions that are invoked prior to an Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) based REST call.

A pre-hook function is typically used to implement application logic that needs to be applied across all REST endpoints of an application. For example a pre-hook enables the following functionality:

- **Configure application specific database session state:** Configure the session to support a VPD policy.
- **Custom authentication and authorization:** As the pre-hook is invoked prior to dispatching the REST service, it is used to inspect the request headers and determine the user who is making the request, and also find if that user is authorized to make the request.
- **Auditing or metrics gathering:** To track information regarding the REST APIs invoked.
- [Configuring the Pre-hook Function](#)
This section describes how to configure a pre-hook function.
- [Using a Pre-hook Function](#)
This section explains how the pre-hook function is used.
- [Processing of a Request](#)
- [Identity Assertion of a User](#)
This section describes how pre-hook function can make assertions about the identity of the user.
- [Aborting Processing of a Request](#)
This section explains how the pre-hook function aborts the processing of a request.
- [Ensuring Pre-hook is Executable](#)

- [Exceptions Handling by Pre-hook Function](#)
- [Pre-hook Function Efficiency](#)
- [Using Pre-hook Function with Protected Resources](#)
- [Pre-Hook Examples](#)
This section provides some sample PL/SQL functions that demonstrate different ways in which the pre-hook functionality can be leveraged.

2.19.1 Configuring the Pre-hook Function

This section describes how to configure a pre-hook function.

The pre-hook function is configured using `procedure.rest.preHook` setting. The value of this setting must be the name of a stored PL/SQL function.

2.19.2 Using a Pre-hook Function

This section explains how the pre-hook function is used.

A pre-hook must be a PL/SQL function with no arguments and must return a `BOOLEAN` value. The function must be executable by the database user to whom the request is mapped. For example, if the request is mapped to an ORDS enabled schema, then that schema must be granted the `execute` privilege on the pre-hook function (or to `PUBLIC`).

Note

If Oracle APEX 24.1 or higher is used, then the APEX functional user, `APEX_PUBLIC_ROUTER`, must be granted `execute` privilege for its friendly URLs (`/r`) to be accessible.

If the function returns `true`, then it indicates that the normal processing of the request must continue. If the function returns `false`, then it indicates that further processing of the request must be aborted.

ORDS invokes a pre-hook function in an OWA (Oracle Web Agent) that is a PL/SQL Gateway Toolkit environment. This means that the function can introspect the request headers and the OWA CGI environment variables, and use that information to drive its logic. The function can also use the OWA PL/SQL APIs to generate a response for the request (for example, in a case where the pre-hook function needs to abort further processing of the request, and provide its own response).

2.19.3 Processing of a Request

The pre-hook function must return `true` if it determines that the processing of a request must continue. In such cases, any OWA response produced by the pre-hook function is ignored (except for cases as detailed in the section [Identity Assertion of a User](#)), and the REST service is invoked as usual.

2.19.4 Identity Assertion of a User

This section describes how pre-hook function can make assertions about the identity of the user.

When continuing processing, a pre-hook can make assertions about the identity and the roles assigned to the user who is making the request. This information is used in the processing of the REST service. A pre-hook function can determine this by setting one or both of the following OWA response headers.

- `X-ORDS-HOOK-USER`: Identifies the user making the request, the value is bound to the `:current_user` implicit parameter and the `REMOTE_IDENT` OWA CGI environment variable.
- `X-ORDS-HOOK-ROLES`: Identifies the roles assigned to the user. This information is used to determine the authorization of the user to access the REST service. If this header is present then `X-ORDS-HOOK-USER` must also be present.

Note

`X-ORDS-HOOK-USER` and `X-ORDS-HOOK-ROLES` headers are not included in the response of the REST service. These headers are only used internally by ORDS to propagate the user identity and roles.

Using these response headers, a pre-hook can integrate with the role based access control model of ORDS. This enables the application developer to build rich integrations with third party authentication and access control systems.

2.19.5 Aborting Processing of a Request

This section explains how the pre-hook function aborts the processing of a request.

If a pre-hook determines that the processing of the REST service should not continue, then the function must return `false` value. This value indicates to ORDS that further processing of the request must not be attempted.

If the pre-hook does not produce any OWA output, then ORDS generates a 403 `Forbidden` error response page. If the pre-hook produces any OWA response, then ORDS returns the OWA output as the response. This enables the pre-hook function to customize the response that client receives when processing of the REST service is aborted.

2.19.6 Ensuring Pre-hook is Executable

If a schema cannot invoke a pre-hook function, then ORDS generates a 503 `Service Unavailable` response for *any* request against that schema. Since a pre-hook has been configured, it would not be safe for ORDS to continue processing the request without invoking the pre-hook function. It is very important that the pre-hook function is executable by all ORDS enabled schemas. If the pre-hook function is not executable, then the REST services defined in those schemas will not be available.

2.19.7 Exceptions Handling by Pre-hook Function

When a pre-hook raises an error condition, for example, when a run-time error occurs, a `NO DATA FOUND` exception is raised. In such cases, ORDS cannot proceed with processing of the REST service as it would not be secure. ORDS interprets any exception raised by the pre-hook function as a signal that the request is forbidden and generates a 403 `Forbidden` response, and does not proceed with invoking the REST service. Therefore, if the pre-hook raises an unexpected exception, it forbids access to that REST service. It is highly recommended that all

pre-hook functions must have a robust exception handling block so that any unexpected error conditions are handled appropriately and do not make REST Services unavailable.

2.19.8 Pre-hook Function Efficiency

A pre-hook function is invoked for every REST service call. Therefore, the pre-hook function must be designed to be efficient. If a pre-hook function is inefficient, then it has a negative effect on the performance of the REST service call. Invoking the pre-hook involves at least one additional database round trip. It is critical that the ORDS instance and the database are located close together so that the round-trip latency overhead is minimized.

2.19.9 Using Pre-hook Function with Protected Resources

ORDS enables the protection of resources with roles and privileges. In cases where:

- A privilege protects a particular resource
 - A pre-hook function already exists
- ORDS invokes pre-hook functions once the initial request to the target resource has been authorized. If an incoming request fails authorization, ORDS does not invoke a related pre-hook function. Instead, ORDS responds with a 401 `Unauthorized` Response status code.

See Also

[Configuring Secure Access to RESTful Services](#)

2.19.10 Pre-Hook Examples

This section provides some sample PL/SQL functions that demonstrate different ways in which the pre-hook functionality can be leveraged.

Source code for the examples provided in the following sections is included in the unzipped Oracle REST Data Services distribution archive `examples/pre_hook/sql` sub-folder.

- [Installing the Examples](#)
This section describes how to install the pre-hook examples.
- [Uninstalling the Examples](#)
This section explains how to uninstall the examples.

2.19.10.1 Installing the Examples

This section describes how to install the pre-hook examples.

To install the pre-hook examples, execute `examples/pre_hook/sql/install.sql` script. The following code snippet shows how to install the examples using Oracle SQLcl command line interface:

```
pre_hook $ cd examples/pre_hook/sql/  
sql $ sql system/<password>
```

```
SQLcl: Release Release 18.1.1 Production on Fri Mar 23 14:03:18 2018
```

```
Copyright (c) 1982, 2018, Oracle. All rights reserved.
```

```
Password? (*****?) *****
Connected to:
Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition Release 12.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production
```

```
SQL> @install <chosen-password>
```

- You need to adjust the SQLcl connect string and the user credentials to suit your environment. For these demo scenarios, SQLcl connects to the database with service name orcl.
- <chosen-password> is the password you assigned to the PRE_HOOK_TEST database user. Make a note of this password value for later reference.
- The examples/pre_hook/sql/install.sql command creates the following two databases schemas:
 - The PRE_HOOK_DEFNS schema where the pre-hook function is defined along with a database table named custom_auth_users, where user identities are stored. This table is populated with a single user joe.bloggs@example.com, whose password is the value assigned for <chosen-password>.
 - The PRE_HOOK_TESTS schema where ORDS based REST services that are used to demonstrate the pre-hooks are defined.
- [Example: Denying all Access](#)
- [Example: Allowing All Access](#)
- [Example: Asserting User Identity](#)

2.19.10.1.1 Example: Denying all Access

The simplest pre-hook is one that unilaterally denies access to any REST Service.

To deny access to any REST service, the function must always return `false` as shown in the following code snippet:

```
create or replace function deny_all_hook return boolean as
begin
  return false;
end;
/
grant execute on deny_all_hook to public;
```

Where:

- The deny_all_hook pre-hook function always returns false value.
- Execute privilege is granted to all users. So, any ORDS enabled schema can invoke this function

Configuring ORDS

To enable deny_all_hook pre-hook function, perform the following steps:

1. Locate the folder where the Oracle REST Data Services configuration file is stored.

2. Open the `settings.xml` file and add:

```
<entry key="procedure.rest.preHook">pre_hook_defns.deny_all_hook</entry>
```

3. Save the file.
4. Restart Oracle REST Data Services.

Try it out

The install script creates an ORDS enabled schema and a REST service which can be accessed at the following URL (assuming ORDS is deployed on `localhost` and listening on port 8080):

```
http://localhost:8080/ords/pre_hook_tests/prehooks/user
```

Access the URL in a browser. You should get a response similar to the following:

```
403 Forbidden
```

This demonstrates that the `deny_all_hook` pre-hook function was invoked and it prevented the access to the REST service by returning a `false` value.

2.19.10.1.2 Example: Allowing All Access

Modify the source code of the `deny_all_hook` pre-hook function to allow access to all REST service requests as shown in the following code snippet:

```
create or replace function deny_all_hook return boolean as
begin
    return true;
end;
/
```

Try it out

Access the following test URL in a browser:

```
http://localhost:8080/ords/pre_hook_tests/prehooks/user
```

The response should include JSON similar to the following code snippet:

```
{
  "authenticated_user": "no user authenticated"
}
```

Note

The REST service executes because the pre-hook function authorized it.

Related Topics

- [Identity Assertion of a User](#)

This section describes how pre-hook function can make assertions about the identity of the user.

2.19.10.1.3 Example: Asserting User Identity

The following code snippet demonstrates how the pre-hook function makes assertions about the user identity and the roles they possess:

```
create or replace function identity_hook return boolean as
begin
  if custom_auth_api.authenticate_owa then
    custom_auth_api.assert_identity;
    return true;
  end if;
  custom_auth_api.prompt_for_basic_credentials('Test Custom Realm');
  return false;
end;
```

The pre-hook delegates the task of authenticating the user to the `custom_auth_api.authenticate_owa` function. If the function indicates that the user is authenticated, then it invokes the `custom_auth_api.assert_identity` procedure to propagate the user identity and roles to ORDS.

Configuring ORDS

To enable pre-hook function, perform the following steps:

1. Locate the folder where the Oracle REST Data Services configuration file is stored.
2. Open the `settings.xml` file and add:

```
<entry key="procedure.rest.preHook">pre_hook_defns.identity_hook</entry></entry>
```

3. Save the file.
4. Restart Oracle REST Data Services.

Try it out

The install script creates an ORDS enabled schema and a REST service that can be accessed at the following URL (assuming ORDS is deployed on localhost and listening on port 8080):

`http://localhost:8080/ords/pre_hook_tests/prehooks/user`

In a web browser access the preceding URL.

Note

The first time you access the URL, the browser will prompt you to enter your credentials. Enter the user name as `joe.bloggs@example.com` and for the password, use the value you assigned for `<chosen-password>` when you executed the install script. Click the link to sign in.

In response a JSON document is displayed with the JSON object in it.

```
{"authenticated_user": "joe.bloggs@example.com" }
```

2.19.10.2 Uninstalling the Examples

This section explains how to uninstall the examples.

The following code snippet shows how to uninstall the examples:

```
pre_hook $ cd sql/  
sql $ sql system/<password>  
  
SQLcl: Release Release 18.1.1 Production on Fri Mar 23 14:03:18 2018  
  
Copyright (c) 1982, 2018, Oracle. All rights reserved.  
  
Password? (*****?) *****  
Connected to:  
Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition Release 12.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production  
  
SQL> @uninstall
```

2.20 Generating Hyperlinks

Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) provides a mechanism to transform relational result sets into JSON representations, and provides hyperlinks that automatically paginates the result set to allow navigation between the pages of the result set.

For many use cases, it is required to treat certain columns in the result set as hyperlinks. ORDS provides the following simple yet powerful mechanisms for adding hyperlinks to REST resources:

- **Primary Key Hyperlinks:** A column with the reserved alias \$.id identifies the primary key column of a single row in the result set. Such column values are used to form a hyperlink that points to a child resource of the current resource that provides specific details about that particular row in the result set.
- **Arbitrary Hyperlinks:** A column whose alias starts with the reserved character \$ is treated as a hyperlink. The subsequent characters in the column alias indicates the link relation type.
- [Primary Key Hyperlinks](#)
This section describes how to add primary key hyperlinks.
- [Arbitrary Hyperlinks](#)
This section describes how to create hyperlinks to point to a resource one level up in the heirarchy.

2.20.1 Primary Key Hyperlinks

This section describes how to add primary key hyperlinks.

Typically, when you are modelling a REST API, you need to model the Resource Collection Pattern that enumerates the hyperlinks to the other resources.

In a simple use case, a query is against a single table that contains a single column with primary key that is used to identify each row. The collection resource provides summary information of each row, and provides a self link for each row. The self link points to the resource that provides more detailed information about the row. For example, if we use the `EMP` table, we can define a service as shown in the following code snippet:

```
begin
  ords.define_service(
    p_module_name => 'links.example',
    p_base_path => 'emp-collection/',
    p_pattern => '.',
    p_source => 'select empno "$.id", empno id, ename employee_name from
emp order by empno ename';
    commit;
  end;
```

Where:

- The reserved value '.' is used for the `p_pattern` value. This indicates the path of the resource template in the base path of the resource module, `emp-collection/` in this example.
- The `EMPNO` column is aliased as `$.id`, to produce a hyperlink.

Following code snippet shows the output produced after invoking the preceding service:

```
{
  "items": [{
    "id": 7369,
    "employee_name": "SMITH",
    "links": [{
      "rel": "self",
      "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp-collection/7369"
    }]
  },
  ...
],
"hasMore": false,
"limit": 25,
"offset": 0,
"count": 14,
"links": [{
  "rel": "self",
  "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp-collection/"
}, {
  "rel": "describedby",
  "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp-
collection/"
}, {
  "rel": "first",
  "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp-collection/"
}]
}
```

Observe that the value of `EMPNO` column is concatenated with the URL of the service to produce a new hyperlink with relation `self`. The value is not simply concatenated, it is resolved using

the algorithm specified in RFC3986. Therefore, Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) can take the value of the column, and apply the resolution algorithm to produce a new absolute URL.

① See Also

Section 5 of rfc3986

If you attempt to navigate to this URL, it results in a 404 HTTP status because a resource handler for that endpoint has not yet been defined. The following code snippet shows a sample resource handler:

```
begin
  ords.define_template(
    p_module_name => 'links.example',
    p_pattern     => ':id');
  ords.define_handler(
    p_module_name => 'links.example',
    p_pattern     => ':id',
    p_source_type => ords.source_type_collection_item,
    p_source      => 'select emp.empno "$.id", emp.* from emp where
empno = :id');
  commit;
end;
```

- [Composite Primary Keys](#)
This section describes the support for composite primary keys.

2.20.1.1 Composite Primary Keys

This section describes the support for composite primary keys.

If multiple columns in a query form the primary key of a row, then each of those columns must be aliased by `$.id.N`, where N is the position of the column in the key. ORDS combines such values to form the relative path of the item URL.

Example:

```
SELECT
    ID1 "$.id.1",
    ID2 "$.id.2",
    ID3 "$.id.3",
    ...
```

Related Topics

- [Route Patterns Specification](#)

2.20.2 Arbitrary Hyperlinks

This section describes how to create hyperlinks to point to a resource one level up in the heirarchy.

Rich hypermedia documents have many different hyperlinks. ORDS provides a mechanism to turn any column value into a hyperlink. Any column whose alias starts with the `$` character is

treated as a hyperlink. The following example code snippet shows how an employee resource can provide a hyperlink to their manager:

```
begin
  ords.define_handler(
    p_module_name => 'links.example',
    p_pattern      => ':id',
    p_source_type => ords.source_type_collection_item,
    p_source       => 'select emp.empno "$.id", emp.*, emp.mgr "$related"
from emp where empno = :id');commit;end;
```

ORDS treats the column named `related` to a hyperlink and the column value is treated as a path relative to the containing base URI of the resource. Similar to how `$.id` column value is transformed into an absolute URI by applying the algorithm specified in RFC 3986.

See Also

Section 5.2 of rfc3986.

The following example code snippet shows the updated employee resource:

```
{
  "empno": 7369,
  "ename": "SMITH",
  "job": "CLERK",
  "mgr": 7902,
  "hiredate": "1980-12-17T00:00:00Z",
  "sal": 800,
  "comm": null,
  "deptno": 20,
  "links": [{
    "rel": "self",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp-collection/7369"
  }, {
    "rel": "describedby",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp-
collection/item"
  }, {
    "rel": "collection",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp-collection/"
  }, {
    "rel": "related",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp-collection/7902"
  }
]
```

Note that the new `related` link points to the manager resource of the employee. The manager resource in turn has a `related` link that points to their manager, and so on up the management chain until you reach employee number 7839 who is the president of the company and whose `mgr` column is `null`. If the column value is `null`, then ORDS will not create a hyperlink.

```
{
  "empno": 7839,
```

```
"ename": "KING",
"job": "PRESIDENT",
"mgr": null,
"hiredate": "1981-11-17T00:00:00Z",
"sal": 5000,
"comm": null,
"deptno": 10,
"links": [{
  "rel": "self",
  "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp-collection/7839"
}, {
  "rel": "describedby",
  "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp-
collection/item"
}, {
  "rel": "collection",
  "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp-collection/"
}]
}
```

- [About the related Link Relation](#)
This section explains the use of existing registered link relation types instead of extension link relation types.
- [URL Resolution](#)
This section describes how ORDS resolves column values using URI resolution algorithm.

2.20.2.1 About the related Link Relation

This section explains the use of existing registered link relation types instead of extension link relation types.

As per RFC 8288 Section 2.1.2, any extension link relation must be an URI and not a simple value. This means that a link relation such as `manager` is not a legal link relation according to the specification. A custom link relation type will reduce interoperability. If your application uses a non-registered link relation type, then only a few clients will be able to understand the custom link relation type. Conversely, if you use registered link relation types, then more clients can navigate to your link relations. Oracle recommends using existing registered link relation types instead of extension link relation types.

Related Topics

- [rfc8288](#)

2.20.2.2 URL Resolution

This section describes how ORDS resolves column values using URI resolution algorithm.

- [Child Paths](#)
This section describes how to use the relative paths to refer to the child resources.
- [Ancestor Paths](#)
This section provides examples to show how ORDS lets you use `../` and `./` syntax to refer to parent paths of the current resource.
- [Absolute URLs](#)
This section provides examples for the absolute paths.

- [Context Root Relative Paths](#)
This section provides example for the context root relative path.
- [Dynamic Paths](#)
This section describes how you can have dynamic values for the hyperlinks.

Related Topics

- [rfc3986](#)

2.20.2.2.1 Child Paths

This section describes how to use the relative paths to refer to the child resources.

Following code snippet shows the use of relative paths to refer to child resources:

```
select 'child/resource' "$related" from dual
```

Assuming that the base URL of the containing resource is `https://example.com/ords/some_schema_alias/some/resource`, then the link is as shown in the following code snippet:

```
{  
  "rel": "related",  
  "href": "https://example.com/ords/some_schema_alias/some/child/resource"  
}
```

2.20.2.2.2 Ancestor Paths

This section provides examples to show how ORDS lets you use `../` and `./` syntax to refer to parent paths of the current resource.

Following is an example code snippet:

```
select '../"$up", './"$self" from dual
```

Assuming the base URL of the containing resource is `https://example.com/ords/some_schema_alias/some/collection/`, then the links will be as shown in the following code snippet:

```
{  
  "rel": "up",  
  "href": "https://example.com/ords/some_schema_alias/some/"  
},  
{  
  "rel": "self",  
  "href": "https://example.com/ords/some_schema_alias/some/collection/"  
}
```

2.20.2.2.3 Absolute URLs

This section provides examples for the absolute paths.

A hyperlink value can be an absolute path or a fully qualified URL as shown in the following code snippet:

```
select '/cool/stuff' "$related", 'https://oracle.com/rest' "$related" from dual
```

Assuming the base URL of the containing resource is, `https://example.com/ords/some_schema_alias/some/collection/` the links will be as shown in the following code snippet:

```
{
  "rel": "related",
  "href": "https://example.com/cool/stuff"
},
{
  "rel": "related",
  "href": "https://oracle.com/rest"
}
```

You can have multiple links for the same link relation.

2.20.2.2.4 Context Root Relative Paths

This section provides example for the context root relative path.

The context root relative path is the URL of the root resource of an ORDS enabled schema.

The following code snippet shows the context root path for the example discussed in the preceding sections:

```
https://example.com/ords/some_schema_alias/
```

ORDS provides the following syntax to express the resource paths relative to the URL:

```
select '^/another/collection/' "$related" from dual
```

Assuming the base URL of the containing resource is `https://example.com/ords/some_schema_alias/some/collection/`, the link is as shown in the following code snippet:

```
{
  "rel": "related",
  "href": "https://example.com/ords/some_schema_alias/another/collection"
}
```

Any path starting with `^/1` is resolved relative to the context root path.

2.20.2.2.5 Dynamic Paths

This section describes how you can have dynamic values for the hyperlinks.

Examples provided in the preceding sections use literal values for the hyperlinks. The hyperlink value can be completely dynamic, formed from any value that is a string (or can be automatically converted to a string). For example, instead of pointing directly to the employee resource, for managers only, you can point to a more specialized resource that can show

additional information such as the total number of reports. The GET handler can be redefined for the `emp-collection` or `:id` resource as shown in the following code snippet:

```
begin
  ords.define_handler(
    p_module_name => 'links.example',
    p_pattern     => ':id',
    p_source_type => ords.source_type_collection_item,
    p_source      => 'select emp.empno "$.id", emp.*, decode(emp.mgr,
null, null, '^/managers/' || emp.mgr) "$related" from emp where empno = :id');
    commit;
  end;
```

Where:

- The value of the `$related` column is formed from `^/managers/: emp.mgr` unless the value of `emp.mgr` is null. In such a case, a null value is substituted that causes ORDS not to generate the hyperlink.

The following code snippet shows the updated employee resource:

```
{
  "empno": 7566,
  "ename": "JONES",
  "job": "MANAGER",
  "mgr": 7839,
  "hiredate": "1981-04-01T23:00:00Z",
  "sal": 2975,
  "comm": null,
  "deptno": 20,
  "links": [{
    "rel": "self",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp-collection/7566"
  }, {
    "rel": "describedby",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/metadata-catalog/emp-
collection/item"
  }, {
    "rel": "collection",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/emp-collection/"
  }, {
    "rel": "related",
    "href": "http://localhost:8080/ords/ordstest/managers/7839"
  }]
}
```

Note

The related link now points to the dynamically generated path, that is, to the `managers/:id` resource.

2.21 About HTTP Error Responses

ORDS can now generate HTTP error responses in JSON or HTML format. Prior to ORDS release 20.4, only HTML responses were supported. To preserve the backward compatibility, by default, ORDS attempts to automatically determine the best format to render the error responses.

You can configure `error.responseFormat` setting and force ORDS to always render the error responses in either HTML or JSON format.

- [About `error.responseFormat`](#)

2.21.1 About `error.responseFormat`

The `error.responseFormat` setting is a global setting that supports the following values:

- `html` - Force all error responses to be in HTML format.
- `json` - Force all error responses to be in JSON format.
- `auto` (default value) - Automatically determine most appropriate format for a request.
- [HTML Mode](#)
- [json Mode](#)
- [auto Mode](#)

2.21.1.1 HTML Mode

When `error.responseFormat` value is set to `html`, all the error responses are rendered in HTML format. This setting can be used to match the behaviour of ORDS 20.3.1 and prior releases. The HTML format displays properly in web-browsers. However, for non-human clients, HTML format is verbose and challenging to parse.

2.21.1.2 json Mode

When `error.responseFormat` value is set to `json`, all the error responses are rendered in JSON format. The JSON format complies with the [Problem Details for HTTP APIs](#) standard. The JSON format is terse, and straightforward for non-human clients to parse. However, it does not display properly in browsers and is not user friendly for non-technical users.

2.21.1.3 auto Mode

The default value for `error.responseFormat` is `auto`. When this value is configured, ORDS applies the following rules and automatically chooses the most appropriate format to use:

- If the client supplies an `Accept` request header, where `application/json` or `application/problem+json` is the most preferred media type, then the response must be in JSON format.
- If the client supplies an `Accept` request header where `text/html` is the most preferred media type, then the response must be in HTML format.
- If the client supplies a `X-Requested-With` header, then the response must be in JSON format. Presence of this header indicates that the request is initiated from the JavaScript code and so JSON would be the appropriate response format.

- If the client supplies an `Origin` header, then the response must be in JSON format. Presence of this header indicates that the request is initiated from the JavaScript code and so JSON would be the appropriate response format.
 - There is one exception to this rule, if the request method is `POST` and the `Content-Type` of the request is `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`, then the response will be in HTML format.
- If the client supplies a `User-Agent` header whose value starts with `curl/`, then the response must be in JSON format. `cURL` is a popular command line tool for making the HTTP requests. The terser JSON format is more readable in a command line environment. If none of the preceding rules apply, then the response will be in HTML format.

See Also[cURL](#)

2.22 Sessionless Transactions

Sessionless transactions enables you to start a transaction on one database session, suspend it, and then resume and commit it from another session using a unique transaction identifier during its life cycle.

Sessionless transactions feature provides greater flexibility in managing transactions across multiple database sessions. With sessionless transactions, ORDS enables the clients to control the transactions across multiple REST requests.

Note

This feature is supported only from Oracle Database Release 23ai, version 23.6.

- [Setting up the Transaction timeout](#)
This section describes how to setup the transaction timeout.
- [Sessionless Transaction Mangement APIs](#)
This section describes the APIs that control the sessionless transaction APIs.
- [Using Sessionless Transactions](#)
This section explains how to use the transaction id (GTRID) to call your REST enabled SQL request, REST modules, or auto-Rest within that sessionless transaction.

See Also

Sessionless Transactions

2.22.1 Setting up the Transaction timeout

This section describes how to setup the transaction timeout.

To configure the transaction timeout for sessionless transactions feature in Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS), set the `jdbc.sessionlesstxn.timeout` pool setting using the command:

```
ords config set jdbc.sessionlesstxn.timeout <timeout_value>
```

For example, to set the timeout to 5 minutes, the following code snippet can be used:

```
ords config set jdbc.sessionlesstxn.timeout 5m
```

If not specified, ORDS defaults to a 60-second timeout.

Note

If a suspended sessionless transaction is not resumed within the specified duration, Oracle Database cancels the transaction.

2.22.2 Sessionless Transaction Management APIs

This section describes the APIs that control the sessionless transaction APIs.

The following APIs are used to control the sessionless transactions, to invoke these APIs, a client requires SQL administrator or SQL developer role:

See Also

Oracle REST Data Services API

- Start a Sessionless Transaction:

```
POST /ords/<schema_alias>/_/db-api/stable/database/sessionless-  
transactions/
```

- Commit a Sessionless Transaction:

```
PUT /ords/<schema_alias>/_/db-api/stable/database/sessionless-  
transactions/  
<GTRID>
```

- Rollback a Sessionless Transaction:

```
DELETE /ords/<schema_alias>/_/db-api/stable/database/sessionless-  
transactions/<GTRID>
```

To handle the requests within a sessionless transaction, use the transaction ID (GTRID) returned by the start transaction API. You can include the GTRID in the `x-ords-sessionless-transaction-id` header or query parameter when making the rest enabled SQL requests, calling REST modules, or using autorestore.

For example:

```
POST /ords/<schema_alias>/_/sql?x-ords-sessionless-transaction-id=<GTRID>
```

```
GET /ords/<schema_alias>/table?x-ords-sessionless-transaction-id=<GTRID>
```

2.22.3 Using Sessionless Transactions

This section explains how to use the transaction id (GTRID) to call your REST enabled SQL request, REST modules, or auto-Rest within that sessionless transaction.

To use the sessionless transactions, perform the following steps:

1. [Start a Transaction](#)
 2. [Invoke a Service](#)
 3. [Committing and Rolling Back a Transaction](#)
- [Start a Transaction](#)
This section describes how to invoke services within a sessionless transaction using the transaction ID (GTRID).
 - [Committing and Rolling Back a Transaction](#)
This section describes how to commit and rollback a sessionless transaction.
 - [Invoke a Service](#)
This section describes how to invoke a service.

2.22.3.1 Start a Transaction

This section describes how to invoke services within a sessionless transaction using the transaction ID (GTRID).

Use the database API to start a new sessionless transaction.

Request example:

```
curl -X POST --location "https://localhost:8080/ords/<schema_alias>/_/db-api/stable/database/sessionless-transactions/" \  
--user <username>:<password>
```

Response example:

```
{  
  "gtrid": "25fd48199404437aa5faf33fe2b9fe0c",  
  "status": "Start transaction"  
}
```

2.22.3.2 Committing and Rolling Back a Transaction

This section describes how to commit and rollback a sessionless transaction.

To commit a sessionless transaction, you can use the following database API:

To commit:

Request example

```
curl -X PUT --location "https://localhost:8080/ords/<schema_alias>/_/db-api/stable/database/sessionless-transactions/<GTRID>" \
  --user <username>:<password>
```

To rollback:

Request Example

```
curl -X DELETE --location "https://localhost:8080/ords/<schema_alias>/_/db-api/stable/database/sessionless-transactions/<GTRID>" \
  --user <username>:<password>
```

Note

When you are using sessionless transactions with ORDS, you must be aware of the REST requests you define can implicitly end the transaction. Typically, in the following cases:

- Committing or rolling back the transaction using a `COMMIT` or `ROLLBACK` statement ends the sessionless transaction.
- Executing a DDL (Data Definition Language) statement, such as `CREATE`, `ALTER`, or `DROP`, also ends the sessionless transaction, as DDL statements implicitly commit the current transaction.

2.22.3.3 Invoke a Service

This section describes how to invoke a service.

To use the GTRID in subsequent requests, include it in the `x-ords-sessionless-transaction-id` header or the query parameter.

For example:

- Using a header: `x-ords-sessionless-transaction-id: 25fd48199404437aa5faf33fe2b9fe0c`
- Using a query parameter: `?x-ords-sessionless-transaction-id=25fd48199404437aa5faf33fe2b9fe0c`

Request example:

```
curl -X POST --location "https://localhost:8080/ords/admin/_/sql?x-ords-sessionless-transaction-id=25fd48199404437aa5faf33fe2b9fe0c" \
  --user <username>:<password> \
  -H "Content-Type: application/sql" \
  --data "SELECT * FROM my_table"
```

Using a header:

```
curl -X POST --location "https://localhost:8080/ords/admin/_/sql" \
  --user <username>:<password> \
  -H "Content-Type: application/sql" \
```

```
-H "x-ords-sessionless-transaction-id: 25fd48199404437aa5faf33fe2b9fe0c"  
\n--data "SELECT * FROM my_table"
```

You can continue working within the context of the same sessionless transaction when you include the GTRID in the subsequent requests.

3

Implicit Parameters

This chapter describes the implicit parameters used in REST service handlers that are not explicitly declared. Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) adds these parameters automatically to the resource handlers.

- [List of Implicit Parameters](#)

3.1 List of Implicit Parameters

The following table lists the implicit parameters:

Note

Parameter names are case sensitive. For example, `:CURRENT_USER` is not a valid implicit parameter.

Table 3-1 List of Implicit Parameters

Name	Type	Access Mode	HTTP Header	Description	Introduced
<code>:body</code>	BLOB	IN	N/A	Specifies the body of the request as a temporary BLOB.	2.0
<code>:body_text</code>	CLOB	IN	N/A	Specifies the body of the request as a temporary CLOB.	18.3
<code>:body_json</code>	CLOB	IN	N/A	Specifies the body of the request as a temporary CLOB in JSON format.	24.1

Table 3-1 (Cont.) List of Implicit Parameters

Name	Type	Access Mode	HTTP Header	Description	Introduced
:content_type	VARCHAR	IN	Content-Type	Specifies the MIME type of the request body, as indicated by the Content-Type request header.	2.0
:current_user	VARCHAR	IN	N/A	Specifies the authenticated user for the request. If no user is authenticated, then the value is set to null.	2.0
:forward_location	VARCHAR	OUT	X-ORDS-FORWARD-LOCATION	Specifies the location where Oracle REST Data Services must forward a GET request to produce the response for this request.	18.3

Table 3-1 (Cont.) List of Implicit Parameters

Name	Type	Access Mode	HTTP Header	Description	Introduced
:fetch_offset	NUMBER	IN	N/A	Specifies the zero-based offset of the first row to be displayed on a page.	18.3
:fetch_size	NUMBER	IN	N/A	Specifies the maximum number of rows to be retrieved on a page.	18.3
:page_offset	NUMBER	IN	N/A	Specifies the zero based page offset in a paginated request. Note: The :page_offset parameter is deprecated. Use :row_offset parameter instead.	2.0

Table 3-1 (Cont.) List of Implicit Parameters

Name	Type	Access Mode	HTTP Header	Description	Introduced
:page_size	NUMBER	IN	N/A	Specifies the maximum number of rows to be retrieved on a page. The :page_size parameter is deprecated. Use :fetch_size parameter instead.	2.0
:row_offset	NUMBER	IN	N/A	Specifies the one-based index of the first row to be displayed in a paginated request.	3.0
:rowcount	NUMBER	IN	N/A	Specifies the one-based index of the last row to be displayed in a paginated request.	3.0
:status_code	NUMBER	OUT	X-ORDS-STATUS-CODE	Specifies the HTTP status code for the request.	18.3

- [Support for Automatic Binding](#)
- [About the :body_text Parameter](#)
- [About the :body_parameter](#)
- [About the :body_json Parameter](#)
- [About the :content_type Parameter](#)
- [About the :current_user Parameter](#)
- [About the :status_code Parameter](#)
- [About the :forward_location Parameter](#)
- [About the Pagination Implicit Parameters](#)

3.1.1 Support for Automatic Binding

ORDS also supports, automatic binding for the following:

- Query parameters
- Form data
- JSON objects

When query parameters are provided, they are always automatically bound by the Resource Handlers. Whereas, the automatic binding behavior of form data and JSON objects are dependent on the following two factors:

- Where and how the :body, :body_text, and :body_json implicit parameters are used
- The media- or the MIME type used:
 - application/x-www-form-urlencoded
 - application/json
 - multipart/form-data with a single file
 - multipart/form-data with multiple files

Examples

Example 3-1 Automatic Binding on Query Parameters

ORDS supports automatic binding of query parameters for POST requests with all Content Types. That is:

- application/x-www-form-urlencoded
- application/json
- multipart/form-data with a single file
- multipart/form-data with multiple files

Example HTTP request issued:

```
https://localhost:8443/ords/my_schema/demo/etc?shape=triangle
```

The value `triangle` is accessible in an ORDS handler with the automatic bind `:shape` as shown in the following example PL/SQL handler code:

```
Begin
  HTP.p('RESULT: ' || :shape);
End;
```

```
RESULT: triangle
```

Automatic Binding on Form Data

ORDS supports automatic binding of POST request body form data under various conditions. The following example assumes a POST request that is being issued to an ORDS Resource Handler with none of the previously mentioned `:body_` implicit parameters.

HTTP request issued in the form of a curl command:

```
curl 'https://localhost:8443/ords/my_schema/demo/etc'
  --header 'Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded'
  --data-url-encode 'last_name=Ever'
  --data-url-encode 'first_name=Greatest'
```

The values for `last_name` and `first_name` are accessible in an ORDS handler with the automatic binds `:last_name` and `:first_name`. As shown in the following example PL/SQL Handler code:

```
BeginHTP.p('Hello: ' || :first_name || :last_name);
End;
```

```
Hello: Greatest Ever
```

① See Also

- [About the `:body` parameter](#)
- [About the `:body_text` Parameter](#)
- [About the `:body_json` Parameter](#)

Automatic binding of JSON objects

ORDS supports automatic binding of a JSON object in POST requests when the following conditions are met:

- The `Content-Type` is of `application/json` type
- None of the following implicit bind parameters are used in the Resource Handler:
 - `:body`
 - `:body_text`
 - `:body_json`

HTTP request issued in the form of a curl command:

```
curl 'https://localhost:8443/ords/my_schema/demo/etc'  
  --header 'Content-Type: application/json'  
  --data '{username: "clark", "password: "superman1234"}'
```

The values of `username` and `password` are accessible from this ORDS handler with the automatic binds `:username` and `:password`. As shown in the example PL/SQL handler code:

```
BeginHtp.p('Hello: ' || :username);  
  Htp.p('Your password: ' || :password);  
End;
```

```
Hello: clark  
Your password: superman1234
```

3.1.2 About the `:body_text` Parameter

The `:body_text` implicit parameter is used in the resource handlers to receive the contents of the request body as a temporary CLOB. Typically, the content of the request body is textual (for example JSON or HTML content) and so, receiving the request body as a CLOB saves the resource handler author from the effort of converting the `:body` BLOB parameter to a CLOB instance.

Note

`:body_text` implicit parameter must only be dereferenced once inside the entire PL/SQL block. If you need this value more than once, assign it to a local variable, and dereference the local variable instead.

You can use either one of the implicit parameters `:body` or `:body_text`. Otherwise, the PL/SQL block displays an error message "Duplicate steam parameter".

It is recommended to use `:body_text` (a character representation) rather than `:body` (a binary representation) particularly where the PL/SQL block uses JSON functions to process the request body efficiently.

3.1.3 About the `:body` parameter

The `:body` implicit parameter is used in the resource handlers to receive the contents of the request body as a temporary BLOB.

Note

Only POST or PUT requests can have a request body. The HTTP specification does not permit request bodies on GET or DELETE requests.

Example 3-2 Example

The following example illustrates a PL/SQL block that stores the request body in a database table:

```
begin
  insert into tab (content) values (:body);
end;
```

Note

The `:body` implicit parameter **must** be dereferenced exactly once in a PL/SQL block. If it is dereferenced more than once, then the second and subsequent dereferences will appear to be empty. This is because the client sends the request body only once. If you need this value more than once, then assign it to a local variable, and dereference the local variable instead.

You can use either one of the implicit parameters `:body` or `:body_text`. Otherwise, the PL/SQL block displays an error message "Duplicate steam parameter".

If you use either `:body` or `:body_text`, then you cannot use `:bind` notation to read attributes of the JSON payload of the request.

The following example will **not** work as intended because it dereferences the `:body` parameter twice:

```
begin
  insert into tab1(content) values (:body); -- request body will be inserted
  insert into tab2(content) values (:body); -- an empty blob will be inserted
end;
```

To avoid this limitation, the `:body` parameter value must be assigned to a local PL/SQL variable before it is used. This enables the local variable to be dereferenced more than once:

```
declare
  l_content blob := :body;
begin
  insert into tab1(content) values(l_content);
  insert into tab2(content) values(l_content);
end;
```

3.1.4 About the `:body_json` Parameter

The `:body_json` implicit parameter can be used with the `POST` resource handlers to receive the contents of the request body as a JSON object. This enables the resource handlers to directly reference the JSON properties (that is `{ "key": "value" }` pairs)

Additionally, the `:body_json` implicit parameter can be used when form data and one or more files are included in multipart or form data `POST` requests. Form data that is bound to the `:body_json` implicit parameter, continues to be received as a JSON object while one or more files can be processed with the `ORDS.BODY_FILE_COUNT LOOP` function and the `ORDS.GET_BODY_FILE` procedure.

Similar to the `:body` and `:body_text` implicit parameters, when the `:body_json` implicit parameter is included in a resource handler, it must be invoked so that it can be used. The `:body_json` parameter can be invoked in one of the following ways:

- The DBMS_OUTPUT package such as `dbms_output.put_line(:body_json);`
- The hypertext procedures (`http`) and functions (`htf`) packages, such as in `http.print(:body_json);`
- Assigning the `:body_json` implicit parameter as variable. For example, `l_body_json := :body_json;`
- [Example](#)

3.1.4.1 Example

Creating BODY_JSON_DEMO_TABLE Table

A table `BODY_JSON_DEMO_TABLE` is created with the following attributes:

```
CREATE TABLE BODY_JSON_DEMO_TABLE (
  ID          NUMBER(*, 0)
             GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY ( START WITH 1 CACHE 20 )
  NOT NULL,
  FILE_NAME   VARCHAR2(200),
  FILE_BODY   BLOB,
  CONTENT_TYPE VARCHAR2(200),
  FILE_VISIBILITY VARCHAR2(10),
  SUBMITTED_BY VARCHAR2(200),
  SUBMITTED_ON  TIMESTAMP DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP,
  SHAPE       VARCHAR2(20)
);
```

Figure 3-1 Creating a Table `BODY_JSON_DEMO_TABLE`

	COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS	
Data	1	ID	NUMBER(38,0)	No	"ORDSDOCS"."ISEQ: 1	(null)	
Constraints	2	FILE_NAME	VARCHAR2(200 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	2	(null)
Grants	3	FILE_BODY	BLOB	Yes	(null)	3	(null)
Statistics	4	CONTENT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(200 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	4	(null)
Triggers	5	FILE_VISIBILITY	VARCHAR2(10 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	5	(null)
Dependencies	6	SUBMITTED_BY	VARCHAR2(200 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	6	(null)
Details	7	SUBMITTED_ON	TIMESTAMP(6)	Yes	SYSTIMESTAMP	7	(null)
Partitions	8	SHAPE	VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	8	(null)
Indexes							

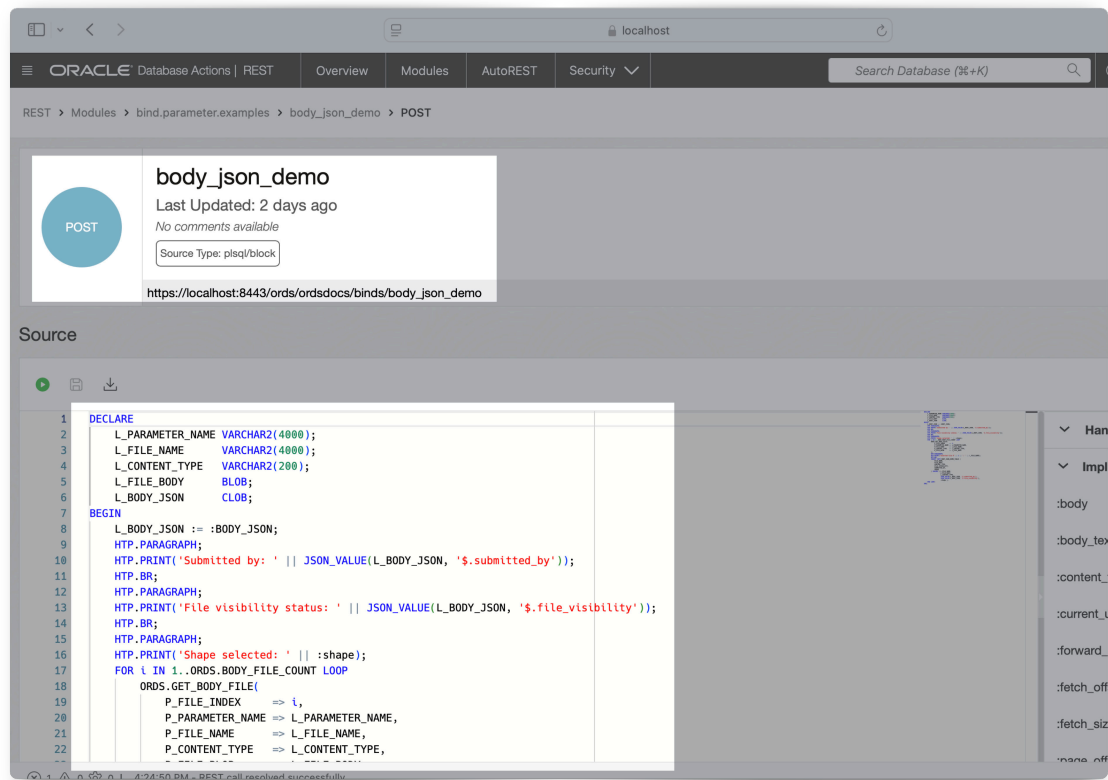
Note

Columns such as `FILE_VISIBILITY`, `SUBMITTED_BY`, and `SUBMITTED_ON` are only for demonstration purposes.

Creating an ORDS Endpoint (Resource Handler)

An ORDS endpoint is created using the following Resource Handler code that meets the following requirements:

- The endpoint expects multiple files and form data in a JSON format. That is, the use of the `:body_json` implicit parameter.
- The `ORDS.BODY_FILE_COUNT` function is used to count the total number of files in the `POST` request.
- The `ORDS.GET_BODY_FILE` procedure is used to temporarily store in the current memory of the database session file names, details, and contents. This enables the ORDS resource handler to handle multiple files in a single `POST` request.

Figure 3-2 Creating an ORDS Endpoint

INSERT Resource Handler Code

The following resource handler code example then performs an `INSERT` on the `BODY_JSON_DEMO_TABLE` table and relies upon various HTP procedures to print the results to a user, client, or application:

```

DECLARE
    L_PARAMETER_NAME VARCHAR2(4000);
    L_FILE_NAME       VARCHAR2(4000);
    L_CONTENT_TYPE    VARCHAR2(200);
    L_FILE_BODY       BLOB;
    L_BODY_JSON       CLOB;
BEGIN
    L_BODY_JSON := :BODY_JSON;
    HTP.PARAGRAPH;
    HTP.PRINT('Submitted by: ' || JSON_VALUE(L_BODY_JSON, '$.submitted_by'));
    HTP.BR;
    HTP.PARAGRAPH;
    HTP.PRINT('File visibility status: ' || JSON_VALUE(L_BODY_JSON,
'$.file_visibility'));
    HTP.BR;
    HTP.PARAGRAPH;
    HTP.PRINT('Shape selected: ' || :shape);
    FOR i IN 1..ORDS.BODY_FILE_COUNT LOOP
        ORDS.GET_BODY_FILE(
            P_FILE_INDEX      => i,
            P_PARAMETER_NAME  => L_PARAMETER_NAME,
            P_FILE_NAME       => L_FILE_NAME,
            P_CONTENT_TYPE    => L_CONTENT_TYPE,
            P_FILE_BLOB       => L_FILE_BODY
        );
        HTP.PARAGRAPH;
        HTP.PRINT('Inserted file #' || i || ': ' || L_FILE_NAME);
        HTP.BR;
        INSERT INTO BODY_JSON_DEMO_TABLE (
            FILE_NAME,
            FILE_BODY,
            CONTENT_TYPE,
            FILE_VISIBILITY,
            SUBMITTED_BY,
            SHAPE
        ) VALUES ( L_FILE_NAME,
                    L_FILE_BODY,
                    L_CONTENT_TYPE,
                    JSON_VALUE(L_BODY_JSON, '$.submitted_by'),
                    JSON_VALUE(L_BODY_JSON, '$.file_visibility'),
                    :shape );
    END LOOP;
END;
```

Testing the :body_json Implicit Parameter

1. To test the `:body_json` implicit parameter, following curl command can be used:

Note

This example demonstrates how automatic binding of query parameters (for example: `shape=triangle`) can optionally be used in ORDS `POST` resource handlers.

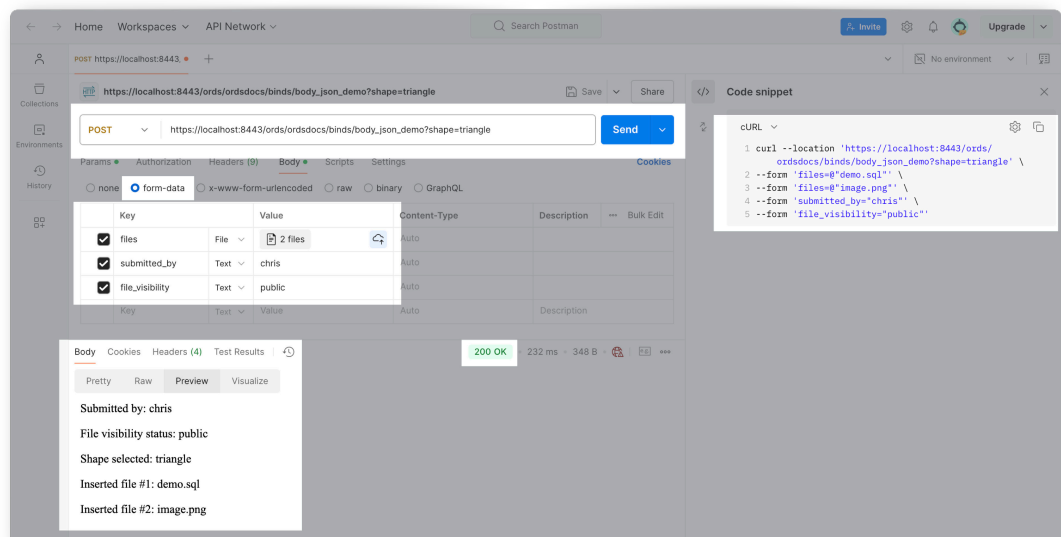
```
curl --location 'https://localhost:8443/ords/ordsdocs/binds/body_json_demo?
shape=triangle' \
--form 'files=@demo-3.sql' \
--form 'files=@demo-2.sql' \
--form 'submitted_by="chris"' \
--form 'file_visibility="public"'
```

The following is a response from a client:

```
<p>
Submitted By: chris
<br />
<p>
File visibility status: public
<br />
<p>
Shape: triangle
<p>
Inserted File: demo-3.sql
<br />
<p>
Inserted File: demo-2.sql
<br />
```

2. You can also test using an API testing tool, such as Postman:

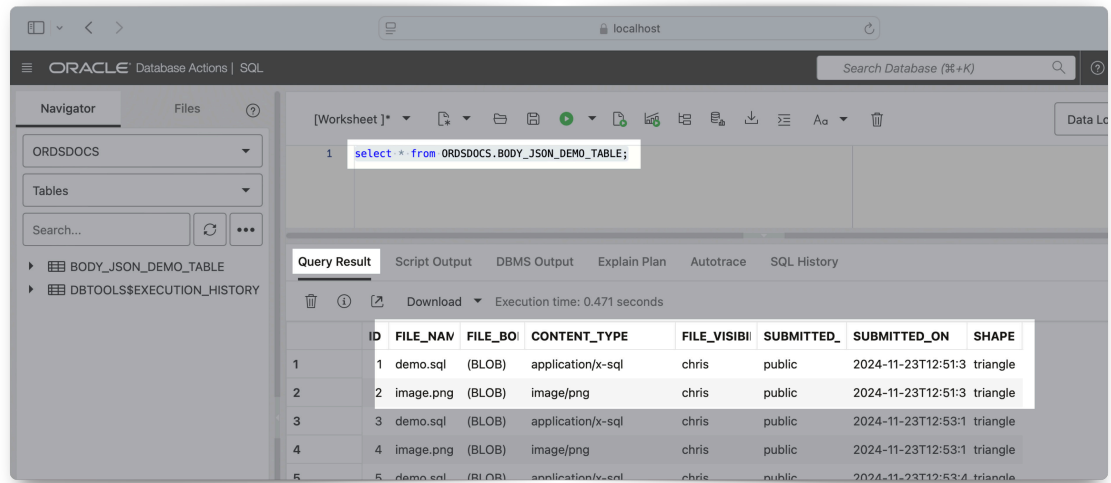
Figure 3-3 Testing `:body_json` implicit parameter using Postman testing tool.



Test Results

After performing the preceding test, and querying the target database shows the following updates :

Figure 3-4 Results after Querying the Target Database



ID	FILE_NAME	FILE_BYTES	CONTENT_TYPE	FILE_VISIBILITY	SUBMITTED_BY	SUBMITTED_ON	SHAPE
1	demo.sql	(BLOB)	application/x-sql	chris	public	2024-11-23T12:51:3	triangle
2	image.png	(BLOB)	image/png	chris	public	2024-11-23T12:51:3	triangle
3	demo.sql	(BLOB)	application/x-sql	chris	public	2024-11-23T12:53:1	triangle
4	image.png	(BLOB)	image/png	chris	public	2024-11-23T12:53:1	triangle
5	demo.sql	(BLOB)	application/x-sql	chris	public	2024-11-23T12:53:4	triangle

3.1.5 About the :content_type Parameter

The `:content_type` implicit parameter provides the value of the Content-Type request header supplied with the request. If no Content-Type header is present in the request, then a null value is returned.

3.1.6 About the :current_user Parameter

The `:current_user` implicit parameter provides the identity of the user authenticated for the request.

Note

In a scenario, where the user is not authenticated, the value is set to null. For example, if the request is for a public resource, then the value will be set to null.

3.1.7 About the :status_code Parameter

The `:status_code` implicit parameter enables a resource handler to indicate the HTTP status code value to include in a response. The value must be one of the numeric values defined in the [HTTP Specification](#) document.

3.1.8 About the :forward_location Parameter

The `:forward_location` implicit parameter provides a mechanism for PL/SQL based resource handlers to produce a response for a request.

Consider a POST request that results in the creation of a new resource. Typically, the response of a POST request for REST APIs contains the location of the newly created resource (in the Location response header) along with the representation of the new resource. The presence of the Location header in the response indicates that there must be a GET resource handler that can produce a response for the specified location.

Instead of applying logic to the POST resource handler to render the representation of the new resource in the response, the resource handler can delegate that task to the existing GET Resource Handler.

The following resource handler defines a POST handler that delegates the generation of the response to a GET resource handler:

```
ords.define_handler(  
  p_module_name => 'tickets.collection',  
  p_pattern => '.',  
  p_method => 'POST',  
  p_mimes_allowed => 'application/json',  
  p_source_type => ords.source_type_plsql,  
  p_source => '  
    declare  
      l_owner varchar2(255);  
      l_payload clob;  
      l_id number;  
    begin  
      l_payload := :body_text;  
      l_owner := :current_user;  
      l_id := ticket_api.create_ticket(  
        p_json_entity => l_payload,  
        p_author => l_owner  
      );  
      :forward_location := ''/' || l_id;  
      :status_code := 201;  
    end;  
'  
);
```

Where:

- The `ords.define_handler` API is used to add a POST handler to an existing resource module named `tickets.collection`.
- The `p_pattern` with value `'.'` indicates that the POST handler should be bound to the root resource of the resource module. If the base path of the `tickets.collection` is `/tickets/`, then the POST handler is bound to the `/tickets/` URL path.
- The `p_mimes_allowed` value indicates that the POST request must have a Content-Type header value of `application/json`.
- The `p_source_type` value indicates that the source of the POST handler is a PL/SQL block.
- The `p_source` value contains the source of the PL/SQL block:

Where:

Note

The `:body_text` implicit parameter is assigned to a local variable, so that it can be dereferenced more than once.

- The identity of the user, making the POST request, is determined from the `:current_user` implicit parameter.
- The PL/SQL block, delegates the task of storing the request payload to a PL/SQL package level function. The PL/SQL block should only contain logic to bridge from the HTTP request to the PL/SQL package invocation.

Note

When all the data modification operations are wrapped in a PL/SQL API, the PL/SQL block can be independently unit tested. Long and complicated PL/SQL blocks are an anti-pattern indicative of code that is difficult to test and maintain.

- The PL/SQL package level function returns the ID of the newly created resource.
- The `:forward_location` implicit parameter is assigned the value of `'./' || l_id`. For example, if the value of `l_id` is 4256, then the value of `:forward_location` is `/tickets/4256`.

When ORDS evaluates the preceding PL/SQL block and checks the value assigned to the `:forward_location` implicit parameter, it initiates a GET request against the specified location (for example, `/tickets/4256`) and return the response generated by the GET request as the response of the POST request. In addition, ORDS includes a location response header with the fully resolved URL of the `:forward_location` value.

- The `:status_code` implicit parameter is assigned the HTTP response status code value. The 201 (Created) status code indicates that a new resource is created. This value will override the status code generated by the GET request.

3.1.9 About the Pagination Implicit Parameters

The following table lists the pagination implicit parameters:

Note

Oracle REST Data Services reserves the use of the query parameters, `page`, `offset`, and `limit`. It is not permitted to define REST services that use named bind parameters with any of the preceding query parameter names. Alternatively, REST services must use the appropriate pagination implicit parameters defined in the following table:

Table 3-2 Pagination Implicit Parameters

Name	Description	Status
<code>:page_offset</code>	Specifies the zero based page offset in a pagination request.	Deprecated

Table 3-2 (Cont.) Pagination Implicit Parameters

Name	Description	Status
:page_size	Specifies the maximum number of rows to be retrieved on a page.	Deprecated
:row_offset	Specifies the index of the first row to be displayed in a pagination request.	Not Recommended
:row_count	Specifies the index of the last row to displayed in a pagination request.	Not Recommended
:fetch_offset	Specifies the zero based index of the first row to be displayed on a page.	Recommended
:fetch_size	Specifies the maximum number of rows to be retrieved on a page.	Recommended

- [About the :page_offset Parameter](#)
- [About the :page_size Parameter](#)
- [About the :row_offset Parameter](#)
- [About the :row_count Parameter](#)
- [About the :fetch_offset Parameter](#)
- [About the :fetch_size Parameter](#)
- [About Automatic Pagination](#)
This section describes the automatic pagination process.
- [About Manual Pagination](#)
This section describes the manual pagination process.

3.1.9.1 About the :page_offset Parameter

The :page_offset implicit parameter is provided for backward compatibility, so it is used only with source_type_query source type resource handlers.

Note

- The source_type_query source type is deprecated, instead use the source_type_collection feed parameter.
- The :page_offset implicit parameter is deprecated, instead use the :row_offset implicit parameter.

3.1.9.2 About the :page_size Parameter

The :page_size implicit parameter is used to indicate the maximum number of rows to be retrieved on a page. :page_size parameter is provided for backward compatibility. This parameter is deprecated, instead use :fetch_size implicit parameter.

3.1.9.3 About the `:row_offset` Parameter

The `:row_offset` implicit parameter indicates the number of the first row to be displayed on a page. The `:row_offset` implicit parameter is used when you are using both a wrapper pagination query and `row_number()` (used in Oracle 11g and earlier releases). Starting Oracle 12c or later releases, Oracle recommends using the `:fetch_offset` implicit parameter and a row limiting clause instead of the `:row_offset` parameter.

3.1.9.4 About the `:row_count` Parameter

The `:row_count` implicit parameter is used to indicate the number of rows to be displayed on a page. The `:row_count` value is the value of the sum of `:row_offset` and the pagination size. The `:row_count` implicit parameter is useful when implementing pagination using a wrapper pagination query and `row_number()` method that was used in Oracle database 11g and earlier releases. Starting Oracle Database release 12c or later, Oracle recommends that you use `:fetch_size` parameter and a row limiting clause instead.

3.1.9.5 About the `:fetch_offset` Parameter

The `:fetch_offset` implicit parameter is used to indicate the zero based offset of the first row to display in a given page. The `:fetch_offset` implicit parameter is used when you implement pagination using a row limiting clause, which is recommended for use with Oracle 12c and later releases.

3.1.9.6 About the `:fetch_size` Parameter

The `:fetch_size` implicit parameter is used to indicate the maximum number of rows to retrieve on a page. ORDS always sets the value of `:fetch_size` to the pagination size plus one. The presence or absence of the extra row helps ORDS in determining if there is a subsequent page in the results or not.

Note

The extra row that is queried is never displayed on the page.

3.1.9.7 About Automatic Pagination

This section describes the automatic pagination process.

If a GET resource handler source type, `source_type_collection_feed` or `source_type_query` has a non zero pagination size (`p_items_per_page`) and the source of the GET resource handler does not dereference any of the implicit pagination parameters discussed in the preceding sections, then ORDS automatically wraps the query in a pagination clause to constrain the query results to include only the values from the requested page. With automatic pagination, the resource handler author needs to specify only the pagination size, and ORDS automatically handles the remaining effort in paginating the resource.

Note

All resource modules have a default pagination size (`p_items_per_page`) of 25. So, by default automatic pagination is enabled.

3.1.9.8 About Manual Pagination

This section describes the manual pagination process.

In some scenarios, a GET resource handler needs to perform pagination on its own rather than delegating the pagination process to ORDS. In such cases, the source of the GET resource handler will dereference one or more implicit pagination parameters discussed in the preceding sections.

Note

The GET resource handler must specify the desired pagination size so that ORDS can correctly calculate the required values for the implicit pagination parameters.

Examples

Manual pagination example using row limiting clause

The following example defines a REST service that uses a row limiting clause to paginate the query result set. This is the recommended way to implement manual pagination:

```
begin
  ords.define_service(
    p_module_name => 'example.paging',
    p_base_path => '/example/',
    p_pattern => '/paged',
    p_items_per_page => 7,
    p_source => 'select * from emp e order by empno desc offset :fetch_offset
rows fetch next :fetch_size rows only'
  );
  commit;
end;
```

Manual pagination example using row_number() method

The following example defines a REST service that uses a wrapper query and `row_number()` method. This approach is not recommended.

```
begin
  ords.define_service(
    p_module_name => 'example.paging',
    p_base_path => '/example/',
    p_pattern => '/paged',
    p_items_per_page => 7,
    p_source => 'select * from (select q_.* , row_number() over (order by 1)
rn__ from (select * from emp e order by empno desc) q_ )where rn__
between :row_offset and :row_count'
  );
end;
```

```
    commit;  
end;
```

4

ORDS PL/SQL Package Reference

The ORDS PL/SQL package contains subprograms (procedures and functions) for developing RESTful services using Oracle REST Data Services.

- [ORDS.CREATE_ROLE](#)
- [ORDS.CREATE_SERVICE](#)
- [ORDS.DEFINE_HANDLER](#)
- [ORDS.DELETE_HANDLER](#)
- [ORDS.DELETE_ALL_HANDLERS](#)
- [ORDS.DEFINE_MODULE](#)
- [ORDS.DEFINE_PARAMETER](#)
- [ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE](#)
- [ORDS.DEFINE_SERVICE](#)
- [ORDS.DEFINE_TEMPLATE](#)
- [ORDS.DELETE_TEMPLATE](#)
- [ORDS.DELETE_ALL_TEMPLATES](#)
- [ORDS.DELETE_MODULE](#)
- [ORDS.DELETE_PRIVILEGE](#)
- [ORDS.DELETE_ROLE](#)
- [ORDS.DROP_REST_FOR_SCHEMA](#)
- [ORDS.ENABLE_OBJECT](#)
- [ORDS.DROP_REST_FOR_OBJECT](#)
- [ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA](#)
- [ORDS.PUBLISH_MODULE](#)
- [ORDS.RENAME_MODULE](#)
- [ORDS.RENAME_PRIVILEGE](#)
- [ORDS.RENAME_ROLE](#)
- [ORDS.SET_MODULE_ORIGINS_ALLOWED](#)
- [ORDS.SET_URL_MAPPING](#)
- [ORDS.SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS](#)
- [ORDS.RESET_SESSION_DEFAULTS](#)
- [ORDS.SET_PROPERTY](#)
- [ORDS.UNSET_PROPERTY](#)
- [ORDS.INSTALLED_VERSION](#)
- [ORDS.SET_MODULE_PRIVILEGE](#)

Related Topics

- [Using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API](#)

4.1 ORDS.CREATE_ROLE

Format

```
ORDS.CREATE_ROLE(
  p_role_name IN sec_roles.name%type);
```

Description

CREATE_ROLE creates an Oracle REST Data Services role with the specified name.

Parameters**p_role_name**

Name of the role.

Usage Notes

After the role is created, it can be associated with any Oracle REST Data Services privilege.

Examples

The following example creates a role.

```
EXECUTE ORDS.CREATE_ROLE(p_role_name=>'Tickets User');
```

4.2 ORDS.CREATE_SERVICE

Note

ORDS.CREATE_SERVICE is deprecated. Use [ORDS.DEFINE_SERVICE](#) instead.

Format

```
ORDS.CREATE_SERVICE(
  p_module_name      IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_base_path        IN ords_modules.uri_prefix%type,
  p_pattern          IN ords_templates.uri_template%type,
  p_method           IN ords_handlers.method%type DEFAULT 'GET',
  p_source_type      IN ords_handlers.source_type%type
                    DEFAULT ords.source_type_collection_feed,
  p_source           IN ords_handlers.source%type,
  p_items_per_page   IN ords_modules.items_per_page%type DEFAULT 25,
  p_status           IN ords_modules.status%type DEFAULT 'PUBLISHED',
  p_etag_type        IN ords_templates.etag_type%type DEFAULT 'HASH',
  p_etag_query       IN ords_templates.etag_query%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_mimes_allowed    IN ords_handlers.mimes_allowed%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_module_comments  IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_template_comments IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_handler_comments IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

Creates a new RESTful service.

Parameters

p_module_name

The name of the RESTful service module. Case sensitive. Must be unique.

p_base_path

The base of the URI that is used to access this RESTful service. Example: `hr/` means that all URIs starting with `hr/` will be serviced by this resource module.

p_pattern

A matching pattern for the resource template. For example, a pattern of `/objects/:object/:id?` will match `/objects/emp/101` (matches a request for the item in the `emp` resource with `id` of 101) and will also match `/objects/emp/` (matches a request for the `emp` resource, because the `:id` parameter is annotated with the `?` or question mark modifier, which indicates that the `id` parameter is optional).

p_method

The HTTP method to which this handler will respond. Valid values: `GET` (retrieves a representation of a resource), `POST` (creates a new resource or adds a resource to a collection), `PUT` (updates an existing resource), `DELETE` (deletes an existing resource).

p_source_type

The HTTP request method for this handler. Valid values:

- `source_type_collection_feed`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the result set into an Oracle REST Data Services Standard JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is `GET`. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_collection_item`. Executes a SQL query returning one row of data into a Oracle REST Data Services Standard JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is `GET`. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_media`. Executes a SQL query conforming to a specific format and turns the result set into a binary representation with an accompanying HTTP Content-Type header identifying the Internet media type of the representation. Result Format: Binary
- `source_type_plsql`. Executes an anonymous PL/SQL block and transforms any OUT or IN/OUT parameters into a JSON representation. Available only when the HTTP method is `DELETE`, `PUT`, or `POST`. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_query` || `source_type_csv_query`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the result set into either an Oracle REST Data Services legacy JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or CSV representation, depending on the format selected. Available when the HTTP method is `GET`. Result Format: JSON or CSV
- `source_type_query_one_row`. Executes a SQL query returning one row of data into an Oracle REST Data Services legacy JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is `GET`. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_feed`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the results into a JSON Feed representation. Each item in the feed contains a summary of a resource and a hyperlink to a full representation of the resource. The first column in each row in the result set must be

a unique identifier for the row and is used to form a hyperlink of the form: `path/to/feed/{id}`, with the value of the first column being used as the value for `{id}`. The other columns in the row are assumed to summarize the resource and are included in the feed. A separate resource template for the full representation of the resource should also be defined. Result Format: JSON

- `source_type_mle_javascript`. Minimum Database Oracle Release version 23ai or later is required. Executes an anonymous `javascript` function that accepts a request and response parameter.

p_source

The source implementation for the selected HTTP method.

p_items_per_page

The default pagination for a resource handler HTTP operation GET method, that is, the number of rows to return on each page of a JSON format result set based on a database query. Default: NULL (defers to the resource module setting).

p_status

The publication status. Valid values: 'PUBLISHED' (default) or 'NOT_PUBLISHED'.

p_etag_type

A type of entity tag to be used by the resource template. An entity tag is an HTTP Header that acts as a version identifier for a resource. Use entity tag headers to avoid retrieving previously retrieved resources and to perform optimistic locking when updating resources. Valid values: 'HASH' or 'QUERY' or 'NONE'.

- HASH - Known as Secure HASH: The contents of the returned resource representation are hashed using a secure digest function to provide a unique fingerprint for a given resource version.
- QUERY - Manually define a query that uniquely identifies a resource version. A manually defined query can often generate an entity tag more efficiently than hashing the entire resource representation.
- NONE - Do not generate an entity tag.

p_etag_query

A query that is used to generate the entity tag.

p_mimes_allowed

A comma-separated list of MIME types that the handler will accept. Applies to PUT and POST only.

p_module_comments

Comment text.

p_template_comments

Comment text.

p_handler_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

Creates a resource module, template, and handler in one call.

This procedure is deprecated. Use [ORDS.DEFINE_SERVICE](#) instead.

Examples

The following example creates a simple service.

```

BEGIN
  ORDS.CREATE_SERVICE(
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
    p_base_path => '/my/tickets/',
    p_pattern => '.',
    p_source => 'select t.id "$.id", t.id, t.title from tickets t' ||
              ' where t.owner = :current_user order by t.updated_on desc'
  );
END;
/

```

4.3 ORDS.DEFINE_HANDLER

Format

```

ORDS.DEFINE_HANDLER(
  p_module_name      IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_pattern          IN ords_templates.uri_template%type,
  p_method          IN ords_handlers.method%type DEFAULT 'GET',
  p_source_type     IN ords_handlers.source_type%type
  DEFAULT ords.source_type_collection_feed,
  p_source          IN ords_handlers.source%type,
  p_items_per_page  IN ords_handlers.items_per_page%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_mimes_allowed   IN ords_handlers.mimes_allowed%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_comments        IN ords_handlers.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);

```

Description

DEFINE_HANDLER defines a module handler. If the handler already exists, then the handler and any existing handlers will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new handler is created.

Parameters

p_module_name

Name of the owning RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_pattern

Matching pattern for the owning resource template.

p_method

The HTTP method to which this handler will respond. Valid values: GET (retrieves a representation of a resource), POST (creates a new resource or adds a resource to a collection), PUT (updates an existing resource), DELETE (deletes an existing resource).

p_source_type

The HTTP request method for this handler. Valid values:

- ORDS.source_type_collection_feed. Executes a SQL query and transforms the result set into an Oracle REST Data Services Standard JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is GET. Result Format: JSON

- `ORDS.source_type_collection_item`. Executes a SQL query returning one row of data into a Oracle REST Data Services Standard JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is GET. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_media`. Executes a SQL query conforming to a specific format and turns the result set into a binary representation with an accompanying HTTP Content-Type header identifying the Internet media type of the representation. Result Format: Binary
- `source_type_plsql`. Executes an anonymous PL/SQL block and transforms any OUT or IN/OUT parameters into a JSON representation. Available only when the HTTP method is DELETE, PUT, or POST. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_query` || `source_type_csv_query`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the result set into either an Oracle REST Data Services legacy JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or CSV representation, depending on the format selected. Available when the HTTP method is GET. Result Format: JSON or CSV
- `source_type_query_one_row`. Executes a SQL query returning one row of data into an Oracle REST Data Services legacy JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is GET. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_feed`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the results into a JSON Feed representation. Each item in the feed contains a summary of a resource and a hyperlink to a full representation of the resource. The first column in each row in the result set must be a unique identifier for the row and is used to form a hyperlink of the form: `path/to/feed/{id}`, with the value of the first column being used as the value for `{id}`. The other columns in the row are assumed to summarize the resource and are included in the feed. A separate resource template for the full representation of the resource should also be defined. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_mle_javascript`. Minimum Database Oracle Release version 23ai or later is required. Executes an anonymous `javascript` function that accepts a request and response parameter.

p_source

The source implementation for the selected HTTP method.

p_items_per_page

The default pagination for a resource handler HTTP operation GET method, that is, the number of rows to return on each page of a JSON format result set based on a database query. Default: NULL (defers to the resource module setting).

p_mimes_allowed

Comma-separated list of MIME types that the handler will accept. Applies to PUT and POST only.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

Only one handler for each HTTP method (source type) is permitted.

Examples

The following example defines a POST handler to the `/my/tickets/` resource to accept new tickets.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.DEFINE_HANDLER(
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
```

```

p_pattern => '.',
p_method => 'POST',
p_mimes_allowed => 'application/json',
p_source_type => ords.source_type_plsql,
p_source => '
declare
  l_owner varchar2(255);
  l_payload blob;
  l_id number;
begin
  l_payload := :body;
  l_owner := :owner;
  if ( l_owner is null ) then
    l_owner := :current_user;
  end if;
  l_id := ticket_api.create_ticket(
    p_json_entity => l_payload,
    p_author => l_owner
  );
  :location := '://' || l_id;
  :status := 201;
end;
'
);
END;
/

```

4.4 ORDS.DELETE_HANDLER

Format

```

ORDS.DELETE_HANDLER(
  p_module_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  p_uri_template     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_method           IN VARCHAR2);

```

Description

DELETE_HANDLER deletes a specific handler from a template.

Parameters

p_module_name

The name of the module that contains the template.

p_uri_template

The URI template that contains the handler to be deleted.

p_method

The HTTP method of the handler to be deleted (for example: GET, POST).

Usage Notes

- The parameters `p_module_name`, `p_uri_template`, and `p_method` are mandatory.
- If the handler does not exist, no error is returned.

Example

```
BEGIN
  ords.delete_handler(
    p_module_name      => 'my_module',
    p_uri_template     => '/my/template',
    p_method           => 'GET'
  );
END;
/
```

4.5 ORDS.DELETE_ALL_HANDLERS

Format

```
ORDS.DELETE_ALL_HANDLERS(
  p_module_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  p_uri_template     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

DELETE_ALL_HANDLERS deletes all handlers from a template.

Parameters

p_module_name

The name of the module that contains the template.

p_uri_template

The URI template that contains the handlers to be deleted.

Usage Notes

- The parameters `p_module_name` and `p_uri_template` are mandatory.
- If the template does not exist or does not contain any handlers, no error is returned.

Example

```
BEGIN
  ords.delete_all_handlers(
    p_module_name      => 'my_module',
    p_uri_template     => '/my/template'
  );
END;
/
```

4.6 ORDS.DEFINE_MODULE

Format

```
ORDS.DEFINE_MODULE(
  p_module_name      IN ords_modules.name%type,
```

```

p_base_path      IN ords_modules.uri_prefix%type,
p_items_per_page IN ords_modules.items_per_page%type DEFAULT 25,
p_status         IN ords_modules.status%type DEFAULT 'PUBLISHED',
p_comments       IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);

```

Description

DEFINE_MODULE defines a resource module. If the module already exists, then the module and any existing templates will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new module is created.

Parameters

p_module_name

Name of the owning RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_base_path

The base of the URI that is used to access this RESTful service. Example: `hr/` means that all URIs starting with `hr/` will be serviced by this resource module.

p_items_per_page

The default pagination for a resource handler HTTP operation GET method, that is, the number of rows to return on each page of a JSON format result set based on a database query. Default: 25.

p_status

Publication status. Valid values: PUBLISHED (default) or NOT_PUBLISHED.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

(None.)

Examples

The following example creates a simple module.

```

BEGIN
  ORDS.DEFINE_MODULE(
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
    p_base_path => '/my/tickets/'
  );
END;
/

```

4.7 ORDS.DEFINE_PARAMETER

Format

```

ORDS.DEFINE_PARAMETER(
  p_module_name      IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_pattern          IN ords_templates.uri_template%type,
  p_method           IN ords_handlers.method%type,
  p_name             IN ords_parameters.name%type ,
  p_bind_variable_name IN ords_parameters.bind_variable_name%type
                    DEFAULT NULL,
  p_source_type      IN ords_parameters.source_type%type DEFAULT 'HEADER',
  p_param_type       IN ords_parameters.param_type%type DEFAULT 'STRING',

```

```

p_access_method      IN ords_parameters.access_method%type DEFAULT 'IN',
p_comments           IN ords_parameters.comments%type  DEFAULT NULL);

```

Description

DEFINE_PARAMETER defines a module handler parameter. If the parameter already exists, then the parameter will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new parameter is created.

Parameters

p_module_name

Name of the owning RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_pattern

Matching pattern for the owning resource template.

p_method

The owning handler HTTP Method. Valid values: GET (retrieves a representation of a resource), POST (creates a new resource or adds a resource to a collection), PUT (updates an existing resource), DELETE (deletes an existing resource).

p_name

The name of the parameter, as it is named in the URI Template or HTTP Header. Used to map names that are not valid SQL parameter names.

p_bind_variable_name

The name of the parameter, as it will be referred to in the SQL. If NULL is specified, then the parameter is unbound.

p_source_type

The type that is identified if the parameter originates in the URI Template or a HTTP Header. Valid values: HEADER, RESPONSE, URI.

p_param_type

The native type of the parameter. Valid values: STRING, INT, DOUBLE, BOOLEAN, LONG, TIMESTAMP, RESULTSET.

p_access_method

The parameter access method. Indicates if the parameter is an input value, output value, or both. Valid values: IN, OUT, INOUT.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

All parameters must have unique names and variable names for the same handler.

Examples

The following example defines an outbound parameter on the POST handler to store the location of the created ticket.

```

BEGIN
  ORDS.DEFINE_PARAMETER(
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
    p_pattern => '.',
    p_method => 'POST',
    p_name => 'X-APEX-FORWARD',
    p_bind_variable_name => 'location',

```

```

        p_source_type => 'HEADER',
        p_access_method => 'OUT'
    );
END;
/

```

The following example defines an outbound parameter on the POST handler to store the HTTP status of the operation.

```

BEGIN
    ORDS.DEFINE_PARAMETER(
        p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
        p_pattern => '.',
        p_method => 'POST',
        p_name => 'X-APEX-STATUS-CODE',
        p_bind_variable_name => 'status',
        p_source_type => 'HEADER',
        p_access_method => 'OUT'
    );
END;
/

```

4.8 ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE

Format

```

ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE(
    p_privilege_name    IN sec_privileges.name%type,
    p_roles              IN owa.vc_arr,
    p_patterns           IN owa.vc_arr,
    p_modules            IN owa.vc_arr,
    p_label              IN sec_privileges.label%type DEFAULT NULL,
    p_description        IN sec_privileges.description%type DEFAULT NULL,
    p_comments           IN sec_privileges.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);
or
ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE(
    p_privilege_name    IN sec_privileges.name%type,
    p_roles              IN owa.vc_arr,
    p_patterns           IN owa.vc_arr,
    p_label              IN sec_privileges.label%type DEFAULT NULL,
    p_description        IN sec_privileges.description%type DEFAULT NULL,
    p_comments           IN sec_privileges.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);
or
ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE(
    p_privilege_name    IN sec_privileges.name%type,
    p_roles              IN owa.vc_arr,
    p_label              IN sec_privileges.label%type DEFAULT NULL,
    p_description        IN sec_privileges.description%type DEFAULT NULL,
    p_comments           IN sec_privileges.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);

```

Description

DEFINE_PRIVILEGE defines an Oracle REST Data Services privilege. If the privilege already exists, then the privilege and any existing patterns and any associations with modules and roles will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new privilege is created.

Parameters

p_privilege_name

Name of the privilege. No spaces allowed.

p_roles

The names of the roles, at least one of which the privilege requires. May be empty, in which case the user must be authenticated but does not require any specific role; however, must not be null. Unauthenticated users will be denied access.

p_patterns

A list of patterns.

p_modules

A list of module names referencing modules created for the current schema.

p_label

Name of this security constraint as displayed to an end user. May be null.

p_description

A brief description of the purpose of the resources protected by this constraint.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

`p_roles`, `p_patterns`, and `p_modules` do not accept null values. If no value is to be passed, then either choose the appropriate procedure specification or pass an empty `owa.vc_arr` value.

Examples

The following example creates a privilege connected to roles, patterns, and modules:

```

DECLARE
  l_priv_roles owa.vc_arr;
  l_priv_patterns owa.vc_arr;
  l_priv_modules owa.vc_arr;
BEGIN
  l_priv_roles(1) := 'Tickets User';
  l_priv_patterns(1) := '/my/*';
  l_priv_patterns(2) := '/comments/*';
  l_priv_patterns(3) := '/tickets_feed/*';
  l_priv_patterns(4) := '/tickets/*';
  l_priv_patterns(5) := '/categories/*';
  l_priv_patterns(6) := '/stats/*';

  l_priv_modules(1) := 'my.tickets';

  ords.create_role('Tickets User');

  ords.define_privilege(
    p_privilege_name => 'tickets.privilege',
    p_roles           => l_priv_roles,
    p_patterns        => l_priv_patterns,
    p_modules         => l_priv_modules,
    p_label           => 'Task Ticketing Access',
    p_description     => 'Provides the ability to create, ' ||
                        'update and delete tickets ' ||

```

```

                                'and post comments on tickets'
        );
    END;
/

```

The following example creates a privilege connected to roles and patterns:

```

DECLARE
    l_priv_roles owa.vc_arr;
    l_priv_patterns owa.vc_arr;
BEGIN
    l_priv_roles(1) := 'Tickets User';
    l_priv_patterns(1) := '/my/*';
    l_priv_patterns(2) := '/comments/*';
    l_priv_patterns(3) := '/tickets_feed/*';
    l_priv_patterns(4) := '/tickets/*';
    l_priv_patterns(5) := '/categories/*';
    l_priv_patterns(6) := '/stats/*';

    ords.create_role('Tickets User');

    ords.define_privilege(
        p_privilege_name => 'tickets.privilege',
        p_roles           => l_priv_roles,
        p_patterns        => l_priv_patterns,
        p_label           => 'Task Ticketing Access',
        p_description     => 'Provides the ability to create, ' ||
                            'update and delete tickets ' ||
                            'and post comments on tickets'
    );
END;
/

```

The following example creates a privilege connected to roles:

```

DECLARE
    l_priv_roles owa.vc_arr;
BEGIN
    l_priv_roles(1) := 'Tickets User';

    ords.create_role('Tickets User');

    ords.define_privilege(
        p_privilege_name => 'tickets.privilege',
        p_roles           => l_priv_roles,
        p_label           => 'Task Ticketing Access',
        p_description     => 'Provides the ability to create, ' ||
                            'update and delete tickets ' ||
                            'and post comments on tickets'
    );
END;
/

```

4.9 ORDS.DEFINE_SERVICE

Format

```

ORDS.DEFINE_SERVICE(
    p_module_name      IN ords_modules.name%type,
    p_base_path        IN ords_modules.uri_prefix%type,
    p_pattern          IN ords_templates.uri_template%type,

```

```

p_method          IN ords_handlers.method%type DEFAULT 'GET',
p_source_type     IN ords_handlers.source_type%type
                  DEFAULT ords.source_type_collection_feed,
p_source          IN ords_handlers.source%type,
p_items_per_page  IN ords_modules.items_per_page%type DEFAULT 25,
p_status          IN ords_modules.status%type DEFAULT 'PUBLISHED',
p_etag_type       IN ords_templates.etag_type%type DEFAULT 'HASH',
p_etag_query      IN ords_templates.etag_query%type DEFAULT NULL,
p_mimes_allowed   IN ords_handlers.mimes_allowed%type DEFAULT NULL,
p_module_comments IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL,
p_template_comments IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL,
p_handler_comments IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);

```

Description

DEFINE_SERVICE defines a resource module, template, and handler in one call. If the module already exists, then the module and any existing templates will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new module is created.

Parameters

p_module_name

Name of the RESTful service module. Case sensitive. Must be unique.

p_base_path

The base of the URI that is used to access this RESTful service. Example: `hr/` means that all URIs starting with `hr/` will be serviced by this resource module.

p_pattern

A matching pattern for the resource template. For example, a pattern of `/objects/:object/:id?` will match `/objects/emp/101` (matches a request for the item in the `emp` resource with `id` of 101) and will also match `/objects/emp/`. (Matches a request for the `emp` resource, because the `:id` parameter is annotated with the `?` modifier, which indicates that the `id` parameter is optional.)

p_method

The HTTP Method to which this handler will respond. Valid values: `GET` (retrieves a representation of a resource), `POST` (creates a new resource or adds a resource to a collection), `PUT` (updates an existing resource), `DELETE` (deletes an existing resource).

p_source_type

The HTTP request method for this handler. Valid values:

- `ORDS.source_type_collection_feed`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the result set into an Oracle REST Data Services Standard JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is `GET`. Result Format: JSON
- `ORDS.source_type_collection_item`. Executes a SQL query returning one row of data into a Oracle REST Data Services Standard JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is `GET`. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_media`. Executes a SQL query conforming to a specific format and turns the result set into a binary representation with an accompanying HTTP Content-Type header identifying the Internet media type of the representation. Result Format: Binary
- `source_type_plsql`. Executes an anonymous PL/SQL block and transforms any OUT or IN/OUT parameters into a JSON representation. Available only when the HTTP method is `DELETE`, `PUT`, or `POST`. Result Format: JSON

- `source_type_query || source_type_csv_query`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the result set into either an Oracle REST Data Services legacy JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or CSV representation, depending on the format selected. Available when the HTTP method is GET. Result Format: JSON or CSV
- `source_type_query_one_row`. Executes a SQL query returning one row of data into an Oracle REST Data Services legacy JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is GET. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_feed`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the results into a JSON Feed representation. Each item in the feed contains a summary of a resource and a hyperlink to a full representation of the resource. The first column in each row in the result set must be a unique identifier for the row and is used to form a hyperlink of the form: `path/to/feed/{id}`, with the value of the first column being used as the value for `{id}`. The other columns in the row are assumed to summarize the resource and are included in the feed. A separate resource template for the full representation of the resource should also be defined. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_mle_javascript`. Minimum Database Oracle Release version 23ai or later is required. Executes an anonymous `javascript` function that accepts a request and response parameter.

p_source

The source implementation for the selected HTTP method.

p_items_per_page

The default pagination for a resource handler HTTP operation GET method, that is, the number of rows to return on each page of a JSON format result set based on a database query. Default: NULL (defers to the resource module setting).

p_status

Publication status. Valid values: `PUBLISHED` (default) or `NOT_PUBLISHED`.

p_etag_type

A type of entity tag to be used by the resource template. An entity tag is an HTTP Header that acts as a version identifier for a resource. Use entity tag headers to avoid retrieving previously retrieved resources and to perform optimistic locking when updating resources. Valid values are `HASH`, `QUERY`, `NONE`:

- `HASH` (known as Secure HASH): The contents of the returned resource representation are hashed using a secure digest function to provide a unique fingerprint for a given resource version.
- `QUERY`: Manually define a query that uniquely identifies a resource version. A manually defined query can often generate an entity tag more efficiently than hashing the entire resource representation.
- `NONE`: Do not generate an entity tag.

p_etag_query

Query that is used to generate the entity tag.

p_mimes_allowed

Comma-separated list of MIME types that the handler will accept. Applies to PUT and POST only.

p_module_comments

Comment text.

p_template_comments

Comment text.

p_handler_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

Creates a resource module, template, and handler in one call.

Use this procedure instead of the deprecated ORDS.CREATE_SERVICE procedure.

Examples

The following example defines a REST service that retrieves the current user's tickets.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.DEFINE_SERVICE(
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
    p_base_path => '/my/tickets/',
    p_pattern => '.',
    p_source => 'select t.id "$.id", t.id, t.title from tickets t' ||
              ' where t.owner = :current_user order by t.updated_on desc'
  );
END;
/
```

The following example defines a REST service that retrieves tickets filtered by category.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.DEFINE_SERVICE(
    p_module_name => 'by.category',
    p_base_path => '/by/category/',
    p_pattern => ':category_id',
    p_source => 'select '..../my/tickets/' ||
              t.id "$.id", t.id, t.title' ||
              ' from tickets t, categories c, ticket_categories tc' ||
              ' where c.id = :category_id and c.id = tc.category_id and' ||
              ' tc.ticket_id = t.id order by t.updated_on desc'
  );
END;
/
```

4.10 ORDS.DEFINE_TEMPLATE

Format

```
ORDS.DEFINE_TEMPLATE(
  p_module_name IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_pattern     IN ords_templates.uri_template%type,
  p_priority    IN ords_templates.priority%type DEFAULT 0,
  p_etag_type   IN ords_templates.etag_type%type DEFAULT 'HASH',
  p_etag_query  IN ords_templates.etag_query%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_comments    IN ords_templates.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

DEFINE_TEMPLATE defines a resource template. If the template already exists, then the template and any existing handlers will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new template is created.

Parameters

p_module_name

Name of the owning RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_pattern

A matching pattern for the resource template. For example, a pattern of `/objects/:object/:id?` will match `/objects/emp/101` (matches a request for the item in the emp resource with id of 101) and will also match `/objects/emp/`. (Matches a request for the emp resource, because the `:id` parameter is annotated with the `?` modifier, which indicates that the `id` parameter is optional.)

p_priority

The priority for the order of how the resource template should be evaluated: 0 (low priority, the default) through 9 (high priority).

p_etag_type

A type of entity tag to be used by the resource template. An entity tag is an HTTP Header that acts as a version identifier for a resource. Use entity tag headers to avoid retrieving previously retrieved resources and to perform optimistic locking when updating resources. Valid values are `HASH`, `QUERY`, `NONE`:

- `HASH` (known as Secure HASH): The contents of the returned resource representation are hashed using a secure digest function to provide a unique fingerprint for a given resource version.
- `QUERY`: Manually define a query that uniquely identifies a resource version. A manually defined query can often generate an entity tag more efficiently than hashing the entire resource representation.
- `NONE`: Do not generate an entity tag.

p_etag_query

Query that is used to generate the entity tag.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

The resource template pattern must be unique with a resource module.

Examples

The following example defines a resource for displaying ticket items.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.DEFINE_TEMPLATE(
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
    p_pattern => '/:id'
  );
END;
/
```

4.11 ORDS.DELETE_TEMPLATE

Format

```
ORDS.DELETE_TEMPLATE(  
    p_module_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    p_uri_template     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

DELETE_TEMPLATE deletes a specific template from a module.

Parameters

p_module_name

The name of the module that contains the template to be deleted.

p_uri_template

The URI template to be deleted.

Usage Notes

- The parameters `p_module_name` and `p_uri_template` are mandatory.
- If the template does not exist, no error is returned.

Example

```
BEGIN  
    ords.delete_template(  
        p_module_name      => 'my_module',  
        p_uri_template     => '/my/template'  
    );  
END;  
/
```

4.12 ORDS.DELETE_ALL_TEMPLATES

Format

```
ORDS.DELETE_ALL_TEMPLATES(  
    p_module_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

DELETE_ALL_TEMPLATES deletes all templates from a module.

Parameters

p_module_name

The name of the module that contains the templates to be deleted.

Usage Notes

- The parameter `p_module_name` is mandatory.
- If the module does not exist or does not contain any templates, then no error is returned.

Example

```
BEGIN
    ords.delete_all_templates(
        p_module_name      => 'my_module'
    );
END;
/
```

4.13 ORDS.DELETE_MODULE

Format

```
ORDS.DELETE_MODULE(
    p_module_name IN ords_modules.name%type);
```

Description

DELETE_MODULE deletes a resource module.

Parameters

p_module_name

Name of the owning RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

Usage Notes

If the module does not already exist or is accessible to the current user, then no exception is raised.

Examples

The following example deletes a resource module.

```
EXECUTE ORDS.DELETE_MODULE(p_module_name=>'my.tickets');
```

4.14 ORDS.DELETE_PRIVILEGE

Format

```
ORDS.DELETE_PRIVILEGE(
    p_name IN sec_privileges.name%type);
```

Description

DELETE_PRIVILEGE deletes a privilege.

Parameters**p_name**

Name of the privilege.

Usage Notes

If the privilege does not already exist or is not accessible to the current user, then no exception is raised.

Examples

The following example deletes a privilege.

```
EXECUTE ORDS.DELETE_PRIVILEGE(p_name=>'tickets.privilege');
```

4.15 ORDS.DELETE_ROLE

Format

```
ORDS.DELETE_ROLE(  
    p_role_name IN sec_roles.name%type);
```

Description

DELETE_ROLE deletes the named role.

Parameters**p_name**

Name of the role.

Usage Notes

This will also delete any association between the role and any privileges that reference the role.

No exception is produced if the role does not already exist.

Examples

The following example deletes a role.

```
EXECUTE ORDS.DELETE_ROLE(p_role_name=>'Tickets User');
```

4.16 ORDS.DROP_REST_FOR_SCHEMA

Format

```
PROCEDURE drop_rest_for_schema(  
    p_schema IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

Permanently deletes all Oracle REST Data Services metadata for the associated schema. Prior to executing this procedure, the metadata can be exported through the ORDS client EXPORT command or using the ORDS_EXPORT PL/SQL package directly.

Parameters

p_schema

The name of the schema. When NULL, the current user is targeted.

Usage Notes

This procedure effectively undoes the actions performed by the `ORDS.Enable_Schema` procedure. The schema may have active sessions with the database, and so the request may still be accepted for a period of time after the metadata of the schema has been updated. If you want this change to take effect immediately, then a database administrator must disconnect the associated sessions for that schema.

Examples

The following example deletes all auto-REST Oracle REST Data Services metadata for the TICKETS schema.

```
EXECUTE ORDS.DROP_REST_FOR_SCHEMA('tickets');
```

Related Topics

- [ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA](#)

4.17 ORDS.ENABLE_OBJECT

Format

```
ORDS.ENABLE_OBJECT(  
  p_enabled          IN boolean DEFAULT TRUE,  
  p_schema           IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type DEFAULT NULL,  
  p_object           IN ords_objects.parsing_object%type,  
  p_object_type      IN ords_objects.type%type DEFAULT 'TABLE',  
  p_object_alias     IN ords_objects.object_alias%type DEFAULT NULL,  
  p_auto_rest_auth   IN boolean DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

`ENABLE_OBJECT` enables Oracle REST Data Services access to a specified function, materialized view, package, procedure, table, or view in a schema.

Parameters

p_enabled

TRUE to enable access; FALSE to disable access.

p_schema

Name of the schema for the table or view.

p_object

Name of the table or view.

p_object_type

Type of the object. Valid values: FUNCTION, MVIEW, PACKAGE, PROCEDURE, TABLE (default), or VIEW.

p_object_alias

Alias of the object. The alias of the object must not contain any of the following special characters: / ? # [] @ ! \$ & ' () * + , ; =

p_auto_rest_auth

Controls whether Oracle REST Data Services should require user authorization before allowing access to the Oracle REST Data Services metadata for this object. If this value is `TRUE`, then the service is protected by the following roles:

- `oracle.dbtools.autoREST.any.schema`
- `oracle.dbtools.role.autoREST.<SCHEMANAME>.<OBJECTNAME>`

Usage Notes

Database users with a DBA role can enable or access the objects that they own. If `p_enabled` is set to `FALSE` for a schema that has been in use and the schema may have active sessions with the database, and so the request may still be accepted for a period of time after the metadata of the schema has been updated. If you want this change to take effect immediately, then a database administrator must disconnect the associated sessions for that schema.

Examples

The following example enables a table named `CATEGORIES`.

```
EXECUTE ORDS.ENABLE_OBJECT(p_object=>'CATEGORIES');
```

The following example enables a view named `TICKETS_FEED`.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.ENABLE_OBJECT(
    p_object => 'TICKETS_FEED',
    p_object_type => 'VIEW'
  );
END;
/
```

4.18 ORDS.DROP_REST_FOR_OBJECT

Format

```
ORDS.DROP_REST_FOR_OBJECT(
  p_object ords_objects.parsing_object%type);
```

Description

`DROP_REST_FOR_OBJECT` deletes all auto-REST Oracle REST Data Services metadata for the associated schema object.

Parameters**p_object**

Name of the table or view.

Usage Notes

This procedure effectively "undoes" the actions performed by the `ORDS.ENABLE_OBJECT` procedure.

Examples

The following example deletes all auto-REST Oracle REST Data Services metadata for the current user CATEGORIES table.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.DROP_REST_FOR_OBJECT(
    p_object=>'CATEGORIES'
  );
END;
/
```

4.19 ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA

Format

```
ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA(
  p_enabled          IN boolean DEFAULT TRUE,
  p_schema           IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_url_mapping_type IN ords_url_mappings.type%type DEFAULT 'BASE_PATH',
  p_url_mapping_pattern IN ords_url_mappings.pattern%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_auto_rest_auth   IN boolean DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

ENABLE_SCHEMA enables Oracle REST Data Services to access the named schema.

Parameters

p_enabled

TRUE to enable Oracle REST Data Services access; FALSE to disable Oracle REST Data Services access.

p_schema

Name of the schema. If the p_schema parameter is omitted, then the current schema is enabled.

p_url_mapping_type

URL Mapping type: BASE_PATH or BASE_URL.

p_url_mapping_pattern

URL mapping pattern.

p_auto_rest_auth

For a schema, controls whether Oracle REST Data Services should require user authorization before allowing access to the Oracle REST Data Services metadata catalog of this schema.

Usage Notes

Only database users with the DBA role can enable or disable a schema other than their own.

The p_url_mapping_pattern cannot be altered if the schema is already rest enabled. To alter the existing p_url_mapping_pattern, first disable the schema for REST.

Examples

The following example enables the current schema.

```
EXECUTE ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA;
```

4.20 ORDS.PUBLISH_MODULE

Format

```
ORDS.PUBLISH_MODULE(  
    p_module_name IN ords_modules.name%type,  
    p_status      IN ords_modules.status%type DEFAULT 'PUBLISHED');
```

Description

PUBLISH_MODULE changes the publication status of an Oracle REST Data Services resource module.

Parameters

p_module_name

Current name of the RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_status

Publication status. Valid values: PUBLISHED (default) or NOT_PUBLISHED.

Usage Notes

(None.)

Examples

The following example publishes a previously defined module named `my.tickets`.

```
EXECUTE ORDS.PUBLISH_MODULE(p_module_name=>'my.tickets');
```

4.21 ORDS.RENAME_MODULE

Format

```
ORDS.RENAME_MODULE(  
    p_module_name IN ords_modules.name%type,  
    p_new_name    IN ords_modules.name%type DEFAULT NULL,  
    p_new_base_path IN ords_modules.uri_prefix%type DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

RENAME_MODULE lets you change the name or the base path, or both, of an Oracle REST Data Services resource module.

Parameters

p_module_name

Current name of the RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_new_name

New name to be assigned to the RESTful service module. Case sensitive. If this parameter is null, the name is not changed.

p_new_base_path

The base of the URI to be used to access this RESTful service. Example: hr/ means that all URIs starting with hr/ will be serviced by this resource module. If this parameter is null, the base path is not changed.

Usage Notes

Both the new resource module name and the base path must be unique within the enabled schema.

Examples

The following example renames resource module `my.tickets` to `old.tickets`.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.RENAME_MODULE(
    p_module_name =>'my.tickets',
    p_new_name=>'old.tickets',
    p_new_base_path=>'/old/tickets/');
END;
/
```

4.22 ORDS.RENAME_PRIVILEGE

Format

```
ORDS.RENAME_PRIVILEGE(
  p_name          IN sec_privileges.name%type,
  p_new_name      IN sec_privileges.name%type);
```

Description

RENAME_PRIVILEGE renames a privilege.

Parameters**p_name**

Current name of the privilege.

p_new_name

New name to be assigned to the privilege.

Usage Notes

(None.)

Examples

The following example renames the privilege `tickets.privilege` to `old.tickets.privilege`.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.RENAME_PRIVILEGE(
    p_name =>'tickets.privilege',
    p_new_name=>'old.tickets.privilege');
END;
/
```

4.23 ORDS.RENAME_ROLE

Format

```
ORDS.RENAME_ROLE(  
    p_role_name IN sec_roles.name%type,  
    p_new_name  IN sec_roles.name%type);
```

Description

RENAME_ROLE renames a role.

Parameters

p_role_name

Current name of the role.

p_new_name

New name to be assigned to the role.

Usage Notes

`p_role_name` must exist.

Examples

The following example renames an existing role.

```
BEGIN  
    ORDS.RENAME_ROLE(  
        p_role_name=>'Tickets User',  
        p_new_name=>'Legacy Tickets User');  
END;  
/
```

4.24 ORDS.SET_MODULE_ORIGINS_ALLOWED

Format

```
ORDS.SET_MODULE_ORIGINS_ALLOWED(  
    p_module_name      IN ords_modules.name%type,  
    p_origins_allowed IN sec_origins_allowed_modules.origins_allowed%type);
```

Description

SET_MODULE_ORIGINS_ALLOWED configures the allowed origins for a resource module. Any existing allowed origins will be replaced.

Parameters

p_module_name

Name of the resource module.

p_origins_allowed

A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, any existing origins are removed.

Usage Notes

To indicate no allowed origins for a resource module (and remove any existing allowed origins), specify an empty `p_origins_allowed` value.

Examples

The following restricts the resource module `my.tickets` to two specified origins.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.SET_MODULE_ORIGINS_ALLOWED(
    p_module_name      => 'my.tickets',
    p_origins_allowed => 'http://example.com,https://example.com');
END;
/
```

4.25 ORDS.SET_URL_MAPPING

Format

```
ORDS.SET_URL_MAPPING(
  p_schema              IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_url_mapping_type    IN ords_url_mappings.type%type,
  p_url_mapping_pattern IN ords_url_mappings.pattern%type);
```

Description

`SET_URL_MAPPING` configures how the specified schema is mapped to request URLs.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema to map. The default is the schema of the current user.

p_url_mapping_type

URL Mapping type: `BASE_PATH` or `BASE_URL`.

p_url_mapping_pattern

URL mapping pattern.

Usage Notes

Only DBA users can update the mapping of a schema other than their own.

The `p_url_mapping_pattern` cannot be altered if the schema is already rest enabled. To alter the existing `p_url_mapping_pattern`, first disable the schema for REST.

Examples

The following example creates a `BASE_PATH` mapping for the current user.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.SET_URL_MAPPING(
    p_url_mapping_type    => 'BASE_PATH',
    p_url_mapping_pattern => 'https://example.com/ords/ticketing'
  );
END;
/
```

4.26 ORDS.SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS

Format

```
ORDS.SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS(  
    p_runtime_user IN varchar2);
```

Description

Set defaults that apply for the duration of the database session.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema to map. The default is the schema of the current user.

p_runtime_user

Sets a runtime user as the target when you REST enable or disable the schemas. Otherwise all runtime users are targeted.

Usage Notes

NULL values have no effect. Use `RESET_SESSION_DEFAULTS` to reset values and start again.

Examples

The following example sets the HR user as the only grantee target for the “connect through” proxy privilege when a schema is REST enabled or disabled:

```
BEGIN  
    ORDS.SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS(  
        p_runtime_user => 'HR');  
END;  
/
```

4.27 ORDS.RESET_SESSION_DEFAULTS

Format

```
ORDS.RESET_SESSION_DEFAULTS;
```

Description

Reset session defaults back to the initial values.

Parameters

None.

Usage Notes

Use the `SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS` function to set the default values that are reset using this function.

Examples

The following example resets all the session default values:

```
BEGIN
    ORDS.RESET_SESSION_DEFAULTS;
END;
/
```

4.28 ORDS.SET_PROPERTY

Format

```
ORDS.SET_PROPERTY(
    p_key          IN ords_prop_facts.key%type,
    p_value        IN ords_prop_values.value%type);
```

Description

SET_PROPERTY sets the value of the SCHEMA scoped property for the current enabled schema. The value must not be NULL.

Parameters

p_key

The property key.

p_value

The new property value.

Examples

The following example sets a property value:

```
BEGIN
    ORDS.SET_PROPERTY(
        p_key => 'a.key',
        p_value => 'a value');
END;
/
```

4.29 ORDS.UNSET_PROPERTY

Format

```
ORDS.UNSET_PROPERTY(
    p_key IN ords_prop_facts.key%type);
```

Description

UNSET_PROPERTY unsets the value of the SCHEMA scoped property for the current enabled schema.

Parameters

p_key

The property key.

Examples

The following example unsets a property value:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.UNSET_PROPERTY(
    p_key => 'a.key');
END;
/
```

4.30 ORDS.INSTALLED_VERSION

Format

```
ORDS.INSTALLED_VERSION;
```

Description

Returns the installed ORDS version number.

Parameters

None

Usage Notes

Use the `INSTALLED_VERSION` function to return the installed ORDS version number.

The following example prints the installed version of ORDS:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ORDS version : ' || ORDS.INSTALLED_VERSION);
END;
/
```

4.31 ORDS.SET_MODULE_PRIVILEGE

Format

```
ORDS.SET_MODULE_PRIVILEGE(
  p_module_name          IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_privilege_name       IN sec_privileges.name%type);
```

Description

`SET_MODULE_PRIVILEGE` associates a resource module with a specified privilege, replacing any existing association. If no privilege is provided (that is if `NULL` is passed), any existing privilege association is removed, effectively making the resource module public.

Parameters

p_module_name

Name of the RESTful service module. This parameter is case sensitive and it must be unique.

p_privilege_name

Name of the privilege. No spaces are allowed.

Usage Notes

Associates a resource module with a privilege overriding any previous associations. Assigning it a specific privilege to use this procedure to restrict access to a resource module. To remove an existing privilege association and to make the module public, pass `NULL` as the privilege name.

The following example associates the module `my.tickets` with the privilege `tickets.privilege`:

```
DECLARE
  P_MODULE_NAME VARCHAR2(255);
  P_PRIVILEGE_NAME VARCHAR2(255);
BEGIN
  P_MODULE_NAME := 'my.tickets';
  P_PRIVILEGE_NAME := 'tickets.privilege';
  ORDS.SET_MODULE_PRIVILEGE(
    P_MODULE_NAME => P_MODULE_NAME,
    P_PRIVILEGE_NAME => P_PRIVILEGE_NAME
  );
END;
/
```

5

Oracle REST Data Services Administration PL/SQL Package Reference

The Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) ADMIN PL/SQL package contains subprograms (procedures and functions) for developing and administering the RESTful services using Oracle REST Data Services for a privileged user.

Before a database user can invoke the `ORDS_ADMIN` package, they must be granted the `ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` database role.

The following example grants the `ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` role to the `ADMIN` user:

```
GRANT ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE TO ADMIN;
```

The `ORDS_ADMIN` package is identical to the `ORDS` package except for the `AUTHID CURRENT_USER` right, without the deprecated methods and a `p_schema` parameter for every method where the target schema must be specified and some additional methods.

- [ORDS_ADMIN.CREATE_ROLE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_HANDLER](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_HANDLER](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_ALL_HANDLERS](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_MODULE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_PARAMETER](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_SERVICE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_TEMPLATE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_TEMPLATE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_ALL_TEMPLATES](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_MODULE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_PRIVILEGE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_ROLE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_REST_FOR_SCHEMA](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_OBJECT](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_REST_FOR_OBJECT](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.PUBLISH_MODULE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_MODULE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_PRIVILEGE](#)

- [ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_ROLE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.SET_MODULE_ORIGINS_ALLOWED](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.SET_URL_MAPPING](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.PERFORM_HOUSEKEEPING](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.RESET_SESSION_DEFAULTS](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.PROVISION_ADMIN_ROLE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.PROVISION_RUNTIME_ROLE](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.UNPROVISION_ROLES](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.CONFIG_PLSQL_GATEWAY](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.SET_PROPERTY](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.SET_PROPERTY](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.UNSET_PROPERTY](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.INSTALLED_VERSION](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.SET_MODULE_PRIVILEGE](#)

Related Topics

- [ORDS PL/SQL Package Reference](#)

5.1 ORDS_ADMIN.CREATE_ROLE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.CREATE_ROLE(  
    p_schema    IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,  
    p_role_name IN sec_roles.name%type);
```

Description

CREATE_ROLE creates an Oracle REST Data Services role with the specified name.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_role_name

Name of the role.

Usage Notes

After the role is created, it can be associated with any Oracle REST Data Services privilege.

Examples

The following example creates a role.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.CREATE_ROLE(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_role_name => 'Tickets User');
END;
/
```

5.2 ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_HANDLER

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_HANDLER(
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_module_name     IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_pattern         IN ords_templates.uri_template%type,
  p_method          IN ords_handlers.method%type DEFAULT 'GET',
  p_source_type     IN ords_handlers.source_type%type
  DEFAULT ords_admin.source_type_collection_feed,
  p_source          IN ords_handlers.source%type,
  p_items_per_page  IN ords_handlers.items_per_page%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_mimes_allowed   IN ords_handlers.mimes_allowed%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_comments        IN ords_handlers.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

DEFINE_HANDLER defines a module handler. If the handler already exists, then the handler and any existing handlers will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new handler is created.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

Name of the owning RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_pattern

Matching pattern for the owning resource template.

p_method

The HTTP method to which this handler will respond. Valid values: GET (retrieves a representation of a resource), POST (creates a new resource or adds a resource to a collection), PUT (updates an existing resource), DELETE (deletes an existing resource).

p_source_type

The HTTP request method for this handler. Valid values:

- `ORDS.source_type_collection_feed`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the result set into an Oracle REST Data Services Standard JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is GET. Result Format: JSON
- `ORDS.source_type_collection_item`. Executes a SQL query returning one row of data into a Oracle REST Data Services Standard JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is GET. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_media`. Executes a SQL query conforming to a specific format and turns the result set into a binary representation with an accompanying HTTP Content-Type header identifying the Internet media type of the representation. Result Format: Binary
- `source_type_plsql`. Executes an anonymous PL/SQL block and transforms any OUT or IN/OUT parameters into a JSON representation. Available only when the HTTP method is DELETE, PUT, or POST. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_query` || `source_type_csv_query`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the result set into either an Oracle REST Data Services legacy JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or CSV representation, depending on the format selected. Available when the HTTP method is GET. Result Format: JSON or CSV
- `source_type_query_one_row`. Executes a SQL query returning one row of data into an Oracle REST Data Services legacy JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is GET. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_feed`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the results into a JSON Feed representation. Each item in the feed contains a summary of a resource and a hyperlink to a full representation of the resource. The first column in each row in the result set must be a unique identifier for the row and is used to form a hyperlink of the form: `path/to/feed/{id}`, with the value of the first column being used as the value for `{id}`. The other columns in the row are assumed to summarize the resource and are included in the feed. A separate resource template for the full representation of the resource should also be defined. Result Format: JSON

p_source

The source implementation for the selected HTTP method.

p_items_per_page

The default pagination for a resource handler HTTP operation GET method, that is, the number of rows to return on each page of a JSON format result set based on a database query. Default: NULL (defers to the resource module setting).

p_mimes_allowed

Comma-separated list of MIME types that the handler will accept. Applies to PUT and POST only.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

Only one handler for each HTTP method (source type) is permitted.

Examples

The following example defines a POST handler to the `/my/tickets/` resource to accept new tickets.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_HANDLER(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
```

```

p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
p_pattern => '.',
p_method => 'POST',
p_mimes_allowed => 'application/json',
p_source_type => ords_admin.source_type_plsql,
p_source => '
declare
  l_owner varchar2(255);
  l_payload blob;
  l_id number;
begin
  l_payload := :body;
  l_owner := :owner;
  if ( l_owner is null ) then
    l_owner := :current_user;
  end if;
  l_id := ticket_api.create_ticket(
    p_json_entity => l_payload,
    p_author => l_owner
  );
  :location := '://' || l_id;
  :status := 201;
end;
'
);
END;
/

```

5.3 ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_HANDLER

Format

```

ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_HANDLER(
  p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
  p_module_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_uri_template    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_method          IN VARCHAR2);

```

Description

DELETE_HANDLER deletes a specific handler from a template.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

The name of the module that contains the template.

p_uri_template

The URI template that contains the handler to be deleted

Usage Notes

- The parameters `p_schema`, `p_module_name`, `p_uri_template`, and `p_method` are mandatory.
- If the handler does not exist, no error is returned.

Example 5-1

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.delete_handler(
    p_schema          => 'test_schema',
    p_module_name     => 'my_module',
    p_uri_template    => '/my/template',
    p_method          => 'GET'
  );
END;
/
```

5.4 ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_ALL_HANDLERS

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_ALL_HANDLERS(
  p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
  p_module_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_uri_template    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

DELETE_ALL_HANDLERS deletes all handlers from a template.

Parameters**p_schema**

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

The name of the module that contains the template.

p_uri_template

The URI template that contains the handlers to be deleted.

Usage Notes

- The parameters `p_schema`, `p_module_name`, and `p_uri_template` are mandatory.
- If the template does not exist or does not contain any handlers, no error is returned.

Example 5-2

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.delete_all_handlers(
    p_schema          => 'test_schema',
    p_module_name     => 'my_module',
    p_uri_template    => '/my/template'
  );
END;
/
```

5.5 ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_MODULE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_MODULE(  
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,  
  p_module_name     IN ords_modules.name%type,  
  p_base_path       IN ords_modules.uri_prefix%type,  
  p_items_per_page  IN ords_modules.items_per_page%type DEFAULT 25,  
  p_status          IN ords_modules.status%type DEFAULT 'PUBLISHED',  
  p_comments        IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

DEFINE_MODULE defines a resource module. If the module already exists, then the module and any existing templates will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new module is created.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

Name of the owning RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_base_path

The base of the URI that is used to access this RESTful service. Example: `hr/` means that all URIs starting with `hr/` will be serviced by this resource module.

p_items_per_page

The default pagination for a resource handler HTTP operation GET method, that is, the number of rows to return on each page of a JSON format result set based on a database query. Default: 25.

p_status

Publication status. Valid values: PUBLISHED (default) or NOT_PUBLISHED.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

(None.)

Examples

The following example creates a simple module.

```
BEGIN  
  ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_MODULE(  
    p_schema => 'tickets',  
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',  
    p_base_path => '/my/tickets/'  
  );  
END;  
/
```

5.6 ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_PARAMETER

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_PARAMETER(
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_module_name     IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_pattern         IN ords_templates.uri_template%type,
  p_method         IN ords_handlers.method%type,
  p_name           IN ords_parameters.name%type ,
  p_bind_variable_name IN ords_parameters.bind_variable_name%type
                    DEFAULT NULL,
  p_source_type     IN ords_parameters.source_type%type DEFAULT 'HEADER',
  p_param_type     IN ords_parameters.param_type%type DEFAULT 'STRING',
  p_access_method  IN ords_parameters.access_method%type DEFAULT 'IN',
  p_comments       IN ords_parameters.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

DEFINE_PARAMETER defines a module handler parameter. If the parameter already exists, then the parameter will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new parameter is created.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

Name of the owning RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_pattern

Matching pattern for the owning resource template.

p_method

The owning handler HTTP Method. Valid values: GET (retrieves a representation of a resource), POST (creates a new resource or adds a resource to a collection), PUT (updates an existing resource), DELETE (deletes an existing resource).

p_name

The name of the parameter, as it is named in the URI Template or HTTP Header. Used to map names that are not valid SQL parameter names.

p_bind_variable_name

The name of the parameter, as it will be referred to in the SQL. If NULL is specified, then the parameter is unbound.

p_source_type

The type that is identified if the parameter originates in the URI Template or a HTTP Header. Valid values: HEADER, RESPONSE, URI.

p_param_type

The native type of the parameter. Valid values: STRING, INT, DOUBLE, BOOLEAN, LONG, TIMESTAMP.

p_access_method

The parameter access method. Indicates if the parameter is an input value, output value, or both. Valid values: IN, OUT, INOUT.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

All parameters must have unique names and variable names for the same handler.

Examples

The following example defines an outbound parameter on the POST handler to store the location of the created ticket.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_PARAMETER(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
    p_pattern => '.',
    p_method => 'POST',
    p_name => 'X-APEX-FORWARD',
    p_bind_variable_name => 'location',
    p_source_type => 'HEADER',
    p_access_method => 'OUT'
  );
END;
/
```

The following example defines an outbound parameter on the POST handler to store the HTTP status of the operation.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_PARAMETER(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
    p_pattern => '.',
    p_method => 'POST',
    p_name => 'X-APEX-STATUS-CODE',
    p_bind_variable_name => 'status',
    p_source_type => 'HEADER',
    p_access_method => 'OUT'
  );
END;
/
```

5.7 ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE(
  p_schema           IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_privilege_name   IN sec_privileges.name%type,
  p_roles            IN owa.vc_arr,
  p_patterns         IN owa.vc_arr,
  p_modules         IN owa.vc_arr,
  p_label            IN sec_privileges.label%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_description      IN sec_privileges.description%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_comments         IN sec_privileges.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);
or
```

```

ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE(
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_privilege_name  IN sec_privileges.name%type,
  p_roles           IN owa.vc_arr,
  p_patterns        IN owa.vc_arr,
  p_label           IN sec_privileges.label%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_description     IN sec_privileges.description%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_comments        IN sec_privileges.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);
or
ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE(
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_privilege_name  IN sec_privileges.name%type,
  p_roles           IN owa.vc_arr,
  p_label           IN sec_privileges.label%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_description     IN sec_privileges.description%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_comments        IN sec_privileges.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);

```

Description

DEFINE_PRIVILEGE defines an Oracle REST Data Services privilege. If the privilege already exists, then the privilege and any existing patterns and any associations with modules and roles will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new privilege is created.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_privilege_name

Name of the privilege. No spaces allowed.

p_roles

The names of the roles, at least one of which the privilege requires. May be empty, in which case the user must be authenticated but does not require any specific role; however, must not be null. Unauthenticated users will be denied access.

p_patterns

A list of patterns.

p_modules

A list of module names referencing modules created for the current schema.

p_label

Name of this security constraint as displayed to an end user. May be null.

p_description

A brief description of the purpose of the resources protected by this constraint.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

`p_roles`, `p_patterns`, and `p_modules` do not accept null values. If no value is to be passed, then either choose the appropriate procedure specification or pass an empty `owa.vc_arr` value.

Examples

The following example creates a privilege connected to roles, patterns, and modules:

```

DECLARE
  l_priv_roles owa.vc_arr;
  l_priv_patterns owa.vc_arr;
  l_priv_modules owa.vc_arr;
BEGIN
  l_priv_roles(1) := 'Tickets User';
  l_priv_patterns(1) := '/my/*';
  l_priv_patterns(2) := '/comments/*';
  l_priv_patterns(3) := '/tickets_feed/*';
  l_priv_patterns(4) := '/tickets/*';
  l_priv_patterns(5) := '/categories/*';
  l_priv_patterns(6) := '/stats/*';

  l_priv_modules(1) := 'my.tickets';

  ords_admin.create_role(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_role_name => 'Tickets User'
  );

  ords_admin.define_privilege(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_privilege_name => 'tickets.privilege',
    p_roles => l_priv_roles,
    p_patterns => l_priv_patterns,
    p_modules => l_priv_modules,
    p_label => 'Task Ticketing Access',
    p_description => 'Provides the ability to create, ' ||
                    'update and delete tickets ' ||
                    'and post comments on tickets'
  );
END;
/

```

The following example creates a privilege connected to roles and patterns:

```

DECLARE
  l_priv_roles owa.vc_arr;
  l_priv_patterns owa.vc_arr;
BEGIN
  l_priv_roles(1) := 'Tickets User';
  l_priv_patterns(1) := '/my/*';
  l_priv_patterns(2) := '/comments/*';
  l_priv_patterns(3) := '/tickets_feed/*';
  l_priv_patterns(4) := '/tickets/*';
  l_priv_patterns(5) := '/categories/*';
  l_priv_patterns(6) := '/stats/*';

  ords_admin.create_role(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_role_name => 'Tickets User'
  );

  ords_admin.define_privilege(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_privilege_name => 'tickets.privilege',
    p_roles => l_priv_roles,
    p_patterns => l_priv_patterns,
    p_label => 'Task Ticketing Access',
    p_description => 'Provides the ability to create, ' ||
                    'update and delete tickets ' ||
                    'and post comments on tickets'
  );
END;
/

```

```
);
END;
/
```

The following example creates a privilege connected to roles:

```
DECLARE
  l_priv_roles owa.vc_arr;
BEGIN
  l_priv_roles(1) := 'Tickets User';

  ords_admin.create_role(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_role_name => 'Tickets User'
  );

  ords_admin.define_privilege(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_privilege_name => 'tickets.privilege',
    p_roles => l_priv_roles,
    p_label => 'Task Ticketing Access',
    p_description => 'Provides the ability to create, ' ||
      'update and delete tickets ' ||
      'and post comments on tickets'
  );
END;
/
```

5.8 ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_SERVICE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_SERVICE(
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_module_name     IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_base_path       IN ords_modules.uri_prefix%type,
  p_pattern         IN ords_templates.uri_template%type,
  p_method         IN ords_handlers.method%type DEFAULT 'GET',
  p_source_type     IN ords_handlers.source_type%type
                  DEFAULT ords_admin.source_type_collection_feed,
  p_source          IN ords_handlers.source%type,
  p_items_per_page IN ords_modules.items_per_page%type DEFAULT 25,
  p_status         IN ords_modules.status%type DEFAULT 'PUBLISHED',
  p_etag_type      IN ords_templates.etag_type%type DEFAULT 'HASH',
  p_etag_query     IN ords_templates.etag_query%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_mimes_allowed  IN ords_handlers.mimes_allowed%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_module_comments IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_template_comments IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_handler_comments IN ords_modules.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

DEFINE_SERVICE defines a resource module, template, and handler in one call. If the module already exists, then the module and any existing templates will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new module is created.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

Name of the RESTful service module. Case sensitive. Must be unique.

p_base_path

The base of the URI that is used to access this RESTful service. Example: `hr/` means that all URIs starting with `hr/` will be serviced by this resource module.

p_pattern

A matching pattern for the resource template. For example, a pattern of `/objects/:object/:id?` will match `/objects/emp/101` (matches a request for the item in the `emp` resource with `id` of 101) and will also match `/objects/emp/`. (Matches a request for the `emp` resource, because the `:id` parameter is annotated with the `?` modifier, which indicates that the `id` parameter is optional.)

p_method

The HTTP Method to which this handler will respond. Valid values: `GET` (retrieves a representation of a resource), `POST` (creates a new resource or adds a resource to a collection), `PUT` (updates an existing resource), `DELETE` (deletes an existing resource).

p_source_type

The HTTP request method for this handler. Valid values:

- `ORDS.source_type_collection_feed`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the result set into an Oracle REST Data Services Standard JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is `GET`. Result Format: JSON
- `ORDS.source_type_collection_item`. Executes a SQL query returning one row of data into a Oracle REST Data Services Standard JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is `GET`. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_media`. Executes a SQL query conforming to a specific format and turns the result set into a binary representation with an accompanying HTTP Content-Type header identifying the Internet media type of the representation. Result Format: Binary
- `source_type_plsql`. Executes an anonymous PL/SQL block and transforms any `OUT` or `IN/OUT` parameters into a JSON representation. Available only when the HTTP method is `DELETE`, `PUT`, or `POST`. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_query` || `source_type_csv_query`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the result set into either an Oracle REST Data Services legacy JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or CSV representation, depending on the format selected. Available when the HTTP method is `GET`. Result Format: JSON or CSV
- `source_type_query_one_row`. Executes a SQL query returning one row of data into an Oracle REST Data Services legacy JSON representation. Available when the HTTP method is `GET`. Result Format: JSON
- `source_type_feed`. Executes a SQL query and transforms the results into a JSON Feed representation. Each item in the feed contains a summary of a resource and a hyperlink to a full representation of the resource. The first column in each row in the result set must be a unique identifier for the row and is used to form a hyperlink of the form: `path/to/feed/{id}`, with the value of the first column being used as the value for `{id}`. The other columns in the row are assumed to summarize the resource and are included in the feed. A separate resource template for the full representation of the resource should also be defined. Result Format: JSON

p_source

The source implementation for the selected HTTP method.

p_items_per_page

The default pagination for a resource handler HTTP operation GET method, that is, the number of rows to return on each page of a JSON format result set based on a database query. Default: NULL (defers to the resource module setting).

p_status

Publication status. Valid values: PUBLISHED (default) or NOT_PUBLISHED.

p_etag_type

A type of entity tag to be used by the resource template. An entity tag is an HTTP Header that acts as a version identifier for a resource. Use entity tag headers to avoid retrieving previously retrieved resources and to perform optimistic locking when updating resources. Valid values are HASH, QUERY, NONE:

- **HASH** (known as Secure HASH): The contents of the returned resource representation are hashed using a secure digest function to provide a unique fingerprint for a given resource version.
- **QUERY**: Manually define a query that uniquely identifies a resource version. A manually defined query can often generate an entity tag more efficiently than hashing the entire resource representation.
- **NONE**: Do not generate an entity tag.

p_etag_query

Query that is used to generate the entity tag.

p_mimes_allowed

Comma-separated list of MIME types that the handler will accept. Applies to PUT and POST only.

p_module_comments

Comment text.

p_template_comments

Comment text.

p_handler_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

Creates a resource module, template, and handler in one call.

Examples

The following example defines a REST service that retrieves the current user's tickets.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_SERVICE(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
    p_base_path => '/my/tickets/',
    p_pattern => '.',
    p_source => 'select t.id "$.id", t.id, t.title from tickets t' ||
              ' where t.owner = :current_user order by t.updated_on desc'
  );
END;
/
```

The following example defines a REST service that retrieves tickets filtered by category.

```

BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_SERVICE(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_module_name => 'by.category',
    p_base_path => '/by/category/',
    p_pattern => ':category_id',
    p_source => 'select '..../my/tickets/' ||
               t.id "$.id", t.id, t.title' ||
               ' from tickets t, categories c, ticket_categories tc' ||
               ' where c.id = :category_id and c.id = tc.category_id and' ||
               ' tc.ticket_id = t.id order by t.updated_on desc'
  );
END;
/

```

5.9 ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_TEMPLATE

Format

```

ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_TEMPLATE(
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_module_name     IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_pattern         IN ords_templates.uri_template%type,
  p_priority        IN ords_templates.priority%type DEFAULT 0,
  p_etag_type       IN ords_templates.etag_type%type DEFAULT 'HASH',
  p_etag_query      IN ords_templates.etag_query%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_comments        IN ords_templates.comments%type DEFAULT NULL);

```

Description

DEFINE_TEMPLATE defines a resource template. If the template already exists, then the template and any existing handlers will be replaced by this definition; otherwise, a new template is created.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

Name of the owning RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_pattern

A matching pattern for the resource template. For example, a pattern of /objects/:object/:id? will match /objects/emp/101 (matches a request for the item in the emp resource with id of 101) and will also match /objects/emp/. (Matches a request for the emp resource, because the :id parameter is annotated with the ? modifier, which indicates that the id parameter is optional.)

p_priority

The priority for the order of how the resource template should be evaluated: 0 (low priority, the default) through 9 (high priority).

p_etag_type

A type of entity tag to be used by the resource template. An entity tag is an HTTP Header that acts as a version identifier for a resource. Use entity tag headers to avoid retrieving previously retrieved resources and to perform optimistic locking when updating resources. Valid values are HASH, QUERY, NONE:

- **HASH** (known as Secure HASH): The contents of the returned resource representation are hashed using a secure digest function to provide a unique fingerprint for a given resource version.
- **QUERY**: Manually define a query that uniquely identifies a resource version. A manually defined query can often generate an entity tag more efficiently than hashing the entire resource representation.
- **NONE**: Do not generate an entity tag.

p_etag_query

Query that is used to generate the entity tag.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

The resource template pattern must be unique with a resource module.

Examples

The following example defines a resource for displaying ticket items.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.DEFINE_TEMPLATE(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
    p_pattern => '/:id'
  );
END;
/
```

5.10 ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_TEMPLATE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_TEMPLATE(
  p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
  p_module_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_uri_template    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

`DELETE_TEMPLATE` deletes a specific template from a module.

Parameters**p_schema**

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

The name of the module that contains the template to be deleted.

p_uri_template

The URI template to be deleted.

Usage Notes

- The parameters `p_schema`, `p_module_name`, and `p_uri_template` are mandatory.
- If the template does not exist, no error is returned.

Example 5-3

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.delete_template(
    p_schema          => 'test_schema',
    p_module_name     => 'my_module',
    p_uri_template    => '/my/template'
  );
END;
/
```

5.11 ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_ALL_TEMPLATES

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_ALL_TEMPLATES (
  p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
  p_module_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

`DELETE_ALL_TEMPLATES` deletes all the templates from a module.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

The name of the module that contains the templates to be deleted.

Usage Notes

- The `p_schema` and `p_module_name` parameter is required.
- If the module does not exist or does not contain any templates, no error is returned.

Example 5-4

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.delete_all_templates(
    p_schema          => 'test_schema',
    p_module_name     => 'my_module'
  );
END;
/
```

5.12 ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_MODULE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_MODULE(  
    p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,  
    p_module_name     IN ords_modules.name%type);
```

Description

DELETE_MODULE deletes a resource module.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

Name of the owning RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

Usage Notes

If the module does not already exist or is accessible to the current user, then no exception is raised.

Examples

The following example deletes a resource module.

```
BEGIN  
    ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_MODULE(  
        p_schema => 'tickets',  
        p_module_name => 'my.tickets'  
    );  
END;  
/
```

5.13 ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_PRIVILEGE

Description

DELETE_PRIVILEGE deletes a privilege.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_name

Name of the privilege.

Usage Notes

If the privilege does not already exist, then no exception is raised.

Examples

The following example deletes a privilege.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_PRIVILEGE(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_name => 'tickets.privilege'
  );
END;
/
```

5.14 ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_ROLE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_ROLE(
  p_schema IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_role_name IN sec_roles.name%type);
```

Description

DELETE_ROLE deletes the named role.

Parameters

p_name

Name of the role.

Usage Notes

This will also delete any association between the role and any privileges that reference the role.

No exception is produced if the role does not already exist.

Examples

The following example deletes a role.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.DELETE_ROLE(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_role_name => 'Tickets User'
  );
END;
/
```

5.15 ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_REST_FOR_SCHEMA

Format

```
ORDS_admin_drop_rest_for_schema(
  p_schema IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type);
```

Description

Permanently deletes all Oracle REST Data Services metadata for the associated schema. Prior to executing this procedure, the metadata can be exported through the ORDS client EXPORT command using the ORDS_EXPORT PL/SQL package directly.

DROP_REST_FOR_SCHEMA deletes all auto-REST Oracle REST Data Services metadata for the associated schema. When a database user is dropped, the ORDS REST metadata of that schema remains in place. Use this procedure to remove that metadata. Otherwise, if a database account is created again with the same username it will inherit all the existing metadata.

Parameters

p_schema

The name of the schema.

Usage Notes

This procedure effectively "undoes" the actions performed by the ORDS.Enable_Schema procedure.

The schema may have active sessions with the database, and so the request may still be accepted for a period of time after the metadata of the schema has been updated. If you want this change to take effect immediately, then a database administrator must disconnect the associated sessions for that schema.

Examples

The following example deletes all auto-REST Oracle REST Data Services metadata for the TICKETS schema.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_REST_FOR_SCHEMA(
    p_schema => 'tickets'
  );
END;
/
```

5.16 ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_OBJECT

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_OBJECT(
  p_enabled          IN boolean DEFAULT TRUE,
  p_schema           IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%,
  p_object           IN ords_objects.parsing_object%type,
  p_object_type      IN ords_objects.type%type DEFAULT 'TABLE',
  p_object_alias     IN ords_objects.object_alias%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_auto_rest_auth   IN boolean DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

ENABLE_OBJECT enables Oracle REST Data Services access to a specified function, materialized view, package, procedure, table, or view in a schema.

Parameters

p_enabled

TRUE to enable access; FALSE to disable access.

p_schema

Name of the schema for the table or view. This parameter is mandatory.

p_object

Name of the table or view.

p_object_type

Type of the object. Valid values: FUNCTION, MVIEW, PACKAGE, PROCEDURE, TABLE (default), or VIEW.

p_object_alias

Alias of the object.

p_auto_rest_auth

Controls whether Oracle REST Data Services should require user authorization before allowing access to the Oracle REST Data Services metadata for this object. If this value is TRUE, then the service is protected by the following roles:

- oracle.dbtools.autorest.any.schema
- oracle.dbtools.role.autorest.<SCHEMANAME>.<OBJECTNAME>

Usage Notes

If `p_enabled` is set to FALSE for a schema that has been in use and the schema may have active sessions with the database, and so the request may still be accepted for a period of time after the metadata of the schema has been updated. If you want this change to take effect immediately, then a database administrator must disconnect the associated sessions for that schema.

Examples

The following example enables a table named CATEGORIES.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_OBJECT(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_object=>'CATEGORIES'
  );
END;
/
```

The following example enables a view named TICKETS_FEED.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_OBJECT(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_object => 'TICKETS_FEED',
    p_object_type => 'VIEW'
  );
END;
/
```

5.17 ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_REST_FOR_OBJECT

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_REST_FOR_OBJECT(  
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%,  
  p_object          IN ords_objects.parsing_object%type);
```

Description

DROP_REST_FOR_OBJECT deletes all auto-REST Oracle REST Data Services metadata for the associated schema object.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema.

p_object

Name of the table or view.

Usage Notes

This procedure effectively "undoes" the actions performed by the ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_OBJECT procedure.

Examples

The following example deletes all auto-REST Oracle REST Data Services metadata for the TICKETS schema CATEGORIES table.

```
BEGIN  
  ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_REST_FOR_OBJECT(  
    p_schema => 'tickets',  
    p_object=>'CATEGORIES'  
  );  
END;  
/
```

5.18 ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA(  
  p_enabled          IN boolean DEFAULT TRUE,  
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,  
  p_url_mapping_type IN ords_url_mappings.type%type DEFAULT 'BASE_PATH',  
  p_url_mapping_pattern IN ords_url_mappings.pattern%type DEFAULT NULL,  
  p_auto_rest_auth   IN boolean DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

ENABLE_SCHEMA enables Oracle REST Data Services to access the named schema.

Parameters

p_enabled

TRUE to enable Oracle REST Data Services access; FALSE to disable Oracle REST Data Services access.

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_url_mapping_type

URL Mapping type: BASE_PATH or BASE_URL.

p_url_mapping_pattern

URL mapping pattern.

p_auto_rest_auth

For a schema, controls whether Oracle REST Data Services should require user authorization before allowing access to the Oracle REST Data Services metadata catalog of this schema.

Usage Notes

None.

Examples

The following example enables the current schema.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA(
    p_schema => 'tickets'
  );
END;
/
```

5.19 ORDS_ADMIN.PUBLISH_MODULE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.PUBLISH_MODULE(
  p_schema      IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_module_name IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_status      IN ords_modules.status%type DEFAULT 'PUBLISHED');
```

Description

PUBLISH_MODULE changes the publication status of an Oracle REST Data Services resource module.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

Current name of the RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_status

Publication status. Valid values: PUBLISHED (default) or NOT_PUBLISHED.

Usage Notes

(None.)

Examples

The following example publishes a previously defined module named `my.tickets`.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.PUBLISH_MODULE(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets'
  );
END;
/
```

5.20 ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_MODULE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_MODULE(
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_module_name     IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_new_name        IN ords_modules.name%type DEFAULT NULL,
  p_new_base_path   IN ords_modules.uri_prefix%type DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

RENAME_MODULE lets you change the name or the base path, or both, of an Oracle REST Data Services resource module.

Parameters**p_schema**

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

Current name of the RESTful service module. Case sensitive.

p_new_name

New name to be assigned to the RESTful service module. Case sensitive. If this parameter is null, the name is not changed.

p_new_base_path

The base of the URI to be used to access this RESTful service. Example: `hr/` means that all URIs starting with `hr/` will be serviced by this resource module. If this parameter is null, the base path is not changed.

Usage Notes

Both the new resource module name and the base path must be unique within the enabled schema.

Examples

The following example renames resource module `my.tickets` to `old.tickets`.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_MODULE(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_module_name => 'my.tickets',
    p_new_name=>'old.tickets',
    p_new_base_path=>'/old/tickets/');
END;
/
```

5.21 ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_PRIVILEGE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_PRIVILEGE(
  p_schema      IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_name        IN sec_privileges.name%type,
  p_new_name    IN sec_privileges.name%type);
```

Description

RENAME_PRIVILEGE renames a privilege.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_name

Current name of the privilege.

p_new_name

New name to be assigned to the privilege.

Usage Notes

(None.)

Examples

The following example renames the privilege `tickets.privilege` to `old.tickets.privilege`.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_PRIVILEGE(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_name => 'tickets.privilege',
    p_new_name=>'old.tickets.privilege');
END;
/
```

5.22 ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_ROLE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_ROLE(
  p_schema      IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_role_name   IN sec_roles.name%type,
  p_new_name    IN sec_roles.name%type);
```

Description

RENAME_ROLE renames a role.

Parameters**p_schema**

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_role_name

Current name of the role.

p_new_name

New name to be assigned to the role.

Usage Notes

p_role_name must exist.

Examples

The following example renames an existing role.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.RENAME_ROLE(
    p_schema=>'tickets',
    p_role_name=>'Tickets User',
    p_new_name=>'Legacy Tickets User');
END;
/
```

5.23 ORDS_ADMIN.SET_MODULE_ORIGINS_ALLOWED

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.SET_MODULE_ORIGINS_ALLOWED(
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_module_name     IN ords_modules.name%type,
  p_origins_allowed IN sec_origins_allowed_modules.origins_allowed%type);
```

Description

SET_MODULE_ORIGINS_ALLOWED configures the allowed origins for a resource module. Any existing allowed origins will be replaced.

Parameters**p_schema**

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_module_name

Name of the resource module.

p_origins_allowed

A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, any existing origins are removed.

Usage Notes

To indicate no allowed origins for a resource module (and remove any existing allowed origins), specify an empty `p_origins_allowed` value.

Examples

The following restricts the resource module `my.tickets` to two specified origins.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.SET_MODULE_ORIGINS_ALLOWED(
    p_schema          => 'tickets',
    p_module_name     => 'my.tickets',
    p_origins_allowed => 'http://example.com,https://example.com');
END;
/
```

5.24 ORDS_ADMIN.SET_URL_MAPPING

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.SET_URL_MAPPING(
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%,
  p_url_mapping_type IN ords_url_mappings.type%type,
  p_url_mapping_pattern IN ords_url_mappings.pattern%type);
```

Description

`SET_URL_MAPPING` configures how the specified schema is mapped to request URLs.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema to map. This parameter is mandatory.

p_url_mapping_type

URL Mapping type: `BASE_PATH` or `BASE_URL`.

p_url_mapping_pattern

URL mapping pattern.

Usage Notes

(None.)

Examples

The following example creates a `BASE_PATH` mapping for the tickets user.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.SET_URL_MAPPING(
    p_schema          => 'tickets',
    p_url_mapping_type => 'BASE_PATH',
    p_url_mapping_pattern => 'https://example.com/ords/ticketing'
  );
END;
/
```

5.25 ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB(p_enabled IN boolean DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Description

ENABLE_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB creates and enables or disables the ORDS DBMS_SCHEDULER housekeeping job. The job name is ORDS_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB which replaces the deprecated job, CLEAN_OLD_ORDS_SESSIONS.

Parameters

p_enabled

TRUE to enable ORDS HOUSEKEEPING_JOB; FALSE to disable it. A NULL value will create and enable the job if it does not already exist otherwise its enablement state will remain changed.

Usage Notes

The job runs every hour and performs housekeeping actions on the ORDS metadata repository. No commit is required.

Examples

The following example enables the housekeeping job:

```
EXECUTE ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB;
```

5.26 ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB;
```

Description

DROP_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB drops the ORDS DBMS_SCHEDULER housekeeping job. The job name is ORDS_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB.

Parameters

None.

Usage Notes

No commit is required.

Examples

The following example drops the housekeeping job:

```
EXECUTE ORDS_ADMIN.DROP_HOUSEKEEPING_JOB;
```

5.27 ORDS_ADMIN.PERFORM_HOUSEKEEPING

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.PERFORM_HOUSEKEEPING;
```

Description

PERFORM_HOUSEKEEPING performs ORDS housekeeping actions immediately. The following action is performed:

- Removes expired sessions that are older than one day.

Parameters

None.

Usage Notes

No commit is required.

Examples

The following example performs the housekeeping actions immediately against the ORDS metadata repository:

```
EXECUTE ORDS_ADMIN.PERFORM_HOUSEKEEPING;
```

5.28 ORDS_ADMIN.SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS(  
    p_runtime_user IN varchar2);
```

Description

Sets the default values that apply for the duration of the database session.

Parameters

p_runtime_user

Sets a runtime user as the target while REST enabling or disabling the schemas. Otherwise all runtime users are targeted.

Usage Notes

NULL values have no effect. Use RESET_SESSION_DEFAULTS function to reset the values and start again.

Examples

The following example sets the HR user as the only grantee target for the “connect through” proxy privilege when a schema is REST enabled or disabled:

```
BEGIN  
    ORDS_ADMIN.SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS(  
        p_runtime_user => 'HR');
```

```
END;  
/
```

5.29 ORDS_ADMIN.RESET_SESSION_DEFAULTS

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.RESET_SESSION_DEFAULTS
```

Description

Resets the session defaults back to the initial values.

Parameters

None.

Usage Notes

Use `SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS` function to set the default values that were reset using this function.

Examples

The following example resets all the session default values:

```
BEGIN  
  ORDS_ADMIN.RESET_SESSION_DEFAULTS;  
END;  
/
```

5.30 ORDS_ADMIN.PROVISION_ADMIN_ROLE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.PROVISION_ADMIN_ROLE(  
  p_user IN varchar2);
```

Description

Provision a database user with the ORDS Administrator role so that it can administer ORDS.

Parameters

p_user

The name of the user to be provisioned.

Usage Notes

User `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER` cannot be configured using this interface.

Examples

The following example provisions the ORDS administrator role to the `HR` user:

```
BEGIN  
  ORDS_ADMIN.PROVISION_ADMIN_ROLE(  
    p_user => 'HR'  
  );  
END;
```

```
);  
END;  
/
```

5.31 ORDS_ADMIN.PROVISION_RUNTIME_ROLE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.PROVISION_RUNTIME_ROLE(  
    p_user          IN  varchar2,  
    p_proxy_enabled_schemas IN  boolean DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Description

Provision a database user so that it can act as an ORDS runtime user.

Parameters

p_user

The name of the user to be provisioned.

p_proxy_enabled_schemas

When the value is set to `TRUE`, “connect through” proxy grants are added for any enabled schemas.

Usage Notes

`ORDS_PUBLIC_USER` is an example of a runtime user. Additional changes to the ORDS configuration are required to use a user other than the `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER`.

Examples

The following example provisions the ORDS runtime role to the `HR` user and grants it the “connect through” proxy privilege for all the enabled schemas:

```
BEGIN  
    ORDS_ADMIN.PROVISION_RUNTIME_ROLE(  
        p_user => 'HR',  
        p_proxy_enabled_schemas => TRUE  
    );  
END;  
/
```

5.32 ORDS_ADMIN.UNPROVISION_ROLES

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.UNPROVISION_ROLES(  
    p_user          IN  varchar2,  
    p_administrator_role IN  boolean DEFAULT NULL,  
    p_runtime_role   IN  boolean DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

Unprovision the ORDS database roles.

Parameters

p_user

The name of the user to be unprovisioned.

p_administrator_role

Unprovision as an admin user.

p_runtime_role

Unprovision as a runtime user.

Usage Notes

NULL boolean values are evaluated to TRUE unless any value is set to TRUE. In such case, NULL values are evaluated to FALSE. So, by default all the roles are unprovisioned unless an explicit choice is made.

Examples

The following example unprovisions the ORDS administrator role from the HR user:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.UNPROVISION_ROLES (
    p_user => 'HR',
    p_administrator_role => TRUE);
END;
/
```

5.33 ORDS_ADMIN.CONFIG_PLSQL_GATEWAY

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.CONFIG_PLSQL_GATEWAY(
  p_runtime_user      IN varchar2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_plsql_gateway_user IN varchar2,
  p_comments          IN varchar2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

Configures the database proxy user that must be used for PL/SQL Gateway calls serviced by the specified runtime user.

Parameters

p_runtime_user

Name of the runtime user to be configured.

p_plsql_gateway_user

Name of the proxy user.

p_comments

Comment text.

Usage Notes

When `p_runtime_user` is NULL, then the value provided through `ORDS_ADMIN.SET_SESSION_DEFAULTS` is used. Otherwise, `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER` is used. When

`p_plsql_gateway_user` is NULL, then the PL/SQL Gateway for the runtime user is unconfigured.

Examples

The following example configures the PL/SQL Gateway for `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER` runtime user:

```
BEGIN
  ords_admin.config_plsql_gateway(
    p_runtime_user    => 'ORDS_PUBLIC_USER',
    p_plsql_gateway_user => 'GATEWAY_USER'
  );
END;
/
```

The following example unconfigures the PL/SQL Gateway for `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER` runtime user:

```
BEGIN
  ords_admin.config_plsql_gateway(
    p_runtime_user    => 'ORDS_PUBLIC_USER',
    p_plsql_gateway_user => NULL
  );
END;
/
```

5.34 ORDS_ADMIN.SET_PROPERTY

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.SET_PROPERTY(
  p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
  p_key             IN ords_prop_facts.key%type,
  p_value           IN ords_prop_values.value%type);
```

Description

`SET_PROPERTY` sets the value of the SCHEMA scoped property for the specified enabled schema. The value must not be NULL.

Parameters

p_schema

The name of the owning enabled schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_key

The property key.

p_value

The new property value.

Usage Notes

(None.)

Examples

The following example sets a property value:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.SET_PROPERTY(
    p_schema => 'tickets',
    p_key => 'a.key',
    p_value => 'a value'
  );
END;
/
```

5.35 ORDS_ADMIN.SET_PROPERTY

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.SET_PROPERTY(
  p_key          IN ords_prop_facts.key%type,
  p_value        IN ords_prop_values.value%type);
```

Description

SET_PROPERTY sets the value of the non-SCHEMA scoped property. The value must not be NULL.

Parameters

p_key

The property key.

p_value

The new property value.

Usage Notes

(None.)

Examples

The following example sets a property value:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.SET_PROPERTY(
    p_key => 'a.key',
    p_value => 'a value'
  );
END;
/
```

5.36 ORDS_ADMIN.UNSET_PROPERTY

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.UNSET_PROPERTY(  
    p_schema          IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,  
    p_key             IN ords_prop_facts.key%type);
```

Description

UNSET_PROPERTY unsets the value of the SCHEMA scoped property for the specified enabled schema.

Parameters

p_schema

The name of the owning enabled schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_key

The property key.

Usage Notes

(None.)

Examples

The following example unsets a property value:

```
BEGIN  
    ORDS_ADMIN.UNSET_PROPERTY(  
        p_schema => 'tickets',  
        p_key => 'a.key'  
    );  
END;  
/
```

5.37 ORDS_ADMIN.INSTALLED_VERSION

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.INSTALLED_VERSION;
```

Description

Returns the installed ORDS version number.

Parameters

None.

Usage Notes

Use the `INSTALLED_VERSION` function to return the installed ORDS version number.

Example

The following example prints the installed version of ORDS:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('ORDS version : ' || ORDS_ADMIN.INSTALLED_VERSION);
END;
/
```

5.38 ORDS_ADMIN.SET_MODULE_PRIVILEGE

Format

```
ORDS_ADMIN.SET_MODULE_PRIVILEGE(
    p_module_name          IN ords_modules.name%type,
    p_privilege_name       IN sec_privileges.name%type);
```

Description

`SET_MODULE_PRIVILEGE` package associates a resource module with a specified privilege replacing any existing association. If no privilege is provided (that is, if `NULL` value is passed), any existing privilege association is removed, effectively making the resource module public.

Parameters

p_module_name

Name of the RESTful service module. This parameter is case sensitive and it must be unique.

p_privilege_name

Name of the privilege. No spaces are allowed.

Usage Notes

Associates a resource module with a privilege, overriding any previous associations. Use this procedure to restrict access to a resource module by assigning it a specific privilege. To remove an existing privilege association and make the module public, pass `NULL` value as the privilege name.

Example 5-5

The following example associates the module `my.tickets` with the privilege `tickets.privilege`:

```
DECLARE
    P_MODULE_NAME VARCHAR2(255);
    P_PRIVILEGE_NAME VARCHAR2(255);
BEGIN
    P_MODULE_NAME := 'my.tickets';
    P_PRIVILEGE_NAME := 'tickets.privilege';
    ORDS_ADMIN.SET_MODULE_PRIVILEGE(
        P_MODULE_NAME => P_MODULE_NAME,
```

```
        P_PRIVILEGE_NAME => P_PRIVILEGE_NAME
    );
END;
/
```

6

OAUTH PL/SQL Package Reference

The OAUTH PL/SQL package contains procedures for implementing OAuth authentication using Oracle REST Data Services.

Note

Deprecation of OAUTH and OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL packages: Starting from Oracle REST Data Services release (ORDS) 24.3, the OAUTH and OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL packages are deprecated in favor of the ORDS_SECURITY and ORDS_SECURITY_ADMIN PL/SQL packages. Oracle will maintain backward compatibility with the earlier packages through ORDS release 25.2, after which the packages will be desupported starting from ORDS release 25.3 (October 2025).

- [OAUTH.CREATE_CLIENT](#)
- [OAUTH.DELETE_CLIENT](#)
- [OAUTH.GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE](#)
- [OAUTH.RENAME_CLIENT](#)
- [OAUTH.REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE](#)
- [OAUTH.UPDATE_CLIENT](#)
- [OAUTH.ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET](#)
- [OAUTH.UPDATE_CLIENT_SECRET](#)
- [OAUTH.IMPORT_CLIENT](#)
- [OAUTH.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE](#)
- [OAUTH.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE](#)

Related Topics

- [Using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API](#)

See Also

[ORDS_SECURITY PL/SQL Package Reference](#)

6.1 OAUTH.CREATE_CLIENT

Format

```
OAUTH.CREATE_CLIENT(  
  p_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
  p_grant_type    IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
p_owner          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
p_description    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
p_redirect_uri   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
p_support_email  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
p_support_uri    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2  
p_token_duration IN NUMBER,  
p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER,  
p_code_duration  IN NUMBER)
```

Description

Creates an OAuth client registration.

Parameters

p_name

Name for the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. Must be unique.

p_grant_type

Must be one of `authorization_code`, `implicit`, or `client_credentials`.

p_owner

Name of the party that owns the client application.

p_description

Description of the purpose of the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. May be null if `p_grant_type` is `client_credentials`; otherwise, must not be null.

p_origins_allowed

A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.

p_redirect_uri

Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or error will be sent. May be null if `p_grant_type` is `client_credentials`; otherwise, must not be null.

p_support_email

The email where end users can contact the client for support.

p_support_uri

The URI where end users can contact the client for support. Example: `http://www.myclientdomain.com/support/`

p_privilege_names

List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. This parameter is only applicable for `implicit` and `authorization_code` flows.

p_token_duration

Duration of the access token in seconds. `NULL` duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.

p_refresh_duration

Duration of refresh token in seconds. `NULL` duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.

p_code_duration

Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when `grant_type` value is `authorization_code`. If the value is set to `NULL` or the `grant_type` value is not `authorization_code`, then the lifetime is the one defined in the ORDS instance. By default, the value is 300.

Usage Notes

To have the operation take effect, use the `COMMIT` statement after calling this procedure.

Examples

The following example creates an OAuth client registration.

```
BEGIN
  OAUTH.create_client(
    'CLIENT_TEST',
    'authorization_code',
    'test_user',
    'This is a test description.',
    '',
    'https://example.org/my_redirect/#/',
    'test@example.org',
    'https://example.org/help/#/',
    'MyPrivilege',
    NULL,
    NULL,
    NULL
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

6.2 OAUTH.DELETE_CLIENT

Format

```
OAUTH.DELETE_CLIENT(
  p_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

Deletes an OAuth client registration.

Parameters**p_name**

Name of the client registration to be deleted.

Usage Notes

To have the operation take effect, use the `COMMIT` statement after calling this procedure.

Examples

The following example deletes an OAuth client registration.

```
BEGIN
  OAUTH.delete_client(
    'CLIENT_TEST'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

6.3 OAUTH.GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE

Format

```
OAUTH.GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE(
  p_client_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_role_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

Grant an OAuth client the specified role, enabling clients performing two-legged OAuth to access privileges requiring the role.

Parameters

p_client_name

Name of the OAuth client.

p_role_name

Name of the role to be granted.

Usage Notes

To have the operation take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

Examples

The following example creates a role and grants that role to an OAuth client.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.create_role(p_role_name => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE');

  OAUTH.grant_client_role(
    'CLIENT_TEST',
    'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

6.4 OAUTH.RENAME_CLIENT

Format

```
OAUTH.RENAME_CLIENT(
  p_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  p_new_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

Renames a client.

Parameters

p_name

Current name for the client.

p_new_name

New name for the client.

Usage Notes

The client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth.

To have the operation take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

Examples

The following example renames a client.

```
BEGIN
  OAUTH.rename_client(
    'CLIENT_TEST',
    'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

6.5 OAUTH.REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE

Format

```
OAUTH.REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE(
  p_client_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_role_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

Revokes the specified role from an OAuth client, preventing the client from accessing privileges requiring the role through two-legged OAuth.

Parameters

p_client_name

Name of the OAuth client.

p_role_name

Name of the role to be revoked

Usage Notes

To have the operation take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

Examples

The following example revokes a specified role from an OAuth client.

```
BEGIN
  OAUTH.revoke_client_role(
    'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED',
```

```
'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE'  
);  
COMMIT;  
END;  
/
```

6.6 OAUTH.UPDATE_CLIENT

Format

```
OAUTH.UPDATE_CLIENT(  
  p_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
  p_description   IN VARCHAR2,  
  p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2,  
  p_redirect_uri  IN VARCHAR2,  
  p_support_email IN VARCHAR2,  
  p_support_uri   IN VARCHAR2,  
  p_privilege_names IN t_ords_vchar_tab DEFAULT NULL,  
  p_token_duration IN NUMBER,  
  p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER,  
  p_code_duration  IN NUMBER  
);
```

Description

Updates the client information (except name). Any null values will not alter the existing client property.

Parameters

p_name

Name of the client that requires the owner, description, origins allowed, support e-mail, support URI, and/or privilege modification.

p_description

Description of the purpose of the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth.

p_origins_allowed

A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.

p_redirect_uri

Client-controlled URI to which a redirect containing the OAuth access token/error will be sent. If this parameter is null, the existing `p_redirect_uri` value (if any) is not changed.

p_support_email

The email address where end users can contact the client for support.

p_support_uri

The URI where end users can contact the client for support. Example: `http://www.myclientdomain.com/support/`

p_privilege_names

List of names of the privileges that the client wishes to access. This parameter is only applicable for implicit and `authorization_code` flows.

p_token_duration

Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.

p_refresh_duration

Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.

p_code_duration

Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when `grant_type` is `authorization_code`. If the value is set to NULL or the `grant_type` is not `authorization_code`, then the lifetime is the one defined in the ORDS instance. By default, the value is 300.

Usage Notes

To have the operation take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

If you want to rename the client, use the `OAUTH.RENAME_CLIENT` procedure.

Example to Update the Description of the Specified Client

The following example updates the description of the client with the name matching the value for `p_name`.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_METADATA.OAUTH.update_client(
    p_name => 'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED',
    p_description => 'The description was altered',
    p_origins_allowed => null,
    p_redirect_uri => null,
    p_support_email => null,
    p_support_uri => null,
    p_privilege_names => null,
    p_token_duration => null,
    p_refresh_duration => null,
    p_code_duration => null);
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 6-1 Example to Add Multiple Privileges

The following example adds a second privilege:

```
declare
  my_privs t_ords_vchar_tab := t_ords_vchar_tab ();
begin
  my_privs.EXTEND (3);
  my_privs(1):='tst.privilege1';
  my_privs(2):='tst.privilege2';

  oauth.update_client(
    p_name => 'Test_Client',
    p_description => 'Description altered.',
    p_origins_allowed => NULL,
    p_redirect_uri => '/abc/efg/',
    p_privilege_names => my_privs,
    p_token_duration => NULL,
    p_refresh_duration => NULL,
    p_code_duration => NULL);
  commit;
end;
```

Related Topics

- [OAUTH.RENAME_CLIENT](#)

6.7 OAUTH.ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET

Format

```
OAUTH.ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET(  
    p_client_id      IN NUMBER,  
    p_editing_user   IN VARCHAR2,  
    p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Description

ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET regenerates a new client secret and deletes all existing client sessions by default.

Parameters**p_client_id**

The ID of the client modified.

p_editing_user

The user requesting this change.

p_revoke_sessions

Controls if the approval for the existing client sessions must be revoked. Default value is TRUE.

Example

The following example rotates a client secret:

```
BEGIN  
    OAUTH.ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET(  
        p_client_id => 1234567890,  
        p_editing_user => 'USERA',  
        p_revoke_sessions => TRUE  
    );  
END;  
/
```

6.8 OAUTH.UPDATE_CLIENT_SECRET

Format

```
OAUTH.UPDATE_CLIENT_SECRET(  
    p_client_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    p_editing_user IN VARCHAR2,  
    p_client_secret IN VARCHAR2);
```

Description

UPDATE_CLIENT_SECRET sets a new value for the secret of the client. By default, it deletes all the existing client sessions.

Parameters**p_client_name**

The name of the client in the current schema.

p_editing_user

The user requesting this change.

p_client_secret

The value of the new secret for the client.

Usage Notes

For the operation to take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

Example

The following example updates the secret of a particular client:

```
BEGIN
  OAUTH.UPDATE_CLIENT_SECRET(
    p_client_name => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_editing_user => 'USERA ',
    p_client_secret => 'RaFhM690PA6cN1ffpkNx3Q..');
END;
/
```

6.9 OAUTH.IMPORT_CLIENT

Format

```
OAUTH.IMPORT_CLIENT(
  p_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  p_client_id      IN VARCHAR2,
  p_client_secret  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_grant_type     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_owner          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_description    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_redirect_uri   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_support_email  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_support_uri    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2,
  p_token_duration IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  p_code_duration  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Description

Imports an existing client into this schema, preserving the identifier and optionally a secret. If the secret is not provided, then a new one is generated.

Parameters**p_name**

Name for the client displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. The name must be unique.

p_client_id

A unique client identifier.

p_client_secret

Optional parameter. If not provided, then a random secret is generated.

p_grant_type

The value must be one of `authorization_code`, `implicit`, or `client_credentials`.

p_owner

Name of the party that owns the client application.

p_description

Description of the purpose of the client. Displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. Can be null if `p_grant_type` value is `client_credentials`. Otherwise, it must not be null.

p_origins_allowed

A comma-separated list of URL prefixes.

p_redirect_uri

Client-controlled URI with a redirect containing an OAuth access token or error is sent. Can be a null if the value of `p_grant_type` is `client_credentials`. Otherwise, it must not be null.

p_support_email

The email where the end users can contact the client for support.

p_support_uri

The URI where the end users can contact the client for support.

Example URI:`http://www.myclientdomain.com/support/`

p_privilege_names

List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. This parameter is only applicable for `implicit` and `authorization_code` flows.

p_token_duration

Duration of the access token in seconds. `NULL` duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.

p_refresh_duration

Duration of refresh token in seconds. `NULL` duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.

p_code_duration

Duration of the code token in seconds is applicable only when `grant_type` value is `authorization code`. If the value is set to `NULL` or if the value of `grant_type` is not

authorization_code, then the lifetime is the one defined in the ORDS instance. By default, the value is 300.

Usage Notes

For this operation to take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

Example

The following example, imports an OAuth client without custom durations or origins:

```
BEGIN
  OAUTH.IMPORT_CLIENT(
    p_name           => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_client_id      => 'awVMtPlqullIqPXhAwh4zA..',
    p_grant_type     => 'authorization_code',
    p_owner          => 'RESTEASY',
    p_description    => 'This is a test description.',
    p_origins_allowed => NULL,
    p_redirect_uri   => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email  => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri    => 'https://example.org/help/',
    p_privilege_names => 'MyPrivilege');

  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

6.10 OAUTH.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE

Format

```
OAUTH.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE (
  p_issuer          IN VARCHAR2,
  p_audience       IN VARCHAR2,
  p_jwk_url         IN VARCHAR2,
  p_description     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_allowed_skew   IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  p_allowed_age    IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  p_role_claim_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
)
```

Description

Creates a new JWT Profile for the schema if it does not already exist. If a JWT Profile already exists, then it must be deleted first.

Parameters

p_issuer

The issuer of acceptable JWT access tokens. This value must match the iss claim provided in the JWT.

p_audience

The audience of acceptable JWT access tokens. This value must match the `aud` claim provided in the JWT.

p_jwk_url

This is the url to the jwk(s) used to validate acceptable JWT access tokens. It must start with "https://"

p_description

A description of the JWT Profile. This value can be null.

p_allowed_skew

The number of seconds allowed to skew time claims provided in the JWT. This can help mediate issues with differences in the clock used by ORDS and the token issuer. The default value of null, specifies that the ORDS global setting `security.jwt.allowed.skew` is taken. A value less than or equal to 0 means, it is disabled. A max of 60 seconds can be specified.

p_allowed_age

The maximum allowed age of a JWT in seconds, regardless of expired claim. The age of the JWT is taken from the JWT issued at claim. The default value of null means the ORDS global setting of `security.jwt.allowed.age` is taken. A value less than or equals to 0 means, it is disabled.

p_role_claim_name

The JSON pointer that locates the claim in the JWT payload containing the role information. This value is required for role based JWT profiles. The JSON pointer must be formatted according to the RFC 6901 specification. For example: `/claimName` or `/nestedObject/claimName`.

The default value is null, indicating that the JWT profile is scope-based.

Usage Notes

For this operation to take effect, use the `COMMIT` statement after calling this procedure.

Example 1: Scope based JWT profile

The following example, deletes any existing JWT Profile for the schema and creates a new scope based JWT Profile for the schema. Any requests made to the resources in this schema can use a JWT bearer token for authorization. The JWT token must be signed and its signature must be verifiable using a public key provided by `p_jwk_url`. The JWTs issuer and audience claims must also match the `p_issuer` and `p_audience` values. The JWT must provide a scope that matches the ORDS Privilege protected by the resource.

```
BEGIN
  OAUTH.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE();
  OAUTH.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE(
    p_issuer => 'https://identity.oraclecloud.com/',
    p_audience => 'ords/myapplication/api' ,
    p_jwk_url => 'https://
idcs-10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a.identity.oraclecloud.com/admin/v1/SigningCert/
jwk'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 2: Role based JWT profile

The following example deletes any existing JWT profile for the schema and creates a new role based JWT profile for the schema. Any requests made to the resources in this schema can use a JWT bearer token for authorization. The JWT token must be signed and its signature must be verifiable using a public key provided by `p_jwk_url`. The issuer and audience claims of JWT must also match the `p_issuer` and `p_audience` values. The JWT must provide a claim located at the JSON pointer specified by `{p_role_claim_name}`, containing roles that match the ORDS roles.

```
BEGIN
  OAUTH.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE();
  OAUTH.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE(
    p_issuer => 'https://identity.oraclecloud.com/',
    p_audience => 'ords/myapplication/api' ,
    p_jwk_url => 'https://
ids-10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a.identity.oraclecloud.com/admin/v1/SigningCert/
jwk',
    p_role_claim_name => '/roles'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

6.11 OAUTH.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE

Format

```
OAUTH.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE ( )
```

Description

Deletes the JWT Profile for the schema if one exists.

Usage Notes

For this operation to take effect, use the `COMMIT` statement after calling this procedure.

Example

The following example, deletes any existing JWT Profile for the schema:

```
BEGIN
  OAUTH.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE();
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

JWT bearer tokens are not be accepted when authorizing requests to the protected resources.

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OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL Package Reference

The OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL package contains subprograms (procedures and functions) for implementing OAuth authentication using Oracle REST Data Services for a privileged user.

① Note

Deprecation of OAUTH and OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL packages: Starting from Oracle REST Data Services release (ORDS) 24.3, the OAUTH and OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL packages are deprecated in favor of the ORDS_SECURITY and ORDS_SECURITY_ADMIN PL/SQL packages. Oracle will maintain backward compatibility with the earlier packages through ORDS release 25.2, after which the packages will be desupported starting from ORDS release 25.3 (October 2025).

① See Also

[ORDS_SECURITY PL/SQL Package Reference](#)

Before a database user can invoke the OAUTH_ADMIN package, they must be granted the ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE database role.

The following example, grants the ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE role to the ADMIN user:

```
GRANT ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE TO ADMIN;
```

The OAUTH_ADMIN package is defined with the AUTHID CURRENT_USER right and each method requires a p_schema parameter where the target schema must be specified.

① See also

[Using the Oracle REST Data Services PL/SQL API](#)

- [OAUTH_ADMIN.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE](#)
- [OAUTH_ADMIN.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE](#)

7.1 OAUTH_ADMIN.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE

Format

```
OAUTH_ADMIN.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE (  
    p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,  
    p_issuer      IN VARCHAR2,  
    p_audience   IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
        p_jwk_url      IN VARCHAR2,  
        p_description IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
        p_allowed_skew IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,  
        p_allowed_age  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL  
    )
```

Description

Creates a new JWT Profile for the specified schema, if one does not already exist. If a JWT Profile already exists, it must be deleted first.

Parameters

p_schema

Name of the schema. This parameter is mandatory.

p_issuer

The issuer of acceptable JWT access tokens. This value must match the `iss` claim provided in the JWT.

p_audience

The audience of acceptable JWT access tokens. This value must match the `aud` claim provided in the JWT.

p_jwk_url

This is the url to the jwk(s) used to validate the acceptable JWT access tokens. the url must start with "https://".

p_description

A description of the JWT Profile. This can be nul.

p_allowed_skew

The number of seconds allowed to skew time claims provided in the JWT. This can help mediate issues with differences in the clock used by ORDS and the token issuer. The default value of null, specifies that the ORDS global setting `security.jwt.allowed.skew` is taken. A value less than or equal to 0 means it is disabled. A max of 60 seconds can be specified.

p_allowed_age

The maximum allowed age of a JWT in seconds, regardless of expired claim. The age of the JWT is taken from the JWT issued at claim. The default value of null means that the ORDS global setting of `security.jwt.allowed.age` is taken. A value less than or equals to 0 means it is disabled.

Usage Notes

For this operation to take effect, use the `COMMIT` statement after calling this procedure.

Example

The following example, deletes any existing JWT Profile for the `HR` schema and creates a new JWT Profile for the `HR` schema:

```
BEGIN  
    OAUTH_ADMIN.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE(p_schema=>'HR');  
    OAUTH_ADMIN.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE(  
        p_schema =>'HR',  
        p_issuer =>'https://identity.oraclecloud.com/',
```


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ORDS_SECURITY PL/SQL Package Reference

This package provides an API to manage the ORDS schema security for the current user. This package is purely an interface and should not contain any application logic.

Note

Deprecation of OAUTH and OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL packages: Starting from Oracle REST Data Services release (ORDS) 24.3, the OAUTH and OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL packages are deprecated in favor of the ORDS_SECURITY and ORDS_SECURITY_ADMIN PL/SQL packages. Oracle will maintain backward compatibility with the earlier packages through ORDS release 25.2, after which the packages will be desupported starting from ORDS release 25.3 (October 2025).

- [CREATE_JWT_PROFILE](#)
- [REGISTER_CLIENT](#)
- [REGISTER_CLIENT](#)
- [IMPORT_CLIENT](#)
- [IMPORT_CLIENT](#)
- [REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET](#)
- [GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE](#)
- [GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_LOGO](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION](#)
- [RENAME_CLIENT](#)
- [RENAME_CLIENT](#)
- [ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET](#)
- [ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET](#)
- [DELETE_JWT_PROFILE](#)

- [DELETE_CLIENT](#)
- [DELETE_CLIENT](#)
- [REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE](#)
- [REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE](#)
- [REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRETS](#)
- [REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRET](#)

8.1 CREATE_JWT_PROFILE

Format

```
PROCEDURE create_jwt_profile(
    p_issuer      IN oauth_jwt_profile.issuer%type,
    p_audience   IN oauth_jwt_profile.audience%type,
    p_jwk_url     IN oauth_jwt_profile.jwk_url%type,
    p_description IN oauth_jwt_profile.description%type DEFAULT NULL,
    p_allowed_skew IN oauth_jwt_profile.allowed_skew%type DEFAULT NULL,
    p_allowed_age IN oauth_jwt_profile.allowed_age%type  DEFAULT NULL,
    p_role_claim_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
);
```

Description

Creates a new JWT profile. JWT access tokens that can be validated using this profile, authorize the JWT subject as having the provided scope (ORDS privileges) for this schema.

Parameter	Description
p_issuer	The issuer of acceptable JWT access tokens. This value must match the "iss" claim provided in the JWT.
p_audience	The audience of acceptable JWT access tokens. This value must match the "aud" claim provided in the JWT.
p_jwk_url	The url to the jwk(s) used to validate acceptable JWT access tokens. It must start with "https://"
p_description	A description of the JWT Profile. This value can be null.
p_allowed_skew	The number of seconds allowed to skew time claims provided in the JWT. This can help mediate issues with differences in the clock used by ORDS and the token issuer. The default value of null, specifies that the ORDS global setting <code>security.jwt.allowed.skew</code> is taken. A value less than or equal to 0 means, it is disabled. A max of 60 seconds can be specified.
p_allowed_age	The maximum allowed age of a JWT in seconds, regardless of expired claim. The age of the JWT is taken from the JWT issued at claim. The default value of null means the ORDS global setting of <code>security.jwt.allowed.age</code> is disabled.

Parameter	Description
p_role_claim_name	Specifies the JSON pointer that is used to identify the claim in the JWT payload that holds the role information. This field is mandatory for Role-Based JWT profiles and must exactly match the JSON pointer referencing the claim in the JWT. The pointer must follow the RFC 6901 specification. For example: /claimName or /nestedObject/claimName. If the value is set to default value, null, then the JWT Profile is considered Scope-Based.

Usage Notes

If a JWT profile already exists, then it must be deleted first. For this operation to take effect, use the example COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

- [Examples](#)

8.1.1 Examples

Example 8-1 Scope Based JWT PROFILE

The following example, deletes any existing JWT Profile for the `HR` schema and creates a new Scope based JWT Profile for the `HR` schema.

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE;
  ORDS_SECURITY.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE(
    p_issuer => 'https://identity.oraclecloud.com/',
    p_audience => 'ords/myapplication/api' ,
    p_jwk_url => 'https://
idcs-10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a.identity.oraclecloud.com/admin/v1/SigningCert/
jwk'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Any requests made to the resources in this schema can use a JWT bearer token for authorization. The JWT token must be signed and its signature must be verifiable using a public key provided by p_jwk_url. The JWTs issuer and audience claims must also match the p_issuer and p_audience values. The JWT must provide a scope that matches the ORDS Privilege protected by the resource:

Example 8-2 Role Based JWT PROFILE

The following example deletes any existing JWT Profile for the schema and creates a new Role-Based JWT Profile for the `HR` schema:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE(p_schema=>'HR');
  ORDS_SECURITY.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE(
    p_schema => 'HR',
    p_issuer => 'https://identity.oraclecloud.com/',
    p_audience => 'ords/myapplication/api' ,
```

```
p_jwk_url =>'https://idcs-10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a.identity.oraclecloud.com/
admin/v1/SigningCert/jwk'
);
COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Any requests made to the resources in this schema can use a JWT bearer token for authorization. The JWT must be signed, and its signature must be validated with a public key provided by `p_jwk_url`. The JWT's issuer and audience claims must match the `p_issuer` and `p_audience` values. The JWT must provide a claim located at the JSON pointer specified by `{p_role_claim_name}`, containing roles that match the ORDS Roles.

8.2 REGISTER_CLIENT

Format

```
PROCEDURE register_client(
    p_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_grant_type    IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email IN VARCHAR2,
    p_description   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_redirect_uri  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_support_uri   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_token_duration IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    p_code_duration IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL
);
```

Description

Registers an OAuth client. By default, no `client_secret` is registered. To register a client secret either set any field in parameter `p_client_secret` (apart from `issued_on`) or call `REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET` or `ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET` following client registration.

Table 8-1 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_name</code>	The name for the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. This value must be unique and must not be null.
<code>p_grant_type</code>	Must be one of <code>authorization_code</code> , <code>implicit</code> or <code>client_credentials</code> . This value must not be null.
<code>p_support_email</code>	The URI where end users can contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code> . This value must not be null.
<code>p_description</code>	Description of the purpose of the client displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. May be null if <code>p_grant_type</code> is <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.

Table 8-1 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_client_secret	The client secret defaults. Any of the fields can be set except <code>issued_on</code> . By default, no secret is registered.
p_privilege_names	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. This parameter is only applicable for implicit and <code>authorization_code</code> flows.
p_origins_allowed	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
p_redirect_uri	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or error is sent. Can be null if it is <code>p_support_email</code> , <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
p_support_uri	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code>
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code is <code>.</code> * If the value is set to NULL or the <code>grant_type</code> value is not <code>authorization_code</code> the value is 300.

Usage Notes

For this operation to take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this method.

Returns

The client key (`id|name|client_id`) and `client_secret`, if any, of the registered client.

8.3 REGISTER_CLIENT

Format

```

FUNCTION register_client(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_grant_type      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email   IN VARCHAR2,
    p_description     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_client_secret   IN ords_types.t_client_secret DEFAULT
ords_constants.oauth_client_secret_skip,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_redirect_uri    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_support_uri     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,

```

```

        p_token_duration    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
        p_refresh_duration  IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
        p_code_duration     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL
    ) RETURN ords_types.t_client_credentials;

```

Description

Registers an OAuth client. By default, no `client_secret` is registered. To register a client secret either set any field in parameter `p_client_secret` (apart from `issued_on`) or call `REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET` or `ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET` followed by client registration.

Table 8-2 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_name</code>	The name for the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. This value must be unique and not be null.
<code>p_grant_type</code>	Must be one of 'authorization_code', 'implicit' or 'client_credentials'. This value must not be null.
<code>p_support_email</code>	The URI where end users can contact the client for support. Example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code> This value must not be null.
<code>p_description</code>	Description of the purpose of the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. May be null if <code>p_grant_type</code> is <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
<code>p_client_secret</code>	The client secret defaults. Any of fields can be set except <code>issued_on</code> . By default, no secret is registered.
<code>p_privilege_names</code>	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. This parameter is only applicable for implicit and <code>authorization_code</code> flows.
<code>p_origins_allowed</code>	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
<code>p_redirect_uri</code>	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or error will be sent. May be null if is <code>p_support_email</code> <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
<code>p_support_uri</code>	The URI where end users can contact the client for support. Example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code>
<code>p_token_duration</code>	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
<code>p_code_duration</code>	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when the value is authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the <code>grant_type</code> value is not <code>authorization_code</code> the value is 300.

Usage Notes

For this operation to take effect, use the `COMMIT` statement after calling this method.

Returns

The client key (`id|name|client_id`) and `client_secret`, if any, of the registered client.

- [Examples](#)

8.3.1 Examples

Example 8-3

The following example registers an OAuth client:

```
DECLARE
  l_client_cred ords_types.t_client_credentials;
BEGIN
  l_client_cred := ORDS_SECURITY.REGISTER_CLIENT(
    p_name          => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_grant_type    => 'authorization_code',
    p_description   => 'This is a test description.',
    p_redirect_uri  => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri   => 'https://example.org/help/',
    p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev');
  COMMIT;
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('CLIENT_ID: ' ||
l_client_cred.client_key.client_id);
END;
/
```

Example 8-4

```
DECLARE
  l_client_cred ords_types.t_client_credentials;
BEGIN
  l_client_cred := ORDS_SECURITY.REGISTER_CLIENT(
    p_name          => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_grant_type    => 'authorization_code',
    p_description   => 'This is a test description.',
    p_client_secret =>
ords_types.oauth_client_secret(p_secret=>'RaFhM690PA6cN1ffpkNx3Q..'),
    p_redirect_uri  => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri   => 'https://example.org/help/',
    p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev');
  COMMIT;
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('CLIENT_ID: ' ||
l_client_cred.client_key.client_id);
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('CLIENT_SECRET: ' ||
l_client_cred.client_secret.secret);
END;
/
```

Example 8-5

```

DECLARE
  l_client_id user_orcs_clients.client_id%TYPE;
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.REGISTER_CLIENT(
    p_name          => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_grant_type    => 'authorization_code',
    p_description   => 'This is a test description.',
    p_redirect_uri  => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri   => 'https://example.org/help/',
    p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev');
  COMMIT;
  SELECT client_id INTO l_client_id FROM user_orcs_clients WHERE name =
  'CLIENT_TEST';
END;
/

```

8.4 IMPORT_CLIENT

Format

```

FUNCTION import_client(
  p_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  p_grant_type    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_support_email IN VARCHAR2,
  p_description   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_client_id     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_redirect_uri  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_support_uri   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_token_duration IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  p_code_duration  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_key;

```

Description

To register a client secret call `REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET` or `ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET` following client import. By default, no `client_secret` is registered.

Table 8-3 Parameters

Parameters	Description
<code>p_name</code>	The name for the client displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. This value must be unique and must not be null.
<code>p_grant_type</code>	Value must be one of <code>authorization_code</code> , <code>implicit</code> or <code>client_credentials</code> . This value must not be null.

Table 8-3 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameters	Description
p_support_email	The URI to contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code> . This value must not be null.
p_description	Description of the purpose of the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. May be null if <code>p_grant_type</code> is <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
p_owner	No longer in use (deprecated).
p_client_id	The original generated client identifier @see <code>ORDS_EXPORT</code> . When the value is null, a new client identifier is generated.
p_privilege_names	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. The privilege(s) must already exist. See <code>ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE</code> . This parameter is only applicable for implicit and <code>authorization_code</code> flows.
p_origins_allowed	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
p_redirect_uri	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or error is sent. May be null if it is <code>p_support_email client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
p_support_uri	The URI where to contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code>
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the <code>ORDS</code> instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the <code>ORDS</code> instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code is <code>authorization_code</code> . If the value is set to NULL or the <code>grant_type</code> value is not <code>authorization_code</code> then the value is 300.

Usage Notes

To have this operation to take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this method.

Returns

The client key (`id|name|client_id`) of the registered client.

8.5 IMPORT_CLIENT

Format

```
PROCEDURE import_client(
    p_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_grant_type    IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email IN VARCHAR2,
    p_description   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_owner         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_client_id     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_redirect_uri  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_support_uri   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_token_duration IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    p_code_duration IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL
);
```

Description

Imports an OAuth client. By default, no `client_secret` is registered. To register a client secret, call `REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET` or `ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET` followed by client import.

Table 8-4 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_name</code>	The name for the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth.
<code>p_grant_type</code>	Must be one of <code>authorization_code</code> , <code>implicit</code> or <code>client_credentials</code> . This value must not be null.
<code>p_support_email</code>	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code> . This value must not be null.
<code>p_description</code>	Description of the purpose of the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of the three-legged OAuth. Can be null if <code>p_grant_type</code> is <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
<code>p_owner</code>	No longer in use (deprecated).
<code>p_client_id</code>	The original generated client identifier. See <code>ORDS_EXPORT</code> . When null, a new client identifier is generated.
<code>p_privilege_names</code>	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. The privilege(s) must already exist. See <code>ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE</code> . This parameter is only applicable for <code>implicit</code> and <code>authorization_code</code> flows.
<code>p_origins_allowed</code>	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.

Table 8-4 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_redirect_uri	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or error is sent. Can be null if it is p_support_email client_credentials; otherwise, must not be null.
p_support_uri	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: www.myclientdomain.com/support/
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the grant_type value is not authorization_code, then the value is 300.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

8.5.1 Examples

Example 8-6

```

BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.IMPORT_CLIENT(
    p_name          => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_client_id     => 'awVMtPlqullIqPXhAwh4zA..',
    p_grant_type    => 'authorization_code',
    p_owner         => 'RESTEASY',
    p_description   => 'This is a test description.',
    p_origins_allowed => NULL,
    p_redirect_uri  => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri   => 'https://example.org/help/',
    p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev');
  COMMIT;
END;
/

```

8.6 REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET

Format

```
FUNCTION register_client_secret(
    p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_client_secret   IN ords_types.t_client_secret,
    p_revoke_existing IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_credentials;
```

Description

Registers an OAuth client secret and revokes existing secrets and sessions when required. By default, a generated client secret is registered (See ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET) and the newest client secret and existing client sessions remain in effect.

Note

A custom client secret can be registered when `p_client_secret.secret` is set. The registered client secret value is not persisted using this method unless the `p_client_secret` stored parameter is set. When the client secret is no longer persisted, the caller is required to save the returned value for future use. The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` cannot return the secrets that are not stored.

Table 8-5 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_client_key</code>	The key (id name client_id) of the registered client. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
<code>p_client_secret</code>	The client secret defaults. Any fields can be set except <code>issued_on</code> . When set to null, the client secret is rotated with a generated value.
<code>p_revoke_existing</code>	Revokes any existing secrets. By default the most-current client secret is preserved.
<code>p_revoke_sessions</code>	Revokes all existing client sessions when set to TRUE.

Usage Notes

Changes are immediately committed. If two client secrets are already registered, then the oldest is overwritten unless a specific slot is set in the `p_client_secret.slot` parameter. Any existing client secrets remain in effect unless revoked using the `p_revoke_existing` parameter.

Returns

The client key (including `client_id`) and registered `client_secret`.

- [Examples](#)

8.6.1 Examples

Example 8-7

```

DECLARE
  l_client_cred ords_types.t_client_credentials;
BEGIN
  l_client_cred.client_key.name      := 'CLIENT_TEST';
  l_client_cred.client_secret.secret := 'RaFhM690PA6cN1ffpkNx3Q..';

  l_client_cred := ORDS_SECURITY.REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET(
    p_client_key  => l_client_cred.client_key,
    p_client_secret => l_client_cred.client_secret
  );
  -- No Commit Required
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('SLOT:'      || l_client_cred.client_secret.slot);
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('ISSUED ON:' ||
l_client_cred.client_secret.issued_on);
END;
/

```

Example 8-8

```

BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET(
    p_name          => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_client_secret => 'RaFhM690PA6cN1ffpkNx3Q..'
  );
  -- No Commit Required
END;
/

```

8.7 GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE

Format

```

PROCEDURE grant_client_role(
  p_client_key IN ords_types.t_client_key,
  p_role_name  IN VARCHAR2
)

```

Description

Grants a role to an OAuth client.

Table 8-6 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client grantee. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_role_name	Name of the role to be granted that either belongs to the schema or is a built in role. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the example COMMIT statement after calling this method for this operation to take effect.

8.8 GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE

Format

```
PROCEDURE grant_client_role(
    p_client_name IN VARCHAR2,
    p_role_name   IN VARCHAR2
);
```

Description

Grants a role to an OAuth client.

Table 8-7 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_client_name	The name of the client grantee.
p_role_name	Name of the role to be granted that either belongs to the schema or is a built in role. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the example COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for this operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

8.8.1 Examples

The following examples creates a role and grants that role to an OAuth client:

Example 8-9

```
BEGIN
    ORDS.CREATE_ROLE(p_role_name => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE');

    ORDS_SECURITY.GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE(
        p_client_key => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
        p_role_name  => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE'
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 8-10

```
BEGIN
    ORDS.CREATE_ROLE(p_role_name => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE');

    ORDS_SECURITY.GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE(
        p_client_name => 'CLIENT_TEST',
```

```

        p_role_name    => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE'
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

8.9 UPDATE_CLIENT

Format

```

PROCEDURE update_client(
    p_name             IN VARCHAR2,
    p_new_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_description      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2,
    p_redirect_uri     IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email    IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_uri      IN VARCHAR2
);

```

Description

Updates an OAuth client registration. Any new client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. The client must be deleted and re-registered in order to change the grant type.

Table 8-8 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
p_new_name	The name for the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. When null, the old name is preserved.
p_description	Description of the purpose of the client displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. Can be null if p_grant_type is client_credentials; otherwise, the value must not be null.
p_origins_allowed	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
p_redirect_uri	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or error is sent. Can be null if is p_support_email client_credentials; otherwise, must not be null.
p_support_email	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code> . This value must not be null.
p_support_uri	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code>

Usage Notes

All specified client attributes are updated. All other attributes remain unchanged. The client name may also be updated if a non-null value is provided for `p_new_name`. Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

8.10 UPDATE_CLIENT

Format

```
FUNCTION update_client(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_new_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_description     IN VARCHAR2,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2,
    p_redirect_uri    IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email   IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_uri     IN VARCHAR2
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_key;
```

Description

Updates an OAuth client registration. Any new client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. The client must be deleted and re-registered in order to change the grant type.

Table 8-9 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_client_key</code>	The key (id name client_id) of the client to be modified. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
<code>p_new_name</code>	The name for the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. When null, the old name is preserved.
<code>p_description</code>	Human readable description of the purpose of the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. May be null if <code>p_grant_type == 'client_credentials'</code> , non null otherwise.
<code>p_origins_allowed</code>	Allowed origins
<code>p_redirect_uri</code>	Client controlled URI to which redirect containing OAuth access token/error will be sent. May be null if <code>p_grant_type == 'client_credentials'</code> , non null otherwise.
<code>p_support_email</code>	Support e-mail for client's users
<code>p_support_uri</code>	Support URI for client's users

Usage Notes

All specified client attributes are updated. All other attributes remain unchanged. The client name may also be updated if a non-null value is provided for `p_new_name`. Use the COMMIT statement after calling this function for the operation to take effect.

8.11 UPDATE_CLIENT

Format

```

FUNCTION update_client(
    p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_new_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_description      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2,
    p_redirect_uri     IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email    IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_uri      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_token_duration  IN NUMBER,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER,
    p_code_duration    IN NUMBER
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_key;

```

Description

Updates an OAuth client registration. Any new client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. The client must be deleted and re-registered in order to change the grant type.

Table 8-10 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
p_new_name	The name for the client displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. When the value is null, the old name is preserved.
p_description	Description of the purpose of the client displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. can be null if p_grant_type is client_credentials; otherwise, must not be null.
p_origins_allowed	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
p_redirect_uri	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or error is sent. can be null if it is p_support_email client_credentials; otherwise, must not be null.
p_support_email	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: www.myclientdomain.com/support/ . This value must not be null.
p_support_uri	The URI where end users can contact the client for support. For example: www.myclientdomain.com/support/

Usage Notes

All specified client attributes are updated. All other attributes remain unchanged. The client name may also be updated if a non-null value is provided for `p_new_name`. Use the COMMIT statement after calling this function for the operation to take effect.

8.12 UPDATE_CLIENT

Format

```
PROCEDURE update_client(
    p_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_new_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_description   IN VARCHAR2,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2,
    p_redirect_uri  IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_uri   IN VARCHAR2,
    p_token_duration IN NUMBER,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER,
    p_code_duration IN NUMBER
);
```

Description

Updates an OAuth client registration. Any new client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. The client must be deleted and re-registered in order to change the grant type.

Table 8-11 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_name</code>	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
<code>p_new_name</code>	The new name for the client. When the value is null, the old name is preserved.
<code>p_description</code>	Description of the purpose of the client displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. Can be null if <code>p_grant_type</code> is <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
<code>p_privilege_names</code>	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. The privilege(s) must already exist. See <code>ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE</code> . This parameter is only applicable for implicit and <code>authorization_code</code> flows.
<code>p_origins_allowed</code>	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
<code>p_redirect_uri</code>	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or error is sent. Can be null if it is <code>p_support_email client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.

Table 8-11 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_support_email	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: www.myclientdomain.com/support/ This value must not be null.
p_support_uri	The URI where end users can contact the client for support. For example: www.myclientdomain.com/support/
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the grant_type value is not authorization_code, then the value is 300.

Usage Notes

All client attributes (excluding the client name and including the client privileges) are updated as if registered from new. The client name may also be updated if a non-null value is provided for p_new_name. Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

8.12.1 Examples

Example 8-11

```

DECLARE
  l_client_key ords_types.t_client_key;
BEGIN
  l_client_key := ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT(
    p_client_key      => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
    p_new_name        => 'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED',
    p_description     => 'This is a test description.',
    p_origins_allowed => '*',
    p_redirect_uri    => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email   => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri     => 'https://example.org/help/'
  );
  COMMIT;
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('ID:' || l_client_key.id);
END;
/

```

Example 8-12

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT(
    p_name          => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_new_name      => 'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED',
    p_description   => 'This is a test description.',
    p_origins_allowed => '*',
    p_redirect_uri  => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri   => 'https://example.org/help/'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 8-13

```
DECLARE
  l_client_key ords_types.t_client_key;
BEGIN
  l_client_key := ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT(
    p_client_key      =>
ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
    p_description     => 'This is a test description.',
    p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev',
    p_origins_allowed => '*',
    p_redirect_uri    => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email   => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri     => 'https://example.org/help/',
    p_token_duration  => 3600,
    p_refresh_duration => 86400,
    p_code_duration   => 300
  );
  COMMIT;
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('ID: ' || l_client_key.id);
END;
/
```

Example 8-14

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT(
    p_name          => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_description   => 'This is a test description.',
    p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev',
    p_origins_allowed => '*',
    p_redirect_uri  => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri   => 'https://example.org/help/',
    p_token_duration => 3600,
    p_refresh_duration => 86400,
    p_code_duration  => 300
  );
  COMMIT;
```

```
END;
/
```

8.13 UPDATE_CLIENT_LOGO

Format

```
PROCEDURE update_client_logo(
    p_client_key    IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_content_type  IN VARCHAR2,
    p_logo          IN BLOB
);
```

Description

Updates the OAuth client logo file.

Table 8-12 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client to be modified. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_content_type	The content type of the logo. This value must not be null.
p_logo	The logo binary. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

8.13.1 Examples

Example 8-15

```
DECLARE
    l_image BLOB := ...;
BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_LOGO(
        p_client_key => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
        p_content_type => 'image/png',
        p_logo        => l_image
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 8-16

```
DECLARE
    l_image BLOB := ...;
BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_LOGO(
```

```

        p_name          => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_content_type => 'image/png',
        p_logo          => l_image
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

8.14 UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES

Format

```

PROCEDURE update_client_privileges(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2
);

```

Description

Updates the OAuth client privileges. This procedure is only applicable for implicit and authorization_code flows.

Table 8-13 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client to be modified. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_privilege_names	Names of the privileges that the client wishes to access. Each privilege name must be separated by a comma character.

Usage Notes

To have the operation take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this method.

8.15 UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES

Format

```

PROCEDURE update_client_privileges(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2
);

```

Description

Updates the OAuth client privileges. This procedure is only applicable for implicit and authorization_code flows.

Table 8-14 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
p_privilege_names	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. The privilege(s) must already exist. (See ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE)

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

8.15.1 Examples

The following examples update the privileges of an OAuth client:

Example 8-17

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES(
    p_client_key      =>
ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
    p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 8-18

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES(
    p_name           => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

8.16 UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION

Format

```
PROCEDURE update_client_token_duration(
  p_schema           IN VARCHAR2,
  p_client_key       IN ords_types.t_client_key,
  p_token_duration   IN NUMBER,
  p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER,
```

```

        p_code_duration    IN NUMBER
    );

```

Description

Updates the OAuth client token durations.

Table 8-15 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client to be modified. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when the value is authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the grant_type value is not authorization_code, then the value is 300.

Usage Notes

To have the operation take effect, Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

8.17 UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION

Format

```

PROCEDURE update_client_token_duration(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_token_duration  IN NUMBER,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER,
    p_code_duration   IN NUMBER
);
END ords_security_admin;

```

Description

Updates the OAuth client token durations.

Table 8-16 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.

Table 8-16 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when the value is authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the grant_type value is value is not authorization_code then the value is 300.

- [Examples](#)

8.17.1 Examples

The following examples update the token durations of an OAuth client:

Example 8-19

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION(
    p_client_key      =>
ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
    p_token_duration  => 3600,
    p_refresh_duration => 86400,
    p_code_duration   => 300
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 8-20

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION(
    p_name            => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_token_duration  => 3600,
    p_refresh_duration => 86400,
    p_code_duration   => 300
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

8.18 RENAME_CLIENT

Format

```
PROCEDURE rename_client(
    p_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_new_name  IN VARCHAR2
);
```

Description

The client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth.

Table 8-17 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_name	The current name of the client to be renamed. This value must not be null.
p_new_name	The new name for the client. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

For the operation to take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this method.

8.19 RENAME_CLIENT

Format

```
PROCEDURE rename_client(
    p_schema    IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_new_name  IN VARCHAR2
);
```

Description

Renames an OAuth client. The client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth.

Table 8-18 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The current name of the client to be renamed. This value must not be null.
p_new_name	The new name for the client. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this function for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

8.19.1 Examples

The following examples renames an OAuth client:

Example 8-21

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.RENAME_CLIENT(
    p_client_key => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
    p_new_name   => 'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 8-22

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.RENAME_CLIENT(
    p_name       => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_new_name   => 'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

8.20 ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET

Format

```
FUNCTION rotate_client_secret(
  p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
  p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,
  p_revoke_existing IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_credentials;
```

Description

Generates a new OAuth client secret and, if required, deletes all existing client sessions. If two client secrets are already registered then the oldest will be overwritten. Any existing client secrets will also remain in effect unless revoked using the `p_revoke_existing` parameter.

Note

The generated client secret is not stored using this function and so requires the caller to save the returned value for future use. The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` does not return the value either.

The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` cannot return secrets that are not stored.

Table 8-19 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_client_key</code>	The key (<code>id name client_id</code>) of the client in the schema. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
<code>p_revoke_existing</code>	Revokes any existing secrets. Default value is <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_revoke_sessions</code>	Deletes all existing client sessions when <code>TRUE</code> . Default value is <code>FALSE</code> .

Usage Notes

Use the `COMMIT` statement after calling this function for this operation to take effect.

8.21 ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET

Format

```
FUNCTION rotate_client_secret(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_revoke_existing IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_credentials;
```

Description

Generates a new OAuth client secret and, if required, deletes all existing client sessions. If two client secrets are already registered then the oldest will be overwritten. Any existing client secrets will also remain in effect unless revoked using the `p_revoke_existing` parameter.

Note

The generated client secret is not stored using this function and so requires the caller to save the returned value for future use. The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` does not return the value either.

The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` cannot return secrets that are not stored.

Table 8-20 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client in the schema. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_revoke_existing	Revokes any existing secrets. Default value is FALSE.
p_revoke_sessions	Deletes all existing client sessions when TRUE. Default value is FALSE.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this function for this operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

8.21.1 Examples

The following examples rotates an OAuth client. The existing client secret continues to work until revoked:

Example 8-23

```

DECLARE
  l_client_cred ords_types.t_client_credentials;
BEGIN
  l_client_cred.client_key.name := 'CLIENT_TEST';

  l_client_cred := ORDS_SECURITY.ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET(
    p_client_key => l_client_cred.client_key
  );
  -- No Commit Required
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('SLOT: ' || l_client_cred.client_secret.slot);
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('SECRET: ' ||
l_client_cred.client_secret.secret);
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('ISSUED ON: ' ||
l_client_cred.client_secret.issued_on);
END;
/

```

Example 8-24

```

DECLARE
  l_client_secret user_ords_clients.client_secret%TYPE;
BEGIN
  l_client_secret := ORDS_SECURITY.ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET(
    p_name => 'CLIENT_TEST'
  );
  -- No Commit Required
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('SECRET: ' || l_client_secret);

```


Example 8-27

```

BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE;
  COMMIT;
END;
/

```

8.23 DELETE_CLIENT

Format

```

PROCEDURE delete_client(
  p_client_key IN ords_types.t_client_key
);

```

Description

Deletes an OAuth client registration.

Table 8-21 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client registration to be deleted. A minimum of one key must be supplied.

Usage Notes

Use the example COMMIT statement after calling this method for this operation to take effect.

8.24 DELETE_CLIENT

Format

```

PROCEDURE delete_client(
  p_name IN VARCHAR2
);

```

Description

Deletes an OAuth client registration.

Table 8-22 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_name	The name of the client registration to be deleted. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

For this operation to take effect, Use the example COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

8.24.1 Examples

The following examples deletes an OAuth client registration:

Example 8-28

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.DELETE_CLIENT(
    p_client_key => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST')
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 8-29

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.DELETE_CLIENT(
    p_name => 'CLIENT_TEST'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

8.25 REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE

Format

```
PROCEDURE revoke_client_role(
  p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
  p_client_key  IN ords_types.t_client_key,
  p_role_name   IN VARCHAR2
);
```

Description

Revokes the specified role from an OAuth client, preventing it from accessing the Privileges requiring the role via two-legged OAuth.

Table 8-23 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client grantee. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_role_name	The name of a role that was previously granted. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this function for the operation to take effect.

8.26 REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE

Format

```
PROCEDURE revoke_client_role(
    p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_name IN VARCHAR2,
    p_role_name   IN VARCHAR2
);
```

Description

Revokes the specified role from an OAuth client, preventing it from accessing the privileges requiring the role via two-legged OAuth.

Table 8-24 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_client_name	The name of the client grantee. This value must not be null.
p_role_name	The name of a role that was previously granted. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this function for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

8.26.1 Examples

The following examples revoke the grant of a role to an OAuth client:

Example 8-30

```
BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE(
        p_client_key => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
        p_role_name  => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE'
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 8-31

```
BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE(
        p_client_name => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_role_name   => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE'
    );
    COMMIT;
```

```
END;
/
```

8.27 REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRETS

Format

```
FUNCTION revoke_client_secrets(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_filter          IN ords_types.t_client_secret DEFAULT
ords_constants.oauth_client_secret_default,
    p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_credentials;
```

Description

Revokes one or both OAuth client secrets and revokes all sessions when required. By default this will only revoke the oldest secret but can be used to revoke one or both secrets through the use of the `p_filter` parameter. The filter's fields work independently of each other.

Table 8-25 Parameters

Parameters	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_client_key</code>	The key (<code>id name client_id</code>) of the client. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
<code>p_filter</code>	Filter which secret(s) should be revoked. When the filter is null then only the oldest secret is revoked. When <code>p_filter.slot = 3</code> then both slots will be revoked. When <code>p_filter.stored = FALSE</code> then this only matches when used in isolation.
<code>p_revoke_sessions</code>	Deletes all the existing client sessions when the value is set to TRUE. Default value is FALSE.

Usage Notes

The special value 3 for the slot number indicates that both slots are to be revoked. Any changes are immediately committed.

Returns

The client key (including `client_id`) and the slot of the revoked `client_secret` of the client. For the returned slot number, a value of 3 indicates that both the slots were revoked and a null value indicates that no slots were revoked. All other `client_secret` fields are null.

8.28 REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRET

Format

```
PROCEDURE revoke_client_secret(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_secret   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

        p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
    );

```

Description

Revokes a OAuth client secret and revokes all sessions when required. By default, this only revokes the oldest secret but may revoke one or both secrets if they match the client secret value.

Table 8-26 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
p_client_secret	The value of the client secret. When the value is NULL, the oldest secret is revoked.
p_revoke_sessions	Deletes all existing client sessions when TRUE. Default value is false.

USAGE NOTES

The changes are immediately committed.

- [Examples](#)

8.28.1 Examples

Example 8-32

```

DECLARE
    l_client_cred ords_types.t_client_credentials;
BEGIN
    l_client_cred.client_key.name      := 'CLIENT_TEST';
    l_client_cred.client_secret.secret := 'RaFhM690PA6cN1ffpkNx3Q..';

    l_client_cred := ORDS_SECURITY.REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRETS(
        p_client_key => l_client_cred.client_key,
        p_filter      => l_client_cred.client_secret
    );
    -- No Commit Required
    sys.dbms_output.put_line('SLOT:' || l_client_cred.client_secret.slot);
END;
/

```

Example 8-33

```

BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRET(
        p_name => 'CLIENT_TEST'
    );
    -- No Commit Required
END;
/

```


9

ORDS_SECURITY_ADMIN PL/SQL Package Reference

This package provides an API to manage the ORDS schema security for all users. This package is purely an interface and contains no application logic.

Note

Deprecation of OAUTH and OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL packages: Starting from ORDS release 24.3, the OAUTH and OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL packages have been deprecated. Oracle recommends that you migrate to the new ORDS_SECURITY and ORDS_SECURITY_ADMIN PL/SQL packages, which provide enhanced security. Backward compatibility with the legacy packages will be maintained through ORDS release 25.2, after which these packages (OAUTH and OAUTH_ADMIN PL/SQL packages) will be desupported.

- [CREATE_JWT_PROFILE](#)
- [REGISTER_CLIENT](#)
- [REGISTER_CLIENT](#)
- [IMPORT_CLIENT](#)
- [IMPORT_CLIENT](#)
- [REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET](#)
- [REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET](#)
- [GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_LOGO](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_LOGO](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION](#)
- [UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION](#)
- [RENAME_CLIENT](#)
- [RENAME_CLIENT](#)
- [ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET](#)
- [ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET](#)
- [ROTATE_ALL_SECURITY_KEYS](#)

- [ROTATE_SECURITY_KEYS](#)
- [DELETE_CLIENT](#)
- [DELETE_CLIENT](#)
- [REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE](#)
- [REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRETS](#)
- [REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRETS](#)

9.1 CREATE_JWT_PROFILE

Format

```
PROCEDURE create_jwt_profile(
    p_schema      IN ords_schemas.parsing_schema%type,
    p_issuer      IN oauth_jwt_profile.issuer%type,
    p_audience   IN oauth_jwt_profile.audience%type,
    p_jwk_url     IN oauth_jwt_profile.jwk_url%type,
    p_description IN oauth_jwt_profile.description%type DEFAULT NULL,
    p_allowed_skew IN oauth_jwt_profile.allowed_skew%type DEFAULT NULL,
    p_allowed_age IN oauth_jwt_profile.allowed_age%type  DEFAULT NULL
    p_role_claim_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
);
```

Description

JWT access tokens which can be validated using this profile, authorize the JWT subject as having the provided scope (ORDS privileges) for this schema.

Table 9-1 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null
p_issuer	The issuer of acceptable JWT access tokens. This value must match the "iss" claim provided in the JWT.
p_audience	The audience of acceptable JWT access tokens. This value must match the "aud" claim provided in the JWT.
p_jwk_url	The url to the jwk(s) used to validate acceptable JWT access tokens. It must start with "https://"
p_description	A description of the JWT Profile. This value can be null.
p_allowed_skew	The number of seconds allowed to skew time claims provided in the JWT. This can help mediate issues with differences in the clock used by ORDS and the token issuer. The default value of null, specifies that the ORDS global setting <code>security.jwt.allowed.skew</code> is taken. A value less than or equal to 0 means, it is disabled. A max of 60 seconds can be specified.

Table 9-1 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_allowed_age	The maximum allowed age of a JWT in seconds, regardless of expired claim. The age of the JWT is taken from the JWT issued at claim. The default value of null means the ORDS global setting of <code>security.jwt.allowed.age</code> disabled.
p_role_claim_name	Specifies the JSON pointer that is used to identify the claim in the JWT payload that holds the role information. This field is mandatory for Role-Based JWT profiles and must exactly match the JSON pointer referencing the claim in the JWT. The pointer must follow the RFC 6901 specification. For example: <code>/claimNameor/nestedObject/claimName</code> . If the value is set to default value, null, then the JWT Profile is considered Scope-Based

Usage Notes

If a JWT Profile already exists, then it must be deleted first. For this operation to take effect, use the Example COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

- [Examples](#)

9.1.1 Examples

Example 9-1 Scope Based JWT PROFILE

The following example, deletes any existing JWT Profile for the `HR` schema and creates a new Scope based JWT Profile for the `HR` schema:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE;
  ORDS_SECURITY.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE(
    p_schema    => 'HR',
    p_issuer    => 'https://identity.oraclecloud.com/',
    p_audience => 'ords/myapplication/api' ,
    p_jwk_url   => 'https://
idcs-10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a.identity.oraclecloud.com/admin/v1/SigningCert/
jwk'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Any requests made to the resources in this schema can use a JWT bearer token for authorization. The JWT token must be signed and its signature must be verifiable using a public key provided by `p_jwk_url`. The JWTs issuer and audience claims must also match the `p_issuer` and `p_audience` values. The JWT must provide a scope that matches the ORDS Privilege protected by the resource.

Example 9-2 Role Based JWT PROFILE

The following example deletes any existing JWT Profile for the schema and creates a new Role-Based JWT Profile for the HR schema:

```
BEGIN
ORDS_SECURITY_ADMIN.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE(p_schema=>'HR');
ORDS_SECURITY_ADMIN.CREATE_JWT_PROFILE(
p_schema =>'HR',
p_issuer => 'https://identity.oraclecloud.com/',
p_audience => 'ords/myapplication/api' ,
p_jwk_url =>'https://idcs-10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a10a.identity.oraclecloud.com/
admin/v1/SigningCert/jwk'
);
COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Any requests made to the resources in this schema can use a JWT bearer token for authorization. The JWT must be signed, and its signature must be validated with a public key provided by `p_jwk_url`. The JWT's issuer and audience claims must match the `p_issuer` and `p_audience` values. The JWT must provide a claim located at the JSON pointer specified by `{p_role_claim_name}`, containing roles that match the ORDS Roles.

9.2 REGISTER_CLIENT

Format

```
FUNCTION register_client(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_grant_type      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email   IN VARCHAR2,
    p_description     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_client_secret   IN ords_types.t_client_secret DEFAULT
ords_constants.oauth_client_secret_skip,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_redirect_uri    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_support_uri     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_token_duration  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    p_code_duration   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_credentials;
```

Description

Registers an OAuth client. By default, no `client_secret` is registered. To register a client secret either set any field in parameter `p_client_secret` (apart from `issued_on`) or call `REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET` or `ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET` followed by client registration.

Table 9-2 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_name</code>	The name for the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. This value must be unique and must not be null.
<code>p_grant_type</code>	Must be one of <code>authorization_code</code> , <code>implicit</code> or <code>client_credentials</code> . This value must not be null.
<code>p_support_email</code>	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code> . This value must not be null.
<code>p_description</code>	Description of the purpose of the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. Can be null if <code>p_grant_type</code> is <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
<code>p_client_secret</code>	The client secret defaults. Any of the fields can be set except for <code>issued_on</code> field. By default, no secret is registered.
<code>p_privilege_names</code>	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access.
<code>p_origins_allowed</code>	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
<code>p_redirect_uri</code>	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or an error is sent. Can be null if it is <code>p_support_email</code> <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
<code>p_support_uri</code>	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code> .
<code>p_token_duration</code>	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
<code>p_refresh_duration</code>	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
<code>p_code_duration</code>	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the <code>grant_type</code> value is not <code>authorization_code</code> then the value is 300.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this function for the operation to take effect.

Returns

The client key (`id|name|client_id`) and `client_secret`, if any, of the registered client.

9.3 REGISTER_CLIENT

Format

```
PROCEDURE register_client(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_grant_type      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email   IN VARCHAR2,
    p_description     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_redirect_uri    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_support_uri     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_token_duration  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    p_code_duration   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL
);
```

Description

Registers an OAuth client. By default, no `client_secret` is registered. To register a client secret call `REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET` or `ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET` followed by client registration.

Table 9-3 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_name</code>	The name for the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. This value must be unique and must not be null.
<code>p_grant_type</code>	Must be one of <code>authorization_code</code> , <code>implicit</code> or <code>client_credentials</code> . This value must not be null.
<code>p_support_email</code>	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code> . This value must not be null.
<code>p_description</code>	Description of the purpose of the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. Can be null if <code>p_grant_type</code> is <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
<code>p_privilege_names</code>	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access.
<code>p_origins_allowed</code>	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
<code>p_redirect_uri</code>	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or an error is sent. Can be null if it is <code>p_support_email</code> <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.

Table 9-3 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_support_uri	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: www.myclientdomain.com/support/.
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the grant_type value is not authorization_code then the value is 300.

Usage

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

9.3.1 Examples

Example 9-3

```

DECLARE
  l_client_cred ords_types.t_client_credentials;
BEGIN
  l_client_cred := ORDS_SECURITY.REGISTER_CLIENT(
    p_schema      => 'HR',
    p_name        => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_grant_type  => 'authorization_code',
    p_description => 'This is a test description.',
    p_redirect_uri => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri => 'https://example.org/help/',
    p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev');
  COMMIT;
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('CLIENT_ID: ' ||
l_client_cred.client_key.client_id);
END;
/

```

Example 9-4

```

DECLARE
  l_client_cred ords_types.t_client_credentials;
BEGIN
  l_client_cred := ORDS_SECURITY.REGISTER_CLIENT(
    p_schema      => 'HR',

```

```

        p_name           => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_grant_type     => 'authorization_code',
        p_description    => 'This is a test description.',
        p_client_secret  =>
ords_types.oauth_client_secret(p_secret=>'RaFhM690PA6cN1ffpkNx3Q..'),
        p_redirect_uri   => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
        p_support_email  => 'test@example.org',
        p_support_uri    => 'https://example.org/help/',
        p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev');
    COMMIT;
    sys.dbms_output.put_line('CLIENT_ID:      ||
l_client_cred.client_key.client_id);
    sys.dbms_output.put_line('CLIENT_SECRET:  ||
l_client_cred.client_secret.secret);
END;
/

```

Example 9-5

```

DECLARE
    l_client_id user_ords_clients.client_id%TYPE;
BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.REGISTER_CLIENT(
        p_schema           => 'HR',
        p_name             => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_grant_type       => 'authorization_code',
        p_description      => 'This is a test description.',
        p_redirect_uri     => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
        p_support_email    => 'test@example.org',
        p_support_uri      => 'https://example.org/help/',
        p_privilege_names  => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev');
    COMMIT;
    SELECT client_id INTO l_client_id FROM user_ords_clients WHERE name =
'CLIENT_TEST';
END;
/

```

9.4 IMPORT_CLIENT

Format

```

FUNCTION import_client(
    p_schema           IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name             IN VARCHAR2,
    p_grant_type       IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email    IN VARCHAR2,
    p_description      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_client_id        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_privilege_names  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_origins_allowed  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_redirect_uri     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_support_uri      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_token_duration   IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,

```

```

    p_code_duration    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL
  ) RETURN ords_types.t_client_key;

```

Description

Imports an OAuth client. By default, no `client_secret` is registered. To register a client secret, call `REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET` or `ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET` followed by `import_client` function.

Table 9-4 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_name</code>	The name for the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. This value must be unique and not null.
<code>p_grant_type</code>	Must be one of <code>authorization_code</code> , <code>implicit</code> or <code>client_credentials</code> . This value must not be null.
<code>p_support_email</code>	The URI where end users can contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code> . This value must not be null.
<code>p_description</code>	Description of the purpose of the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. Can be null if <code>p_grant_type</code> is <code>client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
<code>p_client_id</code>	The original generated client identifier. See <code>ORDS_EXPORT</code> . When null, a new client identifier is generated.
<code>p_privilege_names</code>	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. The privilege(s) must already exist. See <code>ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE</code> .
<code>p_origins_allowed</code>	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
<code>p_redirect_uri</code>	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or error is sent. Can be null if it is <code>p_support_email client_credentials</code> ; otherwise, must not be null.
<code>p_support_uri</code>	The URI where end users can contact the client for support. For example: <code>www.myclientdomain.com/support/</code> .
<code>p_token_duration</code>	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
<code>p_refresh_duration</code>	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
<code>p_code_duration</code>	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the <code>grant_type grant_type</code> value is not <code>authorization_code</code> then the value is 300.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this function for the operation to take effect.

Returns

The client key (id|name|client_id) of the registered client.

9.5 IMPORT_CLIENT

Format

```
PROCEDURE import_client(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_grant_type      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email   IN VARCHAR2,
    p_description     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_owner           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_client_id       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_redirect_uri    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_support_uri     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_token_duration  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    p_code_duration   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL
);
```

Description

Imports an OAuth client. By default, no client_secret is registered. To register a client secret, call REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET or ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET followed by import_client.

Table 9-5 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The name for the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. This value must be unique and must not be null.
p_grant_type	Must be one of authorization_code, implicit or client_credentials. This value must not be null.
p_support_email	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: www.myclientdomain.com/support/. This value must not be null.
p_description	Description of the purpose of the client, displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. Can be null if p_grant_type is client_credentials; otherwise, must not be null.
p_owner	No longer in use (deprecated).

Table 9-5 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_client_id	The original generated client identifier. See <code>ORDS_EXPORT</code> . When the value is null, a new client identifier is generated.
p_privilege_names	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. The privilege(s) must already exist. See ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE .
p_origins_allowed	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
p_redirect_uri	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or an error is sent. Can be null if it is p_support_email client_credentials; otherwise, must not be null.
p_support_uri	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: www.myclientdomain.com/support/.
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the grant_type grant_type value is value is not * authorization_code the value is 300.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

9.5.1 Examples

Example 9-6

```

DECLARE
  l_client_key ords_types.t_client_key;
BEGIN
  l_client_key := ORDS_SECURITY.IMPORT_CLIENT(
    p_schema          => 'HR',
    p_name            => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_client_id       => 'awVMtPlqullIqPXhAwh4zA..',
    p_grant_type      => 'authorization_code',
    p_description     => 'This is a test description.',
    p_origins_allowed => NULL,
    p_redirect_uri    => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
    p_support_email   => 'test@example.org',
    p_support_uri     => 'https://example.org/help/'
  );

```

```

        p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev');
    COMMIT;
    sys.dbms_output.put_line('ID: ' || l_client_key.id);
END;
/

```

Example 9-7

```

DECLARE
    l_client_key ords_types.t_client_key;
BEGIN
    l_client_key := ORDS_SECURITY.IMPORT_CLIENT(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
        p_name            => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_client_id       => 'awVMtPlqullIqPXhAwh4zA..',
        p_grant_type      => 'authorization_code',
        p_description     => 'This is a test description.',
        p_origins_allowed => NULL,
        p_redirect_uri    => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
        p_support_email   => 'test@example.org',
        p_support_uri     => 'https://example.org/help/',
        p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev');
    COMMIT;
    sys.dbms_output.put_line('ID: ' || l_client_key.id);
END;
/

```

Example 9-8

```

BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.IMPORT_CLIENT(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
        p_name            => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_client_id       => 'awVMtPlqullIqPXhAwh4zA..',
        p_grant_type      => 'authorization_code',
        p_owner           => 'RESTEASY',
        p_description     => 'This is a test description.',
        p_origins_allowed => NULL,
        p_redirect_uri    => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
        p_support_email   => 'test@example.org',
        p_support_uri     => 'https://example.org/help/',
        p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev');
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

9.6 REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET

Format

```

FUNCTION register_client_secret(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,

```

```

    p_client_secret    IN ords_types.t_client_secret,
    p_revoke_existing IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_credentials;
```

Description

Registers an OAuth client secret and revokes existing secrets and sessions when required. By default, a generated client secret is registered and the newest client secret and existing client sessions remain in effect. If two client secrets are already registered, then the oldest will be overwritten unless a specific slot is set in the `p_client_secret.slot` parameter. Any existing client secrets also remain in effect unless revoked using the `p_revoke_existing` parameter. See `ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET`.

Note

A custom client secret can be registered when `p_client_secret.secret` is set. The registered client secret value is not persisted using this function unless the `p_client_secret.stored` parameter is set. When the client secret is no longer persisted, the caller is required to save the returned value for future use. The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` cannot return secrets that are not stored.

Table 9-6 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_client_key</code>	The key (<code>id name client_id</code>) of the registered client. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
<code>p_client_secret</code>	The client secret defaults. Any fields can be set except <code>issued_on</code> . When the value is null, the client secret is rotated with a generated value.
<code>p_revoke_existing</code>	Revokes any existing secrets. By default, the most-current client secret is preserved.
<code>p_revoke_sessions</code>	Revokes all existing client sessions when the value is <code>TRUE</code> .

Usage Notes

Revokes all existing client sessions when `TRUE`.

Returns

The client key (including `client_id`) and registered `client_secret`.

9.7 REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET

Format

```

PROCEDURE register_client_secret(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_secret   IN VARCHAR2,
    p_revoke_existing IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
```

```

        p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
    );

```

Description

Registers a new OAuth client secret and, if required, deletes all existing client sessions. By default, the existing client sessions remain in effect. If two client secrets are already registered, then the oldest is overwritten. Any existing client secrets remain in effect unless revoked using the `p_revoke_existing` parameter.

Note

The registered client secret value will not be persisted using this method. The caller is required to save the returned value for future use. The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` cannot return secrets that are not stored.

Table 9-7 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_name</code>	The name of the registered client. This value must not be null.
<code>p_client_secret</code>	The new secret. The value must not be null.
<code>p_revoke_existing</code>	Revokes any existing secrets. By default the most-current client secret is preserved.
<code>p_revoke_sessions</code>	Revokes all existing client sessions when TRUE.

Usage Notes

Any changes are committed immediately.

- [Examples](#)

9.7.1 Examples

Example 9-9

```

DECLARE
    l_client_cred ords_types.t_client_credentials;
BEGIN
    l_client_cred.client_key.name      := 'CLIENT_TEST';
    l_client_cred.client_secret.secret := 'RaFhM690PA6cN1ffpkNx3Q..';

    l_client_cred := ORDS_SECURITY.REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET(
        p_schema      => 'HR',
        p_client_key  => l_client_cred.client_key,
        p_client_secret => l_client_cred.client_secret
    );
    -- No Commit Required
    sys.dbms_output.put_line('SLOT:'      || l_client_cred.client_secret.slot);
    sys.dbms_output.put_line('ISSUED ON:' ||
        l_client_cred.client_secret.issued_on);

```

```
END;
/
```

Example 9-10

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.REGISTER_CLIENT_SECRET(
    p_schema      => 'HR',
    p_name        => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_client_secret => 'RaFhM690PA6cN1ffpkNx3Q..'
  );
  -- No Commit Required
END;
/
```

9.8 GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE

Format

```
PROCEDURE grant_client_role(
  p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
  p_client_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_role_name   IN VARCHAR2
);
```

Description

Grants a role to an OAuth client.

Table 9-8 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema.
p_client_name	The name of the client grantee. This value must not be null.
p_role_name	Name of the role to be granted that either belongs to the schema or is a built in role. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the example COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for this operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

9.8.1 Examples

Example 9-11

```
BEGIN
  ORDS.CREATE_ROLE(p_role_name => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE');

  ORDS_SECURITY.GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE(
```

```

        p_schema      => 'HR',
        p_client_key => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
        p_role_name  => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE'
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

Example 9-12

```

BEGIN
    ORDS.CREATE_ROLE(p_role_name => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE');

    ORDS_SECURITY.GRANT_CLIENT_ROLE(
        p_schema      => 'HR',
        p_client_name => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_role_name  => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE'
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

9.9 UPDATE_CLIENT

Format

```

FUNCTION update_client(
    p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_key  IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_new_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_description IN VARCHAR2,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2,
    p_redirect_uri IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_uri  IN VARCHAR2
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_key;

```

Description

Updates an OAuth client registration. Any new client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. The client must be deleted and re-registered in order to change the grant type.

Table 9-9 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client to be modified. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_new_name	The name for the client displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. When the value is null, the old name is preserved.

Table 9-9 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_description	Human readable description of the purpose of the * client displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. Can be null if p_grant_type == 'client_credentials', non null otherwise.
p_origins_allowed	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty, then any existing origins are removed.
p_redirect_uri	Client controlled URI to which redirect containing OAuth access token/error is sent. Can be null if p_grant_type == 'client_credentials', non null otherwise.
p_support_email	Support e-mail for client's users.
p_support_uri	Support URI for client's users.

Usage Notes

All specified client attributes are updated. All other attributes remain unchanged. The client name can also be updated if a non-null value is provided for p_new_name. Use the COMMIT statement after calling this function for the operation to take effect.

Returns

The client key (id|name|client_id) of the updated client.

9.10 UPDATE_CLIENT

Format

```
PROCEDURE update_client(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_new_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_description      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_origins_allowed IN VARCHAR2,
    p_redirect_uri    IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_email   IN VARCHAR2,
    p_support_uri     IN VARCHAR2
);
```

Description

Updates an OAuth client registration. Any new client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. The client must be deleted and re-registered in order to change the grant type.

Table 9-10 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.

Table 9-10 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
p_new_name	The new name for the client. When null, the old name is preserved.
p_description	Description of the purpose of the client displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth. Can be null if p_grant_type is client_credentials; otherwise, must not be null.
p_privilege_names	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. The privilege(s) must already exist. See <code>ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE</code>
p_origins_allowed	A comma-separated list of URL prefixes. If the list is empty then any existing origins are removed.
p_redirect_uri	Client-controlled URI to which redirect containing an OAuth access token or error is sent. Can be null if it is p_support_email_client_credentials; otherwise, must not be null.
p_support_email	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: www.myclientdomain.com/support/. This value must not be null.
p_support_uri	The URI where the end users can contact the client for support. For example: www.myclientdomain.com/support/.
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the grant_type value is not authorization_code then the value is 300.

Usage Notes

All client attributes (excluding the client name and including the client privileges) are updated as if they are registered from new. The client name may also be updated if a non-null value is provided for p_new_name. Use the COMMIT statement after calling this method for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

9.10.1 Examples

Example 9-13

```

DECLARE
    l_client_key ords_types.t_client_key;
BEGIN
    l_client_key := ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
        p_client_key      => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
        p_new_name        => 'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED',
        p_description     => 'This is a test description.',
        p_origins_allowed => '*',
        p_redirect_uri    => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
        p_support_email   => 'test@example.org',
        p_support_uri     => 'https://example.org/help/'
    );
    COMMIT;
    sys.dbms_output.put_line('ID: ' || l_client_key.id);
END;
/

```

Example 9-14

```

BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
        p_name            => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_new_name        => 'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED',
        p_description     => 'This is a test description.',
        p_origins_allowed => '*',
        p_redirect_uri    => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
        p_support_email   => 'test@example.org',
        p_support_uri     => 'https://example.org/help/'
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

Example 9-15

```

DECLARE
    l_client_key ords_types.t_client_key;
BEGIN
    l_client_key := ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
        p_client_key      =>
ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
        p_description     => 'This is a test description.',
        p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev',
        p_origins_allowed => '*',
        p_redirect_uri    => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
        p_support_email   => 'test@example.org',

```

```

        p_support_uri      => 'https://example.org/help/',
        p_token_duration   => 3600,
        p_refresh_duration => 86400,
        p_code_duration    => 300
    );
    COMMIT;
    sys.dbms_output.put_line('ID: ' || l_client_key.id);
END;
/

```

Example 9-16

```

BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
        p_name            => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_description     => 'This is a test description.',
        p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev',
        p_origins_allowed => '*',
        p_redirect_uri    => 'https://example.org/my_redirect/',
        p_support_email   => 'test@example.org',
        p_support_uri     => 'https://example.org/help/',
        p_token_duration  => 3600,
        p_refresh_duration => 86400,
        p_code_duration   => 300
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

9.11 UPDATE_CLIENT_LOGO

Format

```

PROCEDURE update_client_logo(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_key     IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_content_type   IN VARCHAR2,
    p_logo           IN BLOB
);

```

Description

Updates the OAuth client logo file.

Table 9-11 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_client_key</code>	The key (id name client_id) of the client to be modified. A minimum of one key must be supplied.

Table 9-11 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_content_type	The content type of the logo. This value must not be null.
p_logo	The logo binary. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

9.12 UPDATE_CLIENT_LOGO

Format

```
PROCEDURE update_client_logo(
    p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name        IN VARCHAR2,
    p_content_type IN VARCHAR2,
    p_logo        IN BLOB
);
```

Description

Updates the OAuth client logo file.

Table 9-12 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
p_content_type	The content type of the logo. This value must not be null.
p_logo	The logo binary. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

9.12.1 Examples

Example 9-17

```
DECLARE
    l_image BLOB := ...;
BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_LOGO(
        p_schema      => 'HR',
        p_client_key  => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
        p_content_type => 'image/png',
```

```

        p_logo          => l_image
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

Example 9-18

```

DECLARE
    l_image BLOB := ...;
BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_LOGO(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
        p_name            => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_content_type    => 'image/png',
        p_logo            => l_image
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

9.13 UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES

Format

```

PROCEDURE update_client_privileges(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2
);

```

Description

Updates the OAuth client privileges.

Table 9-13 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client to be modified. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_privilege_names	Names of the privileges that the client wishes to access. Each privilege name must be separated by a comma character.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

9.14 UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES

Format

```
PROCEDURE update_client_privileges(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_privilege_names IN VARCHAR2
);
```

Description

Updates the OAuth client privileges.

Table 9-14 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
p_privilege_names	List of comma-separated privileges that the client wants to access. The privilege(s) must already exist. See <code>ORDS.DEFINE_PRIVILEGE</code> .

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this method for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

9.14.1 Examples

Example 9-19

```
BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
        p_client_key      =>
ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
        p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev'
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 9-20

```
BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_PRIVILEGES(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
        p_name            => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_privilege_names => 'oracle.dbtools.sqldev'
```

```

);
COMMIT;
END;
/

```

9.15 UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION

Format

```

PROCEDURE update_client_token_duration(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_token_duration  IN NUMBER,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER,
    p_code_duration   IN NUMBER
);

```

Description

Updates the OAuth client token durations.

Table 9-15 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client to be modified. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the grant_type value is not authorization_code the value is 300.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

9.16 UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION

Format

```

PROCEDURE update_client_token_duration(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_token_duration  IN NUMBER,
    p_refresh_duration IN NUMBER,

```

```

        p_code_duration    IN NUMBER
    );
END ords_security_admin;
```

Description

Updates the OAuth client token durations.

Table 9-16 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
p_token_duration	Duration of the access token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 3600 seconds.
p_refresh_duration	Duration of refresh token in seconds. NULL duration fallback to the value in the ORDS instance. By default, it can be set through a property or set to 86400 seconds.
p_code_duration	Duration of the code token in seconds applicable only when authorization code. If the value is set to NULL or the grant_type value is not authorization_code then the value is 300.

Usage Notes

To have the operation take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

- [Examples](#)

9.16.1 Examples

Example 9-21

```

BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
        p_client_key      =>
ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
        p_token_duration  => 3600,
        p_refresh_duration => 86400,
        p_code_duration   => 300
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 9-22

```

BEGIN
    ORDS_SECURITY.UPDATE_CLIENT_TOKEN_DURATION(
        p_schema          => 'HR',
```

```

        p_name           => 'CLIENT_TEST',
        p_token_duration => 3600,
        p_refresh_duration => 86400,
        p_code_duration  => 300
    );
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

9.17 RENAME_CLIENT

Format

```

PROCEDURE rename_client(
    p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_key  IN ords_types.t_client_key,
    p_new_name    IN VARCHAR2
);

```

Description

Renames an OAuth client. The client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth.

Table 9-17 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client to be renamed. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_new_name	The new name for the client. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

9.18 RENAME_CLIENT

Format

```

PROCEDURE rename_client(
    p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name        IN VARCHAR2,
    p_new_name    IN VARCHAR2
);

```

Description

Renames an OAuth client * * The client name is displayed to the end user during the approval phase of three-legged OAuth.

Table 9-18 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. * This value must not be null.
p_name	The current name of the client to be renamed. * This value must not be null.
p_new_name	The new name for the client. * This value must not be null

Usage Notes

* To have the operation take effect, use the COMMIT statement after calling this method.

- [Examples](#)

9.18.1 Examples

Example 9-23

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.RENAME_CLIENT(
    p_schema      => 'HR',
    p_client_key => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
    p_new_name    => 'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 9-24

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.RENAME_CLIENT(
    p_schema  => 'HR',
    p_name    => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_new_name => 'CLIENT_TEST_RENAMED'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

9.19 ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET

Format

```
FUNCTION rotate_client_secret(
  p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
  p_client_key      IN ords_types.t_client_key,
  p_revoke_existing IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
) RETURN ords_types.t_client_credentials;
```

Description

Generates a new OAuth client secret and, if required, deletes all the existing client sessions. If two client secrets are already registered then the oldest is overwritten. Any existing client secrets also remain in effect unless revoked using the `p_revoke_existing` parameter.

Note

The generated client secret is not stored using this method and so require the caller to save the returned value for future use. The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` does not return the value either. The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` cannot return secrets that are not stored.

Table 9-19 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_client_key</code>	The key (<code>id name client_id</code>) of the client in the schema. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
<code>p_revoke_existing</code>	Revokes any existing secrets. Default value is FALSE.
<code>p_revoke_sessions</code>	Deletes all existing client sessions when the value is TRUE. Default value is FALSE.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this function for the operation to take effect..

Returns

The registered client secret value. This value must be saved by the caller for future reference.

9.20 ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET

Format

```
FUNCTION rotate_client_secret(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_revoke_existing IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
) RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Description

Generates a new OAuth client secret and, if required, deletes all existing client sessions. If two client secrets are already registered, then the oldest is overwritten. Any existing client secrets also remain in effect unless revoked using the `p_revoke_existing` parameter.

Note

The generated client secret is not stored using this method and so require the caller to save the returned value for future use. The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` does not return the value either. The view `USER_ORDS_CLIENTS` cannot return secrets that are not stored.

Table 9-20 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_name</code>	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
<code>p_revoke_existing</code>	Revokes any existing secrets. Default value is <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_revoke_sessions</code>	Deletes all existing client sessions when <code>TRUE</code> . Default value is <code>FALSE</code> .

Usage Notes

Any changes are committed immediately.

Returns

The registered client secret value. This value must be saved by the caller for future reference.

- [Examples](#)

9.20.1 Examples

Example 9-25

```

DECLARE
  l_client_cred ords_types.t_client_credentials;
BEGIN
  l_client_cred.client_key.name := 'CLIENT_TEST';

  l_client_cred := ORDS_SECURITY.ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET(
    p_schema      => 'HR',
    p_client_key  => l_client_cred.client_key
  );
  -- No Commit Required
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('SLOT:'      || l_client_cred.client_secret.slot);
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('SECRET:'    ||
l_client_cred.client_secret.secret);
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('ISSUED ON:' ||
l_client_cred.client_secret.issued_on);
END;
/

```

Example 9-26

```
DECLARE
  l_client_secret user_ords_clients.client_secret%TYPE;
BEGIN
  l_client_secret := ORDS_SECURITY.ROTATE_CLIENT_SECRET(
    p_schema => 'HR',
    p_name   => 'CLIENT_TEST'
  );
  -- No Commit Required
  sys.dbms_output.put_line('SECRET:' || l_client_secret);
END;
/
```

9.21 ROTATE_ALL_SECURITY_KEYS

Format

```
PROCEDURE rotate_all_security_keys();
```

Description

Generates a new ENC_KEY and MAC_KEY for all the rest enabled schemas.

Usage Notes

The rotate_all_security_keys procedure requires ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE role. Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

9.21.1 Examples

Example

The following example rotate the encryptions keys for all the rest schema:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY_ADMIN.rotate_all_security_keys;
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

9.22 ROTATE_SECURITY_KEYS

Format

```
PROCEDURE rotate_security_keys(
  p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
);
```

Description

Generates a new `ENC_KEY` and `MAC_KEY` for the specified REST enabled schema.

Parameters**Table 9-21 Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	Specifies the name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

The `rotate_security_keys` procedure requires `ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` role. Use the `COMMIT` statement after calling `rotate_security_keys` procedure for the operation to take effect.

Use the `COMMIT` statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

9.22.1 Examples

The following example rotates the encryption keys for the admin REST schema:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY_ADMIN.rotate_security_keys (p_schema => 'admin');;
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

9.23 DELETE_CLIENT

Format

```
PROCEDURE delete_client(
  p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
  p_client_key  IN ords_types.t_client_key
);
```

Description

Deletes an OAuth client registration.

Table 9-22 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
<code>p_client_key</code>	The key (<code>id name client_id</code>) of the client registration to be deleted. A minimum of one key must be supplied.

Usage Notes

Use the example COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

9.24 DELETE_CLIENT

Format

```
PROCEDURE delete_client(  
    p_schema IN VARCHAR2,  
    p_name   IN VARCHAR2  
);
```

Description

Deletes an OAuth client registration.

Table 9-23 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The name of the client registration to be deleted. This value must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the example COMMIT statement after calling this procedure.

- [Examples](#)

9.24.1 Examples

Example 9-27

```
BEGIN  
    ORDS_SECURITY.DELETE_JWT_PROFILE(  
        p_schema => 'HR'  
    );  
    COMMIT;  
END;  
/  
  
BEGIN  
    ORDS_SECURITY.DELETE_CLIENT(  
        p_schema      => 'HR',  
        p_client_key => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST')  
    );  
    COMMIT;
```

```

END;
/

BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.DELETE_CLIENT(
    p_schema => 'HR',
    p_name   => 'CLIENT_TEST'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/

```

9.25 REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE

Format

```

PROCEDURE revoke_client_role(
  p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
  p_client_key  IN ords_types.t_client_key,
  p_role_name   IN VARCHAR2
);

```

Description

Revokes the specified role from an OAuth client, preventing it from accessing the privileges requiring the role two-legged OAuth.

Table 9-24 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_client_key	The key (id name client_id) of the client grantee. A minimum of one key must be supplied.
p_role_name	The name of a role that was previously granted. This value must must not be null.

Usage Notes

Use the COMMIT statement after calling this procedure for the operation to take effect.

- [Examples](#)

9.25.1 Examples

Example 9-28

```

BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE(
    p_schema      => 'HR',
    p_client_key => ords_types.oauth_client_key(p_name=>'CLIENT_TEST'),
    p_role_name   => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE'
  );

```

```

    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

Example 9-29

```

BEGIN
  ORDS_SECURITY.REVOKE_CLIENT_ROLE(
    p_schema      => 'HR',
    p_client_name => 'CLIENT_TEST',
    p_role_name   => 'CLIENT_TEST_ROLE'
  );
  COMMIT;
END;
/

```

9.26 REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRETS

Format

```

PROCEDURE revoke_client_secret(
  p_schema      IN VARCHAR2,
  p_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  p_client_secret IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE
);

```

Description

Revokes a OAuth client secret and revokes all sessions when required. By default this only revokes the oldest secret but may revoke one or both secrets if they match the client secret value.

Table 9-25 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
p_client_secret	The value of the client secret. When the value is NULL, the oldest secret is revoked.
p_revoke_sessions	Deletes all existing client sessions when TRUE. Default value is FALSE.

Usage Notes

Any changes are committed immediately.

9.27 REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRETS

Format

```
PROCEDURE revoke_client_secret(
    p_schema          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_secret   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    p_revoke_sessions IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE
);
```

Description

Revokes a OAuth client secret and revokes all sessions when required. By default this only revokes the oldest secret but may revoke one or both secrets if they match the client secret value.

Table 9-26 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	The name of the REST-enabled schema. This value must not be null.
p_name	The name of the client to be modified. This value must not be null.
p_client_secret	The value of the client secret. When the value is NULL, the oldest secret is revoked.
p_revoke_sessions	Deletes all existing client sessions when TRUE. Default value is FALSE.

Usage Notes

Any changes are committed immediately.

- [Examples](#)

9.27.1 Examples

Example 9-30

```
DECLARE
    l_client_cred ords_types.t_client_credentials;
BEGIN
    l_client_cred.client_key.name      := 'CLIENT_TEST';
    l_client_cred.client_secret.secret := 'RaFhM690PA6cN1ffpkNx3Q..';

    l_client_cred := ORDS_SECURITY.REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRETS(
        p_schema      => 'HR',
        p_client_key => l_client_cred.client_key,
        p_filter      => l_client_cred.client_secret
    );
    -- No Commit Required
    sys.dbms_output.put_line('SLOT:' || l_client_cred.client_secret.slot);
```

```
END;  
/
```

Example 9-31

```
BEGIN  
  ORDS_SECURITY.REVOKE_CLIENT_SECRET(  
    p_schema => 'HR',  
    p_name   => 'CLIENT_TEST'  
  );  
  -- No Commit Required  
END;  
/
```

10

ORDS_PAR PL/SQL Package Reference

The `ORDS_PAR` PL/SQL package contains subprograms (procedures and functions) for generating and revoking the pre-authenticated URLs in Oracle REST Data Services.

- [ORDS_PAR.DEFINE_FOR_HANDLER](#)
- [ORDS_PAR.REVOKE_PAR](#)

① See Also

[Oracle REST Data Services Pre-Authenticated Requests](#)

10.1 ORDS_PAR.DEFINE_FOR_HANDLER

Format

```
ORDS.DEFINE_FOR_HANDLER(  
  p_module_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
  p_pattern          IN VARCHAR2,  
  p_method           IN VARCHAR2,  
  p_duration IN NUMBER  
);
```

Description

`DEFINE_FOR_HANDLER` function is used to create a PAR for a RESTful service handler. The PAR is valid only in the context of a current REST-enabled schema.

Parameters

p_module_name

Specifies the name of the existing RESTful service module. This parameter value is case sensitive.

p_pattern

Specifies the matching pattern for an existing resource template.

p_method

Specifies the HTTP method of the existing handler. Valid values are `GET`, `POST`, `PUT`, or `DELETE`.

p_duration

Duration in seconds for which the PAR is valid.

Example

The following example, creates a PAR URL for an existing handler in the `ordstest` enabled schema.

```
set serveroutput on
DECLARE
  l_uri clob;
BEGIN
  l_uri := ORDS_PAR.DEFINE_FOR_HANDLER(
    p_module_name => 'demo',
    p_pattern => 'emp/',
    p_method => 'GET',
    p_duration => 360
  );

  COMMIT;

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(l_uri);
END;
/

-- Prints
{
  "token": "<par_token>",
  "alias" : "<par_alias>",
  "uri": "ordstest/_/par/"<par_token>/demo_prefix/emp/"
}
```

10.2 ORDS_PAR.REVOKE_PAR

Format

```
ORDS_PAR.REVOKE_PAR(
  p_par_token      IN VARCHAR2
);
```

Description

`REVOKE_PAR` function revokes an existing PAR in the current schema. It may take up to 30 seconds for the changes to take effect.

Parameters

p_par_token

Specifies the token to be revoked. It can be extracted from the URI returned when the PAR was created.

Example

The following example revokes an existing PAR in the current schema:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_PAR.REVOKE_PAR(
```

```
        p_par_token => '<par_token>');  
    COMMIT;  
END;  
/
```

11

ORDS_EXPORT PL/SQL Package Reference

This section describes how the `ORDS_EXPORT` package enables users to export REST-enabled objects within a schema.

The `ORDS_EXPORT` PL/SQL package enables the users to export Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) metadata as a PL/SQL script which can then be executed to recreate the metadata. This facilitates migration, backup, and deployment of ORDS configurations.

- [EXPORT_SCHEMA](#)
- [EXPORT_MODULE](#)
- [EXPORT_OAUTH_CLIENT](#)

11.1 EXPORT_SCHEMA

Format

```
FUNCTION export_schema(  
    p_include_modules      IN BOOLEAN,  
    p_include_privileges  IN BOOLEAN,  
    p_include_roles       IN BOOLEAN,  
    p_include_oauth       IN BOOLEAN,  
    p_include_rest_objects IN BOOLEAN,  
    p_include_jwt_profiles IN BOOLEAN,  
    p_include_enable_schema IN BOOLEAN,  
    p_export_date         IN BOOLEAN  
    p_cleanup_missing_objects IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE  
) RETURN CLOB;
```

Description

The `export_schema` function enables the users to export REST modules, templates, handlers, privileges, roles, OAuth clients, REST Objects, and JWT profiles within the `CURRENT_SCHEMA`.

Table 11-1 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_include_modules</code>	Specifies whether modules/templates/handlers/parameters calls are included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls, otherwise set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_include_privileges</code>	Specifies whether all privilege calls are included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_include_roles</code>	Specifies whether all the role calls are included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .

Table 11-1 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_include_oauth</code>	Specifies whether all OAuth client calls are included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_include_rest_objects</code>	Specifies whether all REST-object calls are included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls. Otherwise set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_include_jwt_profiles</code>	Specifies whether JWT profile call is included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls. Otherwise set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_include_enable_schema</code>	Specifies whether <code>ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA</code> call is included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_export_date</code>	Specifies whether the export date is included in the header export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .

Table 11-1 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_cleanup_missing_objects</code>	<p>Specifies how pre-existing ORDS objects are handled when the export script is executed. When the value is set to <code>TRUE</code>, applying the export script to the schema removes any existing ORDS objects that are not included in the script, subject to the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modules not included in the export script are deleted. • REST-enabled object definitions not included in the export script are removed (the REST definitions are dropped), but the underlying database objects are not dropped. • Roles not included in the export script and not associated with OAuth clients or JWT profiles are deleted. • Privileges that are not included in the export script and not associated with OAuth clients are deleted.

Note

Set the following parameters to `TRUE`:

- `p_include_modules`
- `p_include_privileges`
- `p_include_roles`
- `p_include_rest_objects`

and.

Set the following parameters to `FALSE`:

- `p_include_oauth`
- `p_include_jwt_profiles`

Examples**Example 11-1 Export schema**

```

DECLARE
  v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
  v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT.EXPORT_SCHEMA();
END;

```

Example 11-2 Customizing content using parameters

The `export_schema` function enables the users to customize the items going to be included in the output script.

```
DECLARE
    v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
    v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT.EXPORT_SCHEMA(
        P_INCLUDE_MODULES => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_PRIVILEGES => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_ROLES => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_OAUTH => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_REST_OBJECTS => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_JWT_PROFILES => FALSE,
        P_INCLUDE_ENABLE_SCHEMA => TRUE,
        P_EXPORT_DATE => FALSE
    );
END;
```

Example 11-3 Synchronizing changes from a schema to another

The schema export function can be used to keep two schemas synchronized. To promote changes from the current schema to another schema, including new, updated, and deleted objects use the `p_cleanup_missing_objects` parameter.

```
DECLARE
    v_Return CLOB;
BEGIN
    v_Return := ORDS_EXPORT.EXPORT_SCHEMA(
        P_INCLUDE_MODULES => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_PRIVILEGES => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_ROLES => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_OAUTH => FALSE,
        P_INCLUDE_REST_OBJECTS => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_JWT_PROFILES => FALSE,
        P_INCLUDE_ENABLE_SCHEMA => TRUE,
        P_EXPORT_DATE => TRUE,
        P_CLEANUP_MISSING_OBJECTS => TRUE
    );
END;
/
```

The generated script includes a call to `ORDS.FINALIZE_IMPORT`, prunes ORDS objects from the schema (where the script is executed) according to the following rules:

- **Modules** not included in the export script are deleted.
- **REST-enabled object definitions** not included in the export script are removed (the REST definitions are dropped), while the underlying database objects remain unchanged.
- **Roles** not included in the export script and not referenced by OAuth clients or JWT profiles are deleted.
- **Privileges** not included in the export script and not referenced by OAuth clients are deleted.

Note

Renaming auto-generated privileges and roles for auto REST-enabled objects is not supported. If the script encounters this condition during execution, it will fail.

11.2 EXPORT_MODULE

Format

```
FUNCTION export_module (
    p_module_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    p_include_enable_schema IN BOOLEAN ,
    p_include_privs        IN BOOLEAN ,
    p_privs_with_other_mod_refs IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    p_export_date          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE
) RETURN CLOB;
```

Description

The `export_module` function exports a specified module, including templates/handlers, roles and privilege, and reference to other modules secured with the same privilege.

Table 11-2 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_module_name</code>	Specifies the name of the module to be exported. The exported module includes the defined templates, handlers, and parameters.
<code>p_include_enable_schema</code>	Specifies whether the <code>ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA</code> call is included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_include_privs</code>	Specifies whether the privilege and role associated with the module are included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_privs_with_other_mod_refs</code>	whether the exported privileges include references to modules other than the one specified in <code>p_module_name</code> . Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> for privilege definitions to include references to all modules. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> for privilege definitions to only refer to the module being exported.
<code>p_export_date</code>	Specifies if the date when the export was made is included in the header export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include the calls. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .

Examples

Example 11-4 Export REST module

The `export_module` function enables the users to use the name of the module. By default, the exported code includes the following:

- Module definition
- Templates and handlers contained in the module
- Privilege and role associated to the module
- Call to REST enable the schema
- Export Date

```

DECLARE
  v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
  v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT.EXPORT_MODULE(
    P_MODULE_NAME => 'module_1'
  );
END;

```

Example 11-5 Export customizing content using parameters

The `export_module` function enables the users to customize which items are included in the output script.

```

DECLARE
  v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
  v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT.EXPORT_MODULE(
    P_MODULE_NAME => 'module_1'
    P_INCLUDE_ENABLE_SCHEMA => TRUE,
    P_INCLUDE_PRIVILEGES => TRUE,
    P_PRIVS_WITH_OTHER_MOD_REFS => TRUE,
    P_EXPORT_DATE => FALSE
  );
END;

```

11.3 EXPORT_OAUTH_CLIENT

Format

```

FUNCTION export_oauth_client (
  p_client_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  p_include_security_definitions IN BOOLEAN,
  p_export_date          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE
) RETURN CLOB;

```

Description

The `export_oauth_client` function exports OAuth clients by name from the current schema provided the schema has been previously REST-enabled.

Export can include:

- Privilege and role associated with the OAuth Client
- Export generation date

Table 11-3 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_client_name</code>	Specifies the name of OAuth client to be exported.
<code>p_include_security_definitions</code>	Specifies whether the privilege and role associated with the OAuth client are included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include them. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>p_export_date</code>	Specifies whether the export date is included in the header of the export file. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include it. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .

Example 11-6 Exporting OAuth Client

The `export_oauth_client` function enables the users to select which items are included in the output script.

```
DECLARE
  v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
  v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT.EXPORT_OAUTH_CLIENT(
    P_CLIENT_NAME => 'client_1',
    P_INCLUDE_SECURITY_DEFINITIONS => TRUE,
    P_EXPORT_DATE => FALSE,
  );
END;
```

12

ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN PL/SQL Package Reference

This section describes how the `ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN` package enables users to export REST-enabled objects within a schema.

The `ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN` package enables users to export REST-enabled objects within a schema with the `ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` role. Administrators can selectively export specific REST-related artifacts using the provided schema name and additional parameters. This capability is particularly useful for documenting and migrating REST services as it ensures that only the necessary objects are included.

The following sections explain how the parameters are used to provide fine-grained control over the export process and cater to various administrative needs.

- [ords_export_admin.export_schema](#)
- [ords_export_admin.export_module](#)
- [ords_export_admin.export_oauth_client](#)

12.1 ords_export_admin.export_schema

Format

```
FUNCTION ords_export_admin.export_schema(  
    p_schema                IN VARCHAR2,  
    p_include_modules       IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    p_include_privileges    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    p_include_roles         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    p_include_oauth         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    p_include_rest_objects  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    p_include_jwt_profiles  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    p_include_enable_schema IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    p_export_date           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    p_runnable_as_admin     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    p_cleanup_missing_objects IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE  
)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

Description

`ords_export_admin.export_schema` function is only valid for exporting the schemas that are previously REST-enabled.

Table 12-1 Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>p_schema</code>	Specifies the name of the REST-enabled schema you want to export.

Table 12-1 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_include_modules	Specifies whether modules/templates/handlers/parameters calls are included in the export. Set the value to TRUE to include the calls, otherwise set the value to FALSE.
p_include_privileges	Specifies whether all privileges call are included in the export. Set the value to TRUE to include the calls otherwise, set the value to FALSE.
P_include_roles	Specifies whether all the role calls are included in the export. Set the value to TRUE to include the calls, otherwise set the value to FALSE.
p_include_oauth	Specifies whether all Oauth client calls are included in the export. Set the value to TRUE to include the calls, otherwise set the value to FALSE.
p_include_rest_object	Specifies whether all REST-object calls are included in the export. Set the value to TRUE to include the calls, otherwise set the value to FALSE.
p_include_jwt_profiles	Specifies whether JWT profile call is included in the export. Set the value to TRUE to include the calls, otherwise set the value to FALSE.
p_include_enable_schema	Specifies whether ORDS.ENABLE_SCHEMA call is included in the export. Set the value to TRUE to include the calls, otherwise set the value to FALSE.
p_export_date	Specifies whether the date when the export is made is included in the header export. Set the value to TRUE to include the calls, otherwise set the value to FALSE.
p_runnable_as_admin	Specifies whether Public or Admin packages are used in the exported script. Set the value to TRUE if the exported script is planned to run as an administrator user targeting another schema, otherwise set the value to FALSE if current user is the target schema.

Table 12-1 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_cleanup_missing_objects	<p>Specifies how pre-existing ORDS objects are handled when the export script is executed. When the value is set to <code>TRUE</code>, applying the export script to the specified schema removes any existing ORDS objects that are not included in the script, subject to the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modules not included in the export script are deleted. • REST-enabled object definitions not included in the export script are removed (the REST definition is dropped), but the underlying database objects are not dropped. • Roles not included in the export script and not associated to OAuth clients or JWT profiles are deleted. • Privileges that are not included in the export script and not associated with OAuth clients are deleted.

Note

Set the following parameters to `TRUE`:

- p_include_modules
- p_include_privileges
- p_include_roles
- p_include_rest_objects

and.

Set the following parameters to `FALSE`:

- p_include_oauth
- p_include_jwt_profiles

Examples**Example 12-1 Exporting with defaults**

Following is an example of exporting the schema with all the boolean parameters set as default to `TRUE`. The exported script contains all the objects.

```

DECLARE
  v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
  v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN.EXPORT_SCHEMA(

```

```

        P_SCHEMA => 'TEST_SCHEMA'
    );
END;
```

Example 12-2 Exporting with parameters

Following example uses all the optional parameters to indicate:

- Not to include the JWT profiles in the export script
- Output script does not have the exported date (useful to run the differences)

```

DECLARE
    v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
    v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN.EXPORT_SCHEMA(
        P_SCHEMA => 'TEST_SCHEMA',
        P_INCLUDE_MODULES => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_PRIVILEGES => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_ROLES => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_OAUTH => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_REST_OBJECTS => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_JWT_PROFILES => FALSE,
        P_INCLUDE_ENABLE_SCHEMA => TRUE,
        P_EXPORT_DATE => FALSE,
        P_RUNNABLE_AS_ADMIN => TRUE
    );
END;
```

Example 12-3 Synchronizing changes from a schema to another

p_cleanup_missing_objects

```

DECLARE
    v_Return CLOB;
BEGIN
    v_Return := ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN.EXPORT_SCHEMA(
        P_SCHEMA => <SCHEMA_NAME>,
        P_INCLUDE_OAUTH => FALSE,
        P_INCLUDE_JWT_PROFILES => FALSE,
        P_CLEANUP_MISSING_OBJECTS => TRUE
    );
END;
```

The generated script includes a call to `ORDS_ADMIN.FINALIZE_IMPORT`, that prunes ORDS objects from the specified schema using the following rules:

- **Modules** not included in the export script are deleted.
- **REST-enabled object definitions** not included in the export script are removed (the REST definitions are dropped), while the underlying database objects remain unchanged.
- **Roles** not included in the export script and not referenced by OAuth clients or JWT profiles are deleted.
- **Privileges** not included in the export script and not referenced by OAuth clients are deleted.

Note

Renaming auto-generated privileges and roles for auto REST-enabled objects is not supported. If the script encounters this condition during execution, it will fail.

12.2 ords_export_admin.export_module

Format

```
FUNCTION ords_export_admin.export_module(
    p_schema                IN VARCHAR2,
    p_module_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    p_include_enable_schema IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    p_include_privileges    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    p_privs_with_other_mod_refs IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    p_export_date           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    p_runnable_as_admin     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Description

ords_export_admin.export_module function is only valid for exporting modules by name in schemas that are previously REST-enabled.

Table 12-2 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	Specifies the name of the REST-enabled schema containing the module you want to export.
p_module_name	Specifies the name of the module to be exported. The exported module includes the defined templates, handlers, and parameters.
p_include_enable_schema	Specifies whether a call to enable_schema is included in the export. Set the value to TRUE to include the call, otherwise set the value to FALSE.
p_include_privileges	Specifies whether the privileges and roles associated with the module are included in the export. Set the value to TRUE to include the calls. Otherwise, set the value to FALSE.
p_privs_with_other_mod_refs	Specifies whether the privileges being exported include references to modules other than the module specified in p_module_name. Set the value to TRUE for privilege definitions to include references to all modules. Otherwise, set the value to FALSE for privilege definitions to only refer to the module being exported.
p_export_date	Specifies if the date when the export was made will be included in the header export. Set the value to TRUE to include the calls. Otherwise, set the value to FALSE.

Table 12-2 (Cont.) Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_runnable_as_admin	Specifies whether public or admin packages are used in the exported script. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> if the exported script is planned to run as an administrator user targeting another schema. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> if the current user is the target schema.

Examples

Following is an example of exporting the module in a schema using only the required parameters (using defaults for the rest).

Example 12-4 Exporting with defaults

The exported script contains the following:

- Call to REST enable the schemaDefinition of roles and privileges
- The date when the export was run (export date)
- Calls to ORDS public (non-admin) packages

```

DECLARE
    v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
    v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN.EXPORT_MODULE(
        P_SCHEMA => 'TEST_SCHEMA',
        P_MODULE_NAME => 'module_1'
    );
END;

```

Example 12-5 Exporting with parameters

Following is an example using all the optional parameters to:

- Include call to enable_schema
- Include roles and privileges
- Include reference to other modules protected by privilege
- Not include export_date
- Use the ORDS Admin packages in the code

```

DECLARE
    v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
    v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN.EXPORT_MODULE(
        P_SCHEMA => 'TEST_SCHEMA',
        P_MODULE_NAME => 'module_1'
        P_INCLUDE_ENABLE_SCHEMA => TRUE,
        P_INCLUDE_PRIVILEGES => TRUE,
        P_PRIVS_WITH_OTHER_MOD_REFS => TRUE,
        P_EXPORT_DATE => FALSE,
        P_RUNNABLE_AS_ADMIN => TRUE
    );
END;

```

```
);
END;
```

12.3 ords_export_admin.export_oauth_client

Format

```
FUNCTION export_oauth_client (
    p_schema                IN VARCHAR2,
    p_client_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    p_include_security_definitions IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    p_export_date           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    p_runnable_as_admin     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE
) RETURN CLOB;
```

Description

ords_export_admin.export_oauth_client function is valid only for exporting OAuth clients by name in schemas that are previously REST-enabled.

Table 12-3 Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_schema	Specifies the name of the REST-enabled schema containing the OAuth Client you want to export.
p_client_name	Specifies the OAuth Client's name for which to generate code.
p_include_security_definitions	Specifies whether the privilege and role associated with the OAuth Client are included in the export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include them. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
p_export_date	Specifies if the date when the export was made will be included in the header export. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> to include it. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> .
p_runnable_as_admin	Specifies whether public or admin packages are used in the exported script. Set the value to <code>TRUE</code> if the exported script is planned to run as an administrator user targeting another schema. Otherwise, set the value to <code>FALSE</code> if the current user is the target schema.

Examples

Following is an example of exporting an OAuth client in a schema using only the required parameters (using defaults for the rest):

Example 12-6 Exporting with Defaults

The exported scripts contain the following:

- Includes Privilege and Role associated with the OAuth client
- The date when the export was run (export date)

- Calls to ORDS admin packages

```
DECLARE
  v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
  v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN.EXPORT_OAUTH_CLIENT(
    P_SCHEMA => 'TEST_SCHEMA',
    P_CLIENT_NAME => 'client_1'
  );
END;
```

Example 12-7 Exporting with Parameters

Following is an example using all the optional parameters to:

- Include Privilege and Role associated with the OAuth client
- Not include the date when the export was run (export date)
- Use the ORDS public (non admin) packages in the code

```
DECLARE
  v_exported_script CLOB;
BEGIN
  v_exported_script := ORDS_EXPORT_ADMIN.EXPORT_OAUTH_CLIENT(
    P_SCHEMA => 'TEST_SCHEMA',
    P_CLIENT_NAME => 'client_1',
    P_INCLUDE_SECURITY_DEFINITIONS => TRUE,
    P_EXPORT_DATE => FALSE,
    P_RUNNABLE_AS_ADMIN => FALSE
  );
END;
```

13

Enabling ORDS Database API

This section describes how to enable the Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) Database API.

ORDS database API is a database management and monitoring REST API embedded into Oracle REST Data Services. Depending on the database version and configuration, ORDS database API provides services such as manage pluggable databases, export data and review database performance. By default, the ORDS database API feature is disabled when you install ORDS for the first time.

- [Basic Setup to Enable ORDS Database API](#)
This section explains the basic setup to enable the ORDS database API.
- [Advanced Setup to Enable the ORDS Database API](#)
This section describes the configuration options for using ORDS database API with various database topologies.
- [Creating a Default Administrator](#)
This section describes how to create and use the default administrator user for the non-CDB or PDB connections.
- [Configuration of Database API Environment Services](#)
This section describes how to configure ORDS Database API environment services.
- [Configuration of Database API with Open Service Broker API Compatible Platforms](#)
This section describes how to configure and use the ORDS database API with Open Service Broker API compatible platforms.

13.1 Basic Setup to Enable ORDS Database API

This section explains the basic setup to enable the ORDS database API.

To enable the ORDS database API, set the `database.api.enabled` property to `true` and then restart ORDS:

```
ords config set database.api.enabled true
```

To access the ORDS database API, you can use one of the following available authentication methods available:

- Database authentication using database username and password
- Through a mid-tier user with the SQL Administrator, or System Administrator role

Note

There are certain endpoints that are accessible only by certain roles. The REST APIs for Oracle Database documentation provides information on which roles can access each endpoint.

To enable database authentication, you must set the `restEnabledSql.active` property to `true` as shown in the following code snippet and then restart ORDS:

```
ords config set restEnabledSql.active true
```

For the database authentication, ensure that the administrator schema is ORDS enabled and is granted with the DBA role in an 11gR2 environment or the PDB_DBA role for 12c and higher versions of the database before the schema is used to execute the database API queries in the database. This is done for each non-CDB or pluggable database in which you want to use the database. For more information, refer to "REST-Enabling the Oracle Database Schema" and "ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA" sections.

Note

In the following example, sqlplus command-line utility is used to connect to the SALESPDB database as the system user to configure the PDBADMIN user in that database. The mechanism to connect to the database and performing the steps will differ depending on your environment settings.

For example, to use PDBADMIN schema, in the SALESPDB database for ORDS Database API services, use the following commands in the database.

```
sqlplus system@SALESPDB
GRANT PDB_DBA TO PDBADMIN;
BEGIN
ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA(p_schema => 'PDBADMIN');
END;
/
```

The PDBADMIN user is now ready to use the ORDS database API services.

To list the tables in the database, send a GET request to `https://<server>/ords/salespdb/pdbadmin/_/db-api/stable/database/objects/tables/`

On request, you must provide the username and password. If you are using a browser, ORDS provides a link to login and authenticate the request. Once you are authenticated, your browser will have an access cookie, and you do not have to specify the user credentials until that cookie expires.

The same service can be accessed through command line utilities such as curl:

```
curl --user pdbadmin:password https://<server>/ords/salespdb/pdbadmin/_/db-api/
stable/database/objects/tables/
```

An OpenAPI V3 document that describes the available ORDS database API services can be accessed at `https://<server>/ords/<my database>/<my admin schema>/_db-api/stable/metadata-catalog/openapi.json`. With the exception of `https://<server>/ords/<my database>/<my admin schema>/_db-api/stable/databases/pdbs/`, all other ORDS database API services are made available.

Related Topics

- [REST-Enabling the Oracle Database Schema](#)
- [ORDS_ADMIN.ENABLE_SCHEMA](#)

13.2 Advanced Setup to Enable the ORDS Database API

This section describes the configuration options for using ORDS database API with various database topologies.

Note

Disabling management services: When the value of `database.api.management.services.disabled` property is set to `true`, the following ORDS Database API services are disabled:

- **DBCA Jobs:** DELETE, GET and POST
- **DBCA Templates:** GET
- **Oracle Home Environment:** GET
- **PDB Lifecycle:** DELETE, GET, POST
- **Open Service Broker:** DELETE, GET and PUT

- [Pluggable Database Lifecycle Management](#)
This section describes how to enable the Pluggable Database (PDB) lifecycle management operations. Pluggable Database management is performed in the Container Database (CDB) and includes create, clone, plug, unplug and delete operations.
- [Disabling PDB Lifecycle Management](#)
This section describes how to disable the PDB lifecycle management services.

13.2.1 Pluggable Database Lifecycle Management

This section describes how to enable the Pluggable Database (PDB) lifecycle management operations. Pluggable Database management is performed in the Container Database (CDB) and includes create, clone, plug, unplug and delete operations.

You cannot have an ORDS enabled schema in the container database. To perform the PDB lifecycle management operations, the default CDB administrator credentials, `db.cdb.adminUser` and `db.cdb.adminUser.password` must be defined in the connection pool. In this case, specifying an user schema in the URI is not required.

To define the default CDB administrator credentials, perform the following steps:

1. Create the CDB administrator user and grant the SYSDBA privilege. In this example, the user is called `C##DBAPI_CDB_ADMIN`. However, any suitable common user name can be used.

```
CREATE USER C##DBAPI_CDB_ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY <PASSWORD>;
GRANT SYSDBA TO C##DBAPI_CDB_ADMIN CONTAINER = ALL;
```

2. Set the `db.cdb.adminUser` and `db.cdb.adminUser.password` properties for the connection pool.

```
ords config set db.cdb.adminUser "C##DBAPI_CDB_ADMIN as SYSDBA"
ords config secret db.cdb.adminUser.password
```

The ORDS role, SQL Administrator must be used to access the `https://<server>/ords/_/db-api/stable/database/pdbs/ services`.

13.2.2 Disabling PDB Lifecycle Management

This section describes how to disable the PDB lifecycle management services.

You can enable ORDS database API and disable the PDB related services at `https://<server>/ords/_/db-api/stable/databases/pdbs/`.

When the optional CDB administrator credentials are not set, a HTTP 503 Service Unavailable response is produced if a user attempts to access `https://<server>/ords/_/db-api/stable/databases/pdbs/`.

To clearly indicate that the PDB operations are disabled for the ORDS installation, set the `database.api.management.services.disabled` property to `true` as shown in the following code snippet and then restart ORDS:

```
ords config set database.api.management.services.disabled true
```

This produces a response, HTTP 503 Service Unavailable with an explanatory reason.

13.3 Creating a Default Administrator

This section describes how to create and use the default administrator user for the non-CDB or PDB connections.

The ORDS database API service operations are not schema specific. By configuring the default administrator credentials, `db.adminUser` and `db.adminUser.password` in the connection pool, you can execute the corresponding SQL statements as the default administrator user. The ORDS database API endpoints can be executed using a specified ORDS enabled schema if the schema has the DBA role. However, it is not necessary to do so when the default administrator credentials are configured.

Note

The user credentials must be the same across all the pluggable databases and therefore it is recommended to create the common user in the CDB.

To create the default administrator and grant the DBA role, perform the following steps:

1. Create the default administrator user and grant the DBA role. In this example, the user is called `C##_DBAPI_DEFAULT_ADMIN`. However, any suitable common user name can be used as shown in the following code snippet:

```
CREATE USER C##_DBAPI_DEFAULT_ADMIN IDENTIFIED BY <PASSWORD> CONTAINER = ALL;  
  
GRANT DBA TO C##_DBAPI_DEFAULT_ADMIN CONTAINER = ALL;
```

2. Set the `db.adminUser` and `db.adminUser.password` properties for the connection pool as shown in the following code snippet:

```
ords config set db.adminUser C##_DBAPI_DEFAULT_ADMIN  
ords config secret db.adminUser.password
```

A schema is not required to be provided in the URI request.

For example, `https://<server>/ords/salespdb/_/db-api/stable/database/datapump/jobs/` lists all the data pump jobs in the `salespdb`, and queries in that database are executed as the `db.adminUser` user.

The ORDS role `SQL Administrator`, is required to use the database API services.

13.4 Configuration of Database API Environment Services

This section describes how to configure ORDS Database API environment services.

Starting with ORDS 19.2 release, on a system with ORDS installed, you can perform the set of environment services operations.

For example, the following endpoint lists all the databases discovered in the Oracle Home:

```
https://<server>/ords/_/db-api/stable/environment/databases/
```

You must have the ORDS System Administrator role to use the ORDS database API environment services. The environment services provide information about the database Oracle Home on the host machine and a RESTful interface to the Oracle Database Configuration Assistant to create or delete the databases.

Similar to pluggable database lifecycle management, the environment services can be disabled.

To disable the environment services, set the `database.api.management.services.disabled` property to `true` as follows and then restart ORDS:

```
ords config set database.api.management.services.disabled true
```

13.5 Configuration of Database API with Open Service Broker API Compatible Platforms

This section describes how to configure and use the ORDS database API with Open Service Broker API compatible platforms.

The ORDS database API provides a service broker for each registered connection pool. Service brokers compliant with the Open Service Broker API specification, allow platforms to provision a new instance of a service. With ORDS as an Open Service Broker to an Oracle database, customers can provision pluggable databases and database users. The nature of the database dictates the service offering that the ORDS database API provides.

Table 13-1 Open Service Broker Service Catalog

Database Type	Service	Plans	Prerequisites
Container Database	create-pluggable-database. Create a new pluggable database in the Oracle multitenant container database.	clone-database Create a new pluggable database in the container database by cloning another local pluggable database. Any ORDS REST enabled schemas in the source database is REST enabled in the new database. create-database Create a new pluggable database from PDB\$SEED. The pluggable database administrator account is automatically rest enabled.	Pluggable database lifecycle management must be configured.
Non-Container or Pluggable Database	create-oracle-database-user Create and configure an Oracle database user with an account through which the user can log in to the database.	create-standard-database-user Create an Oracle database user with the specified roles and privileges. The objects of the user are stored in the default database tablespace. The temporary segments of the user are stored in the default temporary database tablespace. create-ords-enabled-database-user Create an Oracle database user with an ORDS enabled schema. The objects of the user are stored in the default database tablespace. The temporary segments of the user are stored in the default temporary database tablespace.	None

To register the service broker URL with your Open Service Broker compliant platform, it depends on how the pool is registered with ORDS and the database type. Oracle recommends that you use HTTPS with Open Service Broker endpoints. The process of registering a service broker differs depending on the platform.

The Service Broker URL for ORDS follows the following pattern:

- **create-oracle-database-user**

To register the non-CDB or PDB service catalog, you must use the service broker URL for the non-CDB or PDB pool. The format is as follows:

```
https://<server>/ords/<my database>/<my admin schema>/_db-api/stable/  
openservicebroker/
```

Using the SALESPDB example with PDBADMIN as an ORDS enabled schema, the URL is as follows:

```
https://<server>/ords/salespdb/pdbadmin/_db-api/stable/openservicebroker/
```

Note

<my database> can be the default database connection.

This configuration is common when customers are using ORDS directly with a single database. With this configuration, the example URL is `https://<server>/ords/pdbadmin/_db-api/stable/openservicebroker/`.

- **Supported Open Service Broker Operations**
ORDS database API supports the synchronous provisioning operation. Other Open Service Broker operations such as deprovisioning and service binding are not supported.
- **Disabling the Service Broker for a Specific Pool**
To disable the Open Service Broker services available for a specific pool, set the `openservicebroker.exclude` property to `true` by specifying the pool name as follows:

```
ords config --db-pool <pool-name> set feature.openservicebroker.exclude true  
And then restart ORDS.
```

When you use ORDS directly with a container database and pluggable database mapping at runtime, disabling the Open Service Broker for the container disables the broker for all pluggable databases in the container. In such case, the configuration is defined in the container database pool configuration file.

REST-Enabled SQL Service

The REST-Enabled SQL service is a HTTPS web service that provides access to the Oracle Database SQL engine. You can POST SQL statements to the service. The service then runs the SQL statements against Oracle Database and returns the result to the client in a JSON format.

Statically defined RESTful services use predefined SQL statements that are useful when you need a fixed and repeatable service. The REST- Enabled SQL service enables you to define SQL statements dynamically and run them against the database without predefined SQL statements. This makes your data more accessible over REST.

Typical Use Case: Your Oracle Database is in the cloud and you want to make it available through a REST API over HTTPS.

Predefined REST APIs provide common operations such as returning the results of reports and providing an API for updating common tables in your database. There is a need for client developers to run their own queries or queries that can only be written at run time. In these cases, a REST- Enabled SQL service is useful.

Note

If you have Oracle REST Data Services installed and if you do not have SQL*Net (JDBC, OCI) to establish a network connection to Oracle Database, then a REST-Enabled SQL service provides an easy mechanism to query and run SQL, SQL*Plus, and SQLcl statements against the REST-enabled Oracle Database schema.

- [REST-Enabled SQL Service Terminology](#)
This section introduces some common terms that are used throughout this document.
- [Configuring the REST-Enabled SQL Service](#)
- [Using cURL with REST-Enabled SQL Service](#)
This section explains how to use cURL commands to access the REST-Enabled SQL service.
- [Getting Started with the REST-Enabled SQL Service](#)
- [REST-Enabled SQL Service Examples](#)
This section provides different HTTPS POST request examples that use Oracle REST Data Services standalone setup with secure HTTPS access.
- [REST-Enabled SQL Request and Response Specifications](#)
- [Supported SQL, SQL*Plus, and SQLcl Statements](#)
This section lists all the supported SQL, SQL*Plus and SQLcl statements for REST-Enabled SQL service.
- [REST-Enabled SQL Service and MySQL Database](#)
This section describes an ORDS feature that is supported only with MySQL databases running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

14.1 REST-Enabled SQL Service Terminology

This section introduces some common terms that are used throughout this document.

- **REST- Enabled SQL service:** A HTTPS web service that provides SQL access to the database. SQL statements can be posted to the service, and the results are returned in a JSON format to the client.
- **HTTPS:** Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is the secure version of **HTTP**, the protocol over which data is sent between your browser and the website to which you are connected. The 'S' stands for secure. It means that all communications between your browser and Oracle REST Data Services are encrypted.
- **cURL:** cURL is a command-line tool used to transfer data. It is free and open source software that can be downloaded from the following location: [curl_haxx](http://curl.haxx.se).
- **SQL*Net (or Net8):** SQL*Net is the networking software of Oracle that enables remote data access between programs and Oracle Database.

14.2 Configuring the REST-Enabled SQL Service

By default, the REST- Enabled SQL service is turned off. To configure the REST- Enabled SQL service settings, see [Configuring REST Enabled SQL Service Settings](#).

14.3 Using cURL with REST-Enabled SQL Service

This section explains how to use cURL commands to access the REST-Enabled SQL service.

You can use the HTTPS POST method to access the REST-Enabled SQL service. To access the REST-Enabled SQL service, you can use the command-line tool named cURL. This powerful tool is available for most platforms, and enables you to connect and control the data that you send to and receive from a REST-Enabled SQL service.

Example 14-1 Example cURL Command

Request: `curl -i -X POST --user ORDSTEST:ordstest --data-binary "select sysdate from dual" -H "Content-Type: application/sql" -k https://localhost:8088/ords/ordstest/_/sql`

Where:

- The `-i` option displays the HTTP headers returned by the server.
- The `-k` option enables cURL to proceed and operate even for server connections that are otherwise considered to be insecure.

Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
{
  "env": {
    "defaultTimeZone": "Europe/London"
  },
  "items": [
```

```
{
  "statementId":1,
  "statementType":"query",
  "statementPos":{"
    "startLine":1,
    "endLine":2
  },
  "statementText":"select sysdate from dual",
  "response":[
  ],
  "result":0,
  "resultSet":{"
    "metadata":[
      {
        "columnName":"SYSDATE",
        "jsonColumnName":"sysdate",
        "columnName":"DATE",
        "precision":0,
        "scale":0,
        "isNullable":1
      }
    ],
    "items":[
      {
        "sysdate":"2017-07-21T08:06:44Z"
      }
    ],
    "hasMore":false,
    "limit":1500,
    "offset":0,
    "count":1
  }
}
```

14.4 Getting Started with the REST-Enabled SQL Service

The REST- Enabled SQL service is provided only through HTTPS POST method.

Note

In ORDS, a RESTful service is stateless. In a stateless environment, each HTTPS request from a client maps to a new database session. Therefore, a session begins and ends with every SQL statement or script execution, that is, the worksheet is auto-committed.

As the session state is not maintained, session attributes do not persist and commands such as ROLLBACK and COMMIT do not apply. If a SQL statement or script executes successfully, an implicit commit is performed. If it executes with an error, an implicit rollback is performed. Therefore, when you need, include the ROLLBACK and COMMIT commands or session attributes in the PL/SQL code block that is sent to the database for a session.

Topics:

- [REST-Enabling the Oracle Database Schema](#)
- [REST-Enabled SQL Authentication](#)
- [REST-Enabled SQL Endpoint](#)
- [REST-Enabling the Oracle Database Schema](#)
- [REST-Enabled SQL Authentication](#)
This section explains how to authenticate the schema on which you want to use the REST-Enabled SQL service.
- [REST-Enabled SQL Endpoint](#)
This section shows the format or pattern used to access the REST- Enabled SQL service.

14.4.1 REST-Enabling the Oracle Database Schema

You must REST-enable the Oracle database schema on which you want to use the REST-Enabled SQL service. To REST-enable the Oracle Database schema, you can use SQL Developer or the PL/SQL API.

The following code snippet shows how to REST-enable the Oracle Database schema ORDSTEST:

```
SQL> CONNECT ORDSTEST/*****;  
Connected  
SQL> exec ords.enable_schema;  
anonymous block completed  
SQL> commit;  
Commit complete.  
SQL>
```

Related Topics

- [Auto-Enabling Using the PL/SQL API](#)

14.4.2 REST-Enabled SQL Authentication

This section explains how to authenticate the schema on which you want to use the REST-Enabled SQL service.

Before using the REST-Enabled SQL service, you must authenticate using the SQL Developer role.

The Following are the different types of authentications available:

- **First Party Authentication (Basic Authentication):** For this authentication, create a user in Oracle REST Data Services with the **SQL Developer** role. This Oracle REST Data Services user will be able to run SQL for any Oracle database schema that is REST-enabled.
- **Schema Authentication:** For this authentication, use the Oracle Database schema name in uppercase and the Oracle database schema password (for example, `HR` and `HRPassword`). This type of user will be able to run SQL for the specified schema. It will be given the SQL Developer role by Oracle REST Data Services.
- **OAuth 2 Client Credentials:** For this authentication, perform the following steps to grant the SQL Developer role to the client in Oracle REST Data Services:
 1. Create a client using `OAUTH.create_client`.
 2. Grant the **SQL Developer** role to the client.
 3. Acquire the access token using the `client_id` and `client_secret` of the client.
 4. Specify the access token in subsequent REST-Enabled SQL requests.

14.4.3 REST-Enabled SQL Endpoint

This section shows the format or pattern used to access the REST- Enabled SQL service.

If Oracle REST Data Services is running in a Java EE Application Server, then the REST-Enabled SQL service is only accessible through HTTPS. If Oracle REST Data Services is running in standalone mode, then Oracle REST Data Services can be configured to use HTTPS. The examples in this document use this configuration.

The following example URL locates the REST-Enabled SQL service for the specified schema alias:

Pattern: `https://<HOST>/ords/<SchemaAlias>/_/sql`

Example: `https://host/ords/ordstest/_/sql`

Where: The default port is 443

Content Type and Payload Data Type Supported

The HTTPS POST request consists of the following:

- Header Content-Type
 - `application/sql`: for SQL statements
 - `application/json`: for JSON documents
- Payload data type
 - **SQL:** SQL, PL/SQL, SQL*Plus, SQLcl statements
 - **JSON document:** A JSON document with SQL statements and other options such as bind variables

14.5 REST-Enabled SQL Service Examples

This section provides different HTTPS POST request examples that use Oracle REST Data Services standalone setup with secure HTTPS access.

The payload data of the HTTPS POST request message can be in one of the following formats:

- [POST Requests Using application/sql Content-Type](#)
- [POST Requests Using application/json Content-Type](#)
- [POST Requests Using application/sql Content-Type](#)
- [POST Requests Using application/json Content-Type](#)
- [Example POST Request with DATE and TIMESTAMP Format](#)
- [Data Types and Formats Supported](#)

14.5.1 POST Requests Using application/sql Content-Type

For POST requests with Content-Type as application/sql , the payload is specified using SQL, SQL*Plus, and SQLcl statements. The payload can be a single line statement, multiple line statements, or a file that consists of multiline statements as shown in the following examples:

- [Using a Single SQL Statement](#)
- [Using Multiple SQL Statements](#)
- [Using a File with cURL](#)

Note

While evaluating your SQL/PLSQL statements, if you see an error message 555 with the following message, then ensure that you have correctly formed your SQL/PLSQL statement:

```
" 555 User Defined Resource Error
```

The request could not be processed because an error occurred whilst attempting to evaluate the SQL statement associated with this resource. Please check the SQL statement is correctly formed and executes without error"

- [Using a Single SQL Statement](#)
- [Using a File with cURL](#)
- [Using Multiple SQL Statements](#)

14.5.1.1 Using a Single SQL Statement

The following example uses Schema Authentication to run a single SQL statement against the demo Oracle Database schema:

Request:

```
curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary "select sysdate from dual" -H
"Content-Type: application/sql" -k https://localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql
```

Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

{
  "env":{
    "defaultTimeZone":"Europe/London"
  },
  "items":[
    {
      "statementId":1,
      "statementType":"query",
      "statementPos":{
        "startLine":1,
        "endLine":2
      },
      "statementText":"select sysdate from dual",
      "response":[
        ],
      "result":0,
      "resultSet":{
        "metadata":[
          {
            "columnName":"SYSDATE",
            "jsonColumnName":"sysdate",
            "columnName":"DATE",
            "precision":0,
            "scale":0,
            "isNullable":1
          }
        ],
        "items":[
          {
            "sysdate":"2017-07-21T08:06:44Z"
          }
        ],
        "hasMore":false,
        "limit":1500,
        "offset":0,
        "count":1
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Where:

- DEMO is the Oracle Database schema name.
- demo is the Oracle Database schema password.

- `select sysdate from dual` is the SQL statement that will run in the DEMO Oracle Database schema.
- `Content-Type: application/sql` is the content type. Only `application/sql` and `application/json` are supported.
- `https://localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql` is the location of the REST- Enabled SQL service for the demo Oracle Database schema.

14.5.1.2 Using a File with cURL

For multiline SQL statements, using a file as payload data in requests is useful.

File: `simple_query.sql`

```
SELECT 10
FROM dual;
```

Request:

```
curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary "@simple_query.sql" -H "Content-Type: application/sql" -k https://localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql
```

Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

{
  "env":{
    "defaultTimeZone":"Europe/London"
  },
  "items":[
    {
      "statementId":1,
      "statementType":"query",
      "statementPos":{
        "startLine":1,
        "endLine":1
      },
      "statementText":"SELECT 10 FROM dual",
      "response":[

      ],
      "result":0,
      "resultSet":{
        "metadata":[
          {
            "columnName":"10",
            "jsonColumnName":"10",
            "columnName":"NUMBER",
            "precision":0,
            "scale":-127,
            "isNullable":1
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```

        ],
        "items": [
            {
                "10": 10
            }
        ],
        "hasMore": false,
        "limit": 1500,
        "offset": 0,
        "count": 1
    }
}
]
}

```

14.5.1.3 Using Multiple SQL Statements

You can run one or more statements in each POST request. Statements are separated similar to Oracle Database SQL*Plus script syntax, such as, end of line for SQL*Plus statements, a semi colon for SQL statements, and forward slash for PL/SQL statements.

File: **script.sql**:

```

CREATE TABLE T1 (col1 INT);
DESC T1
INSERT INTO T1 VALUES(1);
SELECT * FROM T1;
BEGIN
INSERT INTO T1 VALUES(2);
END;
/
SELECT * FROM T1;

```

Request: `curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary "@script.sql" -H "Content-Type: application/sql" -k https://localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql`

Response:

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

{
  "env": {
    "defaultTimeZone": "Europe/London"
  },
  "items": [
    {
      "statementId": 1,
      "statementType": "ddl",
      "statementPos": {
        "startLine": 1,
        "endLine": 1
      }
    },

```

```

        "statementText":"CREATE TABLE T_EXAMPLE1 (col1 INT)",
        "response":[
            "\nTable T_EXAMPLE1 created.\n\n"
        ],
        "result":0
    },
    {
        "statementId":2,
        "statementType":"sqlplus",
        "statementPos":{
            "startLine":2,
            "endLine":2
        },
        "statementText":"DESC T_EXAMPLE1",
        "response":[
            "Name Null\n Type \n---- - - - - - - - - - - \nCOL1 NUMBER(38)
\n"
        ],
        "result":0
    },
    {
        "statementId":3,
        "statementType":"dml",
        "statementPos":{
            "startLine":3,
            "endLine":3
        },
        "statementText":"INSERT INTO T_EXAMPLE1 VALUES(1)",
        "response":[
            "\n1 row inserted.\n\n"
        ],
        "result":1
    },
    {
        "statementId":4,
        "statementType":"query",
        "statementPos":{
            "startLine":4,
            "endLine":4
        },
        "statementText":"SELECT * FROM T_EXAMPLE1",
        "response":[]
    },
    "result":1,
    "resultSet":{
        "metadata":[
            {
                "columnName":"COL1",
                "jsonColumnName":"col1",
                "columnName":"NUMBER",
                "precision":38,
                "scale":0,
                "isNullable":1
            }
        ]
    },
    ],

```

```

        "items":[
            {
                "col1":1
            }
        ],
        "hasMore":false,
        "limit":1500,
        "offset":0,
        "count":1
    }
},
{
    "statementId":5,
    "statementType":"plsql",
    "statementPos":{
        "startLine":5,
        "endLine":8
    },
    "statementText":"BEGIN\n INSERT INTO T_EXAMPLE1 VALUES(2);\nEND;",
    "response":[
        "\nPL\SQL procedure successfully completed.\n\n"
    ],
    "result":1
},
{
    "statementId":6,
    "statementType":"query",
    "statementPos":{
        "startLine":9,
        "endLine":9
    },
    "statementText":"SELECT * FROM T_EXAMPLE1",
    "response":[]
},
"result":1,
"resultSet":{
    "metadata":[
        {
            "columnName":"COL1",
            "jsonColumnName":"col1",
            "columnName":"NUMBER",
            "precision":38,
            "scale":0,
            "isNullable":1
        }
    ],
    "items":[
        {
            "col1":1
        },
        {
            "col1":2
        }
    ],
    "hasMore":false,

```

```

        "limit":1500,
        "offset":0,
        "count":2
    }
},
{
    "statementId":7,
    "statementType":"ddl",
    "statementPos":{
        "startLine":10,
        "endLine":10
    },
    "statementText":"DROP TABLE T_EXAMPLE1",
    "response":[
        "\nTable T_EXAMPLE1 dropped.\n\n"
    ],
    "result":1
}
]
}

```

14.5.2 POST Requests Using application/json Content-Type

Using a JSON document as the payload enables you to define more complex requests as shown in the following sections:

- [Using a File with cURL](#)
- [Specifying the Limit Value in a POST Request for Pagination](#)
- [Specifying the Offset Value in a POST Request for Pagination](#)
- [Defining Binds in a POST Request](#)
- [Using a File with cURL](#)
- [Specifying the Limit Value in a POST Request for Pagination](#)
You can specify the `limit` value in a POST JSON request for the pagination of a large result set returned from a query.
- [Specifying the Offset Value in a POST Request for Pagination](#)
You can specify the `offset` value in a POST JSON request. This value specifies the first row that must be returned and is used for pagination of the result set returned from a query.
- [Defining Binds in a POST Request](#)
You can define binds in JSON format. This functionality is useful when calling procedures and functions that use binds as the parameters.
- [Specifying Batch Statements in a POST Request](#)
This section shows the examples with batch statements and batch bind values in a POST request.

14.5.2.1 Using a File with cURL

The following example posts a JSON document (within the `simple_query.json` file) to the REST-Enabled SQL service.

File: `simple_query.json`

```
{ "statementText":"SELECT TO_DATE('01-01-1976','dd-mm-yyyy') FROM dual;"}
```

Request: `curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary "@simple_query.json" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -k https://localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql`

Where:

- The `statementText` holds the SQL statement or statements.
- The `Content-Type` is `application/json`.

Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
{
  "env":{
    "defaultTimeZone":"Europe/London"
  },
  "items":[
    {
      "statementId":1,
      "statementType":"query",
      "statementPos":{
        "startLine":1,
        "endLine":1
      },
      "statementText":"SELECT TO_DATE('01-01-1976','dd-mm-yyyy') FROM
dual",
      "response":[
      ],
      "result":0,
      "resultSet":{
        "metadata":[
          {
            "columnName":"TO_DATE('01-01-1976','DD-MM-YYYY')",
            "jsonColumnName":"to_date('01-01-1976','dd-mm-yyyy')",
            "columnName":"DATE",
            "precision":0,
            "scale":0,
            "isNullable":1
          }
        ],
        "items":[
          {
            "to_date('01-01-1976','dd-mm-
yyyy')":"1976-01-01T00:00:00Z"
          }
        ],
        "hasMore":false,
        "limit":1500,
        "offset":0,
        "count":1
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```
    ]
  }
```

14.5.2.2 Specifying the Limit Value in a POST Request for Pagination

You can specify the `limit` value in a POST JSON request for the pagination of a large result set returned from a query.

File: `limit.json`

```
{
  "statementText": "
WITH data(r) AS (
SELECT 1 r FROM dual
UNION ALL
SELECT r+1 FROM data WHERE r < 100
)
SELECT r FROM data;",
  "limit": 5
}
```

Request: `curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary "@limit.json" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -k https://localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql`

Where: The `limit` is the maximum number of rows returned from a query.

Note

The maximum number of rows returned from a query is based on the `misc.pagination.maxRows` value set in `defaults.xml` file.

Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
{
  "env": {
    "defaultTimeZone": "Europe/London"
  },
  "items": [
    {
      "statementId": 1,
      "statementType": "query",
      "statementPos": {
        "startLine": 1,
        "endLine": 1
      },
      "statementText": " WITH data(r) AS ( SELECT 1 r FROM dual UNION
ALL SELECT r+1 FROM data WHERE r < 100 ) SELECT r FROM data",
      "response": [
        ],
    }
  ]
}
```

```

"result":0,
"resultSet":{
  "metadata":[
    {
      "columnName":"R",
      "jsonColumnName":"r",
      "columnName":"NUMBER",
      "precision":0,
      "scale":-127,
      "isNullable":1
    }
  ],
  "items":[
    {
      "r":1
    },
    {
      "r":2
    },
    {
      "r":3
    },
    {
      "r":4
    },
    {
      "r":5
    }
  ],
  "hasMore":true,
  "limit":5,
  "offset":0,
  "count":5
}
]
}

```

14.5.2.3 Specifying the Offset Value in a POST Request for Pagination

You can specify the `offset` value in a POST JSON request. This value specifies the first row that must be returned and is used for pagination of the result set returned from a query.

File: `offset_limit.json`

```

{
  "statementText": "
WITH data(r) AS (
SELECT 1 r FROM dual
UNION ALL
SELECT r+1 FROM data WHERE r < 100
)
SELECT r FROM data;",
  "offset": 25,

```

```
"limit": 5
}
```

Request: `curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary "@offset_limit.json" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -k https://localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql`

Where: `offset` is the first row to be returned in the result set. Typically, this is used to provide the pagination for a large result set that returns the **next** page of rows in the result set.

Note

Each request made to the REST-Enabled SQL service is performed in its own transaction, which means that you cannot ensure that the rows returned will match the previous request. To avoid these risks, queries that need pagination should use the `ORDER BY` clause on a primary key.

Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
{
  "env":{
    "defaultTimeZone":"Europe/London"
  },
  "items":[
    {
      "statementId":1,
      "statementType":"query",
      "statementPos":{
        "startLine":1,
        "endLine":1
      },
      "statementText":" WITH data(r) AS ( SELECT 1 r FROM dual UNION
ALL SELECT r+1 FROM data WHERE r < 100 ) SELECT r FROM data",
      "response":[
      ],
      "result":0,
      "resultSet":{
        "metadata":[
          {
            "columnName":"R",
            "jsonColumnName":"r",
            "columnTypeName":"NUMBER",
            "precision":0,
            "scale":-127,
            "isNullable":1
          }
        ],
        "items":[
          {
            "r":26
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

```

        {
            "r":27
        },
        {
            "r":28
        },
        {
            "r":29
        }
        {
            "r":30
        }
    ],
    "hasMore":true,
    "limit":5,
    "offset":25,
    "count":5
}
}
]
}

```

14.5.2.4 Defining Binds in a POST Request

You can define binds in JSON format. This functionality is useful when calling procedures and functions that use binds as the parameters.

Example 14-2 Binds in POST Request

File: binds.json

```

"statementText": "CREATE PROCEDURE TEST_OUT_PARAMETER
(V_PARAM_IN IN INT, V_PARAM_OUT OUT INT) AS BEGIN V_PARAM_OUT := V_PARAM_IN +
10; END;
/
EXEC TEST_OUT_PARAMETER(:var1, :var2)",
"binds":[
{"name":"var1","data_type":"NUMBER","value":10},
{"name":"var2","data_type":"NUMBER","mode":"out"}
]
}

```

Request: curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary "@binds.json" -H
"Content-Type: application/json" -k https://localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql

Response:

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
{
  "env":{
    "defaultTimeZone":"Europe/London"
  },

```

```

"items":[
  {
    "statementId":1,
    "statementType":"plsql",
    "statementPos":{
      "startLine":1,
      "endLine":2
    },
    "statementText":"CREATE PROCEDURE TEST_OUT_PARAMETER (V_PARAM_IN
IN INT, V_PARAM_OUT OUT INT) AS BEGIN V_PARAM_OUT := V_PARAM_IN + 10; END;",
    "response":[
      "\nProcedure TEST_OUT_PARAMETER compiled\n\n"
    ],
    "result":0,
    "binds":[
      {
        "name":"var1",
        "data_type":"NUMBER",
        "value":10
      },
      {
        "name":"var2",
        "data_type":"NUMBER",
        "mode":"out",
        "result":null
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "statementId":2,
    "statementType":"sqlplus",
    "statementPos":{
      "startLine":3,
      "endLine":3
    },
    "statementText":"EXEC TEST_OUT_PARAMETER(:var1, :var2)",
    "response":[
      "\nPL\SQL procedure successfully completed.\n\n"
    ],
    "result":0,
    "binds":[
      {
        "name":"var1",
        "data_type":"NUMBER",
        "value":10
      },
      {
        "name":"var2",
        "data_type":"NUMBER",
        "mode":"out",
        "result":20
      }
    ]
  }
]
}

```

Example 14-3 Complex Bind in POST Request**File**complex_bind_example.json

```

{
  "statementText": "
declare
type t is table of number index by binary_integer;
l_in t := :IN;
l_out t;
begin
  for i in 1..l_in.count loop
    l_out(i) := l_in(i) * 2;
  end loop;
  :L_OUT := l_out;
end;
",
  "binds": [
    {
      "name": "IN",
      "data_type": "PL/SQL TABLE",
      "type_name": "",
      "type_subname": "",
      "type_components": [
        {
          "data_type": "NUMBER"
        }
      ],
      "value": [
        2,
        4,
        7
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "L_OUT",
      "data_type": "PL/SQL TABLE",
      "type_name": "",
      "type_subname": "",
      "type_components": [
        {
          "data_type": "NUMBER"
        }
      ],
      "mode": "out"
    }
  ]
}

```

Request: curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary
"@complex_bind_example.json" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -k https://
localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql

Response:

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
{
  "env":{
    "defaultTimeZone":"Europe/London"
  },
  "items":[
    {
      "statementId":1,
      "statementType":"plsql",
      "statementPos":{
        "startLine":2,
        "endLine":12
      },
      "statementText":"declare \n type t is table of number index by
binary_integer; \n l_in t := :IN; \n l_out t; \n begin \n for i
in 1..l_in.count loop \n l_out(i) := l_in(i) * 2; \n end loop;
\n :L_OUT := l_out; \n end;",
      "response":[
      ],
      "result":1,
      "binds":[
        {
          "name":"IN",
          "data_type":"PL/SQL TABLE",
          "type_components":[
            {
              "data_type":"NUMBER"
            }
          ],
          "type_name":"","
          "type_subname":"","
          "value":[
            2,
            4,
            7
          ]
        }
      ],
      {
        "name":"L_OUT",
        "data_type":"PL/SQL TABLE",
        "mode":"out",
        "type_components":[
          {
            "data_type":"NUMBER"
          }
        ],
        "type_name":"","
        "type_subname":"","
        "result":[
          4,
          8,

```

```

    ]
  }
}
14
]
}
]
}
}

```

14.5.2.5 Specifying Batch Statements in a POST Request

This section shows the examples with batch statements and batch bind values in a POST request.

Example 14-4 Batch statements

File: batch_example.json

```

{
  "statementText":[
    "insert into adhoc_table_simple values(1)",
    "insert into adhoc_table_simple values(2)",
    "delete from adhoc_table_simple"
  ]
}

```

Request: `curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary "@batch_example.json" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -k https://localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql`

Response:

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
{
  "env":{
    "defaultTimeZone":"Europe/London"
  },
  "items":[
    {
      "statementId":1,
      "statementType":"dml",
      "statementPos":{
        "startLine":0,
        "endLine":0
      },
      "statementText":[
        "insert into adhoc_table_simple values(1)",
        "insert into adhoc_table_simple values(2)",
        "delete from adhoc_table_simple"
      ],
      "response":[
        "\n1 row inserted.\n\n",

```

```

        "\n1 row inserted.\n\n",
        "\n2 rows inserted.\n\n"
    ],
    "result":[
        1,
        1,
        2
    ]
}
]
}

```

Example 14-5 Batch bind values

File: batch_bind_example.json

```

{
  "statementText":"INSERT INTO ADHOC_TABLE_DATE VALUES(?,?)",
  "binds":[
    {
      "index":1,
      "data_type":"NUMBER",
      "batch":true,
      "value":[
        3,
        6,
        9,
        13,
        17
      ]
    },
    {
      "index":2,
      "data_type":"DATE",
      "batch":true,
      "value":[
        "2017-02-21T06:12:20Z",
        "2017-02-21T06:12:20Z",
        "2017-02-21T06:12:20Z",
        "2017-02-21T06:12:20Z",
        "2017-02-21T06:12:20Z"
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

Request: curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary
"@batch_bind_example.json" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -k https://
localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql

Response:

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
{
  "env":{
    "defaultTimeZone":"Europe/London"
  },
  "items":[
    {
      "statementId":1,
      "statementType":"dml",
      "statementPos":{
        "startLine":1,
        "endLine":2
      },
      "statementText":"INSERT INTO ADHOC_TABLE_DATE VALUES(?,?)",
      "response":[
        "\n1 row inserted.\n\n",
        "\n1 row inserted.\n\n",
        "\n1 row inserted.\n\n",
        "\n1 row inserted.\n\n",
        "\n1 row inserted.\n\n"
      ],
      "result":[
        1,
        1,
        1,
        1,
        1
      ],
      "binds":[
        {
          "index":1,
          "data_type":"NUMBER",
          "batch":true,
          "value":[
            3,
            6,
            9,
            13,
            17
          ]
        },
        {
          "index":2,
          "data_type":"DATE",
          "batch":true,
          "value":[
            "2017-02-21T06:12:20Z",
            "2017-02-21T06:12:20Z",
            "2017-02-21T06:12:20Z",
            "2017-02-21T06:12:20Z",
            "2017-02-21T06:12:20Z"
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

```

    ]
  }
}

```

14.5.3 Example POST Request with DATE and TIMESTAMP Format

Example 14-6 Oracle REST Data services Time Zone Set as Europe/London

Oracle Database DATE and TIMESTAMP data types do not have a time zone associated with them. The DATE and TIMESTAMP values are associated with the time zone of the application. Oracle REST Data Services and the REST- Enabled SQL service return values in a JSON format. The standard for JSON is to return date and timestamp values using the UTC Zulu format. Oracle REST Data Services and the REST- Enabled SQL service return Oracle Database DATE and TIMESTAMP values in the Zulu format using the time zone in which Oracle REST Data Services is running.

Oracle recommends running Oracle REST Data Services using the UTC time zone to make this process easier.

File: date.json

```

{
  "statementText": "SELECT TO_DATE('2016-01-01 10:00:03', 'yyyy-mm-dd
hh24:mi:ss' ) winter, TO_DATE('2016-07-01 10:00:03', 'yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss' )
summer FROM dual;"
}

```

Request: `curl -i -X POST --user DEMO:demo --data-binary "@date.json" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -k https://localhost:8088/ords/demo/_/sql`

Response:

Note

In this example, both DATE values are specified as 10 a.m. The "summer" value is returned as 9 a.m. Zulu time. This is due to British Summer Time.

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 26 Jul 2017 14:59:27 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Server: Jetty(9.2.21.v20170120)
{
  "env": {
    "defaultTimeZone": "Europe/London"
  },
  "items": [
    {

```

```

        "statementId":1,
        "statementType":"query",
        "statementPos":{
            "startLine":1,
            "endLine":1
        },
        "statementText":"SELECT TO_DATE('2016-01-01 10:00:03','yyyy-mm-dd
hh24:mi:ss' ) winter, TO_DATE('2016-07-01 10:00:03','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss' )
summer FROM dual",
        "response":[
        ],
        "result":0,
        "resultSet":{
            "metadata":[
                {
                    "columnName":"WINTER",
                    "jsonColumnName":"winter",
                    "columnName":"DATE",
                    "precision":0,
                    "scale":0,
                    "isNullable":1
                },
                {
                    "columnName":"SUMMER",
                    "jsonColumnName":"summer",
                    "columnName":"DATE",
                    "precision":0,
                    "scale":0,
                    "isNullable":1
                }
            ],
            "items":[
                {
                    "winter":"2016-01-01T10:00:03Z",
                    "summer":"2016-07-01T09:00:03Z"
                }
            ],
            "hasMore":false,
            "limit":1500,
            "offset":0,
            "count":1
        }
    ]
}

```

14.5.4 Data Types and Formats Supported

The following code snippet shows the different data types and the formats supported:

```

{
    "statementText":"SELECT ?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,
?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,?,? FROM dual",
    "binds":[

```

```
{
  "index":1,
  "data_type":"NUMBER",
  "value":1233
},
{
  "index":2,
  "data_type":"NUMERIC",
  "value":123
},
{
  "index":3,
  "data_type":"DECIMAL",
  "value":123
},
{
  "index":4,
  "data_type":"DEC",
  "value":123
},
{
  "index":5,
  "data_type":"NUMBER",
  "value":123
},
{
  "index":6,
  "data_type":"INTEGER",
  "value":123
},
{
  "index":7,
  "data_type":"INT",
  "value":123
},
{
  "index":8,
  "data_type":"SMALLINT",
  "value":123
},
{
  "index":9,
  "data_type":"FLOAT",
  "value":123
},
{
  "index":10,
  "data_type":"DOUBLE PRECISION",
  "value":123
},
{
  "index":11,
  "data_type":"REAL",
  "value":123
},
{
```

```
    "index":12,
    "data_type": "BINARY_FLOAT",
    "value":123
  },
  {
    "index":13,
    "data_type": "BINARY_DOUBLE",
    "value":123
  },
  {
    "index":14,
    "data_type": "CHAR",
    "value": "abc"
  },
  {
    "index":15,
    "data_type": "CHARACTER",
    "value": "abc"
  },
  {
    "index":16,
    "data_type": "VARCHAR",
    "value": "abc"
  },
  {
    "index":17,
    "data_type": "VARCHAR2",
    "value": "abc"
  },
  {
    "index":18,
    "data_type": "CHAR VARYING",
    "value": "abc"
  },
  {
    "index":19,
    "data_type": "CHARACTER VARYING",
    "value": "abc"
  },
  {
    "index":20,
    "data_type": "NCHAR",
    "value": "abc"
  },
  {
    "index":21,
    "data_type": "NATIONAL CHAR",
    "value": "abc"
  },
  {
    "index":22,
    "data_type": "NATIONAL CHARACTER",
    "value": "abc"
  },
  {
    "index":23,
```

```
        "data_type": "NVARCHAR",
        "value": "abc"
    },
    {
        "index": 24,
        "data_type": "NVARCHAR2",
        "value": "abc"
    },
    {
        "index": 25,
        "data_type": "NCHAR VARYING",
        "value": "abc"
    },
    {
        "index": 26,
        "data_type": "NATIONAL CHAR VARYING",
        "value": "abc"
    },
    {
        "index": 27,
        "data_type": "NATIONAL CHARACTER VARYING",
        "value": "abc"
    },
    {
        "index": 28,
        "data_type": "DATE",
        "value": "01-Jan-2016"
    },
    {
        "index": 29,
        "data_type": "TIMESTAMP",
        "value": "1976-02-01T00:00:00Z"
    },
    {
        "index": 30,
        "data_type": "TIMESTAMP",
        "value": "1976-02-01T00:00:00Z"
    },
    {
        "index": 31,
        "data_type": "TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE",
        "value": "1976-02-01T00:00:00Z"
    },
    {
        "index": 32,
        "data_type": "TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE",
        "value": "1976-02-01T00:00:00Z"
    },
    {
        "index": 33,
        "data_type": "INTERVALYM",
        "value": "P10Y10M"
    },
    {
        "index": 34,
        "data_type": "INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH",
```

```
        "value": "P10Y10M"
      },
      {
        "index": 35,
        "data_type": "INTERVAL YEAR(2) TO MONTH",
        "value": "P10Y10M"
      },
      {
        "index": 36,
        "data_type": "INTERVALDS",
        "value": "P11DT10H10M10S"
      },
      {
        "index": 37,
        "data_type": "INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND",
        "value": "P11DT10H10M10S"
      },
      {
        "index": 38,
        "data_type": "INTERVAL DAY(2) TO SECOND(6)",
        "value": "P11DT10H10M10S"
      },
      {
        "index": 39,
        "data_type": "ROWID",
        "value": "1"
      },
      {
        "index": 40,
        "data_type": "RAW",
        "value": "AB"
      },
      {
        "index": 41,
        "data_type": "LONG RAW",
        "value": "AB"
      },
      {
        "index": 42,
        "data_type": "CLOB",
        "value": "clobvalue"
      },
      {
        "index": 43,
        "data_type": "NCLOB",
        "value": "clobvalue"
      },
      {
        "index": 45,
        "data_type": "LONG",
        "value": "A"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

14.6 REST-Enabled SQL Request and Response Specifications

The following sections provide REST-Enabled SQL request and response specifications:

- [Request Specification](#)
- [Response Specification](#)
- [Request Specification](#)
- [Response Specification](#)

14.6.1 Request Specification

Request Specification for application/sql

The body of the request is in plain UTF8 text. Statements can be separated by their usual SQL*Plus terminator.

Specification for application/json

JSONPath	Type	Description	Example	Default Value	Possible Values
\$.statementText	String	Specifies the SQL statements to execute.	"select 1 from dual"	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.statementText	Array	Specifies batch DML statements using an array. One DML statement is specified per string in an array.	["insert into test1 values(1)", "update test1 set coll=2"]	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.offset	Number	Specifies the number of rows to offset the query result. This is used for pagination of the result set returned from a query.	25	0	Between 0 to misc.pagination.maxRows.
\$.limit	Number	Specifies the maximum number of rows returned from a query. Values greater than the value of the misc.pagination.maxRows property, specified in the defaults.xml, is ignored.	500	misc.pagination.maxRows	Between 0 to misc.pagination.maxRows.

JSONPath	Type	Description	Example	Default Value	Possible Values
\$.binds	Array	Specifies an array of objects specifying the bind information.	"binds": [{ "name": "mybind1", "data_type": "NUMBER", "mode": "out" }, { "name": "mybind2", "data_type": "NUMBER", "value": 7 }]	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.binds[*].name	String	Specifies the name of the bind, when you are using named notation.	"mybind"	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.binds[*].index	Number	Specifies the index of bind, when you are using positional notation.	1	Not applicable	Between 1 to n
\$.binds[*].data_type	String	Specifies Oracle data type of the bind.	"NUMBER"	Not applicable	For more information, refer to Oracle Built-in Types
\$.binds[*].value	Any value	Specifies the value of the bind.	"value to insert"	null	Can be one of the following data-types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number • String • Array For more information, refer to Oracle Built-in Types
\$.binds[*].mode	String	Specifies the mode in which the bind is used.	"out"	"in"	["in" , "inout" , "out"]
\$.binds[*].batch	Boolean	Specifies whether or not you want to perform a batch bind. If you want to perform a batch bind, then set the value to true. If the value is set to true, then \$binds[*] must consist of an array of values.	true	false	[true, false]

JSONPath	Type	Description	Example	Default Value	Possible Values
\$.binds[*].type_name	String	Required when you are using \$binds[*].data_type = "PL/SQL TABLE". Currently, only an empty string is accepted as the value.	" "	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.binds[*].type_subname	String	Required when you are using \$binds[*].data_type = "PL/SQL TABLE". Currently, only an empty string is accepted as the value.	" "	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.binds[*].type_components	Array	Specifies an array of data types in the PL/SQL TABLE. Required when you are using \$binds[*].data_type = "PL/SQL TABLE".	[{"data_type": "NUMBER"}]	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.binds[*].type_components[*].data_type	String	Specifies Oracle data type of a column in the PL/SQL TABLE. Required when you are using \$binds[*].data_type = "PL/SQL TABLE".	"NUMBER"	Not applicable	For more information, refer to Oracle Built-in Types

14.6.2 Response Specification

JSONPath	Data type	Description	Example Values	Possible values
\$.env	Object	Specifies the information about the Oracle REST Data Services environment.	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.env.defaultTimeZone	String	Specifies the timezone in which Oracle REST Data Services server is running on.	"Europe/London"	Not applicable

JSONPath	Data type	Description	Example Values	Possible values
\$.items	Array	Specifies that there is one item for each statement executed.	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.items[*].statementId	Number	Specifies the sequence number of the statement.	1	Not applicable
\$.items[*].statementType	String	Specifies the type of statement.	"query"	["query", "dml", "ddl", "plsql", "sqlplus", "ignore", "transaction-control", "session-control", "system-control", "jdbc", "other"]
\$.items[*].statementPos	Object	Specifies information about the position of a specified statement.	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.items[*].statementPos.startLine	Number	Specifies start line of the statement.	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.items[*].statementPos.endLine	Number	Specifies end line of the statement.	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.items[*].statementText	String	Specifies the SQL statement to be executed.	"select 1 from dual"	Not applicable
\$.items[*].statementText	Array	Specifies batch DML statements can be specified using an array. One DML statement specified per string in an array.	["insert into test1 values(1)" ,"update test1 set coll=2"]	Not applicable
\$.items[*].response	Array	Specifies array of Strings. The response generated when running the statement.	["\n1 row inserted.\n\n"]	Not applicable
\$.items[*].result	Number	Specifies the result generated when running the statement. For DML statements, this will be the number of rows affected.	5	Not applicable
\$.items[*].result	Array	Specifies the result generated when running each of the batch statements. For DML statements, this will be the number of rows affected.	[1, 1, 2]	Not applicable

JSONPath	Data type	Description	Example Values	Possible values
<code>\$.items[*].resultSet</code>	Object	Specifies information about the result set generated from a query.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].resultSet.metadata</code>	Array	Specifies each object in the array provides information about the metadata of a column.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].resultSet.metadata[*].columnName</code>	String	Specifies the name of the column used in the Oracle Database.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].resultSet.metadata[*].jsonColumnName</code>	String	Specifies the name of the column used in <code>\$.items[*].resultSet.items[*].<columnname></code>	Not applicable	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].resultSet.metadata[*].columnTypeName</code>	String	Specifies the Oracle Database data type of the column.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].resultSet.metadata[*].precision</code>	Number	Specifies the precision of the column.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].resultSet.metadata[*].scale</code>	Number	Specifies the scale of the column.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].resultSet.metadata[*].isNullable</code>	Number	Specifies whether the column is nullable or not. 0, if the column is not nullable. 1, if the column is nullable.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].resultSet.items</code>	Array	Specifies the list of all rows returned in the result set.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].resultSet.items[*].<columnname></code>	Any type	Specifies the value of a particular column and row in the result set.	Not applicable	Not applicable

JSONPath	Data type	Description	Example Values	Possible values
\$.items[*].resultSet.hasMore	Boolean	Specifies whether result set has more rows. Value is set to true if the result set has more rows, otherwise set to false. The rows in the result set depend on misc.pagination.maxRows value configured in defaults.xml file or as specified in the request.	false	[true , false]
\$.items[*].resultSet.count	Number	Specifies the number of rows returned.	Not applicable	Not applicable
\$.items[*].resultSet.offset	Number	Specifies the number of rows to offset the query result. This is used for pagination of the result set returned from a query.	25	Between 0 to misc.pagination.maxRows
\$.items[*].resultSet.limit	Number	Specifies the maximum number of rows returned from a query. Values greater than misc.pagination.maxRows value specified in defaults.xml file are ignored.	500	Between 0 to misc.pagination.maxRows
\$.items[*].binds	Array	Specifies an array of objects specifying the bind information.	<pre>"binds": [{ "name" : "mybind1" , "data_type" : "NUMBER" , "mode": "out" }, { "name": "mybind2", "data_type" : "NUMBER" , "value": 7 }]</pre>	Not applicable

JSONPath	Data type	Description	Example Values	Possible values
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].name</code>	String	Specifies the name of the bind, when you are using named notation.	"mybind"	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].index</code>	Number	Specifies the index of bind, when you are using positional notation.	1	1 - n
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].data_type</code>	String	Specifies the Oracle data type of the bind.	"NUMBER"	For more information, refer to Oracle Built-in Types
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].value</code>	Any type	Specifies the value of the bind.	"value to insert"	Can be one of the following data types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number • String • Array For more information, refer to Oracle Built-in Types
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].result</code>	Any type	Specifies the result of an OUT bind.	Not applicable	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].mode</code>	String	Specifies the mode in which the bind is used.	"out"	["in" , "inout", "out"]
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].batch</code>	Boolean	Specifies whether or not you want to perform a batch bind. If you want to perform a batch bind, then set the value to true. If a batch bind is to be performed, then the value is set to true. If the value is set to true, then <code>\$.binds[*]</code> value must be an array of values.	true	[true, false]
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].type_name</code>	String	Required when using <code>\$.binds[*].data_type = "PL/SQL TABLE"</code> . Currently, only an empty string is accepted as the value.	" "	Not applicable

JSONPath	Data type	Description	Example Values	Possible values
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].type_subname</code>	String	Required when using <code>\$binds[*].data_type = "PL/SQL TABLE"</code> . Currently, only an empty string is accepted as the value.	" "	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].type_components</code>	Array	Array of data types in the PL/SQL TABLE. Required when using <code>\$binds[*].data_type = "PL/SQL TABLE"</code> .	<code>[{"data_type": "NUMBER"}]</code>	Not applicable
<code>\$.items[*].binds[*].type_components[*].data_type</code>	String	The Oracle data type of a column in the PL/SQL TABLE. Required when using <code>\$binds[*].data_type = "PL/SQL TABLE"</code> .	"NUMBER"	For more information, refer to Oracle Built-in Types

14.7 Supported SQL, SQL*Plus, and SQLcl Statements

This section lists all the supported SQL, SQL*Plus and SQLcl statements for REST-Enabled SQL service.

Topics

- [Supported SQL Statements](#)
- [Supported PL/SQL Statements](#)
- [Supported SQL*Plus Statements](#)
- [Supported SQLcl Statements](#)
- [Supported SQL Statements](#)
This section describes the SQL statements that the REST- Enabled SQL service supports.
- [Supported PL/SQL Statements](#)
The REST- Enabled SQL service supports PL/SQL statements and blocks.
- [Supported SQL*Plus Statements](#)
This section lists all the SQL*Plus statements that the REST- Enabled SQL service supports.
- [Supported SQLcl Statements](#)
This section lists the SQLcl statements that the REST- Enabled SQL service supports.

14.7.1 Supported SQL Statements

This section describes the SQL statements that the REST- Enabled SQL service supports.

REST- Enabled SQL service supports all SQL commands. If the specified Oracle Database schema has the appropriate privileges, then you can run them. Oracle REST Data Services makes all queries into in-line views before execution to provide pagination support. Queries are made in-line irrespective of the format in which you provide the query. All the other nonquery SQL statements are executed as they are.

In-line views have the following limitations:

- All column names in a query must be unique because the views and in-line views cannot have ambiguous column names.
- Cursor expressions are not displayed in view or in-line views.
- WITH FUNCTION clause is not supported in in-line views.

Related Topics

- [SQL_statements_ref](#)

14.7.2 Supported PL/SQL Statements

The REST- Enabled SQL service supports PL/SQL statements and blocks.

Example 14-7 PL/SQL Statement

```
DECLARE v_message VARCHAR2(100) := 'Hello World';
BEGIN
  FOR i IN 1..3 LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (v_message);
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

Related Topics

- [plsql_block](#)

14.7.3 Supported SQL*Plus Statements

This section lists all the SQL*Plus statements that the REST- Enabled SQL service supports.

REST- Enabled SQL service supports most of the SQL*Plus statements except those statements that are related to formatting. The specific Oracle Database schema must have the appropriate privileges to run the SQL*Plus statements.

The following is a list of supported SQL*Plus statements:

- SET system_variable value

Note

system_variable and value represent one of the clauses described in [Set System Variables](#) section.

- / (slash)
- DEF[INE] [variable] | [variable = text]
- DESC[RIBE] {[schema.]object[@connect_identifier]}
- EXEC[UTE] statement
- HELP | ? [topic]
- PRINT [variable ...]
- PRO[MPT] [text]
- REM[ARK]
- SHO[W] [option]
- TIMI[NG] [START text | SHOW | STOP]
- UNDEF[INE] variable ...
- VAR[IABLE] [variable [type][=value]]
- [Set System Variables](#)
- [Show System Variables](#)
This section lists the possible values for option which is either a term or a clause used in the SHO[W] option command.

Related Topics

- [sqlplus_commands](#)

14.7.3.1 Set System Variables

The following is a list of possible values for `system_variable` and `value`:

Note

The command `SET CMDS[EP] {; | c | ON | OFF}` is obsolete.

- SET APPI[NFO]{ON | OFF | text}
- SET AUTOP[RINT] {ON | OFF}
- SET AUTOT[RACE] {ON | OFF | TRACE[ONLY]} [EXP[LAIN]] [STAT[ISTICS]]
- SET BLO[CKTERMINATOR] {. | c | ON | OFF}
- SET CMDS[EP] {; | c | ON | OFF}
- SET COLINVI[SIBLE] [ON | OFF]
- SET CON[CAT] {. | c | ON | OFF}
- SET COPYC[OMMIT] {0 | n}
- SET DEF[INE] {& | c | ON | OFF}
- SET DESCRIBE [DEPTH {1 | n | ALL}] [LINENUM {ON | OFF}] [INDENT {ON | OFF}]
- SET ECHO {ON | OFF}

- SET ERRORL[OGGING] {ON | OFF} [TABLE [schema.]tablename] [TRUNCATE] [IDENTIFIER identifier]
- SET ESC[APE] {\ | c | ON | OFF}
- SET FEED[BACK] {6 | n | ON | OFF | ONLY}
- SET SERVEROUT[PUT] {ON | OFF} [SIZE {n | UNL[IMITED]}] [FOR[MAT] {WRA[PPED] | WORD_WRAPPED} | TRU[NCATED]}]
- SET SHOW[MODE] {ON | OFF}
- SET SQLBL[ANKLINES] {ON | OFF}
- SET SQLP[ROMPT] {SQL> | text}
- SET TI[ME] {ON | OFF}
- SET TIMI[NG] {ON | OFF}
- SET VER[IFY] {ON | OFF}

Related Topics

- [set-system_var_summary](#)

14.7.3.2 Show System Variables

This section lists the possible values for `option` which is either a term or a clause used in the `SHO[W]` option command.

The following is a list of possible values for the `option` variable:

Note

The commands `SHOW CMDSEP` and `SHOW DESCR[IBE]` are obsolete.

- SHOW system_variable
- SHOW EDITION
- SHOW ERR[ORS] [{ ANALYTIC VIEW | ATTRIBUTE DIMENSION | HIERARCHY | FUNCTION | PROCEDURE | PACKAGE | PACKAGE BODY | TRIGGER | VIEW | TYPE | TYPE BODY | DIMENSION | JAVA CLASS } [schema.]name]
- SHOW PDBS
- SHOW SGA
- SHOW SQLCODE
- SHOW COLINVI[SIBLE]
- SHOW APPIN[FO]
- SHOW AUTOT[RACE]
- SHOW BINDS
- SHOW BLO[CK TERMINATOR]
- SHOW CMDSEP
- SHOW COPYTYPECHECK

- SHOW COPYCOMMIT
- SHOW DEFINE
- SHOW DEFINES
- SHOW DESCR[IBE]
- SHOW ECHO
- SHOW EDITION
- SHOW ERRORL[OGGING]
- SHOW ESC[APE]
- SHOW FEEDBACK
- SHOW CONCAT
- SHOW SHOW[MODE]
- SHOW RECYC[LEBIN]
- SHOW RELEASE
- SHOW SQLBL[ANKLINES]
- SHOW SCAN
- SHOW SERVEROUT[PUT]
- SHOW SPACE
- SHOW TABLES
- SHOW TIMI[NG]
- SHOW USER
- SHOW VER[IFY]
- SHOW XQUERY

Related Topics

- [show_command](#)

14.7.4 Supported SQLcl Statements

This section lists the SQLcl statements that the REST- Enabled SQL service supports.

REST- Enabled SQL service supports some of the SQLcl statements. The specific Oracle Database schema must have the appropriate privileges to run the SQLcl statements.

The following is a list of supported SQLcl statements:

- CTAS
- DDL
- SET DDL

14.8 REST-Enabled SQL Service and MySQL Database

This section describes an ORDS feature that is supported only with MySQL databases running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

You can use the REST-Enabled SQL Service with MySQL database 8.0 or later, hosted in Oracle Cloud infrastructure. For MySQL database, you do not need to install any ORDS-specific software, but must specify the configuration details about how to connect to the database over JDBC through a connection pool. The ORDS distribution includes the MySQL connector/J JDBC driver.

The endpoints for REST-Enabled SQL Service and the corresponding export service end with `/_/sql` and `/_/sql/export` respectively.

ORDS returns data in a well-formed JSON structure. The MySQL data types JSON and GEOMETRY are returned as a JSON object in the response. Any binary data, such as BLOB data types, is returned as a BASE64 encoded string. The supported export format types are CSV, HTML, JSON, and XML.

- [Examples](#)
This section describes how to configure a sample MySQL database and perform a few common operations.

14.8.1 Examples

This section describes how to configure a sample MySQL database and perform a few common operations.

The examples described in this section refers to the MySQL `sakila` sample database. The connection pool called `mysql` is configured to connect to the MySQL database instance with `db.credentials`. The source is set to `REQUEST` and MySQL database user in this example is `francis` and the password is set as `frank`.

Example 14-8 Script

This example shows how to list the schemas in the database instance.

Request

```
curl --user francis:frank --request POST 'http://localhost:8080/ords/mysql/_/
sql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/sql' \
--data 'show databases'
```

Response

```
{
  "env" : {
    "defaultTimeZone" : "UTC"
  },
  "items" : [
    {
      "response" : [
        "Database",
        "\n",
        "-----",
        "\n",
        "information_schema",
        "\n",
        "\n",
```

```

        "mysql
    ",
        "\n",
        "performance_schema
    ",
        "\n",
        "sakila
    ",
        "\n",
        "sys
    ",
        "\n"
    ],
    "result" : 0,
    "statementId" : 1,
    "statementPos" : {
        "endLine" : 1,
        "startLine" : 1
    },
    "statementText" : "show databases",
    "statementType" : "sqlplus"
}
]
}

```

Example 14-9 Query

This example shows how to query the `film` table in the `sakila` schema, using bind variables and limit in the query.

Note

All bind variables are `VARCHAR` data type and are mapped to the appropriate data type for the referenced column.

Request

```

curl --user francis:frank --request POST 'http://localhost:8080/ords/mysql/_/
sql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data-raw '{
    "statementText": "select film.title, film.release_year from sakila.film
film where film.rating = :var1 and film.release_year between :lowDate
and :highDate order by release_year",
    "offset": 0,
    "limit": 5,
    "binds": [
        {
            "name": "var1",
            "data_type": "VARCHAR",
            "value": "G"
        },
        {
            "name": "highDate",

```

```

        "data_type": "VARCHAR",
        "value": "2006-01-01T00:00:00Z"
      },
      {
        "name": "lowDate",
        "data_type": "VARCHAR",
        "value": "2005-01-01T00:00:00Z"
      }
    ]
  }
}'

```

Response

```

{
  "env" : {
    "defaultTimeZone" : "Europe/Dublin"
  },
  "items" : [
    {
      "binds" : [
        {
          "data_type" : "VARCHAR",
          "name" : "var1",
          "value" : "G"
        },
        {
          "data_type" : "VARCHAR",
          "name" : "highDate",
          "value" : "2006-01-01T00:00:00Z"
        },
        {
          "data_type" : "VARCHAR",
          "name" : "lowDate",
          "value" : "2005-01-01T00:00:00Z"
        }
      ],
      "response" : [],
      "result" : 0,
      "resultSet" : {
        "count" : 5,
        "hasMore" : true,
        "items" : [
          {
            "release_year" : "2006-01-01T00:00:00Z",
            "title" : "ACE GOLDFINGER"
          },
          {
            "release_year" : "2006-01-01T00:00:00Z",
            "title" : "AFFAIR PREJUDICE"
          },
          {
            "release_year" : "2006-01-01T00:00:00Z",
            "title" : "AFRICAN EGG"
          },
          {

```

```

        "release_year" : "2006-01-01T00:00:00Z",
        "title" : "ALAMO VIDEOTAPE"
    },
    {
        "release_year" : "2006-01-01T00:00:00Z",
        "title" : "AMISTAD MIDSUMMER"
    }
],
"limit" : 5,
"metadata" : [
    {
        "columnName" : "title",
        "columnClassName" : "java.lang.String",
        "columnTypeName" : "VARCHAR",
        "isNullable" : 0,
        "jsonColumnName" : "title",
        "precision" : 128,
        "scale" : 0
    },
    {
        "columnName" : "release_year",
        "columnClassName" : "java.sql.Date",
        "columnTypeName" : "YEAR",
        "isNullable" : 1,
        "jsonColumnName" : "release_year",
        "precision" : 4,
        "scale" : 0
    }
],
"offset" : 0
},
"statementId" : 1,
"statementPos" : {
    "endLine" : 2,
    "startLine" : 1
},
"statementText" : "select film.title, film.release_year from
sakila.film film where film.rating = :var1 and film.release_year
between :lowDate and :highDate order by release_year",
"statementType" : "query"
}
]
}

```

Example 14-10 Export

This example shows how to export the rows from the `film` table in CSV format to a file `film.csv`.

Request

```

curl --user francis:frank --location --output film.csv --request
      POST 'http://localhost:8080/ords/mysql/_/sql/export' \--header
'Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded' \--data-urlencode
'data={"statementText":"select * from sakila.film",

```

```
"formatDetails":{"format":"CSV", "header": true, "lineTerminator":  
"\n"}}'
```

GraphQL in Oracle REST Data Services

This section introduces GraphQL functionality in Oracle REST Data Services.

The GraphQL feature in Oracle REST Data Services enables you to fetch the data from an Oracle REST Data Services enabled schema using GraphQL queries.

- [GraphQL Terminology](#)
This section describes the common terms used in this section.
- [Enabling GraphQL in Oracle REST Data Services](#)
This section describes how to enable GraphQL.
- [Enabling Objects for GraphQL](#)
This section explains how to enable the objects for GraphQL.
- [Accessing Objects Using GraphQL queries](#)
This section provides examples for using GraphQL queries against tables and views after REST-enabling the tables and views.
- [Examples of Filtering in Queries](#)
This section provides examples of filtering in queries against REST-enabled tables and views.
- [Sorting the Data](#)
- [Keyset Pagination](#)
- [Using Dynamic Arguments in Queries: Variables](#)
- [GraphiQL](#)

15.1 GraphQL Terminology

This section describes the common terms used in this section.

Following are the common terms used in this section:

- **GraphQL Schema Definition Language (SDL):** Sometimes it is simply referred to as GraphQL schema language. It is a language with a simple syntax that allows to define a schema.
- **Schema:** A schema in the GraphQL context refers to a collection of GraphQL types.
- **Type:** Represents a kind of object that you can fetch from your service. Each REST-Enabled table or view object in Oracle REST Data Services represents a GraphQL type.
- **Field:** A GraphQL type contains a set of fields that you can fetch in a query. Every column of a table or view object in Oracle REST Data Services represents a field.

15.2 Enabling GraphQL in Oracle REST Data Services

This section describes how to enable GraphQL.

To enable GraphQL, Oracle REST Data Services is required to run in a GraalVM runtime environment with the Java Script component enabled.

① See Also

System Requirements

15.3 Enabling Objects for GraphQL

This section explains how to enable the objects for GraphQL.

Any REST-Enabled table or view of an Oracle REST Data Services enabled schema can be accessed through GraphQL queries. For a REST-Enabled object to be mapped into a GraphQL type, it is necessary that it has one or multiple primary keys associated to the object. If this condition is not satisfied, then the ROWID pseudo column is used to guarantee that the objects obtained in a query are unique and are not a duplicate derived from a join.

① Note

The use of ROWID as an identifier has some limitations.

GraphQL endpoint syntax:

```
http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<Schema>/_/graphql
```

① Note

This feature is available only for Oracle REST Data Services enabled schemas.

- [Accessing Protected REST-Enabled Objects](#)

15.3.1 Accessing Protected REST-Enabled Objects

Any privilege or role defined by the user can protect the REST-Enabled objects that require authorization. For example, if a REST-enabled object is protected by the autoREST default privilege or role it requires the following roles and privileges to access such object::

- oracle.dbtools.autoREST.any.schema
- oracle.dbtools.role.autoREST.<SCHEMANAME>.<OBJECTNAME>
- oracle.dbtools.autoREST.privilege.<SCHEMANAME>.<OBJECTNAME>

This means that, GraphQL request must have proper authorization in order to have access to the protected objects. This protection is not limited to the auto REST privileges and roles listed above since the GraphQL feature honors URI pattern protection.

① See Also

[About Oracle REST Data Services User Roles](#)

15.4 Accessing Objects Using GraphQL queries

This section provides examples for using GraphQL queries against tables and views after REST-enabling the tables and views.

Following examples are discussed in this section:

- [Getting GraphQL Schema](#)
- [Simple Query](#)
- [Join Query](#)
- [Getting GraphQL Schema](#)
- [Simple Query](#)
A simple query retrieves the data in a type present in the GraphQL Schema.
- [Join Query](#)
A join query retrieves the data from one or more relationships between existing types present in the GraphQL Schema.

15.4.1 Getting GraphQL Schema

The GraphQL schema is auto generated and it contains the REST-enabled objects (tables and views) of the rest enabled user database schema.

The generated schema includes the following:

- Each REST-enabled object represented as a GraphQL type with its columns represented as fields and the relationships between the objects.
- The resolvers for all the REST-enabled objects
- Supported data types

To get the GraphQL schema, run the following query:

Syntax:

```
GET 'http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<Schema>/_/graphql'
```

Example query:

```
GET 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql'
```

Response:

```
{ "schemaName": "HR", "description": "the SDL representation of the 'HR' GraphQL Schema", "SDL": "type Query {  \"\"\"Generic resolver for EMPLOYEES type.\"\"\"  employees(primaryKey: JSON, where: JSON, sort: JSON, limit: Int, offset: Int):  [EMPLOYEES]\n\n  \"\"\"Generic resolver for COUNTRIES type.\"\"\"  countries(primaryKey: JSON, where: JSON, sort: JSON, limit: Int, offset: Int):  [COUNTRIES]\n}\n\n\"\"\"The 'Date' scalar type represents date values as specified by the
```

```

    ISO 8601 format in UTC time zone (YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ).\n\""\n\"nscalar
    Date\n\n\""\n\"n\nThe `Float` scalar type represents signed double-
precision fractional
    values as specified by [IEEE 754] (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
IEEE\_floating\_point).\n\""\n\"n\"nscalar
    Float\n\n\""\n\"n\nThe `Int` scalar type represents non-fractional signed
whole numeric
    values. Int can represent values between  $-(2^{31})$  and  $2^{31} -
1$ .\n\""\n\"n\"nscalar
    Int\n\n\""\n\"n\nThe `JSON` scalar type represents JSON values as
specified by [ECMA-404] (http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/files/ECMA-ST/
ECMA-404.pdf).\n\""\n\"n\"nscalar
    JSON\n\n\""\n\"n\nThe `String` scalar type represents textual data,
represented as UTF-8
    character sequences. The String type is most often used by GraphQL to
represent free-form
    human-readable text.\n\""\n\"n\"nscalar String\n\nntype COUNTRIES {\n
country_id: String!\n
    country_name: String\n region_id: Int\n}\n\nntype EMPLOYEES {\n
employee_id: Int!\n
    manager_id: Int\n phone_number: String\n commission_pct: Float\n
department_id: Int\n
    salary: Float\n first_name: String\n email: String!\n job_id: String!\n
hire_date:
    Date!\n last_name: String!\n\n \n\""\n\"n\n The relationship between the
EMPLOYEES type
    and the EMPLOYEES type on EMPLOYEES.MANAGER_ID =
EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_ID\n \n\""\n\"n\n
    manager_id_employees(primaryKey: JSON, where: JSON, sort: JSON, limit:
Int, offset: Int):
    [EMPLOYEES]\n\n \n\""\n\"n\n The relationship between the EMPLOYEES type
and the EMPLOYEES
    type on EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_ID = EMPLOYEES.MANAGER_ID\n \n\""\n\"n\n
    employees_manager_id(primaryKey: JSON, where: JSON, sort: JSON, limit:
Int, offset: Int):
    [EMPLOYEES]\n}\"}

```

15.4.2 Simple Query

A simple query retrieves the data in a type present in the GraphQL Schema.

This example query fetches the `employee_id`, `first_name`, `last_name`, `job_id`, and `salary` in the `employees` type from the HR schema.

```

query Employees {
  employees {
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    job_id
    salary
  }
}

```

Example cURL command:

```
curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "{employees { employee_id first_name last_name job_id salary }}"
}'
```

Response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "employee_id": 100,
        "first_name": "Steven",
        "last_name": "King",
        "job_id": "AD_PRES",
        "salary": 24000
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 101,
        "first_name": "Neena",
        "last_name": "Kochhar",
        "job_id": "AD_VP",
        "salary": 17000
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 103,
        "first_name": "Alexander",
        "last_name": "Hunold",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 9000
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 104,
        "first_name": "Bruce",
        "last_name": "Ernst",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 6000
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 105,
        "first_name": "David",
        "last_name": "Austin",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 4800
      },
      ...
    ]
  }
}
```

15.4.3 Join Query

A join query retrieves the data from one or more relationships between existing types present in the GraphQL Schema.

Example 1:

The following query fetches all the cities associated with a location as well as the departments in each city and the employees who work in each one of the departments.

```
query Locations{
  locations{
    city
    departments_location_id{
      department_name
      employees_department_id{
        first_name
        last_name
        salary
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example cURL Command:

```
curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "query Locations{ locations{ city
departments_location_id{ department_name employees_department_id{first_name
last_name salary} } } }"
}'
```

Response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "locations": [
      {
        "city": "Seattle",
        "departments_location_id": [
          {
            "department_name": "Executive",
            "employees_department_id": [
              {
                "first_name": "Steven",
                "last_name": "King",
                "salary": 24000
              },
              {
                "first_name": "Neena",
                "last_name": "Kochhar",
                "salary": 17000
              }
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

```
    },
    {
      "first_name": "Lex",
      "last_name": "De Haan",
      "salary": 17000
    }
  ]
},
{
  "department_name": "Finance",
  "employees_department_id": [
    {
      "first_name": "Nancy",
      "last_name": "Greenberg",
      "salary": 12000
    },
    {
      "first_name": "Daniel",
      "last_name": "Faviet",
      "salary": 9000
    },
    {
      "first_name": "John",
      "last_name": "Chen",
      "salary": 8200
    },
    {
      "first_name": "Ismael",
      "last_name": "Sciarra",
      "salary": 7700
    },
    {
      "first_name": "Jose Manuel",
      "last_name": "Urman",
      "salary": 7800
    },
    {
      "first_name": "Luis",
      "last_name": "Popp",
      "salary": 6900
    }
  ]
},
{
  "department_name": "Purchasing",
  "employees_department_id": [
    {
      "first_name": "Den",
      "last_name": "Raphaely",
      "salary": 11000
    },
    {
      "first_name": "Alexander",
      "last_name": "Khoo",
      "salary": 3100
    }
  ],
}
```

```

    {
      "first_name": "Shelli",
      "last_name": "Baida",
      "salary": 2900
    },
    {
      "first_name": "Sigal",
      "last_name": "Tobias",
      "salary": 2800
    },
    {
      "first_name": "Guy",
      "last_name": "Himuro",
      "salary": 2600
    },
    {
      "first_name": "Karen",
      "last_name": "Colmenares",
      "salary": 2500
    }
  ]
},
{
  "department_name": "Administration",
  "employees_department_id": [
    {
      "first_name": "Jennifer",
      "last_name": "Whalen",
      "salary": 4400
    }
  ]
},
{
  "department_name": "Accounting",
  "employees_department_id": [
    {
      "first_name": "Shelley",
      "last_name": "Higgins",
      "salary": 12000
    },
    {
      "first_name": "William",
      "last_name": "Gietz",
      "salary": 8300
    }
  ]
},
{
  "department_name": "IT Support",
  "employees_department_id": []
},
{
  "department_name": "Operations",
  "employees_department_id": []
}
}
{

```

```
    "department_name": "Payroll",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Construction",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Government Sales",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Retail Sales",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Contracting",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Recruiting",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Control And Credit",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "NOC",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Treasury",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Manufacturing",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Corporate Tax",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "IT Helpdesk",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Shareholder Services",
    "employees_department_id": []
  },
  {
    "department_name": "Benefits",
    "employees_department_id": []
  }
]
```

```

    }
  ]
}

```

Example 2:

The following example query fetches all the employees from the HR schema and the department in which they work:

```

query Employees {
  employees {
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    departments_department_id {
      department_id
      department_name
    }
  }
}

```

Example cURL command:

```

curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "{employees { employee_id first_name last_name
departments_department_id{ department_id department_name } } }"
}'

```

Response:

```

{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "employee_id": 200,
        "first_name": "Jennifer",
        "last_name": "Whalen",
        "departments_department_id": [
          {
            "department_id": 10,
            "department_name": "Administration"
          }
        ]
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 201,
        "first_name": "Michael",
        "last_name": "Hartstein",
        "departments_department_id": [
          {
            "department_id": 20,

```

```

        "department_name": "Marketing"
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 202,
    "first_name": "Pat",
    "last_name": "Fay",
    "departments_department_id": [
      {
        "department_id": 20,
        "department_name": "Marketing"
      }
    ]
  },
  ...
]
}

```

Note

GraphQL nesting depth is limited to a maximum of five levels. Any query with more than five nested joins returns an error.

See Also

[Understanding Configurable Settings](#)

- [Circular Relationships Between Objects](#)
This section explains with an example a circular relationship.

15.4.3.1 Circular Relationships Between Objects

This section explains with an example a circular relationship.

A table or view can have a circular relationship and GraphQL can be used to query the data.

Following is an example showing a circular relationship in the HR schema.

The `employees` table has a constraint defined between `manager_id` and `employee_id` columns.

The following example query fetches all the employees from the HR schema along with their respective managers:

```

query Employees {
  employees {
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    manager_id
    manager_id_employees {
      first_name
    }
  }
}

```

```

        last_name
        employee_id
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Example cURL Command:

```

curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "{ employees { employee_id first_name last_name manager_id
employees_manager_id{ first_name last_name employee_id } } }"
}'

```

Response:

```

{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "employee_id": 101,
        "first_name": "Neena",
        "last_name": "Kochhar",
        "manager_id": 100,
        "employees_manager_id": [
          {
            "first_name": "Steven",
            "last_name": "King",
            "employee_id": 100
          }
        ]
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 114,
        "first_name": "Den",
        "last_name": "Raphaely",
        "manager_id": 100,
        "employees_manager_id": [
          {
            "first_name": "Steven",
            "last_name": "King",
            "employee_id": 100
          },
          {
            "first_name": "Eleni",
            "last_name": "Zlotkey",
            "employee_id": 149
          }
        ]
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 120,
        "first_name": "Matthew",
        "last_name": "Weiss",

```

```

    "manager_id": 100,
    "employees_manager_id": [
      {
        "first_name": "Steven",
        "last_name": "King",
        "employee_id": 100
      },
      {
        "first_name": "John",
        "last_name": "Russell",
        "employee_id": 145
      },
      {
        "first_name": "Karen",
        "last_name": "Partners",
        "employee_id": 146
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

15.5 Examples of Filtering in Queries

This section provides examples of filtering in queries against REST-enabled tables and views.

To filter in a query, include the parameter `<filterName>: GraphQLJSON`, where `GraphQLJSON` is a JSON like object that represents the custom selection to be applied to the resource. Each filter has its own predefined `GraphQLJSON` syntax.

- [Supported Data Types](#)
This section lists the supported data types for filters.
- [Filtering by Primary Key](#)
- [Where Filter](#)
- [Accessing REST-Enabled Objects that Contain Special Characters](#)
GraphQL does not support special characters in primary key(s) of the queried object.

15.5.1 Supported Data Types

This section lists the supported data types for filters.

Data Type	Description
String	The <code>string</code> scalar type represents a textual data, represented as UTF-8 character sequences. The <code>string</code> type is most often used by GraphQL to represent free-form human-readable text.
Int	The <code>int</code> scalar type represents non-fractional signed whole numeric values. <code>Int</code> can represent values between $-(2^{31})$ and $2^{31} - 1$.
Float	The <code>float</code> scalar type represents signed double-precision fractional values as specified by IEEE 754.

Data Type	Description
Date	The date scalar type represents date values as specified by the ISO 8601 format in UTC time zone (YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ).
Timestamp	The timestamp scalar type represents timestamp values as specified by the ISO 8601 format in UTC time zone (YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.sssZ).
Boolean	The boolean scalar type represents true or false.

15.5.2 Filtering by Primary Key

Filtering by primary key enables you to retrieve the data by specifying its identifying key value or key values.

Primary Key Syntax:

```
value = String | Int | Float | Date | Timestamp
primaryKeyPair = <fieldName> : <value>
primaryKeyExp = { primaryKeyPair1, ... , primaryKeyPairN }
```

The following query includes a filter that restricts the `employee_id` field to 100:

```
query {
  employees(primaryKey: {employee_id: 100}){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    job_id
    salary
  }
}
```

Example cURL command:

```
curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "{ employees(primaryKey : {employee_id :100}) { first_name
last_name department_id job_id } } "
```

Response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "first_name": "Steven",
        "last_name": "King",
        "department_id": 90,
```

```

        "job_id": "AD_PRES"
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

① Note

This specific filter does not work if the primary key(s) of the queried object contains a special character such as . , \$ @ and #.
If the primary key(s) of the object contains any of these special characters you can still filter using any of the filters described in the [Where Filter](#) section.

- [Filtering by Composite Primary Key](#)

15.5.2.1 Filtering by Composite Primary Key

Filtering by primary key enables you to retrieve the data from the tables that have a composite primary key by adding a list of primary keys to the filter.

```

query {
  compositeTable(primaryKey: { <fieldName> : <value>, <fieldName> : <value>}){
    data
  }
}

```

15.5.3 Where Filter

Filtering using a `where` condition enables you to query the data and specify a valid condition or conditions that the fields present in the requested types should satisfy.

Where Filter Syntax:

```

fieldName = stringValue = String | Int | Float | Date | Timestamp operator =
eq | neq | gt | lt | gte | lte | like | nlike | in | nin | btwn | nbtwn
| nullbooleanOperator = and | orvalidFilter = { <fieldName> :
{ <operator> : <value> } }booleanExp = { <booleanOperator> : [ <ValidFilter1
| BooleanExp1>, ..., <ValidFilterN |
BooleanExpN> ] }whereExp = { where : <validFilter | booleanExp> }

```

Table 15-1 Supported Operators

Operator	GraphQLJSON Syntax	Description	Supported Data Types
=	{ column : { eq : value } }	Equality	String Int Float Date Timestamp
!=, <>	{ column : { neq : value } }	Inequality	String Int Float Date Timestamp
>	{ column : { gt : value } }	Greater than	String Int Float Date Timestamp

Table 15-1 (Cont.) Supported Operators

Operator	GraphQLJSON Syntax	Description	Supported Data Types
<	{ column : { lt : value } }	Less than	String Int Float Date Timestamp
>=	{ column : { gte : value } }	Greater than or equal to	String Int Float Date Timestamp
<=	{ column : { lte : value } }	Less than or equal to	String Int Float Date Timestamp
LIKE	{ column : { like : pattern } }	Operator used for pattern matching	String
NOT LIKE	{ column : { nlike : pattern } }	Operator used for pattern matching	String
IN	{ column : { in : [value_1, ... , value_n] } }	Equal to any value in a list of values	String Int Float Date Timestamp
NOT IN	{ column : { nin : [value_1, ... , value_n] } }	Not equal to any value in a list of values	String Int Float Date Timestamp
BETWEEN	{ column : { btwn : [value_1, value_2] } }	Equivalent to >= n and <= y	String Int Float Date Timestamp
NOT BETWEEN	{ column : { nbtwn : [value_1, value_2] } }	Equivalent to NOT >= n and <= y	String Int Float Date Timestamp
IS NULL	{ column : { null : [Boolean] } }	NULL test	Boolean
OR	{ or : [{ GraphQL expression 1 } , ... , { GraphQL expression n }] }	Logical operator, returns true if any expression is true.	Not Applicable
NOT	{ NOT : { GraphQL expression } }	Logical operator, negates the logical value of the expression on which it operates.	Not Applicable
AND	{ and : [{ GraphQL expression 1 } , ... , { GraphQL expression n }] }	Logical operator, returns true if both expressions are true.	Not Applicable

- [Example: EQUALS \(eq\) operator](#)
- [Example: Greater than \(>\) Operator and Date Data Type](#)
- [Example: LIKE \(like\) operator](#)
- [Example: IN \(in\) operator](#)
- [Example: NOT \(not\) Operator](#)
- [Example: AND \(and\) operator](#)
- [Example: OR \(or\) operator](#)
- [Example: Where Filter in Children Types](#)
- [Working with Dates/Timestamps Using Filters](#)

15.5.3.1 Example: EQUALS (eq) operator

The following query includes a filter that restricts the the `job_id` field to `IT_PROG`.

```
query {
  employees(where : {job_id: {eq : "IT_PROG"}}){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    job_id
    salary
  }
}
```

Example cURL command:

```
curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "{ employees(where : {job_id : {eq :\"IT_PROG\"}}) { employee_id
first_name last_name job_id salary } } "
}'
```

Response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "employee_id": 103,
        "first_name": "Alexander",
        "last_name": "Hunold",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 9000
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 104,
        "first_name": "Bruce",
        "last_name": "Ernst",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",

```

```

        "salary": 6000
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 105,
        "first_name": "David",
        "last_name": "Austin",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 4800
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 106,
        "first_name": "Valli",
        "last_name": "Pataballa",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 4800
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 107,
        "first_name": "Diana",
        "last_name": "Lorentz",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 4200
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

15.5.3.2 Example: Greater than (>) Operator and Date Data Type

The following query includes a filter that restricts the `hire_date` field to be greater than 01 Jan 2006.

```

query {
  employees(where : { hire_date : { gt : "2006-01-01T00:00:00Z" } }) {
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    hire_date
  }
}

```

15.5.3.3 Example: LIKE (like) operator

The following query includes a filter that restricts the `first_name` field to match the pattern S%:

```

query {
  employees(where : { first_name : { like : "S%" } }) {
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
  }
}

```

15.5.3.4 Example: IN (in) operator

The following query includes a filter that restricts the the `job_id` field to `IT_PROG` or `FI_ACCOUNT` using the `in` operator:

```
query {
  employees(where : { job_id : { in : ["IT_PROG", "FI_ACCOUNT"] } } ){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    job_id
    salary
  }
}
```

15.5.3.5 Example: NOT (not) Operator

The following query includes a filter that negates the result of restricting the `salary` field to be between 2000 and 10000.

```
query Employees {
  employees(where : {not : {salary : {btwn : [2000, 10000]}}}){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    job_id
    salary
  }
}
```

Request:

```
curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "{employees(where : {not : {salary : {btwn : [2000, 10000]}}}){
    employee_id first_name last_name job_id salary } } "
```

Response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "employee_id": 100,
        "first_name": "Steven",
        "last_name": "King",
        "job_id": "AD_PRES",
        "salary": 24000
      },
      {
```

```
"employee_id": 101,  
"first_name": "Neena",  
"last_name": "Kochhar",  
"job_id": "AD_VP",  
"salary": 17000  
},  
{  
"employee_id": 102,  
"first_name": "Lex",  
"last_name": "De Haan",  
"job_id": "AD_VP",  
"salary": 17000  
},  
{  
"employee_id": 108,  
"first_name": "Nancy",  
"last_name": "Greenberg",  
"job_id": "FI_MGR",  
"salary": 12008  
},  
{  
"employee_id": 114,  
"first_name": "Den",  
"last_name": "Raphaely",  
"job_id": "PU_MAN",  
"salary": 11000  
},  
{  
"employee_id": 145,  
"first_name": "John",  
"last_name": "Russell",  
"job_id": "SA_MAN",  
"salary": 14000  
},  
{  
"employee_id": 146,  
"first_name": "Karen",  
"last_name": "Partners",  
"job_id": "SA_MAN",  
"salary": 13500  
},  
{  
"employee_id": 147,  
"first_name": "Alberto",  
"last_name": "Errazuriz",  
"job_id": "SA_MAN",  
"salary": 12000  
},  
{  
"employee_id": 148,  
"first_name": "Gerald",  
"last_name": "Cambrault",  
"job_id": "SA_MAN",  
"salary": 11000  
},  
{
```

```

        "employee_id": 149,
        "first_name": "Eleni",
        "last_name": "Zlotkey",
        "job_id": "SA_MAN",
        "salary": 10500
    },
    {
        "employee_id": 162,
        "first_name": "Clara",
        "last_name": "Vishney",
        "job_id": "SA_REP",
        "salary": 10500
    },
    {
        "employee_id": 168,
        "first_name": "Lisa",
        "last_name": "Ozer",
        "job_id": "SA_REP",
        "salary": 11500
    },
    {
        "employee_id": 174,
        "first_name": "Ellen",
        "last_name": "Abel",
        "job_id": "SA_REP",
        "salary": 11000
    },
    {
        "employee_id": 201,
        "first_name": "Michael",
        "last_name": "Hartstein",
        "job_id": "MK_MAN",
        "salary": 13000
    },
    {
        "employee_id": 205,
        "first_name": "Shelley",
        "last_name": "Higgins",
        "job_id": "AC_MGR",
        "salary": 12008
    }
  ]
}

```

15.5.3.6 Example: AND (and) operator

The following query includes a filter that restricts the the `job_id` field to `IT_PROG` and the `salary` field to be between 4000 and 6000:

```

query Employees {
  employees(where : { and : [
    {job_id : { eq : "IT_PROG" }},
    {salary : { btwn : [4000, 6000] }}
  ]}){

```

```

    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    job_id
    salary
  }
}

```

Request:

```

query Employees {
  employees(where : { and : [
    {job_id : { eq : "IT_PROG" }},
    {salary : { btwn : [4000, 6000] }}
  ]}){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_namecurl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "{employees(where : { and : [ {job_id : { eq : \"IT_PROG\" }},
{salary : { btwn : [4000, 6000] }} ] )}{
      employee_id first_name last_name job_id salary } } "
}'
    job_id
    salary
  }
}

```

Response:

```

{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "employee_id": 104,
        "first_name": "Bruce",
        "last_name": "Ernst",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 6000
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 105,
        "first_name": "David",
        "last_name": "Austin",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 4800
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 106,
        "first_name": "Valli",
        "last_name": "Pataballa",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 4800
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

```

        {
            "employee_id": 107,
            "first_name": "Diana",
            "last_name": "Lorentz",
            "job_id": "IT_PROG",
            "salary": 4200
        }
    ]
}

```

15.5.3.7 Example: OR (or) operator

The following query includes a filter that restricts the the `job_id` field to `IT_PROG` or `FI_ACCOUNT` using `or` operator:

```

query Employees {
  employees(where : { or : [
    {job_id : { eq : "IT_PROG" }},
    {job_id : { eq : "FI_ACCOUNT" }}
  ]}){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    job_id
    salary
  }
}

```

15.5.3.8 Example: Where Filter in Children Types

All the filters described in the preceding sections can be applied to nested types in a query, that enables you to widen the range of fields that can be filtered in a single query.

The following query retrieves all employees that are managers of employees whose `job_id` is equal to `IT_PROG`:

```

query{
  employees{
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    job_id
    salary
    employees_manager_id(where : {job_id : {eq : "IT_PROG"}}){
      employee_id
      first_name
      last_name
      job_id
      salary
    }
  }
}

```

Request:

```
curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "query{ employees{ employee_id first_name last_name job_id
salary employees_manager_id( where : { job_id :
  { eq :          \"IT_PROG\" } } )}{employee_id first_name last_name job_id
salary} } }"
}'
```

Response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "employee_id": 102,
        "first_name": "Lex",
        "last_name": "De Haan",
        "job_id": "AD_VP",
        "salary": 17000,
        "employees_manager_id": [
          {
            "employee_id": 103,
            "first_name": "Alexander",
            "last_name": "Hunold",
            "job_id": "IT_PROG",
            "salary": 9000
          }
        ]
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 103,
        "first_name": "Alexander",
        "last_name": "Hunold",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 9000,
        "employees_manager_id": [
          {
            "employee_id": 104,
            "first_name": "Bruce",
            "last_name": "Ernst",
            "job_id": "IT_PROG",
            "salary": 6000
          },
          {
            "employee_id": 105,
            "first_name": "David",
            "last_name": "Austin",
            "job_id": "IT_PROG",
            "salary": 4800
          }
        ]
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 106,
```

```

        "first_name": "Valli",
        "last_name": "Pataballa",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 4800
      },
      {
        "employee_id": 107,
        "first_name": "Diana",
        "last_name": "Lorentz",
        "job_id": "IT_PROG",
        "salary": 4200
      }
    ]
  }
}
}
}

```

15.5.3.9 Working with Dates/Timestamps Using Filters

Most of the filters described in the previous sections, can be applied on fields whose type is `Date` or `Timestamp`. To apply these filters on fields whose type is `Date`, you must use the format: `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ`. For the date fields, `YYYY-MM-DD` format can also be used. To apply these filters on fields whose type is `Timestamp`, you must use the format: `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.sssZ`. The following query includes a filter that restricts the `hire_date` field to be inbetween the range 01 Jan 2006 and 01 Jun 2006:

```

query{
  employees(where : {hire_date : {btwn : ["2006-01-01", "2006-06-01"]}}){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    job_id
    salary
    hire_date
  }
}

```

Request:

```

curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{ "query": "query{ employees(where : {hire_date : {btwn : [\"2006-01-01\", \"2006-06-01\"]}}){employee_id first_name last_name job_id salary hire_date} }"}'

```

Response:

```

{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "employee_id": 103,

```

```
    "first_name": "Alexander",
    "last_name": "Hunold",
    "job_id": "IT_PROG",
    "salary": 9000,
    "hire_date": "2006-01-03T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 106,
    "first_name": "Valli",
    "last_name": "Pataballa",
    "job_id": "IT_PROG",
    "salary": 4800,
    "hire_date": "2006-02-05T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 112,
    "first_name": "Jose Manuel",
    "last_name": "Urman",
    "job_id": "FI_ACCOUNT",
    "salary": 7800,
    "hire_date": "2006-03-07T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 139,
    "first_name": "John",
    "last_name": "Seo",
    "job_id": "ST_CLERK",
    "salary": 2700,
    "hire_date": "2006-02-12T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 140,
    "first_name": "Joshua",
    "last_name": "Patel",
    "job_id": "ST_CLERK",
    "salary": 2500,
    "hire_date": "2006-04-06T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 143,
    "first_name": "Randall",
    "last_name": "Matos",
    "job_id": "ST_CLERK",
    "salary": 2600,
    "hire_date": "2006-03-15T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 153,
    "first_name": "Christopher",
    "last_name": "Olsen",
    "job_id": "SA_REP",
    "salary": 8000,
    "hire_date": "2006-03-30T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 169,
```

```
    "first_name": "Harrison",
    "last_name": "Bloom",
    "job_id": "SA_REP",
    "salary": 10000,
    "hire_date": "2006-03-23T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 170,
    "first_name": "Tayler",
    "last_name": "Fox",
    "job_id": "SA_REP",
    "salary": 9600,
    "hire_date": "2006-01-24T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 176,
    "first_name": "Jonathon",
    "last_name": "Taylor",
    "job_id": "SA_REP",
    "salary": 8600,
    "hire_date": "2006-03-24T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 177,
    "first_name": "Jack",
    "last_name": "Livingston",
    "job_id": "SA_REP",
    "salary": 8400,
    "hire_date": "2006-04-23T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 180,
    "first_name": "Winston",
    "last_name": "Taylor",
    "job_id": "SH_CLERK",
    "salary": 3200,
    "hire_date": "2006-01-24T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 181,
    "first_name": "Jean",
    "last_name": "Fleaur",
    "job_id": "SH_CLERK",
    "salary": 3100,
    "hire_date": "2006-02-23T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 196,
    "first_name": "Alana",
    "last_name": "Walsh",
    "job_id": "SH_CLERK",
    "salary": 3100,
    "hire_date": "2006-04-24T00:00:00Z"
  },
  {
    "employee_id": 197,
```

```

        "first_name": "Kevin",
        "last_name": "Feeney",
        "job_id": "SH_CLERK",
        "salary": 3000,
        "hire_date": "2006-05-23T00:00:00Z"
    }
  ]
}

```

15.5.4 Accessing REST-Enabled Objects that Contain Special Characters

GraphQL does not support special characters in primary key(s) of the queried object.

GraphQL only permits object names (such as types and fields) to include characters from the set [_a-zA-Z0-9]. As a result, if an object or field name contains characters such as . , \$ @ or #, then these must be replaced with underscores _ to form a valid GraphQL name. When executing queries, GraphQL can still reference the original names to retrieve the correct data, so no information is lost when mapping these types or fields.

- [Examples](#)

15.5.4.1 Examples

Example 15-1 Use of REST-enabled Object name with Special Character

```

CREATE TABLE special$chars_table AS
  SELECT
    employee_id AS id,
    first_name AS name
  FROM
    employees;

```

You can use the table in a graphql query:

```

query {
  special_chars_table{
    id
    name
  }
}

```

Note

The table `special$chars_table` is represented as the `special_chars_table` type.

Example 15-2 cURL Command

```

curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{

```

```
"query": "query Special_Chars{ special_chars_table{ id name } }"  
'
```

Response

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "special_chars_table": [  
      {  
        "name": "Ellen",  
        "id": 174  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Sundar",  
        "id": 166  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Mozhe",  
        "id": 130  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Shellli",  
        "id": 116  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Amit",  
        "id": 167  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Elizabeth",  
        "id": 172  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Sarah",  
        "id": 192  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "David",  
        "id": 151  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Laura",  
        "id": 129  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Harrison",  
        "id": 169  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Hermann",  
        "id": 204  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Alexis",  
        "id": 185  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

```
    },
    {
      "name": "Anthony",
      "id": 187
    },
    {
      "name": "Gerald",
      "id": 148
    },
    {
      "name": "Nanette",
      "id": 154
    },
    {
      "name": "John",
      "id": 110
    },
    {
      "name": "Kelly",
      "id": 188
    },
    {
      "name": "Karen",
      "id": 119
    },
    {
      "name": "Curtis",
      "id": 142
    },
    {
      "name": "Pat",
      "id": 202
    },
    {
      "name": "Julia",
      "id": 186
    },
    {
      "name": "Jennifer",
      "id": 189
    },
    {
      "name": "Louise",
      "id": 160
    },
    {
      "name": "Alberto",
      "id": 147
    },
    {
      "name": "Britney",
      "id": 193
    },
    {
      "name": "Daniel",
      "id": 109
    }
  ],
}
```

```
    },
    {
      "name": "Kevin",
      "id": 197
    },
    {
      "name": "Jean",
      "id": 181
    },
    {
      "name": "Tayler",
      "id": 170
    },
    {
      "name": "Adam",
      "id": 121
    },
    {
      "name": "Lex",
      "id": 102
    },
    {
      "name": "Ki",
      "id": 135
    },
    {
      "name": "Girard",
      "id": 183
    },
    {
      "name": "William",
      "id": 206
    },
    {
      "name": "Douglas",
      "id": 199
    },
    {
      "name": "Kimberely",
      "id": 178
    },
    {
      "name": "Danielle",
      "id": 163
    },
    {
      "name": "Nancy",
      "id": 108
    },
    {
      "name": "Peter",
      "id": 152
    },
    {
      "name": "Shelley",
      "id": 205
    }
  ],
}
```

```
    },
    {
      "name": "Guy",
      "id": 118
    },
    {
      "name": "Alyssa",
      "id": 175
    },
    {
      "name": "Valli",
      "id": 106
    },
    {
      "name": "Susan",
      "id": 203
    },
    {
      "name": "Alexander",
      "id": 103
    },
    {
      "name": "Charles",
      "id": 179
    },
    {
      "name": "Vance",
      "id": 195
    },
    {
      "name": "Payam",
      "id": 122
    },
    {
      "name": "Alexander",
      "id": 115
    },
    {
      "name": "Janette",
      "id": 156
    },
    {
      "name": "Steven",
      "id": 100
    },
    {
      "name": "Sundita",
      "id": 173
    },
    {
      "name": "Renske",
      "id": 137
    },
    {
      "name": "James",
      "id": 127
    }
  ]
}
```

```
    },
    {
      "name": "David",
      "id": 165
    },
    {
      "name": "Den",
      "id": 114
    },
    {
      "name": "Jack",
      "id": 177
    },
    {
      "name": "Jason",
      "id": 133
    },
    {
      "name": "Steven",
      "id": 128
    },
    {
      "name": "James",
      "id": 131
    },
    {
      "name": "Michael",
      "id": 201
    },
    {
      "name": "Mattea",
      "id": 164
    },
    {
      "name": "Randall",
      "id": 143
    },
    {
      "name": "Allan",
      "id": 158
    },
    {
      "name": "Samuel",
      "id": 194
    },
    {
      "name": "Irene",
      "id": 126
    },
    {
      "name": "Bruce",
      "id": 104
    },
    {
      "name": "Kevin",
      "id": 124
    }
```

```
    },
    {
      "name": "Julia",
      "id": 125
    },
    {
      "name": "Diana",
      "id": 107
    },
    {
      "name": "Donald",
      "id": 198
    },
    {
      "name": "Christopher",
      "id": 153
    },
    {
      "name": "TJ",
      "id": 132
    },
    {
      "name": "Lisa",
      "id": 168
    },
    {
      "name": "Karen",
      "id": 146
    },
    {
      "name": "Joshua",
      "id": 140
    },
    {
      "name": "Randall",
      "id": 191
    },
    {
      "name": "Hazel",
      "id": 136
    },
    {
      "name": "Luis",
      "id": 113
    },
    {
      "name": "Trenna",
      "id": 141
    },
    {
      "name": "Michael",
      "id": 134
    },
    {
      "name": "Nandita",
      "id": 184
    }
  ]
}
```

```
    },
    {
      "name": "Ismael",
      "id": 111
    },
    {
      "name": "John",
      "id": 139
    },
    {
      "name": "Sarath",
      "id": 161
    },
    {
      "name": "John",
      "id": 145
    },
    {
      "name": "Lindsey",
      "id": 159
    },
    {
      "name": "William",
      "id": 171
    },
    {
      "name": "Stephen",
      "id": 138
    },
    {
      "name": "Martha",
      "id": 182
    },
    {
      "name": "Patrick",
      "id": 157
    },
    {
      "name": "Jonathon",
      "id": 176
    },
    {
      "name": "Winston",
      "id": 180
    },
    {
      "name": "Sigal",
      "id": 117
    },
    {
      "name": "Sean",
      "id": 150
    },
    {
      "name": "Oliver",
      "id": 155
    }
  ],
}
```

```
    },
    {
      "name": "Jose Manuel",
      "id": 112
    },
    {
      "name": "Peter",
      "id": 144
    },
    {
      "name": "Timothy",
      "id": 190
    },
    {
      "name": "Clara",
      "id": 162
    },
    {
      "name": "Shanta",
      "id": 123
    },
    {
      "name": "Alana",
      "id": 196
    },
    {
      "name": "Matthew",
      "id": 120
    },
    {
      "name": "Jennifer",
      "id": 200
    },
    {
      "name": "David",
      "id": 105
    },
    {
      "name": "Neena",
      "id": 101
    },
    {
      "name": "Eleni",
      "id": 149
    }
  ]
}
```

Example 15-3 Use of REST-Enabled Object whose columns contain a column with a special character in their name

The following is an autoREST-enabled table:

```
CREATE TABLE emp AS
SELECT
```

```
        employee_id AS id,  
        first_name AS name,  
        email AS "email@"  
FROM  
    employees;
```

You can use the table in a graphql query:

```
query {  
  emp {  
    id  
    name  
    email_  
  }  
}
```

Note

email@ column of the emp table is represented as the email_ field of the emp type.

```
curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \  
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \  
--data '{  
  "query": "query Special_Chars{ emp{ id name email_ } }"  
}'
```

Response

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "emp": [  
      {  
        "name": "Douglas",  
        "id": 199,  
        "email_": "DGRANT"  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Jennifer",  
        "id": 200,  
        "email_": "JWHALEN"  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Michael",  
        "id": 201,  
        "email_": "MMARTINE"  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Pat",  
        "id": 202,  
        "email_": "PDAVIS"  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Pat",  
        "id": 202,  
        "email_": "PDAVIS"  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

```
    "name": "Susan",
    "id": 203,
    "email_": "SJACOBS"
  },
  {
    "name": "Hermann",
    "id": 204,
    "email_": "HBROWN"
  },
  {
    "name": "Shelley",
    "id": 205,
    "email_": "SHIGGINS"
  },
  {
    "name": "William",
    "id": 206,
    "email_": "WGIETZ"
  },
  {
    "name": "Steven",
    "id": 100,
    "email_": "SKING"
  },
  {
    "name": "Neena",
    "id": 101,
    "email_": "NYANG"
  },
  {
    "name": "Lex",
    "id": 102,
    "email_": "LGARCIA"
  },
  {
    "name": "Alexander",
    "id": 103,
    "email_": "AJAMES"
  },
  {
    "name": "Bruce",
    "id": 104,
    "email_": "BMILLER"
  },
  {
    "name": "David",
    "id": 105,
    "email_": "DWILLIAMS"
  },
  {
    "name": "Valli",
    "id": 106,
    "email_": "VJACKSON"
  },
  {
    "name": "Diana",
```

```
"id": 107,  
"email_": "DNGUYEN"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Nancy",  
  "id": 108,  
  "email_": "NGRUENBE"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Daniel",  
  "id": 109,  
  "email_": "DFAVIET"  
},  
{  
  "name": "John",  
  "id": 110,  
  "email_": "JCHEN"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Ismael",  
  "id": 111,  
  "email_": "ISCIARRA"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Jose Manuel",  
  "id": 112,  
  "email_": "JMURMAN"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Luis",  
  "id": 113,  
  "email_": "LPOPP"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Den",  
  "id": 114,  
  "email_": "DLI"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Alexander",  
  "id": 115,  
  "email_": "AKHOO"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Shelli",  
  "id": 116,  
  "email_": "SBAIDA"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Sigal",  
  "id": 117,  
  "email_": "STOBIAS"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Guy",  
  "id": 118,
```

```
"email_": "GHIMURO"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Karen",  
  "id": 119,  
  "email_": "KCOLMENA"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Matthew",  
  "id": 120,  
  "email_": "MWEISS"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Adam",  
  "id": 121,  
  "email_": "AFRIPP"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Payam",  
  "id": 122,  
  "email_": "PKAUFLIN"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Shanta",  
  "id": 123,  
  "email_": "SVOLLMAN"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Kevin",  
  "id": 124,  
  "email_": "KMOURGOS"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Julia",  
  "id": 125,  
  "email_": "JNAYER"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Irene",  
  "id": 126,  
  "email_": "IMIKKILI"  
},  
{  
  "name": "James",  
  "id": 127,  
  "email_": "JLANDRY"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Steven",  
  "id": 128,  
  "email_": "SMARKLE"  
},  
{  
  "name": "Laura",  
  "id": 129,  
  "email_": "LBISSOT"
```

```
},
{
  "name": "Mozhe",
  "id": 130,
  "email_": "MATKINSO"
},
{
  "name": "James",
  "id": 131,
  "email_": "JAMRLOW"
},
{
  "name": "TJ",
  "id": 132,
  "email_": "TJOLSON"
},
{
  "name": "Jason",
  "id": 133,
  "email_": "JMALLIN"
},
{
  "name": "Michael",
  "id": 134,
  "email_": "MROGERS"
},
{
  "name": "Ki",
  "id": 135,
  "email_": "KGEE"
},
{
  "name": "Hazel",
  "id": 136,
  "email_": "HPHILTAN"
},
{
  "name": "Renske",
  "id": 137,
  "email_": "RLADWIG"
},
{
  "name": "Stephen",
  "id": 138,
  "email_": "SSTILES"
},
{
  "name": "John",
  "id": 139,
  "email_": "JSEO"
},
{
  "name": "Joshua",
  "id": 140,
  "email_": "JPATEL"
},
},
```

```
{
  "name": "Trenna",
  "id": 141,
  "email_": "TRAJS"
},
{
  "name": "Curtis",
  "id": 142,
  "email_": "CDAVIES"
},
{
  "name": "Randall",
  "id": 143,
  "email_": "RMATOS"
},
{
  "name": "Peter",
  "id": 144,
  "email_": "PVARGAS"
},
{
  "name": "John",
  "id": 145,
  "email_": "JSINGH"
},
{
  "name": "Karen",
  "id": 146,
  "email_": "KPARTNER"
},
{
  "name": "Alberto",
  "id": 147,
  "email_": "AERRAZUR"
},
{
  "name": "Gerald",
  "id": 148,
  "email_": "GCAMBRAU"
},
{
  "name": "Eleni",
  "id": 149,
  "email_": "EZLOTKEY"
},
{
  "name": "Sean",
  "id": 150,
  "email_": "STUCKER"
},
{
  "name": "David",
  "id": 151,
  "email_": "DBERNSTE"
},
{
```

```
    "name": "Peter",
    "id": 152,
    "email_": "PHALL"
  },
  {
    "name": "Christopher",
    "id": 153,
    "email_": "COLSEN"
  },
  {
    "name": "Nanette",
    "id": 154,
    "email_": "NCAMBRAU"
  },
  {
    "name": "Oliver",
    "id": 155,
    "email_": "OTUVAULT"
  },
  {
    "name": "Janette",
    "id": 156,
    "email_": "JKING"
  },
  {
    "name": "Patrick",
    "id": 157,
    "email_": "PSULLY"
  },
  {
    "name": "Allan",
    "id": 158,
    "email_": "AMCEWEN"
  },
  {
    "name": "Lindsey",
    "id": 159,
    "email_": "LSMITH"
  },
  {
    "name": "Louise",
    "id": 160,
    "email_": "LDORAN"
  },
  {
    "name": "Sarath",
    "id": 161,
    "email_": "SSEWALL"
  },
  {
    "name": "Clara",
    "id": 162,
    "email_": "CVISHNEY"
  },
  {
    "name": "Danielle",
```

```
    "id": 163,  
    "email_": "DGREENE"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Mattea",  
    "id": 164,  
    "email_": "MMARVINS"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "David",  
    "id": 165,  
    "email_": "DLEE"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Sundar",  
    "id": 166,  
    "email_": "SANDE"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Amit",  
    "id": 167,  
    "email_": "ABANDA"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Lisa",  
    "id": 168,  
    "email_": "LOZER"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Harrison",  
    "id": 169,  
    "email_": "HBLOOM"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Tayler",  
    "id": 170,  
    "email_": "TFOX"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "William",  
    "id": 171,  
    "email_": "WSMITH"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Elizabeth",  
    "id": 172,  
    "email_": "EBATES"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Sundita",  
    "id": 173,  
    "email_": "SKUMAR"  
  },  
  {  
    "name": "Ellen",  
    "id": 174,
```

```
"email_": "EABEL"
},
{
  "name": "Alyssa",
  "id": 175,
  "email_": "AHUTTON"
},
{
  "name": "Jonathon",
  "id": 176,
  "email_": "JTAYLOR"
},
{
  "name": "Jack",
  "id": 177,
  "email_": "JLIVINGS"
},
{
  "name": "Kimberely",
  "id": 178,
  "email_": "KGRANT"
},
{
  "name": "Charles",
  "id": 179,
  "email_": "CJOHNSON"
},
{
  "name": "Winston",
  "id": 180,
  "email_": "WTAYLOR"
},
{
  "name": "Jean",
  "id": 181,
  "email_": "JFLEAUR"
},
{
  "name": "Martha",
  "id": 182,
  "email_": "MSULLIVA"
},
{
  "name": "Girard",
  "id": 183,
  "email_": "GGEONI"
},
{
  "name": "Nandita",
  "id": 184,
  "email_": "NSARCHAN"
},
{
  "name": "Alexis",
  "id": 185,
  "email_": "ABULL"
```

```
    },
    {
      "name": "Julia",
      "id": 186,
      "email_": "JDELLING"
    },
    {
      "name": "Anthony",
      "id": 187,
      "email_": "ACABRIO"
    },
    {
      "name": "Kelly",
      "id": 188,
      "email_": "KCHUNG"
    },
    {
      "name": "Jennifer",
      "id": 189,
      "email_": "JDILLY"
    },
    {
      "name": "Timothy",
      "id": 190,
      "email_": "TVENZL"
    },
    {
      "name": "Randall",
      "id": 191,
      "email_": "RPERKINS"
    },
    {
      "name": "Sarah",
      "id": 192,
      "email_": "SBELL"
    },
    {
      "name": "Britney",
      "id": 193,
      "email_": "BEVERETT"
    },
    {
      "name": "Samuel",
      "id": 194,
      "email_": "SMCLEOD"
    },
    {
      "name": "Vance",
      "id": 195,
      "email_": "VJONES"
    },
    {
      "name": "Alana",
      "id": 196,
      "email_": "AWALSH"
    },
  },
```

```

    {
      "name": "Kevin",
      "id": 197,
      "email_": "KFEENEY"
    },
    {
      "name": "Donald",
      "id": 198,
      "email_": "DOCONNEL"
    }
  ]
}

```

Example 15-4 Use of REST-enabled object whose columns contains a column with a special character in their name in GraphQL filter expression

Following is an autoREST-enabled table:

```

CREATE TABLE emp AS
  SELECT
    employee_id AS id,
    first_name AS name,
    email AS "email@"
  FROM
    employees;

```

You can use this table in a graphql query:

```

query {
  emp(where : {email : {like : "S%"}}){
    id
    name
    email_
  }
}

```

Note

email@ column of the emp table is represented as the email_ field of the emp type.

```

curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "query Special_Chars{ emp(where : {email_ : {like : \"S%\"}})
{ id name email_ } }"
}'

```

Response

```

{
  "data": {

```

```
"emp": [  
  {  
    "id": 203,  
    "name": "Susan",  
    "email_": "SJACOBS"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 205,  
    "name": "Shelley",  
    "email_": "SHIGGINS"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 100,  
    "name": "Steven",  
    "email_": "SKING"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 116,  
    "name": "Shelli",  
    "email_": "SBAIDA"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 117,  
    "name": "Sigal",  
    "email_": "STOBIAS"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 123,  
    "name": "Shanta",  
    "email_": "SVOLLMAN"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 128,  
    "name": "Steven",  
    "email_": "SMARKLE"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 138,  
    "name": "Stephen",  
    "email_": "SSTILES"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 150,  
    "name": "Sean",  
    "email_": "STUCKER"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 161,  
    "name": "Sarath",  
    "email_": "SSEWALL"  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 166,  
    "name": "Sundar",  
    "email_": "SANDE"  
  },  
],
```

```

    {
      "id": 173,
      "name": "Sundita",
      "email_": "SKUMAR"
    },
    {
      "id": 192,
      "name": "Sarah",
      "email_": "SBELL"
    },
    {
      "id": 194,
      "name": "Samuel",
      "email_": "SMCLEOD"
    }
  ]
}

```

15.6 Sorting the Data

Sorting enables you to sort the data in an ascending or descending order by one or more fields.

Sort Query Syntax:

```

sortValue = "asc" | "desc" | "ASC" | "DESC"
sortExp = [{<fieldName> : sortValue}, ... ,{<fieldName> : sortValue} ]
sort : <sortExp>

```

The following query specifies `sort` filter to order the `employee_id` field in a descending order:

```

query {
  employees(sort : [ { employee_id : "desc" } ] ){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    salary
  }
}

```

Request:

```

curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "query { employees(sort : [ { employee_id : \"desc\" } ] )
  { employee_id first_name last_name salary } }"
}'

```

Response:

```

{
  "data": {

```

```
"employees": [  
  {  
    "employee_id": 206,  
    "first_name": "William",  
    "last_name": "Gietz",  
    "salary": 8300  
  },  
  {  
    "employee_id": 205,  
    "first_name": "Shelley",  
    "last_name": "Higgins",  
    "salary": 12008  
  },  
  {  
    "employee_id": 204,  
    "first_name": "Hermann",  
    "last_name": "Baer",  
    "salary": 10000  
  },  
  {  
    "employee_id": 203,  
    "first_name": "Susan",  
    "last_name": "Mavris",  
    "salary": 6500  
  },  
  {  
    "employee_id": 202,  
    "first_name": "Pat",  
    "last_name": "Fay",  
    "salary": 6000  
  },  
  {  
    "employee_id": 201,  
    "first_name": "Michael",  
    "last_name": "Hartstein",  
    "salary": 13000  
  },  
  {  
    "employee_id": 200,  
    "first_name": "Jennifer",  
    "last_name": "Whalen",  
    "salary": 4400  
  },  
  ...  
]  
}
```

- [Example: Sorting by Multiple Columns](#)

15.6.1 Example: Sorting by Multiple Columns

The following query includes a sort filter that orders the data in a descending order by `department_id` field and in an ascending order by `salary` field:

```
query {
  employees(sort : [ { department_id : "desc" } , { salary : "asc" } ] ){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    salary
    department_id
  }
}
```

15.7 Keyset Pagination

Keyset pagination enables you to specify a `limit` and `offset` to paginate the data received from any given query. If sorting expression is not specified, then `ROWID` is used by default as a sort argument to uniquely address the rows.

The following query specifies the `offset` and `limit` parameters:

```
query Employees {
  employees(limit: 3, offset: 5) {
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    email
  }
}
```

Request:

```
curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "query { employees( limit: 3, offset: 5 ){ employee_id
first_name last_name email } }"
}'
```

Response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "employee_id": 105,
        "first_name": "David",
        "last_name": "Austin",
        "email": "DAUSTIN"
      },
    ],
  },
}
```

```

        {
            "employee_id": 106,
            "first_name": "Valli",
            "last_name": "Pataballa",
            "email": "VPATABAL"
        },
        {
            "employee_id": 107,
            "first_name": "Diana",
            "last_name": "Lorentz",
            "email": "DLORENTZ"
        }
    ]
}

```

- [Example: Pagination with Other Filters](#)
- [Example: Pagination in Nested Types](#)

15.7.1 Example: Pagination with Other Filters

The following query specifies the `offset` and `limit` parameters and orders the results in a descending order by `employee_id` field:

```

query {
  employees(sort : [ { employee_id : "DESC" } ], limit: 3, offset: 2){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    salary
    department_id
  }
}

```

15.7.2 Example: Pagination in Nested Types

The following query specifies the `limit` parameter both in `employees` and in the nested type `employees_manager_id` and limits the number of employees returned in the nested object to two:

```

query{
  employees(limit : 1){
    employee_id
    first_name
    last_name
    job_id
    salary
    employees_manager_id(limit : 2){
      employee_id
      first_name
    }
  }
}

```

Request:

```
curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "query {employees(limit : 1){employee_id first_name last_name
job_id salary employees_manager_id(limit : 2){employee_id first_name}}}"
}'
```

Response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "employees": [
      {
        "employee_id": 100,
        "first_name": "Steven",
        "last_name": "King",
        "job_id": "AD_PRES",
        "salary": 24000,
        "employees_manager_id": [
          {
            "employee_id": 101,
            "first_name": "Neena"
          },
          {
            "employee_id": 102,
            "first_name": "Lex"
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

15.8 Using Dynamic Arguments in Queries: Variables

To replace variables with static values in GraphQL queries, perform the following steps:

1. Replace the static value with `$variableName`
2. Declare `$variableName` as one of the variables accepted by the query and then specify the data type
3. Pass variables dictionary separately

The following query uses variables to use dynamic values in the filters:

```
query Employees($job_id : String, $min_salary : Int, $max_salary : Int){
  employees (where : { and : [
    {job_id : { eq : $job_id }},
    {salary : { btwn : [$min_salary, $max_salary] }} ]}){
    employee_id
    manager_id
    phone_number
    commission_pct
```

```

        department_id
        salary
        first_name
        email
        job_id
        hire_date
        last_name
    }
}

```

Variables Dictionary:

```

{
  "job_id" : "IT_PROG",
  "min_salary" : 4000,
  "max_salary" : 6000
}

```

Request:

```

curl --location 'http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/_/graphql' \
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "query": "query Employees($job_id : String, $min_salary :
Int, $max_salary : Int){ employees (where : { and : [\n  {job_id :
{ eq : $job_id }}, {salary : { btwn : [$min_salary, $max_salary] }} ]})
{ employee_id manager_id phone_number commission_pct department_id salary
first_name email job_id hire_date last_name }}",
  "operationName": "Employees",
  "variables": {
    "job_id": "IT_PROG",
    "min_salary": 4000,
    "max_salary": 6000
  }
}'

```

15.9 GraphiQL

Oracle REST Data Services includes GraphiQL, an in-browser IDE for exploring GraphQL. Use the following endpoint and login with the Rest-enabled user database schema credentials:

```
http://<HOST>:<PORT>/ords/<SCHEMANAME>/_/graphql
```

16

Extending ORDS Functionality with Plugins

This chapter explains and provides examples on using ORDS plugin framework.

ORDS has a plugin framework that allows you to add your own custom functionality into the ORDS web application. Plugins can be added to the ORDS runtime by placing the jar files in the `lib/ext` directory. The ORDS distribution contains the source for example plugins. The plugin examples can be built using Apache `ant`, a software tool used for automating the build processes.

- [Plugin Programming Model](#)
This section explains how ORDS plugin framework is designed to enable developers to extend ORDS functionality.
- [Servlet Extensions](#)
This section explains how to create an extension to handle the HTTP requests.
- [Plugin Examples](#)
This section walks you through building and deploying the plugin-demo plugin.
- [Route Patterns](#)
A Route Pattern defines a format used to match specific HTTP request paths. The pattern is matched against the path component of the request URI.
- [Route Pattern Syntax Rules](#)
This section describes the route pattern syntax rules.
- [Pattern Matching Rules](#)
This section describes the matching rules of the route pattern.
- [Route Pattern Sets](#)
A collection of route patterns is termed a route pattern set.

16.1 Plugin Programming Model

This section explains how ORDS plugin framework is designed to enable developers to extend ORDS functionality.

Developers can customize ORDS to meet specific business needs and requirements using the plugin framework. To leverage the ORDS plugin framework, developers must have experience with Java development and familiar with Java SE and Java EE APIs. When you choose to embed one of the GraalVM-supported polyglot languages, the required language components must be installed and configured. This section briefly demonstrates a JavaScript plugin example.

- [Plugin API Objectives](#)
This section lists the ORDS plugin framework objectives.
- [Extension Points](#)
This section describes how the plugins can implement additional logic.
- [Plugin Provider](#)
This section describes how plugins declare and provide new extension points.

- [Provider Lifecycle](#)
This section describes the provider lifecycles.
- [Service Provider Prioritization](#)
This section describes the prioritization of service provider.
- [Dependency Injection](#)
- [AvailableDependencies](#)
The set of dependencies made available to plugins is enumerated by the AvailableDependencies type.

16.1.1 Plugin API Objectives

This section lists the ORDS plugin framework objectives.

The ORDS plugin framework was designed to meet the following objectives:

- **Minimal learning curve:** Build on existing Java SE, Java EE APIs and programming models
- **Low Coupling:** Minimizes external code dependencies, requiring only the following dependencies:
 - Java SE
 - Java EE Servlet and `javax.inject`
 - Minimal ORDS glue code

The ORDS plugin framework follows these principles by leveraging the Java EE Servlet API, the JSR-330 Dependency Injection Framework, and a limited set of custom annotations that enable `HttpServlet`s to be seamlessly integrated as plugins. These capabilities enable developers to extend ORDS without the need to edit `web.xml` deployment descriptor, while also providing greater flexibility and customization options.

📘 See Also

- Java EE Servlet API
- JSR-330 Dependency Injection

16.1.2 Extension Points

This section describes how the plugins can implement additional logic.

Plugins can extend application functionality through the following extension point objects:

- Extend the `HttpServlet` class to process the incoming HTTP requests
- Implement the servlet `Filter` interface to intercept and modify requests or responses.
- Implement the `Lifecycle` interface to respond to application startup and shutdown events.
- Instantiate `ConfigurationSetting` to introduce new settings to alter the behavior of the plugins
- Implement the `CommandProvider` interface to add custom commands accessible from the command line.

We refer to these extension points as services. A service is simply any type that another type depends on. The `ExtensionPoints` type lists the available extension points.

See Also

- Interface Filter
- Class `HttpServlet`
- Oracle REST Data Services Java API Reference

16.1.3 Plugin Provider

This section describes how plugins declare and provide new extension points.

A provider refers to any Java type annotated with the `@Provides` annotation. A provider supplies one or more services. For detailed information about the services offered by a provider, refer to the `@Provides` documentation.

16.1.4 Provider Lifecycle

This section describes the provider lifecycles.

Providers can have one of the following two lifecycles:

- `@RequestScoped`: instantiated at the start of an HTTP request and destroyed after the request is processed.
- `@ApplicationScoped`: Instantiated at the startup of ORDS when the application server starts and terminated upon stopping or restarting ORDS when the server stops or restarts ORDS.

By default all Java types annotated with `@Provides` are assigned a `@RequestScoped` lifecycle.

Request Type	@RequestScoped Services	@ApplicationScoped Services
Threading	Exist in a single thread	Can be accessed from multiple threads, needs to be fully thread safe.
Instantiation	Are instantiated and destroyed very frequently thus instantiation/ destruction must be efficient	Are instantiated and destroyed very occasionally. Endures ORDS application lifecycle
Can depend on	Other <code>@RequestScoped</code> services and <code>@ApplicationScoped</code> services	Other <code>@ApplicationScoped</code> services but not on <code>@RequestScoped</code> services
Additional considerations	Can safely hold per request state in member variables.	Lifecycle providers always have an <code>@ApplicationScoped</code> lifecycle.

- [Best Practices](#)
This section lists the best practices.

16.1.4.1 Best Practices

This section lists the best practices.

Following are some best practices:

Avoid using `@ApplicationScoped` services unless it is absolutely necessary to share state across multiple requests.

Following are some suitable scenarios for `@ApplicationScoped` services:

- Caching data that must be shared among multiple requests. Caching can reduce the cost of certain transactions and operations, and in some cases, the performance benefits outweigh the complexity of thread synchronization and the threat of invalid cache states.
- Tracking global metrics such as the total number of requests served or the total number of bytes served.

Following are some unsuitable use cases for `@ApplicationScoped` services:

- Caching data simply because you believe recomputing it is expensive.
- Preferring a single instance of a service because creating one per request is inefficient or wasteful.

Instead of sharing state across threads, store global state in backend storage systems such as databases, which offer reliable concurrent access. This approach avoids the risks associated with shared state across threads.

16.1.5 Service Provider Prioritization

This section describes the prioritization of service provider.

When there are multiple providers for a service, the `@Priority` annotation is provided to assist in choosing the most appropriate provider, or to determine the order in which the providers should be invoked.

16.1.6 Dependency Injection

The runtime leverages the standard dependency injection pattern to specify the services that a provider depends on. It includes a JSR-330 compatible dependency injection framework. A provider declares its dependencies in its constructor, which must be annotated with `@Inject`.

Example 16-1 Dependency Injection Example

```
@Provides /* Advertise the Foo provider to the D.I. framework */
class Foo {
    @Inject Foo(Bar bar) { /* Express the dependency on the Bar service */
        this.bar = bar;
    }

    public void someMethod() {
        bar.use(); /* use the dependency */
    }
    private final Bar bar;
}
```

① See Also

- JSR-330
- Annotation Type Inject

16.1.7 AvailableDependencies

The set of dependencies made available to plugins is enumerated by the AvailableDependencies type.

16.2 Servlet Extensions

This section explains how to create an extension to handle the HTTP requests.

To create an extension that handles the HTTP requests, you must create a class that extends HttpServlet.

The following sections provide more details on building servlet extensions, highlighting how Java annotations can be used to define the metadata of the servlet.

Major portion of the metadata can be specific to a particular HTTP method, a particular URI pattern or an entire servlet. You can define the specific metadata by annotating the corresponding Java method or setting a property of the @PathTemplate annotation.

- [Servlet Lifecycle](#)
This section describes servlet lifecycle in ORDS.

16.2.1 Servlet Lifecycle

This section describes servlet lifecycle in ORDS.

Servlets in ORDS exist only for the duration of an HTTP request, unlike the servlet lifecycle in a standard JEE application server. As a result, each servlet instance is used by a single thread and does not need to manage threading concerns.

For each HTTP request, a separate instance is created once it has been identified as the target of the request, and the instance is destroyed once the request has been serviced.

- [About the @Dispatches Annotation](#)
This section explains about @Dispatches annotation.
- [About the @PathTemplate Annotation](#)
This section describes the @PathTemplate annotation.
- [About PathTemplateMatch](#)
This section describes PathTemplateMatch object.

16.2.1.1 About the @Dispatches Annotation

This section explains about @Dispatches annotation.

The @Dispatches annotation informs ORDS on which URL patterns the servlet is intended to handle. These patterns are termed as Route Patterns, and they have a specific syntax.

Every servlet must have exactly one `@Dispatches` annotation. A `@Dispatches` annotation must have at least one `@PathTemplate` annotation and each `@PathTemplate` annotation describes an URL pattern that the servlet is willing to service.

The Javadoc describes in detail how to use the annotation and provides several examples.

16.2.1.2 About the `@PathTemplate` Annotation

This section describes the `@PathTemplate` annotation.

The `@PathTemplate` annotation describes a single route pattern that a servlet services. In addition the `@PathTemplate` annotation has a number of properties that can be used to provide the metadata specific to the specified route pattern.

16.2.1.3 About `PathTemplateMatch`

This section describes `PathTemplateMatch` object.

To identify which `@PathTemplate` was matched, a servlet should call the `PathTemplates.matchedTemplate(HttpServletRequest)` method to obtain the corresponding `PathTemplateMatch`.

```
@Provides
@Dispatches({
    @PathTemplate(name="collection", value="/examples/collection/"),
    @PathTemplate(name="item", value="/examples/collection/:id")})
class ExampleServlet {

    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse resp) {
        PathTemplateMatch matched = this.pathTemplates.matchedTemplate(req);
        switch(matched.name()) {
            case "collection":
                // process collection pattern
                break;
            case "item::":
                String id = matched.parameters().get("id");
                // process item pattern
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

Once the `PathTemplateMatch` instance has been retrieved, the servlet can branch to the correct logic for handling the request, typically by examining the `PathTemplateMatch#name()` method. If the route pattern includes any parameters, then the value bound to the parameter can be retrieved through the `PathTemplateMatch#parameters()` method.

Given the route: `/examples/collection/:id`

It can be accessed and given an id value of 101 by making a request in one of the following ways:

- `/examples/collection/101`
- `/examples/collection?id=101`

16.3 Plugin Examples

This section walks you through building and deploying the plugin-demo plugin.

The plugin-demo plugin queries the database to determine the current database user and echo that information in the response. Examples using both Java and Javascript are provided as they are the only two languages currently supported for plug-in creation.

Prerequisites

- JDK 1.8 or later
- Apache Ant 1.8.2 or later
- Installed and configured ORDS with a REST enabled database schema
- [Java Plugin Demonstration](#)
This section provides the details of the Java plugin-demonstraion example.
- [Analyzing the Request URLs](#)
This section explains how ORDS analyzes and maps the request URL to the database pool and schema.
- [Trying the Request URL](#)
- [Java Examples](#)
The following sections lists some Java examples.
- [Javascript Plugin Demonstration](#)

📘 See Also

Installing and Configuring Oracle REST Data Services

16.3.1 Java Plugin Demonstration

This section provides the details of the Java plugin-demonstraion example.

The plugin-demonstraion example is located at `examples/plugins/plugin-demo` and contains the source for a HttpServlet that gets a database connection injected at runtime. The servlet uses that JDBC database connection to run a query in the database and return a response at runtime. All the files referenced are included in the product distribution under the `examples/plugins` folder:

```
 ${ORDS_HOME}  
|-- examples  
    |-- plugins  
        |-- lib  
        |-- plugin-demo  
        |-- src
```

where `${ORDS_HOME}` is the location from where the product distribution was unzipped.

- [About the plugin-demo Folder Structure](#)
This section describes the folder structure of the plugin-demo files.

- [About PluginDemo.java](#)
This section shows the sample code snippet of `PluginDemo.java` plugin along with an explanation for the sample code.
- [Building the Plugin](#)
This section explains how to build the plugin.
- [Packaging the Plugin](#)
This section explains how to package the plugin.
- [Testing the Plugin](#)
This section explains how to test the plugin.

16.3.1.1 About the plugin-demo Folder Structure

This section describes the folder structure of the plugin-demo files.

The plugin-demo files are located under `${ORDS_HOME}` folder at the following location:

```
${ORDS_HOME}/examples/plugins/plugin-demo
```

The `${ORDS_HOME}/examples/plugins/plugin-demo` folder contains the following:

- `src` folder contains:
 - `PluginDemo.java`: the Java source code of the plugin
- `build.xml`: ANT build script that compiles and packages the source code
- `built`: folder generated from `build.xml` which contains the packaged plugin (`plugin-demo.jar`)
- `${ORDS_HOME}/examples/plugins/lib` folder contains the `.jar` files required to compile the plugins.
- [Required Libraries](#)
This section describes the required libraries.

16.3.1.1.1 Required Libraries

This section describes the required libraries.

The required jar files are included in the `${ORDS_HOME}/examples/plugins/lib` product distribution folder.

To compile a plugin the following libraries must be in the classpath:

- `plugin-api.jar`
- `plugin-apt.jar`
- `javax.inject.jar`
- `servlet-api-3.1.0.jar`
- `ojdbc11.jar`

About plugin-api.jar

This library provides the glue code such as `@Dispatches` to weave the plugin into the runtime.

About plugin-apt.jar

This library provides the annotation processor that makes the classes annotated discoverable with `@Provides`.

About javax.inject.jar

This library provides the JSR-330 API types such as `@Inject`.

About servlet-api-3.1.0.jar

This library provides the Java Servlet 3.1.0 API types, such as `HttpServlet`.

About ojdbc11.jar

This library is optional and is only required if the plugin needs to access the Oracle JDBC Extension APIs such as `OracleConnection`.

16.3.1.2 About PluginDemo.java

This section shows the sample code snippet of `PluginDemo.java` plugin along with an explanation for the sample code.

Following is the sample code snippet for `PluginDemo.java` plugin:

```
package example;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.sql.*;
import jakarta.inject.Inject;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.*;
import oracle.dbtools.plugin.api.di.annotations.Provides;
import oracle.dbtools.plugin.api.http.annotations.*;
import oracle.dbtools.plugin.api.routes.*;

/**
 * This example plugin {@link HttpServlet} demonstrates:
 * <ul>
 * <li>Using the injected {@link Connection} to query the database.</li>
 * <li>Using the injected {@link PathTemplates} service to decode the
parameters
 * of the servlet's {@link PathTemplateMatch}.</li>
 * </ul>
 *
 * <h4>Testing the Servlet</h4> Invoke the servlet with the following URL:
 *
 * <pre>
 * http://<i>server</i>/ords/<i>schema</i>/demos/plugin?who=<i>somebody</i>
 * </pre>
 *
 * where:
 * <ul>
 * <li><i>server</i> is the hostname and port of the server.</li>
 * <li><i>schema</i> is the name of the REST enabled database schema.</li>
 * <li><i>somebody</i> is any value you wish, e.g. a person's name.</li>

```

```

* <ul>
* For example:
*
* <pre>
* http://localhost:8080/ords/test_schema/demos/plugin?who=Scott
* </pre>
*
* @author cdivilly
*
*/
@Provides
@Dispatches(@PathTemplate("/demos/plugin"))
class PluginDemo extends HttpServlet {
    @Inject
    PluginDemo(Connection conn, PathTemplates pathTemplates) {
        this.conn = conn;
        this.pathTemplates = pathTemplates;
    }

    public void doGet(HttpServletRequest request,
        HttpServletResponse response)
        throws ServletException, IOException {

        PathTemplateMatch match = pathTemplates
            .matchedTemplate(request);

        try {
            /* retrieve 'who' query parameter */
            String who = match.parameters().get("who");
            who = null == who ? "anonymous" : who;

            /* execute database query */
            PreparedStatement ps = conn
                .prepareStatement("select sys_context('USERENV','CURRENT_USER') from
dual");

            ResultSet rs = ps.executeQuery();
            rs.next();

            /* determine the database user */
            String user = rs.getString(1);

            /* Print the greeting */
            response.getWriter().println(user + " says hello to: " + who);
            rs.close();
            ps.close();
        } catch (SQLException e) {
            throw new ServletException(e);
        }
    }

    private final Connection conn;
    private final PathTemplates pathTemplates;
}

```

Following is an explanation for the preceding code snippet:

- The `PluginDemo` class is annotated with:
 - `@Provides` annotation, signifying that offers a service, in this scenario, the `HttpServlet` service.
 - `@Dispatches` and `@PathTemplate` annotations, which defines the URL pattern that the servlet responds to.
- The `PluginDemo` constructor is annotated with `@Inject`, indicating that it should be used by the dependency injection framework that this constructor should be used to create instances of the class.
- The parameters of the constructor specify the following dependencies:
 - The first parameter indicates that a database connection is required, ORDS assigns this connection to a specific database schema, according to the mapping rules of the request URL.
 - The second parameter is the `PathTemplates` service, which enables the servlet to retrieve the specific `PathTemplate` associated with the current request.
- The `PluginDemo`:
 - Overrides the `doGet()` method to indicate that it supports the `GET` HTTP method.
 - Uses the `PathTemplates` service to determine the `PathTemplateMatch` bound to the request.
 - Then decodes the template parameters, extracting the value of the `who` parameter.
 - Connection instance is queried to determine the identity of the current database user. In response a message is displayed to indicate that the database user and the value of the `who` parameter is printed in the response.

16.3.1.3 Building the Plugin

This section explains how to build the plugin.

In the `plugin-demo` folder type the following command:

```
$ ant
```

The source code is compiled and packaged into an archive named `built/plugin-demo.jar`.

16.3.1.4 Packaging the Plugin

This section explains how to package the plugin.

To package the plugin, copy the `plugin-demo.jar` to the extension library:

```
$ cp built/plugin-demo.jar ${ORDS_HOME}/lib/ext/
```

16.3.1.5 Testing the Plugin

This section explains how to test the plugin.

To test the plugin:

Start ORDS in a standalone mode:

```
.$ cd ${ORDS_HOME}/bin
.$ cd ${ORDS_HOME}/bin
$ ords --config config_dir serve
```

16.3.2 Analyzing the Request URLs

This section explains how ORDS analyzes and maps the request URL to the database pool and schema.

The plugin we have developed requires a database connection to operate. Therefore, ORDS must determine the correct database and schema to connect to. ORDS accomplishes this, by analyzing the request URL and then mapping it to the corresponding database pool and schema.

If ORDS cannot determine a mapping, then it returns a 404 Not Found status, for the request URL.

16.3.3 Trying the Request URL

To try the request URL:

ORDS must be running in a standalone mode on localhost, try the following URL:

```
http://localhost:8080/ords/hr/demos/plugin?who=Scott
```

The browser should display the following text:

```
hr says hello to: Scott
```

- The `/hr` portion of the request URL maps the request to the `hr` database schema.
- A Connection instance connected to the `hr` schema is injected into the `PluginDemo` instance.
- `PluginDemo` queries the connection to determine the current user and decodes the `who` parameter bound to the request URL, and uses this information to construct the message displayed.

16.3.4 Java Examples

The following sections lists some Java examples.

- [Hello World Example](#)
This section shows the Hello World example.
- [Injecting Dependencies](#)
This section provides a sample code snippet showing how plugin can specify its dependencies on external APIs.

16.3.4.1 Hello World Example

This section shows the Hello World example.

The following Hello World example demonstrates the basics of creating a request handler plugin:

HelloWorld.java

```
@Dispatches(@PathTemplate("/hello"))
@Provides
public class HelloWorld extends HttpServlet {
    public doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws
        ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/plain");
        response.getWriter().println("Hello World");
    }
}
```

Following is an explanation for the preceding Hello World example:

- Create a class that sub-classes `HttpServlet`.
- Advertise the class to the Dependency Injection framework through the `@Provides` annotation
- Advertise the class to the request dispatching framework through the `@Dispatches` annotation
- Advertise the request path that the class responds to through the `@PathTemplate` annotation
- Override the `HttpServlet doGet ()` method to provide the logic of the handler.

16.3.4.2 Injecting Dependencies

This section provides a sample code snippet showing how plugin can specify its dependencies on external APIs.

A plugin can specify its dependencies on external APIs using the `@Inject` annotation on its constructor.

```
UsesLogging.java
@Dispatches(@PathTemplate("/uses-logging"))
@Provides
public class UsesLogging extends HttpServlet {

    @Inject
    public UsesLogging(Logger log) {
        this.log = log;
    }

    public doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws
        ServletException, IOException {
        log.fine("received request:\n" + request.toString());
        response.setContentType("text/plain");
        response.getWriter().println("Hello World");
        log.fine("processed request");
    }

    private final Logger log;
```

Following is an explanation for the preceding code snippet:

- Before instantiating the `UsesLogging` type, the DI framework looks for a constructor annotated with `@Inject`. It then examines the arguments of the constructor and attempts to resolve an implementation of the specified type. Once all dependencies have been resolved, the DI framework invokes the constructor with the required arguments.
- In this case, the servlet uses the `Logger` service to log some debugging information.
- The set of services that can be injected is documented in the `AvailableDependencies` enum.

16.3.5 Javascript Plugin Demonstration

This section describes how to create a plugin using Javascript.

- [Plugin Javascript](#)

16.3.5.1 Plugin Javascript

ORDS provides a JavaScript as a service framework for customers to define a JavaScript that can be executed in the ORDS instance on request. This is similar to the conventional RESTful services concept used to develop the applications. The framework is based on the module, template, and handler architecture. See [Developing Oracle REST Data Services Applications](#). Rather than defining the modules, templates, and handlers in the database, they are specified in an XML representation that is read from `lib/ext/` directory as a plugin.

The ORDS examples directory contains a `plugin-javascript` example and the source can be found in the `examples/plugins/plugin-javascript` directory. This section describes the key elements of the plugin.

Note

GraalVM with JS component is required for JavaScript plugin ORDS feature to work.

GraalVM with JS component is required for this ORDS feature to work. See [GraalVM Configuration](#) for more information.

The example contains a number of inline and external definitions for JavaScript source. References to external JavaScript source are to the files that are found in the classpath.

File	Description
<code>build.xml</code>	The ant build project.
<code>src/js/example.js</code>	An example external JavaScript file. External here means, not defined in, but referred to from, the XML Resource Module file.
<code>src/META-INF/manifest.json</code>	A plugin configuration metadata file that ORDS reads at startup to register XML Resource Modules.
<code>src/META-ING/modules/javascript.xml</code>	An XML Resource Module file that defines an example module with a number of templates and handlers.

Perform the following steps to build and use the example:

1. Change the directory to `examples/plugins/plugin-javascript`.

2. Run `ant` to build `examples/plugins/plugin-javascript/built/plugin-javascript.jar` file.
3. Copy the `plugin-javascript.jar` file to the ORDS distribution `lib/ext` directory and start the ORDS instance using a supported GraalVM with JS component.
4. Invoke the defined handlers using the URL pattern: `http://server/ords/javascript-examples/{template pattern}`.
 - a. For example: `http://localhost:8080/ords/javascript-examples/now` where the current time is returned.

Note

Unlike the ORDS REST Services, the JavaScript as a service implementation does not require or use a database connection.

- [Example Services Purpose and Use](#)
This section provides the information on the purpose and use of the example services.
- [Embedding Graal JavaScript Component](#)

16.3.5.1.1 Example Services Purpose and Use

This section provides the information on the purpose and use of the example services.

Purpose	Request	Action	Response
An example of inline Javascript that returns the current UTC time as application/json.	<code>/ords/javascript-examples/now</code>	GET	<code>{ "now": "2023-08-31T16:08:55.471Z" }</code>
An example of inline Javascript that accepts a parameter.	<code>/ords/javascript-examples/future?days=7</code>	GET	<code>{ "now": "2023-08-31T16:08:55.471Z", "future": "2023-09-07T16:08:55.471Z", "days": 7 }</code>
An example of inline Javascript that accepts various parameters from different sources.	<code>/ords/javascript-examples/hello?name=Ted</code> <code>curl --location 'ords/javascript-examples/hello' \ --header 'Agent: Test'</code>	GET	Hello Ted Hello Test
An example of external Javascript file that accepts a parameter.	<code>/ords/javascript-examples/fibonacci?length=50</code>	GET	<code>{fib: 12586269025}</code>

Purpose	Request	Action	Response
An example of inline Javascript that uses implicit parameters <code>content_type</code> and <code>body_text</code> for getting the request values as well as using <code>ords_response</code> to invoke <code>setStatus</code> and <code>setContentTypes</code> on <code>HttpServletResponse</code> .	<pre>curl --location '/ords/hr/ javascript- examples/ countwords' \ --header 'Content-Type: application/ json' \ --data '{"text": "How many words are here?}"'</pre>	POST	<pre>{"text": "How many words are here?","count": 5}</pre>

16.3.5.1.2 Embedding Graal JavaScript Component

The JavaScript component must be embedded as a plugin to be able to run JavaScript as a guest language in ORDS that is running in GraalVM for JDK version 21.

The following are the artifacts required to embed JavaScript:

- GraalVM Polyglot API
- JavaScript language

The following is a sample code snippet that demonstrates Maven dependency setup that can help you get the required dependencies:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.graalvm.polyglot</groupId>
  <artifactId>polyglot</artifactId>
  <version>${graalvm.version}</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.graalvm.polyglot</groupId>
  <!-- Language: js -->
  <artifactId>js</artifactId>
  <version>${graalvm.version}</version>
  <type>pom</type>
</dependency>
```

Refer to section, Embedding Languages in the GraalVM reference manual for more information about dependency setup to embed languages. Once the required artifacts have been downloaded, place them in `lib/ext/` directory to be included in the classpath at runtime.

See Also

[Embedding Languages](#)

16.4 Route Patterns

A Route Pattern defines a format used to match specific HTTP request paths. The pattern is matched against the path component of the request URI.

- [Example](#)
This section provides an example for route pattern.
- [Purpose of Route Patterns](#)
This section is intended to clarify the purpose of the route pattern syntax. It serves as a recommended guideline rather than a standard.

16.4.1 Example

This section provides an example for route pattern.

```
/objects/:object/:id?
```

This route pattern matches the following paths:

- `/objects/emp/101`: Matches a request for the item in the `emp` resource with id 101.
- `/objects/emp/:`: Matches a request for the `emp` resource, because the `:id` parameter is annotated with the `?` modifier which indicates that the `id` parameter is optional.

16.4.2 Purpose of Route Patterns

This section is intended to clarify the purpose of the route pattern syntax. It serves as a recommended guideline rather than a standard.

The syntax of route patterns is similar to and is inspired by the pattern routing syntax found in a number of web frameworks, including:

- Angular Routes
- Ruby on Rails Routing

Route patterns address the need to create a formal definition of the ad-hoc pattern syntax that these and similar frameworks have popularised.

The goal of Route Patterns is to ensure that it is not possible to define a suite of route patterns that are ambiguous, for any given request path only one or zero route patterns can be chosen to match against the path. As a result, the route pattern syntax may be less flexible or expressive than the ad-hoc syntaxes used in the frameworks.

This is a conscious design trade-off. In the ad-hoc syntaxes, any ambiguity is resolved by the order in which the patterns are declared, the first declared pattern is tested first, the second declared pattern is tested second and so on. Developers can order the pattern declarations to ensure that more specific patterns are tested before less specific patterns. This requires one central code location where routes are declared and requires careful ordering of the patterns to avoid errors. These requirements may not scale to larger applications where many developers are defining route patterns, and may not be fully aware of conflicting or overlapping route patterns, or to the applications where route patterns need to be defined in many different locations (for example: In a pluggable architecture).

The route pattern syntax is also somewhat similar to the URI template syntax, but the applications of URI templates and route patterns differ. URI templates focus on forming

concrete URIs from a template, Route Patterns focus on decomposing the path portion of a URI into its component parts.

16.5 Route Pattern Syntax Rules

This section describes the route pattern syntax rules.

A route pattern is a string of printable unicode characters that contains zero or more embedded variable expressions. An expression can be a named parameter, delimited by a leading colon (:), and a trailing slash (/), or end of string, or an expression can be a glob parameter indicated by the wildcard character (*). A pattern that contains one or more named parameters is termed as a named pattern. A pattern that contains a glob parameter is termed as a glob pattern. A pattern must not contain a mixture of named patterns and glob expressions. A pattern lacking any variable expressions is termed as a literal pattern.

- [Path Separator](#)
This section describes the path separator.
- [Reserved Characters](#)
This section describes the reserved characters.
- [Literal Values](#)
The characters outside of expressions and path separators in a route pattern are termed as literal values.
- [Named Parameters](#)
This section describes the named parameters.

16.5.1 Path Separator

This section describes the path separator.

The slash (/) character delimits the pattern into path segments. A path separator must not be followed by another path separator. The leading path separator in a route pattern is implied and can be omitted.

Examples

- The patterns `a/b` and `/a/b` are equivalent
- The patterns `*` and `/*` are equivalent
- The patterns `a/b` and `a/b/` are not equivalent, the trailing path separator is significant and cannot be ignored

16.5.2 Reserved Characters

This section describes the reserved characters.

The set of reserved characters are those defined in [RFC 3986 Section 2.2](#).

- reserved = gen-delims / sub-delims
- gen-delims = ":" / "/" / "?" / "#" / "[" / "]" / "@"
- sub-delims = "!" / "\$" / "&" / "'" / "(" / ")" / "*" / "+" / "," / ";" / "="

16.5.3 Literal Values

The characters outside of expressions and path separators in a route pattern are termed as literal values.

Literal values can contain any printable unicode character except the reserved characters.

16.5.4 Named Parameters

This section describes the named parameters.

The start of a named parameter is indicated by the colon character (':'). The end of a named parameter is indicated by a path separator or the end of string. The named pattern can be suffixed with a modifier. A given parameter name must only appear once in each route pattern. A route pattern can have zero or more named patterns.

Example:

```
named-expression-pattern = *(literal / path-separator / named-expression )

valid-name = [a-zA-Z0-9] / '-' / '_'
char = [a-zA-Z]
name = char valid-name*
param-decl = name ('*' / '?' )

named-expression = ':' param-decl path-separator /
                  ':' param-decl <eos>
```

- [Modifiers](#)
This section describes the modifiers.

16.5.4.1 Modifiers

This section describes the modifiers.

A modifier modifies the matching behavior of a named parameter. Only a single named parameter in a route pattern can contain a modifier and it must be the last named parameter in the pattern. A modifier is suffixed at the end of a named parameter expression.

- [Eager Modifier](#)
This section describes the eager modifier.
- [Optional Modifier](#)
This section describes the optional modifier.
- [Compound Named Parameter](#)
This section describes the compound named parameter.
- [Glob Parameter](#)
This section describes glob parameter.

16.5.4.1.1 Eager Modifier

This section describes the eager modifier.

The eager modifier is indicated by the asterisk character (*) and instructs the matcher to eagerly consume all characters matching the named pattern including the path separator character through the end of the string.

Example

```
/foo/:all-children*
```

This pattern matches the following paths:

- `/foo/bar : all-children` is associated to `bar`
- `/foo/bar/ : all-children` is associated to `bar`, the eager modifier consumes all characters including the path separator
- `/foo/bar/baz : all-children` is associated to `bar/baz`, the eager modifier consumes all characters to the end of the string

The eager modifier must match at least one character, so the preceding pattern does not match the following path:

```
/foo/ :
```

 matching this path would require `all-children` to be associated to the empty string, which is not permitted.

16.5.4.1.2 Optional Modifier

This section describes the optional modifier.

The optional modifier is indicated by the question mark character (?) and instructs the pattern matcher that the Named Pattern matches zero or more characters until the end of string is reached.

Example

```
/foo/:item?
```

This pattern matches the following paths:

- `/foo/bar: item` is associated to `bar`
- `/foo/ : item` is associated to the empty string, the optional modifier causes the named parameter to match the zero length string

16.5.4.1.3 Compound Named Parameter

This section describes the compound named parameter.

A compound named parameter is a named parameter where the matching text in the request path is decomposed into named components. Each component is delimited by the comma character (.). A compound named parameter can have an optional modifier, but must not have an eager modifier.

Example:

```
/line-items/:order_id,item_id/detail
```

16.5.4.1.4 Glob Parameter

This section describes glob parameter.

A glob parameter is denoted by the wildcard modifier ('*' character). The wildcard modifier must appear at the end of the pattern and must be preceded by the path separator. Only a single glob parameter is permitted in a pattern. A glob parameter must not occur in the same pattern as a named parameter.

```
glob-pattern = *(literal / path-separator / ) / path-separator '*'
```

A glob parameter matches zero or more characters until the end of the string.

Examples:

- /*: Matches all paths
- /foo/*: Matches all paths starting with /foo/ including the /foo/ path.

16.6 Pattern Matching Rules

This section describes the matching rules of the route pattern.

A route pattern is composed of the following tokens:

- Path Separator
- Literal Value
- Named Parameter
- Named Compound Parameter
- Glob Parameter

A route pattern is matched against the URL-encoded form of a request path, with each token matching its corresponding segment of the request path.

The tokens are matched from left to right order, the first token matching the left-most segment of the request path, the second token matching the next left most segment and so on. The rules for matching each token type are defined in the following sections.

- [Path Separator Matching](#)
This section describes the path separator matching rule.
- [Literal Value Matching](#)
This section describes the literal value matching rule.
- [Named Parameter Matching](#)
This section describes the named parameter matching,
- [Compound Named Parameter Matching](#)
This section describes the compound named parameter rules.
- [Glob Parameter Matching](#)
This section describes the glob parameter matching token.

16.6.1 Path Separator Matching

This section describes the path separator matching rule.

Each path separator token must match exactly one '/' character in the request path. A Path separator must not match the URL encoded form of the '/' character. That is, it must not match the octets: %2F or the octets: %2f. Since the leading path separator in a route pattern is optional, the leading path separator in a request path is also optional and can be omitted.

Examples:

- The pattern `/a/b` matches the request paths: `a/b` and `/a/b`
- The equivalent pattern `a/b` also matches `a/b` and `/a/b`
- The pattern `/a/b` does not match the request paths: `a%2Fb` or `%2fa%2fb`

16.6.2 Literal Value Matching

This section describes the literal value matching rule.

Each literal value token must match the exact same characters in the request path. Each literal value must be an URL encoded and compared to the URL encoded request path.

Examples

The pattern `a/b` matches the following request paths:

- `a/b`
- `/a/b`
- `/%61/%62` - `'%61'` is the percent encoded form of the 'a' character, `'%62'` is the percent encoded form of the 'b' character.

16.6.3 Named Parameter Matching

This section describes the named parameter matching,

A named parameter token matches one or more characters until the next occurrence of a path separator or end of the string.

Optional Modifier Matching

If a named parameter has an optional modifier, then it matches zero or more characters up to the end of the string.

Eager Modifier Matching

If a named parameter has an eager modifier, then it matches all characters up to the end of the string.

Examples

The pattern `/test/:item` matches the following paths:

- `test/101`
- `/test/true%2Ffalse`
- `/test/a,b,c`

The pattern does not match the following paths:

- `/test/101/`: extra trailing slash
- `/test/`: named parameter must match at least one character

16.6.4 Compound Named Parameter Matching

This section describes the compound named parameter rules.

A compound named parameter token matches one or more characters up to the next occurrence of a path separator or end of string, where the matched characters are further delimited by the comma (',') character. If the compound named parameters have N components, then there must be at most $N-1$ commas in the matched text. If there are more than $N-1$ comma characters (that is, $N+1$), then there must not be a match. Trailing comma characters can be omitted in the matched request path.

Component values in the request path that must contain the comma character must use the percent encoded form of the comma character (%2C)

- [Optional Modifier Matching](#)
This section describes optional modifier matching

16.6.4.1 Optional Modifier Matching

This section describes optional modifier matching

If a compound named parameter has an optional modifier, then it matches zero or more characters up to the end of the string.

Examples

- The pattern `/line-items/:order_id,item_id/detail` matches the following paths:
 - `/line-items/101,493/detail` - `order_id` is bound to `101`, `item_id` is bound to `493`
 - `/line-items/101,/detail` - `order_id` is bound to `101`, `item_id` is bound to `null`
 - `/line-items/,493/detail` - `order_id` is bound to `null`, `item_id` is bound to `493`
 - `/line-items//detail` - `order_id` is bound to `null`, `item_id` is bound to `null`
- The pattern `/line-items/:order_id,item_id,category_id/detail/category` matches the following paths:
 - `/line-items/101,493,14/detail/category` - `order_id` is bound to `101`, `item_id` is bound to `493`, `category` is bound to `14`
 - `/line-items/101,/detail/category` - `order_id` is bound to `101`, `item_id` is bound to `null`, `category` is bound to `null`
 - `/line-items/,493/detail/category` - `order_id` is bound to `null`, `item_id` is bound to `493`, `category` is bound to `null`
 - `/line-items//,493/detail/category` - `order_id` is bound to `null`, `item_id` is bound to `null`, `category` is bound to `493`
 - `/line-items//detail/category` - `order_id` is bound to `null`, `item_id` is bound to `null`, `category` is bound to `null`
 - Trailing comma separators may be omitted so the following path is also matched :
 - `/line-items/101/detail,` `order_id` is bound to `101`, `item_id` is bound to `null`

If a component value contains the comma character, it must be percent encoded in the request path, for example given the pattern `/books/title,author`, then:

- `/books/So%20Long%2C%20and%20Thanks%20for%20All%20the%20Fish,Douglas%20Adams` matches, the comma character is percent encoded
- `/books/Eats,%20Shoots%20%26%20Leaves,Lynne%20Truss` there are two comma characters in the matched range, since only one comma character was expected, the match fails.

16.6.5 Glob Parameter Matching

This section describes the glob parameter matching token.

A glob parameter token matches zero or more characters up to the end of the string.

Example

The pattern `/foo/*` matches the following paths:

- `/foo/` matches the empty string
- `/foo/bar` matches `bar`
- `/foo/bar/` matches `bar/`
- `/foo/bar/baz` matches `bar/baz`

16.7 Route Pattern Sets

A collection of route patterns is termed a route pattern set.

A route pattern set must be unambiguous, meaning that for a given request path it should be possible to choose at most one route pattern from the set to match the request path. Route patterns must be ordered within the route pattern set from most specific pattern to least specific pattern. Matching a request path against a route pattern set must be performed in order from the most specific pattern to the least specific pattern. Matching stops at the first route pattern that matches.

- [Equivalent and Overlapping Patterns](#)
This section describes the equivalent and overlapping patterns.
- [Token Precedence](#)
This section describes an approach to determine the precedence order of the route patterns.

16.7.1 Equivalent and Overlapping Patterns

This section describes the equivalent and overlapping patterns.

Equivalent or overlapping route patterns must not occur in the same route pattern set.

Equivalent Patterns

Named patterns are equivalent if the only difference between the patterns is the names assigned to parameters.

Example

The following two patterns are not permitted in the same route pattern set because the only difference is the name assigned to the named parameter:

- `/a/:b/`
- `a/:c`

Both named patterns match the same set of request paths, creating ambiguity about which pattern should be selected for a given request path.

Overlapping Patterns

Overlapping patterns are route patterns where, for a subset of request paths, more than one route pattern matches, and the token precedence ordering described below does not resolve which route pattern should be selected.

Overlapping Modifiers

A route pattern set must not contain two or more named patterns that differ only in the use of a modifier.

Example

The following three patterns are not permitted in the same route pattern set because the only difference is the modifier assigned to the named parameter:

- `/a/:b`
- `/a/:b?`
- `/a/:b*`

Overlapping Literal and Glob Pattern

An optional named pattern must not overlap with a literal pattern within the same route pattern set.

Example

Following is the route pattern set:

- `/a`
- `/b`
- `/c/d`
- `/c/d/a/1`
- `/a/b/c/d/e/`

The expected ordering of this set is:

- `/c/d/a/1`
- `/c/d`
- `/b`
- `/a/b/c/d/e/`
- `/a`

16.7.2 Token Precedence

This section describes an approach to determine the precedence order of the route patterns.

The different token types are assigned a precedence order, from most specific to least specific, to enable a deterministic sorting of a route pattern set.

Literal Values and Path Separators

Literal values and path separators have the highest precedence because they require an exact match. Literal values are ordered in reverse lexicographical order, ensuring that longer literal tokens are tested before the shorter ones.

Compound Named Parameters

A compound named parameter has second highest precedence, as the requirement to match the comma characters within the matching value makes it more specific than a named parameter.

Optional Compound Name Parameters

An optional compound named parameter has third highest precedence, it is less specific than a compound named parameter because it can match an empty string.

Named Parameters

A named parameter has fourth highest precedence, matching one or more characters until the next path separator or end of the string.

Optional Named Parameters

An optional named parameter has the fifth highest precedence and matches zero or more characters, excluding the path separator, up to the end of the string.

Eager Named Parameters

An eager named parameter has the sixth highest precedence and matches one or more characters, including the path separator, up to the end of the string.

Glob Parameters

Glob parameters have the lowest precedence, as they are the least specific patterns and match zero or more characters up to the end of the string.

Examples

Given the following Route Pattern Set:

- `/*`
- `/foo/*`
- `/a/:p1`
- `/a/:p1/c`
- `/:p1/b/c`
- `/b/:p1?`
- `/b/c/:p1*`
- `/a/:p1/c/:p2`

The expected order of these route patterns, from most specific to least specific, is as follows:

- `/foo/*`
- `/b/c/:p1*`

- `/b/:p1?`
- `/a/:p1/c/:p2`
- `/a/:p1/c`
- `/a/:p1`
- `/:p1/b/c`
- `/*`

Example Implementation of Ordering

Note

This section is non-normative.

One approach for implementing the specified route pattern ordering is to convert each pattern into a canonical string representation, then sort these canonical strings in reverse lexicographical order. This is achieved through replacing each different parameter token in the pattern with a single low value character, with the lowest precedence pattern getting the lowest value character, and the highest precedence getting the highest value character as outlined in the following list:

- Glob -> '!'
- Eager Named -> '#'
- Optional Named -> '\$'
- Named -> ""
- Optional Compound -> '('
- Compound -> ')'

Applying this table to the patterns in the preceding example, the canonical strings for each pattern are as follows:

- `/foo/!`
- `/b/c/#`
- `/b/:$`
- `/a/'/c/'`
- `/a/'/c`
- `/a/'`
- `/'/b/c`
- `/'!`

The substitute characters are part of the reserved character set, ensuring they do not conflict with any literal tokens and thus eliminate any ambiguity between patterns.

PL/SQL Gateway

This chapter demonstrates how a `mod_plsql` application is migrated to Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS).

Oracle REST Data Services is a Java EE-based alternative for Oracle HTTP Server and `mod_plsql`. An Oracle HTTP Server `mod_plsql` application can be migrated to ORDS by defining new ORDS configuration files. The `mod_plsql` database resources such as before procedures, after procedures, request validation functions, `owa_custom` packages, doc upload procedures and doc tables require no change when you are migrating to ORDS.

- [Oracle HTTP Server `mod_plsql` Authentication](#)
Oracle HTTP Server `mod_plsql` applications are configured in a database access descriptor (DAD) file.
- [Example Oracle HTTP Server DAD file](#)
This section provides an example Oracle HTTP Server DAD file.
- [Mapping `mod_plsql` Settings to ORDS](#)
This section shows the mappings of `mod_plsql` settings to ORDS.
- [Example ORDS Configuration Files](#)
The following sections show how the example `mod_plsql` application can be migrated to ORDS.
- [Example ORDS URL Mapping](#)
This section shows the example mapping between base-path url and the configuration files.
- [Example ORDS Default Configuration](#)
This section shows the example default configuration setting for ORDS.
- [Oracle REST Data Services Functionality](#)
Oracle REST Data Services is a J2EE-based servlet which offers increased functionality including a web-based configuration, enhanced security, and file caching.
- [ORDS Features](#)
This section describes the ORDS features that are useful when you are migrating from a `mod_plsql` application to ORDS.
- [Modifying Synonyms](#)

17.1 Oracle HTTP Server `mod_plsql` Authentication

Oracle HTTP Server `mod_plsql` applications are configured in a database access descriptor (DAD) file.

The following example `mod_plsql` application provides the methods to authenticate the requests against the Oracle Database:

- **Basic authentication:** The username and password are stored in the DAD file and so the end user is not required to log in. This method is useful for web pages that provide public information.

- **Basic dynamic authentication:** The users provide credentials in a browser HTTP basic authentication dialog box. The only way to log out is to close all the instances of the browser.
- **Custom authentication:** Enables applications to invoke a user-written authentication function to authenticate the users within the application and not at the database level.

17.2 Example Oracle HTTP Server DAD file

This section provides an example Oracle HTTP Server DAD file.

The following `dads.conf` file includes three locations demonstrating the basic, basic dynamic and custom authentications and the following directives:

- `PlsqlBeforeProcedure`
- `PlsqlAfterProcedure`
- `PlsqlRequestValidationFunction`
- `PlsqlDocumentTablename`
- `PlsqlDocumentProcedure`

Example 17-1 `dads.conf` file

```
# =====
#                               mod_plsql DAD Configuration File
# =====
<Location /pls/basic_auth>
  SetHandler pls_handler
  Order deny,allow
  Allow from all
  AllowOverride                               None
  PlsqlDatabaseUsername                       PRIVILEGED_USER
  PlsqlDatabasePassword                       passwordFOR$ORD5Example
  PlsqlDatabaseConnectionString               oracle-ee:1521:ORCLPDB1 ServiceNameFormat
  PlsqlAuthenticationMode                     Basic
  PlsqlBeforeProcedure                         sample_plsql_app_metadata.beforeProc
  PlsqlAfterProcedure                         sample_plsql_app_metadata.afterProc
  PlsqlRequestValidationFunction               sample_plsql_app_metadata.validationFunc
  PlsqlDocumentTablename                       privileged_user.doc_table
  PlsqlDocumentProcedure                       privileged_user.upload
</Location>
<Location /pls/basic_dynamic_auth>
  SetHandler pls_handler
  Order deny,allow
  Allow from all
  AllowOverride                               None
  PlsqlDatabaseConnectionString               oracle-ee:1521:ORCLPDB1 ServiceNameFormat
  PlsqlAuthenticationMode                     Basic
  PlsqlBeforeProcedure                         sample_plsql_app_metadata.beforeProc
  PlsqlAfterProcedure                         sample_plsql_app_metadata.afterProc
  PlsqlRequestValidationFunction               sample_plsql_app_metadata.validationFunc
</location>
<Location /pls/custom_auth>
  SetHandler pls_handler
  Order deny,allow
```

```

Allow from all
AllowOverride None
PlsqlDatabaseUsername PRIVILEGED_USER
PlsqlDatabasePassword passwordF0R$0RD5Example
PlsqlDatabaseConnectionString oracle-ee:1521:ORCLPDB1 ServiceNameFormat
PlsqlAuthenticationMode CustomOwa
PlsqlBeforeProcedure sample_plsql_app_metadata.beforeProc
PlsqlAfterProcedure sample_plsql_app_metadata.afterProc
PlsqlRequestValidationFunction sample_plsql_app_metadata.validationFunc
</location>

```

17.3 Mapping mod_plsql Settings to ORDS

This section shows the mappings of mod_plsql settings to ORDS.

ORDS allows you to specify configuration files that are similar to a location defined in an Oracle HTTP Server mod_plsql DAD file. Each configuration file is defined in its own directory under `ords_conf/databases`. The URL mapping for each configuration is specified in a paths file (no extension) located within the corresponding configuration directory (that is, `ords_conf/databases/<config-directory>/paths`).

ORDS provides the following configurable parameters that can be used when migrating mod_plsql directives:

Table 17-1 Mappings of mod_plsql Directives to ORDS Settings

mod_plsql Setting	ORDS Setting	Description
PlsqlDatabaseUserName	db.username	Specifies the username to use to log in to the database. ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.
PlsqlDatabasePassword	db.password	Specifies the password to use to log in to the database. ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.
PlsqlDatabaseConnectionString	Multiple Settings such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • db.hostname • db.port • db.servicename • db.sid 	Specifies the connection to an Oracle database. ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.

Table 17-1 (Cont.) Mappings of mod_plsql Directives to ORDS Settings

mod_plsql Setting	ORDS Setting	Description
PlsqlAuthenticationMode	security.requestAuthenticationFunction	<p>Specifies the authentication mode to use to allow access.</p> <p>When security.requestAuthenticationFunction is not specified, ORDS behavior is same as Basic mode of mod_plsql.</p> <p>When security.requestAuthenticationFunction is specified, ORDS can perform the same action as example dad directive PlsqlAuthenticationMode CustomOwaof mod_plsql.</p> <p>Example ORDS equivalent configuration parameter:</p> <pre><entry key="security.requestAuthenticationFunction">privileged_user.owa_custom.authorize</entry></pre> <p>ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.</p>
PlsqlBeforeProcedure	procedure.preProcess	<p>Specifies the procedure to be invoked before calling the requested procedure.</p> <p>ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.</p>
PlsqlAfterProcedure	procedure.postProcess	<p>Specifies the procedure to be invoked after calling the requested procedure.</p> <p>ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.</p>
PlsqlRequestValidationFunction	security.requestValidationFunction	<p>Specifies an application-defined PL/SQL function that can allow or disallow further processing of the requested procedure.</p> <p>ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.</p>
PlsqlDocumentTablename	owa.docTable	<p>Specifies the table in the database to which all documents are uploaded.</p> <p>ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.</p>

Table 17-1 (Cont.) Mappings of mod_plsql Directives to ORDS Settings

mod_plsql Setting	ORDS Setting	Description
PlsqlDocumentProcedure	N/A	Specifies the procedure to call when a document download is initiated. In ORDS the document procedure is the requested resource. It is not defined in the configuration file. ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.
PlsqlDocumentPath	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlDefaultPage	misc.defaultPage	Specifies the default procedure to call if none is specified in the URL. ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.
PlsqlErrorStyle	debug.printDebugToScreen	Specifies the error reporting mode for mod_plsql errors. debug.printDebugToScreen is equivalent to PlsqlErrorStyle DebugStyle, otherwise there is no equivalent. ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.
PlsqlExclusionList	security.exclusionList	Specifies a pattern for procedures, packages, or schema names which are forbidden to be directly run from a browser. ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent. See Understanding Configurable Parameters.
PlsqlIdleSessionCleanupInterval	jdbc.InactivityTimeout	Specifies the time (in minutes) in which the idle database sessions should be closed and cleaned. Value can be 0 to N seconds. Where, 0 (default) means that the idle connections are not removed from pool. ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.
PlsqlMaxRequestsPerSession	jdbc.MaxConnectionReuseCount	Specifies the maximum number of requests a pooled database connection should service before it is closed and re-opened. Default value is 1000. ORDS and mod_plsql are equivalent.
PlsqlInfoLogging	N/A	See Understanding Configurable Parameters.

Table 17-1 (Cont.) Mappings of mod_plsql Directives to ORDS Settings

mod_plsql Setting	ORDS Setting	Description
PlsqlLogDirectory	N/A	See Understanding Configurable Parameters.
PlsqlLogEnable	N/A	See Understanding Configurable Parameters.
PlsqlSessionStateManagement	N/A	Specifies how package and session state should be cleaned up at the end of each request. ORDS always performs: <code>dbms_session.modify_package_state(dbms_session.reinitialize)</code> at the end of each request.
PlsqlAlwaysDescribeProcedure	N/A	Specifies whether the mod_plsql application should describe a procedure before trying to run it. ORDS always describes procedure on first access, and then the definition is cached. Changes in signature are detected and recached.
PlsqlConnectionValidation	N/A	Specifies the mechanism the mod_plsql module should use to detect terminated connections in its connection pool. ORDS always validates connections on borrow.
PlsqlFetchBufferSize	N/A	Specifies the number of rows of content to fetch from the database for each trip, using either <code>owa_util.get_page</code> or <code>owa_util.get_page_raw</code> . ORDS materializes results as a 32K VARCHAR or CLOB if results are greater than 32K, so not applicable.
PlsqlNLSLanguage	N/A	Specifies the NLS_LANG variable. ORDS, Java, and JDBC use unicode.
PlsqlTransferMode	N/A	<code>PlsqlTransferMode</code> specifies the transfer mode for data from the database back to the mod_plsql application. ORDS always uses unicode.
PlsqlBindBucketLengths	N/A	Specifies the rounding size to use while binding the number of elements in a collection bind. Rarely used in mod_plsql, and JDBC has no equivalent concept.

Table 17-1 (Cont.) Mappings of mod_plsql Directives to ORDS Settings

mod_plsql Setting	ORDS Setting	Description
PlsqlBindBucketWidths	N/A	Specifies the rounding size to use while binding the number of elements in a collection bind. Rarely used in mod_plsql and JDBC has no equivalent concept.
PlsqlCacheCleanupTime	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlDMSEnable	N/A	ORDS does not support DMS.
PlsqlSessionCookieName	N/A	ORDS does not offer session management for PL/SQL Gateway calls.
PlsqlCacheDirectory	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlCacheEnable	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlCacheMaxAge	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlCacheMaxSize	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlCacheTotalSize	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlCGIEnvironmentList	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlConnectionTimeout	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlPathAlias	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlPathAliasProcedure	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.
PlsqlUploadAsLongRaw	N/A	ORDS has no equivalent.

17.4 Example ORDS Configuration Files

The following sections show how the example mod_plsql application can be migrated to ORDS.

- [Example Configuration File for Basic Authentication](#)
- [Example Configuration File for Basic Dynamic Authentication](#)
- [Example Configuration file for Custom Authentication](#)

17.4.1 Example Configuration File for Basic Authentication

Example 17-2 ords_conf/databases/basic_auth/pool.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
  <comment>Saved on Wed Jul 25 10:22:37 UTC 2018</comment>
  <entry key="db.username">PRIVILEGED_USER</entry>
  <entry key="db.password">!passwordF0R$0RD5Example</entry>
  <!-- http://localhost:8086/ords/pls/basic_auth/
sample_plsql_app.sample_public_proc-->
  <!-- http://localhost:8086/ords/pls/basic_auth/
sample_plsql_app.privileged_public_proc-->
  <entry key="procedure.postProcess">sample_plsql_app_metadata.afterProc</
```

```

entry>
  <entry key="procedure.preProcess">sample_plsql_app_metadata.beforeProc</
entry>
  <entry
key="security.requestValidationFunction">sample_plsql_app_metadata.validationF
unc</entry>
  <entry key="owa.docTable">sample_plsql_app.doc_table</entry>
</properties>

```

17.4.2 Example Configuration File for Basic Dynamic Authentication

Example 17-3 ords_conf/databases/basic_dynamic_auth/pool.xml

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
  <comment>Saved on Wed Jul 25 10:22:37 UTC 2018</comment>
  <!-- NOTE THAT IF THIS USER HAS EXECUTE PRIVILEGE ON THE RESOURCE THEN
jdbc.auth.enabled IS IGNORED -->
  <!-- IF THIS USER DOES NOT HAVE EXECUTE PRIVILEGE ON THE RESOURCE THEN
jdbc.auth.enabled IS INVOKED AND THE CREDENTIALS OF A PRIVILEGED USER HAS TO
BE PROVIDED-->
  <entry key="db.username">NON_PRIVILEGED_USER</entry>
  <entry key="db.password">!passwordFOR$0RD5Example</entry>
  <entry key="jdbc.auth.enabled">true</entry>
  <!-- INVOKE jdbc.auth.enabled : http://localhost:8086/ords/pls/
basic_dynamic_auth/sample_plsql_app.sample_privileged_proc -->
  <!-- IGNORE jdbc.auth.enabled : http://localhost:8086/ords/pls/
basic_dynamic_auth/sample_plsql_app.sample_public_proc -->
  <!-- Because jdbc.auth.enabled is ignored when referencing the
sample_public_app, the beforeProc,afterProc and validationFunc must be
accessible by NON_PRIVILEGED_USER -->
  <!-- The following objects are executed by the same credentials used to
access the resource -->
  <!-- If the resource can be accessed by the db.username then that
connection is used to access these methods -->
  <!-- If the resource cannot be accessed by the db.username then
jdbc.auth.enabled is invoked and those credentials as used to access these
methods -->
  <entry key="procedure.postProcess">sample_plsql_app_metadata.afterProc</
entry>
  <entry key="procedure.preProcess">sample_plsql_app_metadata.beforeProc</
entry>
  <entry
key="security.requestValidationFunction">sample_plsql_app_metadata.validationF
unc</entry>
</properties>

```

17.4.3 Example Configuration file for Custom Authentication

Example 17-4 ords_conf/databases/custom_auth/pool.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
  <comment>Saved on Wed Jul 25 10:22:37 UTC 2018</comment>
  <entry key="db.username">PRIVILEGED_USER</entry>
  <entry key="db.password">!passwordFOR$0RD5Example</entry>
  <!-- http://localhost:8086/ords/pls/custom_auth/
sample_plsql_app.sample_proc -->
  <!-- privileged_user.owa_custom.authorize requires the following as the
custom login -->
  <entry key="procedure.postProcess">sample_plsql_app_metadata.afterProc</
entry>
  <entry key="procedure.preProcess">sample_plsql_app_metadata.beforeProc</
entry>
  <entry
key="security.requestValidationFunction">sample_plsql_app_metadata.validationF
unc</entry>
  <entry
key="security.requestAuthenticationFunction">privileged_user.owa_custom.author
ize</entry>
</properties>
```

17.5 Example ORDS URL Mapping

This section shows the example mapping between base-path url and the configuration files.

Example 17-5 ords_conf/databases/basic_auth/paths

```
/pls/basic_auth
```

Example 17-6 ords_conf/databases/basic_dynamic_auth/paths

```
/pls/basic_dynamic_auth
```

Example 17-7 ords_conf/databases/custom_auth/paths

```
/pls/custom_auth
```

17.6 Example ORDS Default Configuration

This section shows the example default configuration setting for ORDS.

The `settings.xml` file provides the database connection details used by all configurations.

Note

To turn off procedure validation caching, set `security.maxEntries` value to 0. This is necessary to emulate Oracle HTTP Server `mod_plsql`.

Example 17-8 `ords_conf/global/settings.xml`

```
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'UTF-8'?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
  <!-- by default security.maxEntries = 2000 which means 2000 procedures
  validity will be cached-->
  <!-- this is fine for applications like apex where the validation of a
  procedure does not change -->
  <!-- for applications migrating from mod_plsql the cache should be
  disabled so that procedures validity is determined for each request -->
  <!-- this is done by setting security.maxentries to 0 -->
  <entry key="security.maxEntries">0</entry>
  <entry key="db.hostname">oracle-ee</entry>
  <entry key="db.port">1521</entry>
  <entry key="db.servicename">orclpdb1</entry>
</properties>
```

17.7 Oracle REST Data Services Functionality

Oracle REST Data Services is a J2EE-based servlet which offers increased functionality including a web-based configuration, enhanced security, and file caching.

The following sections explain the different functionalities equivalent to `mod_plsql` module.

- [Basic Authentication](#)
This section describes the basic authentication implemented using ORDS.
- [Basic Dynamic Authentication](#)
This section describes how basic dynamic authentication is implemented using ORDS.
- [Custom Authentication](#)
This section describes how custom authentication is implemented using ORDS.
- [Oracle REST Data Services Database Authentication](#)
This section describes how to use the database authentication feature to provide basic authentication for PL/SQL gateway calls.

17.7.1 Basic Authentication

This section describes the basic authentication implemented using ORDS.

The database credentials are specified in the ORDS configuration file. The `db.username` must have the required privileges to access the resources.

Note

The entry `security.requestAuthenticationFunction` is not specified.

17.7.2 Basic Dynamic Authentication

This section describes how basic dynamic authentication is implemented using ORDS.

A default `db.username` and `db.password` must be specified in ORDS configuration file when providing basic dynamic authentication for accessing the resources.

The resources that cannot be accessed using this type of authentication can be accessed if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The value for `<entry key="jdbc.auth.enabled">true</entry>` entry must be `true`.
- The `security.requestAuthenticationFunction` entry must not be specified.
- When ORDS response prompts a Basic HTTP Authentication dialog box in a browser, the credentials provided by the user must have the required privileges, then the resource is made available.

Note

If the credentials are provided through the browser HTTP authentication dialog box, then the only way to log out is to close all the instances of the browser.

17.7.3 Custom Authentication

This section describes how custom authentication is implemented using ORDS.

A function is specified to perform the custom authentication. This function has access to the `owa` variables. Resources are only available if the following function returns a `TRUE` value:

```
<entry
key="security.requestAuthenticationFunction">privileged_user.owa_custom.authorize
</entry>
```

The authentication function must have signature as shown in the following code snippet:

```
/**
 * OWA_CUSTOM used in mod_plsql when the following is used in the dad
 configuration file
   PlsqlAuthenticationMode      Custom
   In ORDS environment this can reside in any schema as long as the connection
 has execute privileges
   In mod_plsql this has to reside in the connections schema as you cannot
 specify the name of the schema,package or function
   ex: PlsqlAuthenticationMode      CustomOwa
 */
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE OWA_CUSTOM AS
/**
 * Response:
 >IF Failed
```

```

WWW-Authenticate in response header
Authorization Required
You are not authorized to access the requested resource. Check the
supplied credentials (e.g., username and password).
*/
FUNCTION authorize RETURN BOOLEAN;
END OWA_CUSTOM ;
/

```

17.7.4 Oracle REST Data Services Database Authentication

This section describes how to use the database authentication feature to provide basic authentication for PL/SQL gateway calls.

Database authentication feature is similar to dynamic basic authentication provided by `mod-plsql` where the user is prompted for the database credentials to authenticate and authorize access to PL/SQL stored procedures.

- [Installing Sample Database Scripts](#)
This section describes how to install the sample database scripts.
- [Enabling the Database Authentication](#)
This section describes how to enable the database authentication feature.
- [Configuring the Request Validation Function](#)
This section describes how to temporarily disable the request validation function.
- [Testing the Database Authenticated User](#)
This section describes how to test if the database user is authenticated.
- [Uninstalling the Sample Database Schema](#)

17.7.4.1 Installing Sample Database Scripts

This section describes how to install the sample database scripts.

The unzipped Oracle REST Data Services installation kit contains the sample database scripts that create a basic demo scenario for the database authentication.

The following code snippet shows how to install the sample database schema:

```

examples\db_auth $ cd sql/
sql $ sql system/<password>

SQLcl: Release Release 18.1.1 Production on Fri Mar 23 14:03:18 2018

Copyright (c) 1982, 2018, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Password? (*****?) *****
Connected to:
Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition Release 12.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production

SQL> @install <chosen-password>

```

Note

- You need to adjust the SQLcl connect string and the user credentials to suit your environment. For this demo scenario, SQLcl connects to the database with service name `orcl`
- `<chosen-password>` is the password you assigned to `EXAMPLE_USER1` and `EXAMPLE_USER2` database users. Make a note of this password value for later reference.

The sample database schema creates the following database users:

- **SAMPLE_PLSQL_APP**: A database schema where the protected `SAMPLE_PROC` will be installed.
- **EXAMPLE_USER1**: A database user granted with execute privilege on `SAMPLE_PLSQL_APP.SAMPLE_PROC` procedure.
- **EXAMPLE_USER2**: A second database user granted with execute privilege on `SAMPLE_PLSQL_APP.SAMPLE_PROC` procedure.

17.7.4.2 Enabling the Database Authentication

This section describes how to enable the database authentication feature.

Database authentication specifies if the PL/SQL Gateway calls can be authenticated using the database users. Defaults to value `false`. To enable the feature, set to value to `true`. Oracle recommends not to use this feature. This feature is used only to facilitate customers migrating from `mod_plsql`. To enable the database authentication feature, do one of the following:

```
$ ords config --db-pool default set jdbc.auth.enabled true
ORDS: Release 25.2 Production on Mon Apr 28 10:08:44 2025
Copyright (c) 2010, 2025, Oracle.
Configuration:
  /Users/ords_config
The setting named: jdbc.auth.enabled was set to: true in configuration:
default
```

Note

The `jdbc.auth.enabled` setting can be configured per database pool. Alternatively, it can be configured in `ords_config/global/settings.xml` file so that it is enabled for all pools.

This example code snippet shows how `jdbc.auth.enabled` setting is enabled for all pools.

```
$ ords config set --global jdbc.auth.enabled true

ORDS: Release 25.2 Production on Mon Apr 28 10:08:44 2025
Copyright (c) 2010, 2025, Oracle.
Configuration:
```

```
/Users/ords_config  
The global setting named: jdbc.auth.enabled was set to: true
```

After you update the configuration settings, restart the Oracle REST Data Services for the changes to take effect.

17.7.4.3 Configuring the Request Validation Function

This section describes how to temporarily disable the request validation function.

If you want to invoke only a whitelisted set of stored procedures in the database through the PL/SQL gateway, then you must configure Oracle REST Data Services to use a request validation function (especially when you are using Oracle APEX).

The demo sample procedure used for testing the database authentication feature is not whitelisted, so you must temporarily disable the request validation function.

To disable the request validation function, perform the following steps:

1. Navigate to the `<Current Configuration directory>/global` directory.
2. Open the `settings.xml` file, which stores the Oracle REST Data Services configuration information.
3. Look for `security.requestValidationFunction` entry and remove it from the file.
4. Save the file.
5. Restart Oracle REST Data Services, if it is already running.

Note

In production environment, you must use a custom request validation function that whitelists the stored procedures you want to access for your application

17.7.4.4 Testing the Database Authenticated User

This section describes how to test if the database user is authenticated.

Assuming that Oracle REST Data Service is running in a standalone mode on local host and on port 8080, access the following URL in your web browser:

```
http://localhost:8080/ords/sample_plsql_app.sample_proc
```

The browser prompts you to enter credentials. Enter `example_user1` for user name and enter the password value you noted while installing the sample schema.

The browser displays 'Hello EXAMPLE_USER1!' to demonstrate that the database user was authenticated and the identity of the user was propagated to the database through the OWA CGI variable named `REMOTE_USER..`

17.7.4.5 Uninstalling the Sample Database Schema

To uninstall the database schema, run the commands as shown in the following code snippet:

```
db_auth $ cd sql/  
sql $ sql system/<password>
```

```
SQLcl: Release Release 18.1.1 Production on Fri Mar 23 14:03:18 2018

Copyright (c) 1982, 2018, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Password? (*****?) *****
Connected to:
Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition Release 12.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production
SQL> @uninstall
```

17.8 ORDS Features

This section describes the ORDS features that are useful when you are migrating from a `mod_plsql` application to ORDS.

Topics:

- [Request Validation Function](#)
- [Pre Process Feature](#)
- [Post Process Feature](#)
- [File Upload Feature](#)
- [Cross-Origin Resource Sharing Feature](#)
- [Procedure Allow List](#)
- [Request Validation Function](#)
This section explains the use of request validation function.
- [Pre Process Feature](#)
This section describes the `procedure.preProcess` ORDS configuration parameter.
- [Post Process Feature](#)
This section describes the `procedure.postProcess` ORDS configuration parameter.
- [File Upload Feature](#)
This section describes the ORDS file upload feature.
- [Cross-Origin Resource Sharing Feature](#)
This section describes the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) feature.
- [Procedure Allow List](#)
This section describes the Allow List feature for PL/SQL Gateway procedures.
- [Monitoring the Allowed Procedures](#)

17.8.1 Request Validation Function

This section explains the use of request validation function.

The request validation function restricts the access to resources. The request validation function is provided with the name of the resource being requested and returns `TRUE` or `FALSE` value in response.

If the request validation function returns a `FALSE` value, then ORDS terminates the request.

Example 17-9 security.requestValidationFunction

```
<entry
key="security.requestValidationFunction">sample_plsql_app_metadata.validationF
unc</entry>
```

You can choose any name for the validation function. However, the signature must be in the following format:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION validationfunc(procedure_name VARCHAR2) RETURN BOOLEAN
IS.
```

17.8.2 Pre Process Feature

This section describes the `procedure.preProcess` ORDS configuration parameter.

The `procedure.preProcess` ORDS configuration parameter allows a comma delimited list of procedures that are executed before the requested resource.

Example 17-10 procedure.preProcess

Following example code snippet shows a use case for logging in:

```
<entry key="procedure.preProcess">sample_plsql_app_metadata.beforeProc</entry>
```

17.8.3 Post Process Feature

This section describes the `procedure.postProcess` ORDS configuration parameter.

The `procedure.postProcess` ORDS configuration parameter allows a comma delimited list of procedures that are executed after the requested resource.

Example 17-11 procedure.postProcess

Following example code snippet shows a use case for logging out:

```
<entry key="procedure.postProcess">sample_plsql_app_metadata.afterProc</entry>
```

17.8.4 File Upload Feature

This section describes the ORDS file upload feature.

The ORDS configuration parameter `owa.docTable`, defines the table name where the uploaded files persist.

Example 17-12 Table upload

```
CREATE TABLE DOC_TABLE (
    NAME                VARCHAR(256)    UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    MIME_TYPE           VARCHAR(128),
    DOC_SIZE            NUMBER,
    DAD_CHARSET         VARCHAR(128),
    LAST_UPDATED        DATE,
    CONTENT_TYPE        VARCHAR(128),
```

```
CONTENT          LONG RAW,
BLOB_CONTENT     BLOB );
```

Example 17-13 Procedure upload

You can choose to have any name for the upload function. However, the signature must match the following POST request:

```
--The parameters of the procedure should match the parameters of the request
--The procedure is called after ORDS performs the file upload/insert.
--This procedure can rollback the file INSERT as it is in the same
transaction as the INSERT
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE upload (filename VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
```

Example 17-14 Curl command for file upload

```
curl -i -X POST -F 'filename=@helloworld.txt' "http://localhost:8086/ords/pls/
basic_auth/example_user1.upload"
```

17.8.5 Cross-Origin Resource Sharing Feature

This section describes the Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) feature.

By default ORDS does not allow cross-origin calls to its PL/SQL gateway.

Trusted origins can be configured through the `security.externalSessionTrustedOrigins` configuration parameter that defines a comma separated list of origins that are trusted to make CORS request. If this parameter is empty or not configured, then no CORS requests are allowed for the PL/SQL gateway and results in a 403 Unauthorized status.

```
<entry key="security.externalSessionTrustedOrigins">http://example.com, https://
example.com:8443</entry>
```

17.8.6 Procedure Allow List

This section describes the Allow List feature for PL/SQL Gateway procedures.

Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) provides an Allow List feature for PL/SQL Gateway procedures. You can authorize execution of custom procedures by adding them to the Allow List.

- [Configuring ORDS PL/SQL Gateway Allow List](#)
This section describes how to configure the ORDS PL/SQL Gateway Allow List.

17.8.6.1 Configuring ORDS PL/SQL Gateway Allow List

This section describes how to configure the ORDS PL/SQL Gateway Allow List.

Ensure that your PL/SQL Gateway pool is configured to use the ORDS validation function named `ords_util.authorize_plsql_gateway`.

```
./ords config --db-pool <plsql_pool> get security.requestValidationFunction
```

If PL/SQL Gateway pool is empty, then it is setup using the following command:

```
./ords config --db-pool <plsql_pool> set security.requestValidationFunction
ords_util.authorize_plsql_gateway
```

Note

To use the feature ORDS PL/SQL Gateway Allow list with APEX, the APEX must be installed in a Pluggable Database.

- [Authorizing Procedures](#)
This section describes how to authorize the stored procedures.
- [Removing Stored Procedures](#)
This section describes how to remove the stored procedures from the PL/SQL Gateway Allow List.
- [Removing Stored Procedures in Bulk](#)
This section describes how to remove the stored procedures in bulk from the PL/SQL Gateway Allow List.

17.8.6.1.1 Authorizing Procedures

This section describes how to authorize the stored procedures.

To authorize the stored procedures you must add them to the PL/SQL Gateway Allow List using the `ords_admin.add_plsql_gateway_procedure` procedure. You are required to have `ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` role to execute the procedure.

```
BEGIN
    ords_admin.add_plsql_gateway_procedure(
        p_owner => 'MY_SCHEMA',
        p_package_name => 'MY_PACKAGE', /* Can be null if not a
package procedure*/
        p_procedure_name => 'MY_STORED_PROCEDURE',
        p_comments => 'Enabling access to Project 1'); /*
Optional comments*/
END;
```

The Allow List stores resolved procedure names. Procedures are resolved before adding them to the list.

17.8.6.1.2 Removing Stored Procedures

This section describes how to remove the stored procedures from the PL/SQL Gateway Allow List.

To remove the stored procedures from the PL/SQL Gateway Allow List use `ords_admin.remove_plsql_gateway_procedure` procedure. You are required to have `ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` role to execute the procedure.

```
BEGIN
    ords_admin.remove_plsql_gateway_procedure(
        p_owner => 'MY_SCHEMA',          /* Schema owning the
```

```
stored procedure */
                p_package_name => 'MY_PACKAGE',      /* Can be null if not
a package procedure*/
                p_procedure_name => 'MY_STORED_PROCEDURE');
END;
```

17.8.6.1.3 Removing Stored Procedures in Bulk

This section describes how to remove the stored procedures in bulk from the PL/SQL Gateway Allow List.

To remove the stored procedures from the PL/SQL Gateway Allow List use `ords_admin.clear_plsql_gateway_procedures` procedure. You are required to have `ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` role to execute the procedure.

```
BEGIN
    ords_admin.clear_plsql_gateway_procedures(
                                p_owner => 'MY_SCHEMA'); /* Remove all
procedures owned by this schema. */
END;
```

17.8.7 Monitoring the Allowed Procedures

To monitor which procedures have been allowed, administrator user with `ORDS_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` can use `DBA_PLSQL_GATEWAY_ALLOW_LIST` view.

```
select * from DBA_PLSQL_GATEWAY_ALLOW_LIST
```

17.9 Modifying Synonyms

When you are invoking synonyms through PL/SQL Gateway, ORDS executes the procedure they point to. If an existing synonym is redefined to point to a second procedure, then revoke the `EXECUTE` privilege from the first procedure to force the synonym to reload and ensure that ORDS executes the second procedure.

A

Setting-up a PL/SQL Gateway User

This section explains how to set-up a PL/SQL gateway user.

To set-up a PL/SQL gateway user, perform the following steps:

1. Unzip the ords*.zip file.
2. Execute the script that provides the password:
Example:

```
SQL> @install <password>
```

```
install.sql
set define '^'
set termout on
```

```
define PWD          = '^1'
```

```
-- Create the schema to hold the stored proc. This account is not directly
accessible
create user sample_plsql_app identified by L0ck3dAcc0unt password expire
account lock;
```

```
-- create the application users
create user example_user1 identified by ^PWD;
create user example_user2 identified by ^PWD;
grant connect to example_user1;
grant connect to example_user2;
```

```
alter session set current_schema=sample_plsql_app;
```

```
-- define the stored procedure
create or replace procedure sample_proc as
  l_user varchar(255) := owa_util.get_cgi_env('REMOTE_USER');
begin
  http.prn('<h1>Hello ' || l_user || '!</h1>');
end;
/
```

```
-- authorize users to access stored proc
grant execute on sample_plsql_app.sample_proc to example_user1;
grant execute on sample_plsql_app.sample_proc to example_user2;
```

```
quit
```

Preceding sample creates three database users:

- SAMPLE_PLSQL_APP - A database schema where the protected SAMPLE_PROC is installed
- EXAMPLE_USER1 - A database user granted with execute privilege on SAMPLE_PLSQL_APP.SAMPLE_PROC

- `EXAMPLE_USER2` - A second database user granted with execute privilege on `SAMPLE_PLSQL_APP.SAMPLE_PROC`

Use the non-interactive install command and include the options `--gateway-user <database user>` and `--gateway-mode proxied` to indicate that the PL/SQL gateway user is a proxied user.

Configuring a PL/SQL Gateway User

Non-Interactive Example:

```
./bin/ords --config /path/to/test/config install --db-pool pdb2 --admin-user SYS
--proxy-user --db-hostname localhost --db-port 1521 --db-servicename pdb1 --
feature-sdw true --gateway-user EXAMPLE_USER1 --gateway-mode proxied --log-
folder /path/to/logs < password.txt
```

Assuming ORDS is running in a standalone mode on localhost on port 8080, access the following URL in your web browser: `http://localhost:8080/ords/pdb2/sample_plsql_app.sample_proc`. The browser displays the following text

Hello EXAMPLE_USER1!

- [Configuring Multiple PL/SQL Gateway Proxied Users](#)
This section describes how to configure multiple PL/SQL gateway proxied users.

A.1 Configuring Multiple PL/SQL Gateway Proxied Users

This section describes how to configure multiple PL/SQL gateway proxied users.

In prior ORDS releases (21.4 and earlier), ORDS administrators could configure multiple connection pools for a single database. This was enabled by using different PL/SQL gateway users while sharing the same ORDS runtime user (typically `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER`).

In newer ORDS releases (22.1 and later), the approach for supporting similar deployment model has changed. This section describes how to achieve the same behavior in newer versions of ORDS.

- [Multiple PL/SQL Gateway Users in One PDB \(ORDS 21.4 and Earlier\)](#)
This section provides an example of configuring multiple PL/SQL gateway users within the same PDB in ORDS 21.4 and earlier.
- [Multiple PL/SQL Gateway Users in One PDB \(ORDS 22.1 and Later\)](#)
This section describes how to configure multiple PL/SQL gateway users in the same PDB in ORDS 22.1 release and later.

A.1.1 Multiple PL/SQL Gateway Users in One PDB (ORDS 21.4 and Earlier)

This section provides an example of configuring multiple PL/SQL gateway users within the same PDB in ORDS 21.4 and earlier.

① Note

This configuration is no longer supported and is provided only for reference purposes.

```
config_folder/ords/
+-- conf/
```

```
|   +-- main_pu.xml  
|   +-- main.xml  
|   +-- test_pu.xml  
|   +-- test.xml  
+-- url-mapping.xml
```

Main ORDS Pool

File: config_folder/ords/conf/main_pu.xml

```
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">  
<properties>  
<comment>Saved on Mon Jan 09 18:03:11 CST 2023</comment>  
<entry key="db.username">ORDS_PUBLIC_USER</entry>  
</properties>
```

Main PL/SQL Gateway Pool

File: config_folder/ords/conf/main.xml

```
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">  
<properties>  
<comment>Saved on Mon Jan 09 18:03:11 CST 2023</comment>  
<entry key="db.username">MAIN_PLSQL_USER</entry>  
</properties>
```

Test ORDS Pool

File: config_folder/ords/conf/test_pu.xml

```
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">  
<properties>  
<comment>Saved on Mon Jan 09 18:03:11 CST 2023</comment>  
<entry key="db.username">ORDS_PUBLIC_USER</entry>  
</properties>
```

Test PL/SQL Gateway Pool

File: config_folder/ords/conf/test.xml

```
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">  
<properties>  
<comment>Saved on Mon Jan 09 18:03:11 CST 2023</comment>  
<entry key="db.username">TEST_PLSQL_USER</entry>  
</properties>
```

Pool Mappings

File: config_folder/ords/url-mapping.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<pool-config xmlns="http://xmlns.oracle.com/apex/pool-config">  
  <pool name="main" base-path="/main" updated="2023-07-17T20:52:29.045Z" />  
</pool-config>
```

```
<pool name="test" base-path="/test" updated="2023-07-17T20:52:29.045Z" />
</pool-config>
```

With the preceding configuration:

- ORDS requests whose URL includes `/main` are served using `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER`
- PL/SQL gateway requests whose URL includes `/main` execute as `MAIN_PLSQL_USER`
- ORDS requests whose URL includes `/test` are served using `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER`
- PL/SQL gateway requests whose URL includes `/test` executed as `TEST_PLSQL_USER`

A.1.2 Multiple PL/SQL Gateway Users in One PDB (ORDS 22.1 and Later)

This section describes how to configure multiple PL/SQL gateway users in the same PDB in ORDS 22.1 release and later.

Current versions of ORDS enhances the performance by reusing database pools through proxy connections. To replicate this behavior, additional runtime users must be created.

The following example assumes that there is an existing pool named `main` that is functioning and it walks through creating a second pool named `test` that uses `PLSQL_USER` as the PL/SQL gateway user:

```
ords_conf/
+-- databases/
|   +-- main/
|   |   +-- wallet/
|   |   +-- pool.xml
|   +-- test/
|       +-- wallet/
|       +-- pool.xml
+-- globals/
```

- [Steps to Achieve the Configuration](#)
- [Generated Configuration](#)
This section shows an example of the configuration files generated after you perform the steps in the preceding section.

A.1.2.1 Steps to Achieve the Configuration

Perform the following steps to configure multiple PL/SQL gateway users in the same PDB for ORDS 22.1 and later releases:

1. Create the new user to be the new ORDS runtime user:

```
CREATE USER "ORDS_PUBLIC_USER2" IDENTIFIED BY <secure_password>;
GRANT "CONNECT" TO "ORDS_PUBLIC_USER2";
```

2. Grant the ORDS runtime role to the new user:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.PROVISION_RUNTIME_ROLE(
    p_user => 'ORDS_PUBLIC_USER2',
    p_proxy_enabled_schemas => TRUE);
```

```
END;
/
```

- Grant proxy connection privileges for each PL/SQL user to its corresponding runtime user:

```
ALTER USER MAIN_PLSQL_USER GRANT CONNECT THROUGH ORDS_PUBLIC_USER;
ALTER USER TEST_PLSQL_USER GRANT CONNECT THROUGH ORDS_PUBLIC_USER2;
```

- Configure the new ORDS runtime users to use their corresponding PL/SQL users:

```
BEGIN
  ORDS_ADMIN.CONFIG_PLSQL_GATEWAY(
    p_runtime_user => 'ORDS_PUBLIC_USER', /* when using this user */
    p_plsql_gateway_user => 'MAIN_PLSQL_USER' /* run OWA things as
this user */
  );
  ORDS_ADMIN.CONFIG_PLSQL_GATEWAY(
    p_runtime_user => 'ORDS_PUBLIC_USER2', /* when using this user */
    p_plsql_gateway_user => 'TEST_PLSQL_USER' /* run OWA things as
this user */
  );
END;
/
```

- Configure pool `test` to use `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER2`:

```
$ ./ords config --db-pool test set db.username ORDS_PUBLIC_USER2
$ ./ords config --db-pool test secret db.password
*Enter ORDS_PUBLIC_USER2 password when prompted
```

- Set `plsql.gateway.mode` to proxied in pool `main` and `test`:

```
$ ./ords config --db-pool main set plsql.gateway.mode proxied
$ ./ords config --db-pool test set plsql.gateway.mode proxied
```

- Restart ORDS.

A.1.2.2 Generated Configuration

This section shows an example of the configuration files generated after you perform the steps in the preceding section.

```
ords_conf/
+-- databases/
|   +-- main/
|   |   +-- wallet/
|   |   +-- pool.xml
|   +-- test/
|       +-- wallet/
|       +-- pool.xml
+-- globals/
```

Main Pool

File: ords_conf/databases/main/pool.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
<comment>Saved on Thu Feb 29 22:29:08 UTC 2024</comment>
<!-- Connection settings -->
<entry key="db.username">ORDS_PUBLIC_USER</entry>
<entry key="plsql.gateway.mode">proxied</entry>
<!-- ... other settings ... -->
</properties>
```

Test Pool

File: ords_conf/databases/test/pool.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE properties SYSTEM "http://java.sun.com/dtd/properties.dtd">
<properties>
<comment>Saved on Thu Feb 29 22:29:08 UTC 2024</comment>
<!-- Connection settings -->
<entry key="db.username">ORDS_PUBLIC_USER2</entry>
<entry key="plsql.gateway.mode">proxied</entry>
<!-- ... other settings ... -->
</properties>
```

Configuration in the Database

If you run following query:

```
select runtime_user, plsql_gateway_user from
ords_metadata.plsql_gateway_config;
```

The query displays the mapping between the PL/SQL gateway user and its ORDS runtime user in each of the pools:

For example:

RUNTIME_USER	PLSQL_GATEWAY_USER
ORDS_PUBLIC_USER	MAIN_PLSQL_USER
ORDS_PUBLIC_USER2	TEST_PLSQL_USER

B

Oracle REST Data Services Database Type Mappings

This appendix describes the REST Data Services database type mappings along with the structural database types.

- [Oracle Built-in Types](#)
- [Handling Structural Database Types](#)
This section explains how structural database types are handled.
- [Oracle Geospatial Encoding](#)
- [Enabling Database Mapping Support](#)
This section shows how to enable the extended database mapping support.

B.1 Oracle Built-in Types

Data Type	JSON Data Type	REST Version	Value Example	Description
NUMBER	number	v1	"big" : 1234567890 "bigger" : 1.2345678901e10	Represented with all significant digits. An exponent is used when the number exceeds 10 digits.
RAW	string	Custom	"code" : "SEVMTE8gV09STE Qh"	Base64 bit encoding is used
DATE	string	v1.2	"start" : "1995-06-02T04: 29:11Z"	Represented using ISO 8601 format in UTC time zone
TIMESTAMP	string	v1.2	when : "1995-06-02T04: 29:11.002Z"	Represented using ISO 8601 format in UTC time zone
TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE	string	v1.2	"at" : "1995-06-02T04: 29:11.002Z"	Represented using ISO 8601 format. The local time zone is converted to UTC time zone as the local time zone specification does not apply for a transfer encoding.
CHAR	string	v1	"message" : "Hello World! "	Represented with trailing spaces. This may be required as padding for PUT or POST methods. For example, "abc ".
ROWID	string	Custom	"id" : "AAAGq9AAEAAAA0 bAAA"	Output as the native Oracle textual representation. For example, equivalent to the following conversion: <code>SELECT ROWIDTOCHAR(id) id FROM DUAL.</code>

Data Type	JSON Data Type	REST Version	Value Example	Description
UROWID	string	Custom	"uid" : "AAAGq9AAEAAAA0 bAAA"	Output as the native Oracle textual representation. For example, equivalent to the following conversion: <code>SELECT CAST(uid as VARCHAR(4000)) id FROM DUAL.</code>
FLOAT	number	v1	*as NUMBER	
NCHAR	string	v1	"message" : "Hello World! "	Represented using unicode character where the character is not supported by the body character set.
NVARCHAR2	string	v1	"message" : "Hello World!"	Represented using unicode character where the character is not supported by the body character set.
VARCHAR2	string	v1	"message" : "Hello World!"	
BINARY_FLOAT	number	v1	*as NUMBER	
BINARY_DOUBLE	number	v1	*as NUMBER	
TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	object	v1.2	"event" : "1995-06-02T04 :29:11.002Z" "when" : "1995-06-02T04 :29:11.002Z"	Represented using ISO 8601 format in UTC time zone. The value represents the same point in time but the original time zone is lost.
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH	object	Custom	"until" : "P-123Y3M" "until" : "P3M"	Represented using ISO 8601 "Duration" format. Zero duration components are considered optional.
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	object	Custom	"until" : "P-5DT3H55M" "until" : "PT3H55M"	Represented using ISO 8601 "Duration" format. Zero duration components are considered optional
LONG	string	v1	*as VARCHAR	
LONG RAW	string	Custom	"long_code" : { "SEVMTE8gV09S TEQh"	

Data Type	JSON Data Type	REST Version	Value Example	Description
BLOB	string	Custom	<pre>"bin" : { "base64_value" : "bGVhc3VyZS4=" }</pre>	
CLOB	string	Custom	<pre>"text" : { "value" : "Hello World!" }</pre>	
BFILE	Object	Custom	<pre>"file" : { "locator" : "TARGET_DIR", "filename" : "myfile" }</pre>	
BOOLEAN	true false	v1	<pre>"right" : true "wrong" : false</pre>	

B.2 Handling Structural Database Types

This section explains how structural database types are handled.

Object Types

An exception to this is where ORDS has adopted an accepted encoding for an Industry Standard type such as GeoJSON.

Following is a sample code snippet:

```
"address" : {
"number" : 42,
"street" : "Wallaby Way",
"city" : "Sydney"
```

```
}
```

Inheritance

Object type inheritance is not supported. For marshalling purposes, all object types are treated as if they are left concrete types.

PL/SQL Records

PL/SQL Records are not supported.

VARRAYS

VARRAYS are mapped directly to the JSON array type.

Following is a sample code snippet:

```
"addresses" : [  
  
  {  
  
    "__db_type" : "MY_SCHEMA.AUS_ADDRESS",  
  
    "number" : 42,  
  
    "street" : "Wallaby Way",  
  
    "city" : "Sydney"  
  
  },  
  
  {  
  
    "__db_type" : "MY_SCHEMA.UK_ADDRESS"  
  
    "number" : 1,  
  
    "street" : "Oracle Parkway"  
  
    "city" : "Reading"  
  
    "postcode" : "RG6 1RA"  
  
  }  
  
]
```

Element Inheritance

If the type of a VARRAY element instance is a sub-type of the defined type, then it becomes mandatory to add the `__db_type` named value, as explained in the object types section.

Associative Arrays

Associative arrays (formally known as PL/SQL table or index-by table) fall into following two categories:

- **Indexed by an integer value:** A sparsely populated indexed array. This type of array may not yield a value for a given index. When this type of array is converted to and from JSON, the index is ignored, removing the indexable value gaps. This will have the side-effect that a sparsely populated indexed array that is passed as an IN/OUT parameter through a PL/SQL procedure without any changes, could still appear to have been changed, as the indexable value gaps would have been removed.

Following is a sample code snippet:

```
"avg_values" : [  
  34,  
  57,  
  86,  
  3235  
]  
:
```

- **Not indexed by an integer value:** For example, VARCHAR. This category is rarely used and not supported by the Oracle JDBC API.

B.3 Oracle Geospatial Encoding

Oracle Geospatial types comprises of more than the predefined Oracle Object types. However, recognized JSON encoding call, GeoJSON is used to encode the instance data.

See Also

[GeoJSON Standard Documentation](#)

B.4 Enabling Database Mapping Support

This section shows how to enable the extended database mapping support.

To enable the extended database mapping support, the following code snippet must be added to the Oracle REST Data Services `defaults.xml` file, which is located in the Oracle REST Data Services configuration `ords` directory:

```
<entry key="misc.datatypes.enable">true</entry>
```

C

Troubleshooting Oracle REST Data Services

This appendix contains information on troubleshooting Oracle REST Data Services.

- [Enabling Detailed Request Error Messages](#)
- [ORDS User Defined Service](#)
- [Configuring Oracle APEX Static Resources with Oracle REST Data Services](#)
- [Resolving 570 Server Error Response Code](#)

This section provides the steps to resolve a 570 Server Error Response code.

C.1 Enabling Detailed Request Error Messages

To enable detailed request error messages, run the following command:

```
ords config set debug.printDebugToScreen true
```

Any request that produces an error response includes a detailed message, including a stack trace. This setting must not be enabled on production systems due to the risk of sensitive information being revealed to an attacker.

C.2 ORDS User Defined Service

The following table lists the ORDS user defined services:

Table C-1 List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
--HTTP	>curl -i
200	-X GET --
BEGIN	user
	DEMO:demo
ORDS.defi	-k
ne_servic	http://
e(localhost
	:8082/
p_module_	ords/
name	demo/
=>	test1/ok/
'test1',	HTTP/1.1
	200 OK
p_base_pa	Date:
th	Thu, 19
=>	Mar 2020
'test1/',	17:18:05
	GMT
p_pattern	Content-
	Type:
=> 'ok/',	applicati
	on/json
p_method	ETag:
	"BLNTmyd/
=> 'GET',	ZM889Q0G1
	gJ1t7lkSY
p_source_	o2kpAVIv4
type	CY5dvtP9N
=>	I/
ORDS.sour	Em1DJRzpm
ce_type_c	E5Bg/
ollection	4GiKifewt
_feed,	zuJA6i+YC
	gdxETWWQ=
p_source	="
	Transfer-
=>	Encoding:
'SELECT	chunked
* FROM	
dual',	
p_items_p	
er_page	
=> 0);	
COMMIT;	
END;	
/	

Table C-1 (Cont.) List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
--HTTP 200 , p_source_ type => ORDS.sour ce_type_c ollection _feed, BEGIN ORDS.defi ne_servic e(p_module_ name => 'test2', p_base_pa th => 'test2/', p_pattern => 'norows/' , p_method => 'GET', p_source_ type => ORDS.sour ce_type_c ollection _feed, p_source => 'SELECT * FROM dual where 1 = 2', p_items_p er_page	>curl -- head -i -X GET --user DEMO:demo -k http:// localhost :8082/ ords/ demo/ test2/ norows/ HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Thu, 19 Mar 2020 17:18:28 GMT Content- Type: applicati on/json ETag: "aZVsHTwe wrbbk16wH NcTa3RFFd EsbdtDRBT SlR93r/ vBmDvVsgu d2rFqLDI6 5UKxzSEln AAMQdlBj/ sB9ywWqQ= " Transfer- Encoding: chunked p_source => 'SELECT * FROM dual where 1 = 2', p_items_p er_page

Table C-1 (Cont.) List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
=> 0);	COMMIT; END; /

Table C-1 (Cont.) List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
create table no_rows (coll int); --HTTP 200 , p_source_ type => ORDS.sour ce_type_c ollection _feed, BEGIN ORDS.defi ne_servic e(p_module_ name => 'test2b', p_base_pa th => 'test2b/' , p_pattern => 'norows/' , p_method => 'GET', p_source_ type => ORDS.sour ce_type_c ollection _feed, p_source => 'SELECT	>curl -- head -i -X GET --user DEMO:demo -k http:// localhost :8082/ ords/ demo/ test2b/ norows/ HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Thu, 19 Mar 2020 17:18:34 GMT Content- Type: applicati on/json ETag: "Ns/g/ hFxVWYPHU yZT53HN16 EMV1QUXD5 wmz3eo015 dly6nSVkk 2FX3sNw3Y vq87SdLYA lCLeuqb4N 4DQrcy+0Q ==" Transfer- Encoding: chunked

Table C-1 (Cont.) List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
	<pre>* FROM no_rows', p_items_p er_page => 0); COMMIT; END; /</pre>

Table C-1 (Cont.) List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
--HTTP 404 , p_source_ type => ORDS.sour ce_type_c ollection _item, BEGIN	>curl -- head -i -X GET --user DEMO:demo -k http:// localhost :8082/ ords/ demo/ test2c/ norows/ HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found Content- Type: text/html
ORDS.defi ne_servic e(p_module_ name => 'test2c',	Content- Type: text/html
p_base_pa th => 'test2c/' ,	Content- Length: 16127
p_pattern => 'norows/' ,	
p_method => 'GET',	
p_source_ type => ORDS.sour ce_type_c ollection _item,	
p_source => 'SELECT * FROM dual where 1 = 2',	
p_items_p	

Table C-1 (Cont.) List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
er_page	<pre>=> 0); COMMIT; END; /</pre>

Table C-1 (Cont.) List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
--HTTP 404 BEGIN ORDS.defi ne_servic e(p_module_ name => 'test3', p_base_pa th => 'test3/', p_pattern => 'doesnote xist/', p_method => 'GET', p_source_ type => ORDS.sour ce_type_c ollection _feed, p_source => 'SELECT 10 as A FROM doesnotex ist', p_items_p er_page => 0); COMMIT; END; /	>curl -- head -i -X GET --user DEMO:demo -k http:// localhost :8082/ ords/ demo/ test3/ doesnotex ist/ HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden Content- Type: text/html Error- Reason: error="mi ssing.obj ect"; error_des cription* =UTF-8' 'The request could not be processed because a table or view reference d by the SQL statement being evaluated is not accessibl e or does not exist Content-

Table C-1 (Cont.) List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
	Length: 16327

Table C-1 (Cont.) List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
--HTTP 555 BEGIN ORDS.defi ne_servic e(p_module_ name => 'test4', p_base_pa th => 'test4/', p_pattern => 'badsynta x/', p_method => 'GET', p_source_ type => ORDS.sour ce_type_c ollection _feed, p_source => 'SELECT 10', p_items_p er_page => 0); COMMIT; END; / associate d with	>curl -- head -i -X GET --user DEMO:demo -k http:// localhost :8082/ ords/ demo/ test4/ badsyntax / HTTP/1.1 500 Server Error Content- Type: text/html Error- Reason: error="re source.ge nerator.e valuation "; error_des cription* =UTF-8' 'The request could not be processed because an error occurred whilst attemptin g to evaluate the SQL statement

Table C-1 (Cont.) List of ORDS user defined service

Service	Response
	<p>this resource. Please check the SQL statement is correctly formed and executes without error. SQL Error Code ORA-00923 FROM keyword not found where expected Error Message. Content-Length: 16514</p>

C.3 Configuring Oracle APEX Static Resources with Oracle REST Data Services

When using Oracle REST Data Services, a blank page might be displayed when attempting to access an Oracle APEX page, for example, when attempting to display `https://example/ords/apex`. This problem is caused by an improper configuration of Oracle APEX static resources, which causes the JavaScript and CSS resources required by APEX not to be found and the APEX page not to render correctly.

The specific cause can be any of the following:

- Forgetting to ensure that the APEX static images are located on the same server as the Oracle REST Data Services instance
- Forgetting to deploy a web application for the static APEX images to Apache Tomcat or WebLogic Server.
- When running in Standalone mode, entering an incorrect path (or not specifying a path) when prompted on the first run of Standalone mode

- When running in Standalone mode, entering an incorrect path with the `--apex-images` option
- Upgrading to a new version of APEX in Standalone mode forgetting to update the location by using the `--apex-images` option

To help in diagnosing the problem, you can try to access the `apex_version.txt` file. For example, if your APEX deployment is located at `https://example.com/ords/` and your static resources have been deployed at `https://example.com/i/`, use a browser to access the following URL:

```
https://example.com/i/apex_version.txt
```

If you get a 404 Not Found error, then check the preceding list of possible specific causes.

If a plain text file is displayed, it should contain text like the following:

```
Oracle APEX Version: 24.1
```

Check that the version number matches the version of APEX that is deployed on the database. If the numbers do not match, check if you have made an error mentioned in the last item in the preceding list of possible specific causes, because Oracle REST Data Services is not configured to use the correct version of the APEX static resources to match the APEX version in the database.

It is recommended that you configure the Oracle APEX instance wherever applicable to use the resources from the Oracle Content Network. The use of the Oracle CDN may not be feasible when using Oracle APEX in a network that restricts internet access. In such a scenario, you must deploy a web application to provide the Oracle APEX image files.

If you need help in solving the problem, check the information in this book about creating and deploying `i.war` for your environment, such as WebLogic Server.

C.4 Resolving 570 Server Error Response Code

This section provides the steps to resolve a 570 Server Error Response code.

This issue is commonly encountered during an upgrade or repair when the `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER` password has been changed. When ORDS starts, it attempts to connect to the target database using the credentials stored in the associated Wallet (`.SSO` file).

If the wallet password does not match the database password, ORDS attempts to login three times. Repeated failures locks the account. Perform the following steps to resolve this issue:

Perform the following steps to resolve this issue:

1. Stop the affected ORDS instance/process.
2. Unlock the `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER` account using the following command:

```
alter user ORDS_PUBLIC_USER unlock;
```

- a. Verify the account status using the following command:

```
select username, account_status from dba_users where  
username = 'ORDS_PUBLIC_USER';
```

3. You can either change or update the `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER` password (to match the current database password) or verify the password that is stored in the ORDS Wallet (.SSO file).

- To change the `ORDS_PUBLIC_USER` password, use the following command:

```
ords --config <PATH TO ORDS CONFIG> config secret db.password
```

- To verify the password, use the following command:

```
ords --config <PATH TO ORDS CONFIG> config get --secret db.password
```

4. If you change the password in the .SSO wallet, restart your shell or terminal session and then retry the upgrade or repair:

```
ords --config <Path to your ORDS configuration folder> install
```

When prompted, choose the database pool associated with the mismatched wallet password.

 **Note**

During installation, the ORDS installer updates the database password if it detects a difference in the password.

D

Third-Party License Information

Oracle REST Data Services contains third-party code. See the Oracle Database Licensing Information for notices Oracle is required to provide.

Note, however, that the Oracle program license that accompanied this product determines your right to use the Oracle program, including the third-party software, and the terms contained in the following notices do not change those rights.

- [ANTLR4 Java Runtime 4.13.2](#)
- [Hack 3.003](#)
- [Monaco Editor 0.55.1](#)
- [MongoDB bson 5.3.1](#)
- [gridstack.js 12.4.2](#)
- [Dexie 4.2.1](#)
- [react 19.2.3](#)
- [react-dom 19.2.3](#)
- [requirejs 2.3.7](#)
- [hotkeys-js 3.13.15](#)
- [Jetty 12.0.32](#)
- [jaxb-runtime 4.0.5](#)
- [jackson-core 2.18.3](#)
- [Jakarta Servlet 4.0.4](#)
- [jakarta.inject-api 2.0.1](#)
- [jQuery UI 1.14.1](#)
- [jackson-annotations 2.18.3](#)
- [jackson-databind 2.18.3](#)
- [graphql-js 16.11.0](#)
- [graphql-compose 9.1.0](#)
- [graphiql 5.2.2](#)
- [JavaScript Extension Toolkit \(JET\) 18.1.5](#)
- [Commons FileUpload 1.6.0](#)
- [opentelemetry-api 1.54.1](#)
- [opentelemetry-context 1.54.1](#)
- [Google Guava 33.4.8](#)
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- [Join Monster 4.0.0](#)
- [SheetJS 0.20.3](#)
- [OCI SDK for Java 3.78.1](#)
- [swagger-ui 5.31.0](#)
- [swagger-parser-v3 2.1.24](#)
- [Commons Compress 1.27.1](#)
- [caffeine 3.2.0](#)
- [fast-xml-parser 5.3.6](#)

D.1 ANTLR4 Java Runtime 4.13.2

```
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- 1) The following files: Immutable.java, NotThreadSafe.java, ThreadSafe.java

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6) The following files (originally from <https://github.com/marianobarrios/tls-channel>):

```
AsynchronousTlsChannel.java
AsynchronousTlsChannelGroup.java
BufferAllocator.java
BufferHolder.java
ByteBufferSet.java
ByteBufferUtil.java
ClientTlsChannel.java
DirectBufferAllocator.java
DirectBufferDeallocator.java
ExtendedAsynchronousByteChannel.java
HeapBufferAllocator.java
NeedsReadException.java
NeedsTaskException.java
NeedsWriteException.java
ServerTlsChannel.java
SniSslContextFactory.java
TlsChannel.java
TlsChannelBuilder.java
TlsChannelCallbackException.java
TlsChannelFlowControlException.java
TlsChannelImpl.java
TlsExplorer.java
TrackingAllocator.java
Util.java
WouldBlockException.java
```

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7) The following files (originally from <https://github.com/google/guava>):

InetAddressUtils.java (formerly InetAddresses.java)
InetAddressUtilsTest.java (formerly InetAddressesTest.java)

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8) The following files (originally from <https://github.com/Litote/kmongo>):

Filters.kt
Properties.kt
KPropertyPath.kt
FiltersTest.kt
KPropertiesTest.kt

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D.5 gridstack.js 12.4.2

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D.6 Dexie 4.2.1

Dexie.js

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D.7 react 19.2.3

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D.9 requirejs 2.3.7

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D.10 hotkeys-js 3.13.15

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* Source:
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* Project: https://codehaus-plexus.github.io/plexus-archiver/
* Source: https://github.com/codehaus-plexus/plexus-archiver
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* Project: https://testng.org/doc/index.html
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* Source:
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D.16 jQuery UI 1.14.1

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Dependency: jQuery

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D.17 jackson-annotations 2.18.3

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D.18 jackson-databind 2.18.3

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D.19 graphql-js 16.11.0

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D.20 graphql-compose 9.1.0

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D.21 graphiql 5.2.2

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***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n/**\n *
Represents the completion of an asynchronous operation\n */\ninterface
Promise<T> {\n    /**\n     * Attaches a callback that is invoked when the
Promise is settled (fulfilled or rejected). The\n     * resolved value cannot
be modified from the callback.\n     * @param onfinally The callback to
execute when the Promise is settled (fulfilled or rejected).\n     * @returns
A Promise for the completion of the callback.\n     */\n    finally(onfinally?: (() => void) | undefined | null): Promise<T>\n}\n';
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***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n/**\n * The

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decorator context types provided to class element decorators.\n */\nntype
ClassMemberDecoratorContext =\n    | ClassMethodDecoratorContext\n    |
ClassGetterDecoratorContext\n    | ClassSetterDecoratorContext\n    |
ClassFieldDecoratorContext\n    | ClassAccessorDecoratorContext\n    ;\n\n/**\n * The decorator context types provided to any decorator.\n */\nntype
DecoratorContext =\n    | ClassDecoratorContext\n    |
ClassMemberDecoratorContext\n    ;\n\n/**\n * Context provided to a class
decorator.\n * @template Class The type of the decorated class associated
with this context.\n */\ninterface ClassDecoratorContext<\n    Class extends
abstract new (...args: any) => any = abstract new (...args: any) => any,\n>
{\n    /** The kind of element that was decorated. */\n    readonly kind:
"class";\n\n    /** The name of the decorated class. */\n    readonly name:
string | undefined;\n\n    /**\n     * Adds a callback to be invoked after
the class definition has been finalized.\n     *\n     * @example\n     *
```\n     * function customElement(name: string): ClassDecoratorFunction
{\n * return (target, context) => {\n *
context.addInitializer(function () {\n *
customElements.define(name, this);\n * });\n * }\n * }
\n *\n * @customElement("my-element")\n * class MyElement {\n
\n * ```\n * /\n * addInitializer(initializer: (this: Class) =>
void): void;\n }\n\n/**\n * Context provided to a class method decorator.\n *
@template This The type on which the class element will be defined. For a
static class element, this will be\n * the type of the constructor. For a non-
static class element, this will be the type of the instance.\n * @template
Value The type of the decorated class method.\n */\ninterface
ClassMethodDecoratorContext<\n This = unknown,\n Value extends (this:
This, ...args: any) => any = (this: This, ...args: any) => any,\n> {\n /**
The kind of class element that was decorated. */\n readonly kind:
"method";\n\n /** The name of the decorated class element. */\n
readonly name: string | symbol;\n\n /** A value indicating whether the
class element is a static (`true`) or instance (`false`) element. */\n
readonly static: boolean;\n\n /** A value indicating whether the class
element has a private name. */\n readonly private: boolean;\n\n /** An
object that can be used to access the current value of the class element at
runtime. */\n readonly access: {\n /**\n * Determines
whether an object has a property with the same name as the decorated
element.\n *\n * has(object: This): boolean;\n *
/\n **\n * Gets the current value of the method from the provided
object.\n *\n * @example\n * let fn =
context.access.get(instance);\n * /\n * get(object: This):
Value;\n };\n\n /**\n * Adds a callback to be invoked either before
static initializers are run (when\n * decorating a `static` element), or
before instance initializers are run (when\n * decorating a non-`static`
element).\n *\n * @example\n * ```\n * const bound:
ClassMethodDecoratorFunction = (value, context) {\n * if
(context.private) throw new TypeError("Not supported on private
methods.");\n * context.addInitializer(function () {\n *
this[context.name] = this[context.name].bind(this);\n * });\n * }
\n *\n * class C {\n * message = "Hello";\n *
\n * @bound\n * m() {\n * console.log(this.message);\n * }
\n * }\n * ```\n * /\n * addInitializer(initializer: (this: This)
=> void): void;\n }\n\n/**\n * Context provided to a class getter decorator.\n *
@template This The type on which the class element will be defined. For a
static class element, this will be\n * the type of the constructor. For a non-
static class element, this will be the type of the instance.\n * @template
Value The property type of the decorated class getter.\n */\ninterface

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ClassGetterDecoratorContext<\n This = unknown,\n Value = unknown,\n>
{\n /** The kind of class element that was decorated. */\n readonly
kind: "getter";\n\n /** The name of the decorated class element. */\n
readonly name: string | symbol;\n\n /** A value indicating whether the
class element is a static (`true`) or instance (`false`) element. */\n
readonly static: boolean;\n\n /** A value indicating whether the class
element has a private name. */\n readonly private: boolean;\n\n /** An
object that can be used to access the current value of the class element at
runtime. */\n readonly access: {\n /**\n * Determines
whether an object has a property with the same name as the decorated
element.\n */\n has(object: This): boolean;\n /
**\n * Invokes the getter on the provided object.\n
*\n * @example\n * let value =
context.access.get(instance);\n */\n get(object: This):
Value;\n };\n\n /**\n * Adds a callback to be invoked either before
static initializers are run (when\n * decorating a `static` element), or
before instance initializers are run (when\n * decorating a non-`static`
element).\n */\n addInitializer(initializer: (this: This) => void):
void;\n}\n\n/**\n * Context provided to a class setter decorator.\n *
@template This The type on which the class element will be defined. For a
static class element, this will be\n * the type of the constructor. For a non-
static class element, this will be the type of the instance.\n * @template
Value The type of the decorated class setter.\n */\ninterface
ClassSetterDecoratorContext<\n This = unknown,\n Value = unknown,\n>
{\n /** The kind of class element that was decorated. */\n readonly
kind: "setter";\n\n /** The name of the decorated class element. */\n
readonly name: string | symbol;\n\n /** A value indicating whether the
class element is a static (`true`) or instance (`false`) element. */\n
readonly static: boolean;\n\n /** A value indicating whether the class
element has a private name. */\n readonly private: boolean;\n\n /** An
object that can be used to access the current value of the class element at
runtime. */\n readonly access: {\n /**\n * Determines
whether an object has a property with the same name as the decorated
element.\n */\n has(object: This): boolean;\n /
**\n * Invokes the setter on the provided object.\n
*\n * @example\n * context.access.set(instance,
value);\n */\n set(object: This, value: Value):
void;\n };\n\n /**\n * Adds a callback to be invoked either before
static initializers are run (when\n * decorating a `static` element), or
before instance initializers are run (when\n * decorating a non-`static`
element).\n */\n addInitializer(initializer: (this: This) => void):
void;\n}\n\n/**\n * Context provided to a class `accessor` field decorator.\n
* @template This The type on which the class element will be defined. For a
static class element, this will be\n * the type of the constructor. For a non-
static class element, this will be the type of the instance.\n * @template
Value The type of decorated class field.\n */\ninterface
ClassAccessorDecoratorContext<\n This = unknown,\n Value = unknown,\n>
{\n /** The kind of class element that was decorated. */\n readonly
kind: "accessor";\n\n /** The name of the decorated class element. */\n
readonly name: string | symbol;\n\n /** A value indicating whether the
class element is a static (`true`) or instance (`false`) element. */\n
readonly static: boolean;\n\n /** A value indicating whether the class
element has a private name. */\n readonly private: boolean;\n\n /** An
object that can be used to access the current value of the class element at
runtime. */\n readonly access: {\n /**\n * Determines
whether an object has a property with the same name as the decorated

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element.\n */\n has(object: This): boolean;\n\n /\n **\n * Invokes the getter on the provided object.\n *\n * @example\n * let value =\n context.access.get(instance);\n */\n get(object: This):\n Value;\n /**\n * Invokes the setter on the provided\n object.\n *\n * @example\n *\n context.access.set(instance, value);\n */\n set(object: This,\n value: Value): void;\n };\n /**\n * Adds a callback to be invoked\n either before static initializers are run (when\n * decorating a `static`\n element), or before instance initializers are run (when\n * decorating a\n non-`static` element).\n */\n addInitializer(initializer: (this: This)\n => void): void;\n }\n /**\n * Describes the target provided to class\n `accessor` field decorators.\n * @template This The `this` type to which the\n target applies.\n * @template Value The property type for the class\n `accessor` field.\n */\n interface ClassAccessorDecoratorTarget<This, Value>\n {\n /**\n * Invokes the getter that was defined prior to decorator\n application.\n *\n * @example\n * let value =\n target.get.call(instance);\n */\n get(this: This): Value;\n /\n **\n * Invokes the setter that was defined prior to decorator\n application.\n *\n * @example\n * target.set.call(instance,\n value);\n */\n set(this: This, value: Value): void;\n }\n /**\n * Describes the allowed return value from a class `accessor` field decorator.\n * @template This The `this` type to which the target applies.\n * @template\n Value The property type for the class `accessor` field.\n */\n interface\n ClassAccessorDecoratorResult<This, Value> {\n /**\n * An optional\n replacement getter function. If not provided, the existing getter function is\n used instead.\n */\n get?(this: This): Value;\n /\n /**\n * An\n optional replacement setter function. If not provided, the existing setter\n function is used instead.\n */\n set?(this: This, value: Value):\n void;\n /\n /**\n * An optional initializer mutator that is invoked when\n the underlying field initializer is evaluated.\n * @param value The\n incoming initializer value.\n * @returns The replacement initializer\n value.\n */\n init?(this: This, value: Value): Value;\n }\n /**\n * Context provided to a class field decorator.\n * @template This The type on\n which the class element will be defined. For a static class element, this\n will be\n * the type of the constructor. For a non-static class element, this\n will be the type of the instance.\n * @template Value The type of the\n decorated class field.\n */\n interface ClassFieldDecoratorContext<\n This\n = unknown,\n Value = unknown,\n > {\n /** The kind of class element that\n was decorated. */\n readonly kind: "field";\n /\n /** The name of the\n decorated class element. */\n readonly name: string | symbol;\n /\n /** A\n value indicating whether the class element is a static (`true`) or instance\n (`false`) element. */\n readonly static: boolean;\n /\n /** A value\n indicating whether the class element has a private name. */\n readonly\n private: boolean;\n /\n /** An object that can be used to access the current\n value of the class element at runtime. */\n readonly access: {\n /\n **\n * Determines whether an object has a property with the same name\n as the decorated element.\n */\n has(object: This):\n boolean;\n /\n /**\n * Gets the value of the field on the\n provided object.\n */\n get(object: This): Value;\n /\n **\n * Sets the value of the field on the provided object.\n */\n set(object: This, value: Value): void;\n };\n /\n /**\n * Adds a callback to be invoked either before static initializers are run\n (when\n * decorating a `static` element), or before instance initializers\n are run (when\n * decorating a non-`static` element).\n */\n addInitializer(initializer: (this: This) => void): void;\n }\n ;

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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2015" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2016.array.include" />';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n// <reference
lib="es2015.iterable" />\n\n\n// <reference lib="es2015.symbol" />\n\n\ninterface
SymbolConstructor {\n /**\n * A regular expression method that matches
the regular expression against a string. Called\n * by the
String.prototype.matchAll method.\n */\n readonly matchAll: unique
symbol;\n}\n\n\ninterface RegExp {\n /**\n * Matches a string with this
regular expression, and returns an iterable of matches\n * containing the
results of that search.\n * @param string A string to search
within.\n */\n [Symbol.matchAll](str: string):
IterableIterator<RegExpMatchArray>;\n}\n\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n// <reference
lib="es2015.iterable" />\n\n\ninterface ObjectConstructor {\n /**\n *
Returns an object created by key-value entries for properties and
methods\n * @param entries An iterable object that contains key-value
entries for properties and methods.\n */\n fromEntries<T =
any>(entries: Iterable<readonly [PropertyKey, T]>): { [k: string]:
T };\n\n /**\n * Returns an object created by key-value entries for
properties and methods\n * @param entries An iterable object that
contains key-value entries for properties and methods.\n */\n fromEntries(entries: Iterable<readonly any[]>): any;\n}\n\n';
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***** */\N\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\N\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2015.iterable" />\N\n\ninterface String {\n /**\n * Matches a
string with a regular expression, and returns an iterable of matches\n *
containing the results of that search.\n * @param regexp A variable name
or string literal containing the regular expression pattern and flags.\n
*/\n matchAll(regexp: RegExp): IterableIterator<RegExpMatchArray>;\n}\n';
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License.\N*****
***** */\N\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\N\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2015.symbol" />\N\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2015.symbol.wellknown" /
>\N\n\n\ninterface SharedArrayBuffer {\n /**\n * Read-only. The length of
the ArrayBuffer (in bytes).\n */\n readonly byteLength:
number;\n\n /**\n * Returns a section of an SharedArrayBuffer.\n
*/\n slice(begin: number, end?: number): SharedArrayBuffer;\n readonly
[Symbol.species]: SharedArrayBuffer;\n readonly [Symbol.toStringTag]:
"SharedArrayBuffer";\n}\n\n\ninterface SharedArrayBufferConstructor {\n
readonly prototype: SharedArrayBuffer;\n new (byteLength: number):
SharedArrayBuffer;\n}\n\n\ndeclare var SharedArrayBuffer:
SharedArrayBufferConstructor;\n\n\ninterface ArrayBufferTypes {\n
SharedArrayBuffer: SharedArrayBuffer;\n}\n\n\ninterface Atomics {\n /
**\n * Adds a value to the value at the given position in the array,
returning the original value.\n * Until this atomic operation completes,
any other read or write operation against the array\n * will block.\n
*/\n add(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array |
Int32Array | Uint32Array, index: number, value: number): number;\n\n /
**\n * Stores the bitwise AND of a value with the value at the given
position in the array,\n * returning the original value. Until this
atomic operation completes, any other read or\n * write operation against
the array will block.\n */\n and(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array |
Int16Array | Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array, index: number, value:
number): number;\n\n /**\n * Replaces the value at the given position
in the array if the original value equals the given\n * expected value,
returning the original value. Until this atomic operation completes,
any\n * other read or write operation against the array will block.\n
*/\n compareExchange(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array |
Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array, index: number, expectedValue: number,
replacementValue: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Replaces the value at
the given position in the array, returning the original value. Until\n *
this atomic operation completes, any other read or write operation against
the array will\n * block.\n */\n exchange(typedArray: Int8Array |
Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array, index:
number, value: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Returns a value indicating

```

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whether high-performance algorithms can use atomic operations\n *
(`true`) or must use locks (`false`) for the given number of bytes-per-
element of a typed\n * array.\n */\n isLockFree(size: number):
boolean;\n\n /**\n * Returns the value at the given position in the
array. Until this atomic operation completes,\n * any other read or write
operation against the array will block.\n */\n load(typedArray:
Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array,
index: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Stores the bitwise OR of a value
with the value at the given position in the array,\n * returning the
original value. Until this atomic operation completes, any other read or
write\n * operation against the array will block.\n */\n
or(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array | Int32Array
| Uint32Array, index: number, value: number): number;\n\n /**\n *
Stores a value at the given position in the array, returning the new value.
Until this\n * atomic operation completes, any other read or write
operation against the array will block.\n */\n store(typedArray:
Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array,
index: number, value: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Subtracts a value
from the value at the given position in the array, returning the
original\n * value. Until this atomic operation completes, any other read
or write operation against the\n * array will block.\n */\n
sub(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array |
Int32Array | Uint32Array, index: number, value: number): number;\n\n /
**\n * If the value at the given position in the array is equal to the
provided value, the current\n * agent is put to sleep causing execution
to suspend until the timeout expires (returning\n * `"timed-out"`) or
until the agent is awoken (returning `"ok"`); otherwise, returns\n *
`"not-equal"`. \n */\n wait(typedArray: Int32Array, index: number,
value: number, timeout?: number): "ok" | "not-equal" | "timed-out";\n\n /
**\n * Wakes up sleeping agents that are waiting on the given index of
the array, returning the\n * number of agents that were awoken.\n *
@param typedArray A shared Int32Array.\n * @param index The position in
the typedArray to wake up on.\n * @param count The number of sleeping
agents to notify. Defaults to +Infinity.\n */\n notify(typedArray:
Int32Array, index: number, count?: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Stores
the bitwise XOR of a value with the value at the given position in the
array,\n * returning the original value. Until this atomic operation
completes, any other read or write\n * operation against the array will
block.\n */\n xor(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array |
Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array, index: number, value: number):
number;\n\n readonly [Symbol.toStringTag]: "Atomics";\n}\n\ndeclare var
Atomics: Atomics;\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2016" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n\n///
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />';

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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2016" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2017.object" />\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2017.sharedmemory" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2017.string" />\n\n\n///
<reference lib="es2017.intl" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2017.typedarrays" /
>\n';

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***** */\n\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2017" />\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n\n\n///
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />';

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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2017" />\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2018.asynciterable" />\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2018.asyncgenerator" />\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2018.promise" />\n\n\n\n\n///
<reference lib="es2018.regex" />\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2018.intl" />\n';

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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2018" />\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n';

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<reference lib="dom.iterable" />';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2018" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2019.array" />\n\n// <reference
lib="es2019.object" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2019.string" />\n\n// <reference
lib="es2019.symbol" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2019.intl" />\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2018.intl" />\ndeclare namespace Intl {\n\n /**\n * [Unicode
BCP 47 Locale Identifiers](https://unicode.org/reports/tr35/
#Unicode_Language_and_Locale_Identifiers) definition.\n *\n * [MDN]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl#locales_argument).\n */\n type
UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier = string;\n\n /**\n * Unit to use in the
relative time internationalized message.\n *\n * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
RelativeTimeFormat/format#Parameters).\n */\n type
RelativeTimeFormatUnit =\n | "year"\n | "years"\n |
"quarter"\n | "quarters"\n | "month"\n |
"months"\n | "week"\n | "weeks"\n | "day"\n |
"days"\n | "hour"\n | "hours"\n | "minute"\n |
"minutes"\n | "second"\n | "seconds";\n\n /**\n * Value
of the `unit` property in objects returned by\n *\n `Intl.RelativeTimeFormat.prototype.formatToParts()`. `formatToParts`
and\n * `format` methods accept either singular or plural unit names as
input,\n * but `formatToParts` only outputs singular (e.g. "day") not
plural (e.g.\n * "days").\n *\n * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
RelativeTimeFormat/formatToParts#Using_formatToParts).\n */\n type
RelativeTimeFormatUnitSingular =\n | "year"\n |
"quarter"\n | "month"\n | "week"\n | "day"\n |
"hour"\n | "minute"\n | "second";\n\n /**\n * The locale
matching algorithm to use.\n *\n * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_negotiation).\n */\n type RelativeTimeFormatLocaleMatcher
= "lookup" | "best fit";\n\n /**\n * The format of output
message.\n *\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/

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```

RelativeTimeFormat#Parameters).\n */\n type RelativeTimeFormatNumeric
= "always" | "auto";\n\n /**\n * The length of the internationalized
message.\n */\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
RelativeTimeFormat#Parameters).\n */\n type RelativeTimeFormatStyle =
"long" | "short" | "narrow";\n\n /**\n * [BCP 47 language tag](http://
tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646) definition.\n */\n * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#locales_argument).\n */\n type BCP47LanguageTag = string;\n\n /
**\n * The locale(s) to use\n */\n * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#locales_argument).\n */\n type LocalesArgument =
UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier | Locale | readonly
(UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier | Locale)[] | undefined;\n\n /**\n * An
object with some or all of properties of `options` parameter\n * of
`Intl.RelativeTimeFormat` constructor.\n */\n * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
RelativeTimeFormat/RelativeTimeFormat#Parameters).\n */\n interface
RelativeTimeFormatOptions {\n /** The locale matching algorithm to
use. For information about this option, see [Intl page](https://
developer.mozilla.org/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_negotiation). */\n localeMatcher?:
RelativeTimeFormatLocaleMatcher;\n /** The format of output message.
*/\n numeric?: RelativeTimeFormatNumeric;\n /** The length of
the internationalized message. */\n style?:
RelativeTimeFormatStyle;\n }\n\n /**\n * An object with properties
reflecting the locale\n * and formatting options computed during
initialization\n * of the `Intl.RelativeTimeFormat` object\n */\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/resolvedOptions#Description).\n */\n interface ResolvedRelativeTimeFormatOptions {\n locale:
UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier;\n style:
RelativeTimeFormatStyle;\n numeric:
RelativeTimeFormatNumeric;\n numberingSystem: string;\n }\n\n /
**\n * An object representing the relative time format in parts\n *
that can be used for custom locale-aware formatting.\n */\n * [MDN]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
formatToParts#Using_formatToParts).\n */\n type RelativeTimeFormatPart
= \n | {\n type: "literal";\n value:
string;\n }\n | {\n type:
Exclude<NumberFormatPartTypes, "literal">;\n value:
string;\n unit:
RelativeTimeFormatUnitSingular;\n };\n\n interface
RelativeTimeFormat {\n /**\n * Formats a value and a unit
according to the locale\n * and formatting options of the
given\n * [`Intl.RelativeTimeFormat`](https://developer.mozilla.org/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/RelativeTimeFormat)\n */\n *
object.\n */\n * While this method automatically provides the
correct plural forms,\n * the grammatical form is otherwise as
neutral as possible.\n */\n * It is the caller's
responsibility to handle cut-off logic\n * such as deciding between
displaying "in 7 days" or "in 1 week".\n * This API does not support
relative dates involving compound units.\n * e.g "in 5 days and 4
hours".\n */\n * @param value - Numeric value to use in the
internationalized relative time message\n */\n * @param unit -

```

```

[Unit](https://tc39.es/ecma402/#sec-singularrelativetimeunit) to use in the
relative time internationalized message.\n *\n * @throws
`RangeError` if `unit` was given something other than `unit` possible
values\n *\n * @returns {string} Internationalized relative
time message as string\n *\n * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
RelativeTimeFormat/format).\n */\n format(value: number, unit:
RelativeTimeFormatUnit): string;\n\n /**\n * Returns an array
of objects representing the relative time format in parts that can be used
for custom locale-aware formatting.\n *\n * @param value -
Numeric value to use in the internationalized relative time message\n
*\n * @param unit - [Unit](https://tc39.es/ecma402/#sec-
singularrelativetimeunit) to use in the relative time internationalized
message.\n *\n * @throws `RangeError` if `unit` was given
something other than `unit` possible values\n *\n * [MDN]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/formatToParts).\n */\n
formatToParts(value: number, unit: RelativeTimeFormatUnit):
RelativeTimeFormatPart[];\n\n /**\n * Provides access to the
locale and options computed during initialization of this
`Intl.RelativeTimeFormat` object.\n *\n * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
RelativeTimeFormat/resolvedOptions).\n */\n resolvedOptions():
ResolvedRelativeTimeFormatOptions;\n }\n\n /**\n * The
[`Intl.RelativeTimeFormat`](https://developer.mozilla.org/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/RelativeTimeFormat)\n * object is a constructor
for objects that enable language-sensitive relative time formatting.\n
*\n * [Compatibility](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
RelativeTimeFormat#Browser_compatibility).\n */\n const
RelativeTimeFormat: {\n /**\n * Creates
[Intl.RelativeTimeFormat](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/RelativeTimeFormat) objects\n
*\n * @param locales - A string with a [BCP 47 language tag](http://
tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646), or an array of such strings.\n * For
the general form and interpretation of the locales argument,\n * see
the [`Intl` page](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n *\n * @param
options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
RelativeTimeFormat#Parameters)\n * with some or all of options of
`RelativeTimeFormatOptions`.\n *\n * @returns
[Intl.RelativeTimeFormat](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/RelativeTimeFormat) object.\n
*\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
RelativeTimeFormat).\n */\n new(\n locales?:
UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier | UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier[],\n
options?: RelativeTimeFormatOptions,\n):
RelativeTimeFormat;\n\n /**\n * Returns an array containing
those of the provided locales\n * that are supported in date and time
formatting\n * without having to fall back to the runtime's default
locale.\n *\n * @param locales - A string with a [BCP 47
language tag](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646), or an array of such
strings.\n * For the general form and interpretation of the locales

```

```

argument,\n * see the [`Intl` page](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n * @param options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/RelativeTimeFormat#Parameters)\n * with some or all of options of the formatting.\n * @returns An array containing those of the provided locales\n * that are supported in date and time formatting\n * without having to fall back to the runtime's default locale.\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/supportedLocalesOf).\n */\n supportedLocalesOf(\n locales?: UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier | UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier[],\n options?: RelativeTimeFormatOptions,\n): UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier[];\n\ninterface NumberFormatOptions {\n compactDisplay?: "short" | "long" | undefined;\n notation?: "standard" | "scientific" | "engineering" | "compact" | undefined;\n signDisplay?: "auto" | "never" | "always" | "exceptZero" | undefined;\n unit?: string | undefined;\n unitDisplay?: "short" | "long" | "narrow" | undefined;\n currencyDisplay?: string | undefined;\n currencySign?: string | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface ResolvedNumberFormatOptions {\n compactDisplay?: "short" | "long";\n notation?: "standard" | "scientific" | "engineering" | "compact";\n signDisplay?: "auto" | "never" | "always" | "exceptZero";\n unit?: string;\n unitDisplay?: "short" | "long" | "narrow";\n currencyDisplay?: string;\n currencySign?: string;\n}\n\ninterface DateTimeFormatOptions {\n calendar?: string | undefined;\n dayPeriod?: "narrow" | "short" | "long" | undefined;\n numberingSystem?: string | undefined;\n dateStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short" | undefined;\n timeStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short" | undefined;\n hourCycle?: "h11" | "h12" | "h23" | "h24" | undefined;\n}\n\n type LocaleHourCycleKey = "h12" | "h23" | "h11" | "h24";\n\n type LocaleCollationCaseFirst = "upper" | "lower" | "false";\n\n interface LocaleOptions {\n /** A string containing the language, and the script and region if available. */\n baseName?: string;\n /** The part of the Locale that indicates the locale's calendar era. */\n calendar?: string;\n /** Flag that defines whether case is taken into account for the locale's collation rules. */\n caseFirst?: LocaleCollationCaseFirst;\n /** The collation type used for sorting */\n collation?: string;\n /** The time keeping format convention used by the locale. */\n hourCycle?: LocaleHourCycleKey;\n /** The primary language subtag associated with the locale. */\n language?: string;\n /** The numeral system used by the locale. */\n numberingSystem?: string;\n /** Flag that defines whether the locale has special collation handling for numeric characters. */\n numeric?: boolean;\n /** The region of the world (usually a country) associated with the locale. Possible values are region codes as defined by ISO 3166-1. */\n region?: string;\n /** The script used for writing the particular language used in the locale. Possible values are script codes as defined by ISO 15924. */\n script?: string;\n}\n\n interface Locale extends LocaleOptions {\n /** A string containing the language, and the script and region if available. */\n baseName: string;\n /** The primary language subtag associated with the locale. */\n language:

```

```

string;\n /** Gets the most likely values for the language, script,
and region of the locale based on existing values. */\n maximize():
Locale;\n /** Attempts to remove information about the locale that
would be added by calling `Locale.maximize()`. */\n minimize():
Locale;\n /** Returns the locale's full locale identifier string.
*/\n toString(): BCP47LanguageTag;\n }\n\n /**\n *
Constructor creates [Intl.Locale](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/Locale)\n *
objects\n *\n * @param tag - A string with a [BCP 47 language tag]
(http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646).\n * For the general form and
interpretation of the locales argument,\n * see the [`Intl` page]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n *\n *
@param options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/Locale/Locale#Parameters) with some
or all of options of the locale.\n *\n * @returns [Intl.Locale]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/Locale) object.\n *\n * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
Locale).\n */\n const Locale: {\n new (tag: BCP47LanguageTag |
Locale, options?: LocaleOptions): Locale;\n };\n\n type
DisplayNamesFallback =\n | "code"\n | "none";\n\n type
DisplayNamesType =\n | "language"\n | "region"\n |
"script"\n | "calendar"\n | "dateTimeField"\n |
"currency";\n\n type DisplayNamesLanguageDisplay =\n |
"dialect"\n | "standard";\n\n interface DisplayNamesOptions
{\n localeMatcher?: RelativeTimeFormatLocaleMatcher;\n style?:
RelativeTimeFormatStyle;\n type: DisplayNamesType;\n
languageDisplay?: DisplayNamesLanguageDisplay;\n fallback?:
DisplayNamesFallback;\n }\n\n interface ResolvedDisplayNamesOptions
{\n locale: UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier;\n style:
RelativeTimeFormatStyle;\n type: DisplayNamesType;\n fallback:
DisplayNamesFallback;\n languageDisplay?:
DisplayNamesLanguageDisplay;\n }\n\n interface DisplayNames {\n /
**\n * Receives a code and returns a string based on the locale and
options provided when instantiating\n * [`Intl.DisplayNames()`]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames)\n *\n * @param code The
`code` to provide depends on the `type` passed to display name during
creation:\n * - If the type is ` "region"`, code should be either an
[ISO-3166 two letters region code](https://www.iso.org/iso-3166-country-
codes.html),\n * or a [three digits UN M49 Geographic Regions]
(https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/).\n * - If the type is
` "script"`, code should be an [ISO-15924 four letters script code](https://
unicode.org/iso15924/iso15924-codes.html).\n * - If the type is
` "language"`, code should be a `languageCode` ["-" `scriptCode`] ["-"
`regionCode`] * ("-" `variant`)\n * subsequence of the
unicode_language_id grammar in [UTS 35's Unicode Language and Locale
Identifiers grammar](https://unicode.org/reports/tr35/
#Unicode_language_identifier).\n * `languageCode` is either a two
letters ISO 639-1 language code or a three letters ISO 639-2 language
code.\n * - If the type is ` "currency"`, code should be a [3-letter
ISO 4217 currency code](https://www.iso.org/iso-4217-currency-
codes.html).\n *\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-
US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames/
of).\n */\n of(code: string): string | undefined;\n /

```

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**\n * Returns a new object with properties reflecting the locale and
style formatting options computed during the construction of the
current\n * [Intl/DisplayNames](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames)
object.\n *\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames/
resolvedOptions).\n */\n resolvedOptions():
ResolvedDisplayNamesOptions;\n }\n\n /**\n * The
[Intl.DisplayNames()](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames)\n * object enables
the consistent translation of language, region and script display
names.\n *\n * [Compatibility](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
DisplayNames#browser_compatibility).\n */\n const DisplayNames:
{\n prototype: DisplayNames;\n\n /**\n * @param locales
A string with a BCP 47 language tag, or an array of such strings.\n
* For the general form and interpretation of the `locales` argument, see
the [Intl](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl#locale_identification_and_negotiation)\n *
page.\n *\n * @param options An object for setting up a
display name.\n *\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-
US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames/
DisplayNames).\n */\n new(locales: LocalesArgument, options:
DisplayNamesOptions): DisplayNames;\n\n /**\n * Returns an
array containing those of the provided locales that are supported in display
names without having to fall back to the runtime's default locale.\n
*\n * @param locales A string with a BCP 47 language tag, or an array
of such strings.\n * For the general form and interpretation of the
`locales` argument, see the [Intl](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#locale_identification_and_negotiation)\n * page.\n
*\n * @param options An object with a locale matcher.\n
*\n * @returns An array of strings representing a subset of the given
locale tags that are supported in display names without having to fall back
to the runtime's default locale.\n *\n * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
DisplayNames/supportedLocalesOf).\n */\n supportedLocalesOf(locales?: LocalesArgument, options?: { localeMatcher?:
RelativeTimeFormatLocaleMatcher }): BCP47LanguageTag[];\n };\n\n\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2019" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n\n///
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />\n\n';
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```

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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2019" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2020.bigint" />\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020.date" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2020.number" />\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020.promise" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2020.sharedmemory" />\n\n//
<reference lib="es2020.string" />\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020.symbol.wellknown" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2020.intl" />\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020" />\n\n// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n//
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2021.promise" />\n\n// <reference
lib="es2021.string" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2021.weakref" />\n\n//
<reference lib="es2021.intl" />\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020.intl" />\n\ninterface BigIntToLocaleStringOptions {\n /
**\n * The locale matching algorithm to use.The default is "best fit".
For information about this option, see the {@link https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/

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Intl#Locale_negotiation Intl page}.\n */\n localeMatcher?:
string;\n /**\n * The formatting style to use , the default is
"decimal".\n */\n style?: string;\n\n numberingSystem?:
string;\n /**\n * The unit to use in unit formatting, Possible values
are core unit identifiers, defined in UTS #35, Part 2, Section 6. A subset of
units from the full list was selected for use in ECMAScript. Pairs of simple
units can be concatenated with "-per-" to make a compound unit. There is no
default value; if the style is "unit", the unit property must be
provided.\n */\n unit?: string;\n\n /**\n * The unit formatting
style to use in unit formatting, the defaults is "short".\n */\n
unitDisplay?: string;\n\n /**\n * The currency to use in currency
formatting. Possible values are the ISO 4217 currency codes, such as "USD"
for the US dollar, "EUR" for the euro, or "CNY" for the Chinese RMB \u2014
see the Current currency & funds code list. There is no default value; if the
style is "currency", the currency property must be provided. It is only used
when [[Style]] has the value "currency".\n */\n currency?:
string;\n\n /**\n * How to display the currency in currency
formatting. It is only used when [[Style]] has the value "currency". The
default is "symbol".\n */\n * "symbol" to use a localized currency
symbol such as \u20AC,\n */\n * "code" to use the ISO currency
code,\n */\n * "name" to use a localized currency name such as
"dollar"\n */\n currencyDisplay?: string;\n\n /**\n * Whether
to use grouping separators, such as thousands separators or thousand/lakh/
crore separators. The default is true.\n */\n useGrouping?:
boolean;\n\n /**\n * The minimum number of integer digits to use.
Possible values are from 1 to 21; the default is 1.\n */\n
minimumIntegerDigits?: 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21;\n\n /**\n * The minimum
number of fraction digits to use. Possible values are from 0 to 20; the
default for plain number and percent formatting is 0; the default for
currency formatting is the number of minor unit digits provided by the {@link
http://www.currency-iso.org/en/home/tables/table-a1.html ISO 4217 currency
codes list} (2 if the list doesn't provide that information).\n */\n
minimumFractionDigits?: 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20;\n\n /**\n * The maximum
number of fraction digits to use. Possible values are from 0 to 20; the
default for plain number formatting is the larger of minimumFractionDigits
and 3; the default for currency formatting is the larger of
minimumFractionDigits and the number of minor unit digits provided by the
{@link http://www.currency-iso.org/en/home/tables/table-a1.html ISO 4217
currency codes list} (2 if the list doesn't provide that information); the
default for percent formatting is the larger of minimumFractionDigits and
0.\n */\n maximumFractionDigits?: 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20;\n\n /**\n *
The minimum number of significant digits to use. Possible values are from 1
to 21; the default is 1.\n */\n minimumSignificantDigits?: 1 | 2 | 3 |
4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20
| 21;\n\n /**\n * The maximum number of significant digits to use.
Possible values are from 1 to 21; the default is 21.\n */\n
maximumSignificantDigits?: 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21;\n\n /**\n * The formatting
that should be displayed for the number, the defaults is "standard"\n
*\n * "standard" plain number formatting\n */\n *
"scientific" return the order-of-magnitude for formatted number.\n
*\n * "engineering" return the exponent of ten when divisible by
three\n */\n * "compact" string representing exponent, defaults is

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using the "short" form\n */\n notation?: string;\n\n /**\n * used only when notation is "compact"\n */\n compactDisplay?: string;\n\n\ninterface BigInt {\n /**\n * Returns a string representation of an object.\n * @param radix Specifies a radix for converting numeric values to strings.\n */\n toString(radix?: number): string;\n\n /**\n * Returns a string representation appropriate to the host environment's current locale.\n */\n toLocaleString(locales?: Intl.LocalesArgument, options?: BigIntToLocaleStringOptions): string;\n\n /**\n * Returns the primitive value of the specified object.\n */\n valueOf(): bigint;\n\n\nreadonly [Symbol.toStringTag]: "BigInt";\n}\n\ninterface BigIntConstructor {\n (value: bigint | boolean | number | string): bigint;\n readonly prototype: BigInt;\n\n /**\n * Interprets the low bits of a BigInt as a 2's-complement signed integer.\n * All higher bits are discarded.\n * @param bits The number of low bits to use\n * @param int The BigInt whose bits to extract\n */\n asIntN(bits: number, int: bigint): bigint;\n\n /**\n * Interprets the low bits of a BigInt as an unsigned integer.\n * All higher bits are discarded.\n * @param bits The number of low bits to use\n * @param int The BigInt whose bits to extract\n */\n asUintN(bits: number, int: bigint): bigint;\n}\n\ndeclare var BigInt: BigIntConstructor;\n\n/**\n * A typed array of 64-bit signed integer values. The contents are initialized to 0. If the\n * requested number of bytes could not be allocated, an exception is raised.\n */\ninterface BigInt64Array {\n /**\n * The size in bytes of each element in the array.\n */\n readonly BYTES_PER_ELEMENT: number;\n\n /**\n * The ArrayBuffer instance referenced by the array.\n */\n readonly buffer: ArrayBufferLike;\n\n /**\n * The length in bytes of the array.\n */\n readonly byteLength: number;\n\n /**\n * The offset in bytes of the array.\n */\n readonly byteOffset: number;\n\n /**\n * Returns the this object after copying a section of the array identified by start and end\n * to the same array starting at position target\n * @param target If target is negative, it is treated as length+target where length is the\n * length of the array.\n * @param start If start is negative, it is treated as length+start. If end is negative, it\n * is treated as length+end.\n * @param end If not specified, length of the this object is used as its default value.\n */\n copyWithin(target: number, start: number, end?: number): this;\n\n /**\n * Yields index, value pairs for every entry in the array.\n */\n entries(): IterableIterator<[number, bigint]>;\n\n /**\n * Determines whether all the members of an array satisfy the specified test.\n * @param predicate A function that accepts up to three arguments. The every method calls\n * the predicate function for each element in the array until the predicate returns false,\n * or until the end of the array.\n * @param thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer in the predicate function.\n * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n */\n every(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigInt64Array) => boolean, thisArg?: any): boolean;\n\n /**\n * Changes all array elements from `start` to `end` index to a static `value` and returns the modified array\n * @param value value to fill array section with\n * @param start index to start filling the array at. If start is negative, it is treated as\n * length+start where length is the length of the array.\n * @param end index to stop filling the array at. If end is negative, it is treated as\n * length+end.\n */\n fill(value: bigint, start?: number, end?: number): this;\n\n /**\n * Returns the elements of an array that meet the condition specified in a callback function.\n * @param predicate A function that accepts up to three arguments. The filter method calls\n * the predicate function one time for each element in the array.\n */

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@param thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer in the predicate
function.\n * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this
value.\n */\n filter(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array:
BigInt64Array) => any, thisArg?: any): BigInt64Array;\n\n /**\n *
Returns the value of the first element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate find calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in ascending\n * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
find\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, find returns
undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this
value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n find(predicate: (value: bigint,
index: number, array: BigInt64Array) => boolean, thisArg?: any): bigint |
undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the first element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param
predicate find calls predicate once for each element of the array, in
ascending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If
such an element is found,\n * findIndex immediately returns that element
index. Otherwise, findIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If provided,
it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n * predicate.
If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n findIndex(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigInt64Array) =>
boolean, thisArg?: any): number;\n\n /**\n * Performs the specified
action for each element in an array.\n * @param callbackfn A function
that accepts up to three arguments. forEach calls the\n * callbackfn
function one time for each element in the array.\n * @param thisArg An
object to which the this keyword can refer in the callbackfn function.\n *
If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n */\n forEach(callbackfn: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigInt64Array) =>
void, thisArg?: any): void;\n\n /**\n * Determines whether an array
includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n *
@param searchElement The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The
position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the first occurrence of a value in an
array.\n * @param searchElement The value to locate in the array.\n *
@param fromIndex The array index at which to begin the search. If fromIndex
is omitted, the\n * search starts at index 0.\n */\n indexOf(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Adds all the elements of an array separated by the specified separator
string.\n * @param separator A string used to separate one element of an
array from the next in the\n * resulting String. If omitted, the array
elements are separated with a comma.\n */\n join(separator?: string):
string;\n\n /** Yields each index in the array. */\n keys():
IterableIterator<number>;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last
occurrence of a value in an array.\n * @param searchElement The value to
locate in the array.\n * @param fromIndex The array index at which to
begin the search. If fromIndex is omitted, the\n * search starts at index
0.\n */\n lastIndexOf(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number):
number;\n\n /** The length of the array. */\n readonly length:
number;\n\n /**\n * Calls a defined callback function on each element
of an array, and returns an array that\n * contains the results.\n *
@param callbackfn A function that accepts up to three arguments. The map
method calls the\n * callbackfn function one time for each element in the
array.\n * @param thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer
in the callbackfn function.\n * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used

```

```

as the this value.\n */\n map(callbackfn: (value: bigint, index:
number, array: BigInt64Array) => bigint, thisArg?: any):
BigInt64Array;\n\n /**\n * Calls the specified callback function for
all the elements in an array. The return value of\n * the callback
function is the accumulated result, and is provided as an argument in the
next\n * call to the callback function.\n * @param callbackfn A
function that accepts up to four arguments. The reduce method calls the\n
* callbackfn function one time for each element in the array.\n * @param
initialValue If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to
start\n * the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function
provides this value as an argument\n * instead of an array value.\n
*/\n reduce(callbackfn: (previousValue: bigint, currentValue: bigint,
currentIndex: number, array: BigInt64Array) => bigint): bigint;\n\n /
**\n * Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an
array. The return value of\n * the callback function is the accumulated
result, and is provided as an argument in the next\n * call to the
callback function.\n * @param callbackfn A function that accepts up to
four arguments. The reduce method calls the\n * callbackfn function one
time for each element in the array.\n * @param initialValue If
initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to start\n *
the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function provides this
value as an argument\n * instead of an array value.\n */\n
reduce<U>(callbackfn: (previousValue: U, currentValue: bigint, currentIndex:
number, array: BigInt64Array) => U, initialValue: U): U;\n\n /**\n *
Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an array, in
descending order.\n * The return value of the callback function is the
accumulated result, and is provided as an\n * argument in the next call
to the callback function.\n * @param callbackfn A function that accepts
up to four arguments. The reduceRight method calls\n * the callbackfn
function one time for each element in the array.\n * @param initialValue
If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to start\n
* the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function provides this
value as an\n * argument instead of an array value.\n */\n
reduceRight(callbackfn: (previousValue: bigint, currentValue: bigint,
currentIndex: number, array: BigInt64Array) => bigint): bigint;\n\n /
**\n * Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an
array, in descending order.\n * The return value of the callback function
is the accumulated result, and is provided as an\n * argument in the next
call to the callback function.\n * @param callbackfn A function that
accepts up to four arguments. The reduceRight method calls\n * the
callbackfn function one time for each element in the array.\n * @param
initialValue If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to
start\n * the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function
provides this value as an argument\n * instead of an array value.\n
*/\n reduceRight<U>(callbackfn: (previousValue: U, currentValue: bigint,
currentIndex: number, array: BigInt64Array) => U, initialValue: U):
U;\n\n /** Reverses the elements in the array. */\n reverse():
this;\n\n /**\n * Sets a value or an array of values.\n * @param
array A typed or untyped array of values to set.\n * @param offset The
index in the current array at which the values are to be written.\n
*/\n set(array: ArrayLike<bigint>, offset?: number): void;\n\n /
**\n * Returns a section of an array.\n * @param start The beginning
of the specified portion of the array.\n * @param end The end of the
specified portion of the array.\n */\n slice(start?: number, end?:
number): BigInt64Array;\n\n /**\n * Determines whether the specified
callback function returns true for any element of an array.\n * @param

```

```

predicate A function that accepts up to three arguments. The some method
calls the
 * predicate function for each element in the array until the
predicate returns true, or until
 * the end of the array.
 * @param
thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer in the predicate
function.
 * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this
value.
 */
some(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array:
BigInt64Array) => boolean, thisArg?: any): boolean;
/**
 * Sorts
the array.
 * @param compareFn The function used to determine the order
of the elements. If omitted, the elements are sorted in ascending
order.
 */
sort(compareFn?: (a: bigint, b: bigint) => number |
bigint): this;
/**
 * Gets a new BigInt64Array view of the
ArrayBuffer store for this array, referencing the elements
 * at begin,
inclusive, up to end, exclusive.
 * @param begin The index of the
beginning of the array.
 * @param end The index of the end of the
array.
 */
subarray(begin?: number, end?: number):
BigInt64Array;
/**
 * Converts the array to a string by using the current
locale.
 */
toLocaleString(): string;
/**
 * Returns a string
representation of the array.
 */
toString(): string;
/**
 * Returns
the primitive value of the specified object.
 */
valueOf():
BigInt64Array;
/**
 * Yields each value in the array.
 */
values():
IterableIterator<bigint>;
[Symbol.iterator]():
IterableIterator<bigint>;
readonly [Symbol.toStringTag]:
"BigInt64Array";
[index: number]: bigint;
}
interface
BigInt64ArrayConstructor {
 readonly prototype: BigInt64Array;
 new(length?: number): BigInt64Array;
 new(array: Iterable<bigint>):
BigInt64Array;
 new(buffer: ArrayBufferLike, byteOffset?: number,
length?: number): BigInt64Array;
 /**
 * The size in bytes of each element
in the array.
 */
 readonly BYTES_PER_ELEMENT: number;
 /**
 *
Returns a new array from a set of elements.
 * @param items A set of
elements to include in the new array object.
 */
 of(...items:
bigint[]): BigInt64Array;
 /**
 * Creates an array from an array-
like or iterable object.
 * @param arrayLike An array-like or iterable
object to convert to an array.
 * @param mapfn A mapping function to
call on every element of the array.
 * @param thisArg Value of 'this\'
used to invoke the mapfn.
 */
 from(arrayLike: ArrayLike<bigint>):
BigInt64Array;
 from<U>(arrayLike: ArrayLike<U>, mapfn: (v: U, k: number)
=> bigint, thisArg?: any): BigInt64Array;
}
declare var BigInt64Array:
BigInt64ArrayConstructor;
/**
 * A typed array of 64-bit unsigned integer
values. The contents are initialized to 0. If the
 * requested number of
bytes could not be allocated, an exception is raised.
 */
interface
BigUint64Array {
 /**
 * The size in bytes of each element in the array.
 */
 readonly BYTES_PER_ELEMENT: number;
 /**
 * The ArrayBuffer
instance referenced by the array.
 */
 readonly buffer:
ArrayBufferLike;
 /**
 * The length in bytes of the array.
 */
 readonly byteLength: number;
 /**
 * The offset in bytes of the array.
 */
 readonly byteOffset: number;
 /**
 * Returns the this
object after copying a section of the array identified by start and end
 * to the same array starting at position target
 * @param target If
target is negative, it is treated as length+target where length is the
 * length of the array.
 * @param start If start is negative, it is
treated as length+start. If end is negative, it
 * is treated as
length+end.
 * @param end If not specified, length of the this object is
used as its default value.
 */
 copyWithin(target: number, start:
number, end?: number): this;
 /**
 * Yields index, value pairs for every
entry in the array.
 */
 entries(): IterableIterator<[number,
bigint]>;
 /**
 * Determines whether all the members of an array

```

```

satisfy the specified test.\n * @param predicate A function that accepts
up to three arguments. The every method calls\n * the predicate function
for each element in the array until the predicate returns false,\n * or
until the end of the array.\n * @param thisArg An object to which the
this keyword can refer in the predicate function.\n * If thisArg is
omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n */\n every(predicate:
(value: bigint, index: number, array: BigUint64Array) => boolean, thisArg?:
any): boolean;\n\n /**\n * Changes all array elements from `start` to
`end` index to a static `value` and returns the modified array\n * @param
value value to fill array section with\n * @param start index to start
filling the array at. If start is negative, it is treated as\n *
length+start where length is the length of the array.\n * @param end
index to stop filling the array at. If end is negative, it is treated
as\n * length+end.\n */\n fill(value: bigint, start?: number,
end?: number): this;\n\n /**\n * Returns the elements of an array that
meet the condition specified in a callback function.\n * @param predicate
A function that accepts up to three arguments. The filter method calls\n
* the predicate function one time for each element in the array.\n *
@param thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer in the predicate
function.\n * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this
value.\n */\n filter(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array:
BigUint64Array) => any, thisArg?: any): BigUint64Array;\n\n /**\n *
Returns the value of the first element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate find calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in ascending\n * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
find\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, find returns
undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this
value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n find(predicate: (value: bigint,
index: number, array: BigUint64Array) => boolean, thisArg?: any): bigint |
undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the first element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param
predicate find calls predicate once for each element of the array, in
ascending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If
such an element is found,\n * findIndex immediately returns that element
index. Otherwise, findIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If provided,
it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n * predicate.
If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n findIndex(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigUint64Array) =>
boolean, thisArg?: any): number;\n\n /**\n * Performs the specified
action for each element in an array.\n * @param callbackfn A function
that accepts up to three arguments. forEach calls the\n * callbackfn
function one time for each element in the array.\n * @param thisArg An
object to which the this keyword can refer in the callbackfn function.\n
* If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n */\n forEach(callbackfn: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigUint64Array) =>
void, thisArg?: any): void;\n\n /**\n * Determines whether an array
includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n *
@param searchElement The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The
position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n
*/\n includes(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n\n /
**\n * Returns the index of the first occurrence of a value in an
array.\n * @param searchElement The value to locate in the array.\n
* @param fromIndex The array index at which to begin the search. If fromIndex
is omitted, the\n * search starts at index 0.\n */\n

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indexOf(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Adds all the elements of an array separated by the specified separator\n string.\n * @param separator A string used to separate one element of an\n array from the next in the\n * resulting String. If omitted, the array\n elements are separated with a comma.\n */\n join(separator?: string):\n string;\n\n /** Yields each index in the array. */\n keys():\n IterableIterator<number>;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last\n occurrence of a value in an array.\n * @param searchElement The value to\n locate in the array.\n * @param fromIndex The array index at which to\n begin the search. If fromIndex is omitted, the\n * search starts at index\n 0.\n */\n lastIndexOf(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number):\n number;\n\n /** The length of the array. */\n readonly length:\n number;\n\n /**\n * Calls a defined callback function on each element\n of an array, and returns an array that\n * contains the results.\n * @param callbackfn A function that accepts up to three arguments. The map\n method calls the\n * callbackfn function one time for each element in the\n array.\n * @param thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer\n in the callbackfn function.\n * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used\n as the this value.\n */\n map(callbackfn: (value: bigint, index:\n number, array: BigUint64Array) => bigint, thisArg?: any):\n BigUint64Array;\n\n /**\n * Calls the specified callback function for\n all the elements in an array. The return value of\n * the callback\n function is the accumulated result, and is provided as an argument in the\n next\n * call to the callback function.\n * @param callbackfn A\n function that accepts up to four arguments. The reduce method calls the\n * callbackfn function one time for each element in the array.\n * @param\n initialValue If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to\n start\n * the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function\n provides this value as an argument\n * instead of an array value.\n */\n reduce(callbackfn: (previousValue: bigint, currentValue: bigint,\n currentIndex: number, array: BigUint64Array) => bigint): bigint;\n\n /**\n * Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an\n array. The return value of\n * the callback function is the accumulated\n result, and is provided as an argument in the next\n * call to the\n callback function.\n * @param callbackfn A function that accepts up to\n four arguments. The reduce method calls the\n * callbackfn function one\n time for each element in the array.\n * @param initialValue If\n initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to start\n * the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function provides this\n value as an argument\n * instead of an array value.\n */\n reduce<U>(callbackfn: (previousValue: U, currentValue: bigint, currentIndex:\n number, array: BigUint64Array) => U, initialValue: U): U;\n\n /**\n * Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an array, in\n descending order.\n * The return value of the callback function is the\n accumulated result, and is provided as an\n * argument in the next call\n to the callback function.\n * @param callbackfn A function that accepts\n up to four arguments. The reduceRight method calls\n * the callbackfn\n function one time for each element in the array.\n * @param initialValue\n If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to start\n * the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function provides this\n value as an\n * argument instead of an array value.\n */\n reduceRight(callbackfn: (previousValue: bigint, currentValue: bigint,\n currentIndex: number, array: BigUint64Array) => bigint): bigint;\n\n /**\n * Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an\n array, in descending order.\n * The return value of the callback function\n is the accumulated result, and is provided as an\n * argument in the next

```

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call to the callback function.\n * @param callbackfn A function that
accepts up to four arguments. The reduceRight method calls\n * the
callbackfn function one time for each element in the array.\n * @param
initialValue If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to
start\n * the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function
provides this value as an argument\n * instead of an array value.\n
*/\n reduceRight<U>(callbackfn: (previousValue: U, currentValue: bigint,
currentIndex: number, array: BigUint64Array) => U, initialValue: U):
U;\n\n /** Reverses the elements in the array. */\n reverse():
this;\n\n /**\n * Sets a value or an array of values.\n * @param
array A typed or untyped array of values to set.\n * @param offset The
index in the current array at which the values are to be written.\n
*/\n set(array: ArrayLike<bigint>, offset?: number): void;\n\n /
**\n * Returns a section of an array.\n * @param start The beginning
of the specified portion of the array.\n * @param end The end of the
specified portion of the array.\n */\n slice(start?: number, end?:
number): BigUint64Array;\n\n /**\n * Determines whether the specified
callback function returns true for any element of an array.\n * @param
predicate A function that accepts up to three arguments. The some method
calls the\n * predicate function for each element in the array until the
predicate returns true, or until\n * the end of the array.\n * @param
thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer in the predicate
function.\n * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this
value.\n */\n some(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array:
BigUint64Array) => boolean, thisArg?: any): boolean;\n\n /**\n * Sorts
the array.\n * @param compareFn The function used to determine the order
of the elements. If omitted, the elements are sorted in ascending
order.\n */\n sort(compareFn?: (a: bigint, b: bigint) => number |
bigint): this;\n\n /**\n * Gets a new BigUint64Array view of the
ArrayBuffer store for this array, referencing the elements\n * at begin,
inclusive, up to end, exclusive.\n * @param begin The index of the
beginning of the array.\n * @param end The index of the end of the
array.\n */\n subarray(begin?: number, end?: number):
BigUint64Array;\n\n /** Converts the array to a string by using the
current locale. */\n toLocaleString(): string;\n\n /** Returns a string
representation of the array. */\n toString(): string;\n\n /** Returns
the primitive value of the specified object. */\n valueOf():
BigUint64Array;\n\n /** Yields each value in the array. */\n values():
IterableIterator<bigint>;\n\n [Symbol.iterator]():
IterableIterator<bigint>;\n\n readonly [Symbol.toStringTag]:
"BigUint64Array";\n\n [index: number]: bigint;\n}\n\ninterface
BigUint64ArrayConstructor {\n readonly prototype: BigUint64Array;\n new(length?: number): BigUint64Array;\n new(array: Iterable<bigint>):
BigUint64Array;\n new(buffer: ArrayBufferLike, byteOffset?: number,
length?: number): BigUint64Array;\n\n /** The size in bytes of each
element in the array. */\n readonly BYTES_PER_ELEMENT: number;\n\n /
**\n * Returns a new array from a set of elements.\n * @param items A
set of elements to include in the new array object.\n */\n of(...items: bigint[]): BigUint64Array;\n\n /**\n * Creates an array
from an array-like or iterable object.\n * @param arrayLike An array-like
or iterable object to convert to an array.\n * @param mapfn A mapping
function to call on every element of the array.\n * @param thisArg Value
of 'this' used to invoke the mapfn.\n */\n from(arrayLike:
ArrayLike<bigint>): BigUint64Array;\n from<U>(arrayLike: ArrayLike<U>,
mapfn: (v: U, k: number) => bigint, thisArg?: any): BigUint64Array;\n}
\n\ndeclare var BigUint64Array: BigUint64ArrayConstructor;\n\ninterface

```

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DataView {\n /**\n * Gets the BigInt64 value at the specified byte
offset from the start of the view. There is\n * no alignment constraint;
multi-byte values may be fetched from any offset.\n * @param byteOffset
The place in the buffer at which the value should be retrieved.\n *
@param littleEndian If false or undefined, a big-endian value should be
read.\n */\n getBigInt64(byteOffset: number, littleEndian?: boolean):
bigint;\n\n /**\n * Gets the BigUint64 value at the specified byte
offset from the start of the view. There is\n * no alignment constraint;
multi-byte values may be fetched from any offset.\n * @param byteOffset
The place in the buffer at which the value should be retrieved.\n *
@param littleEndian If false or undefined, a big-endian value should be
read.\n */\n getBigUint64(byteOffset: number, littleEndian?: boolean):
bigint;\n\n /**\n * Stores a BigInt64 value at the specified byte
offset from the start of the view.\n * @param byteOffset The place in the
buffer at which the value should be set.\n * @param value The value to
set.\n * @param littleEndian If false or undefined, a big-endian value
should be written.\n */\n setBigInt64(byteOffset: number, value:
bigint, littleEndian?: boolean): void;\n\n /**\n * Stores a BigUint64
value at the specified byte offset from the start of the view.\n * @param
byteOffset The place in the buffer at which the value should be set.\n *
@param value The value to set.\n * @param littleEndian If false or
undefined, a big-endian value should be written.\n */\n setBigUint64(byteOffset: number, value: bigint, littleEndian?: boolean):
void;\n\n}\n\nnamespace Intl{\n interface NumberFormat {\n
format(value: number | bigint): string;\n resolvedOptions():
ResolvedNumberFormatOptions;\n }\n}\n\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020.intl" />\n\ninterface Date {\n /**\n * Converts a date and
time to a string by using the current or specified locale.\n * @param
locales A locale string, array of locale strings, Intl.Locale object, or
array of Intl.Locale objects that contain one or more language or locale
tags. If you include more than one locale string, list them in descending
order of priority so that the first entry is the preferred locale. If you
omit this parameter, the default locale of the JavaScript runtime is
used.\n * @param options An object that contains one or more properties
that specify comparison options.\n */\n toLocaleString(locales?:
Intl.LocalesArgument, options?: Intl.DateTimeFormatOptions): string;\n\n /
**\n * Converts a date to a string by using the current or specified
locale.\n * @param locales A locale string, array of locale strings,
Intl.Locale object, or array of Intl.Locale objects that contain one or more
language or locale tags. If you include more than one locale string, list
them in descending order of priority so that the first entry is the preferred
locale. If you omit this parameter, the default locale of the JavaScript
runtime is used.\n * @param options An object that contains one or more
properties that specify comparison options.\n */\n toLocaleDateString(locales?: Intl.LocalesArgument, options?:

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Intl.DateTimeFormatOptions): string;\n\n /**\n * Converts a time to a
string by using the current or specified locale.\n * @param locales A
locale string, array of locale strings, Intl.Locale object, or array of
Intl.Locale objects that contain one or more language or locale tags. If you
include more than one locale string, list them in descending order of
priority so that the first entry is the preferred locale. If you omit this
parameter, the default locale of the JavaScript runtime is used.\n *
@param options An object that contains one or more properties that specify
comparison options.\n */\n toLocaleTimeString(locales?:
Intl.LocalesArgument, options?: Intl.DateTimeFormatOptions): string;\n}';
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CONDITIONS OF TITLE, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE,\nMERCHANTABILITY OR NON-
INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020.intl" />\n\ninterface Number {\n /**\n * Converts a number
to a string by using the current or specified locale.\n * @param locales
A locale string, array of locale strings, Intl.Locale object, or array of
Intl.Locale objects that contain one or more language or locale tags. If you
include more than one locale string, list them in descending order of
priority so that the first entry is the preferred locale. If you omit this
parameter, the default locale of the JavaScript runtime is used.\n *
@param options An object that contains one or more properties that specify
comparison options.\n */\n toLocaleString(locales?:
Intl.LocalesArgument, options?: Intl.NumberFormatOptions): string;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2021" />\n\n// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n//
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference

```

```

lib="es2021" />\n/// <reference lib="es2022.array" />\n/// <reference
lib="es2022.error" />\n/// <reference lib="es2022.intl" />\n/// <reference
lib="es2022.object" />\n/// <reference lib="es2022.sharedmemory" />\n///
<reference lib="es2022.string" />\n/// <reference lib="es2022.regex" />\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2022" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n\n///
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2022" />\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2023.array" />\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2023" />\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n\n\n///
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es5" />\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference

```



```

[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<[string, FormDataEntryValue]>;\n /**
Returns an array of key, value pairs for every entry in the list. */\n
entries(): IterableIterator<[string, FormDataEntryValue]>;\n /** Returns a
list of keys in the list. */\n keys(): IterableIterator<string>;\n /**
Returns a list of values in the list. */\n values():
IterableIterator<FormDataEntryValue>;\n}\n\ninterface HTMLAllCollection
{\n [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<Element>;\n}\n\ninterface
HTMLCollectionBase {\n [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<Element>;\n}
\n\ninterface HTMLCollectionOf<T extends Element> {\n [Symbol.iterator]() :
IterableIterator<T>;\n}\n\ninterface HTMLFormElement {\n [Symbol.iterator]
(): IterableIterator<Element>;\n}\n\ninterface HTMLSelectElement {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<HTMLOptionElement>;\n}\n\ninterface
Headers {\n [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<[string,
string]>;\n /** Returns an iterator allowing to go through all key/value
pairs contained in this object. */\n entries(): IterableIterator<[string,
string]>;\n /** Returns an iterator allowing to go through all keys of the
key/value pairs contained in this object. */\n keys():
IterableIterator<string>;\n /** Returns an iterator allowing to go through
all values of the key/value pairs contained in this object. */\n values():
IterableIterator<string>;\n}\n\ninterface IDBDatabase {\n /** Returns a
new transaction with the given mode ("readonly" or "readwrite") and scope
which can be a single object store name or an array of names. */\n
transaction(storeNames: string | Iterable<string>, mode?: IDBTransactionMode,
options?: IDBTransactionOptions): IDBTransaction;\n}\n\ninterface
IDBObjectStore {\n /**\n * Creates a new index in store with the given
name, keyPath and options and returns a new IDBIndex. If the keyPath and
options define constraints that cannot be satisfied with the data already in
store the upgrade transaction will abort with a "ConstraintError"
DOMException.\n * \n * Throws an "InvalidStateError" DOMException if
not called within an upgrade transaction.\n */\n createIndex(name:
string, keyPath: string | Iterable<string>, options?: IDBIndexParameters):
IDBIndex;\n}\n\ninterface MIDIInputMap extends ReadonlyMap<string, MIDIInput>
{\n}\n\ninterface MIDIOutput {\n send(data: Iterable<number>, timestamp?:
DOMHighResTimeStamp): void;\n}\n\ninterface MIDIOutputMap extends
ReadonlyMap<string, MIDIOutput> {\n}\n\ninterface MediaKeyStatusMap {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<[BufferSource, MediaKeyStatus]>;\n
entries(): IterableIterator<[BufferSource, MediaKeyStatus]>;\n keys():
IterableIterator<BufferSource>;\n values():
IterableIterator<MediaKeyStatus>;\n}\n\ninterface MediaList {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<string>;\n}\n\ninterface MessageEvent<T
= any> {\n /** @deprecated */\n initMessageEvent(type: string,
bubbles?: boolean, cancelable?: boolean, data?: any, origin?: string,
lastEventId?: string, source?: MessageEventSource | null, ports?:
Iterable<MessagePort>): void;\n}\n\ninterface MimeTypeArray {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<MimeType>;\n}\n\ninterface NamedNodeMap
{\n [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<Attr>;\n}\n\ninterface Navigator
{\n /** Available only in secure contexts. */\n
requestMediaKeySystemAccess(keySystem: string, supportedConfigurations:
Iterable<MediaKeySystemConfiguration>): Promise<MediaKeySystemAccess>;\n
vibrate(pattern: Iterable<number>): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface NodeList {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<Node>;\n /** Returns an array of
key, value pairs for every entry in the list. */\n entries():
IterableIterator<[number, Node]>;\n /** Returns a list of keys in the
list. */\n keys(): IterableIterator<number>;\n /** Returns a list of
values in the list. */\n values(): IterableIterator<Node>;\n}\n\ninterface
NodeListOf<TNode extends Node> {\n [Symbol.iterator]() :

```

```

IterableIterator<TNode>;\n /** Returns an array of key, value pairs for
every entry in the list. */\n entries(): IterableIterator<[number,
TNode]>;\n /** Returns an list of keys in the list. */\n keys():
IterableIterator<number>;\n /** Returns an list of values in the list.
*/\n values(): IterableIterator<TNode>;\n}\n\ninterface Plugin {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<MimeType>;\n}\n\ninterface PluginArray
{\n [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<Plugin>;\n}\n\ninterface
RTCRtpTransceiver {\n setCodecPreferences(codecs:
Iterable<RTCRtpCodecCapability>): void;\n}\n\ninterface RTCStatsReport
extends ReadonlyMap<string, any> {\n}\n\ninterface SVGLengthList {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<SVGLength>;\n}\n\ninterface
SVGNumberList {\n [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<SVGNumber>;\n}
\n\ninterface SVGPointList {\n [Symbol.iterator]() :
IterableIterator<DOMPoint>;\n}\n\ninterface SVGStringList {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<string>;\n}\n\ninterface
SVGTransformList {\n [Symbol.iterator]() :
IterableIterator<SVGTransform>;\n}\n\ninterface SourceBufferList {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<SourceBuffer>;\n}\n\ninterface
SpeechRecognitionResult {\n [Symbol.iterator]() :
IterableIterator<SpeechRecognitionAlternative>;\n}\n\ninterface
SpeechRecognitionResultList {\n [Symbol.iterator]() :
IterableIterator<SpeechRecognitionResult>;\n}\n\ninterface StyleSheetList
{\n [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<CSSStyleSheet>;\n}\n\ninterface
SubtleCrypto {\n deriveKey(algorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier |
EcdhKeyDeriveParams | HkdfParams | Pbkdf2Params, baseKey: CryptoKey,
derivedKeyType: AlgorithmIdentifier | AesDerivedKeyParams | HmacImportParams
| HkdfParams | Pbkdf2Params, extractable: boolean, keyUsages:
Iterable<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKey>;\n generateKey(algorithm:
RsaHashedKeyGenParams | EcKeyGenParams, extractable: boolean, keyUsages:
ReadonlyArray<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKeyPair>;\n generateKey(algorithm:
AesKeyGenParams | HmacKeyGenParams | Pbkdf2Params, extractable: boolean,
keyUsages: ReadonlyArray<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKey>;\n generateKey(algorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier, extractable: boolean, keyUsages:
Iterable<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKeyPair | CryptoKey>;\n importKey(format: "jwk", keyData: JsonWebKey, algorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier
| RsaHashedImportParams | EcKeyImportParams | HmacImportParams |
AesKeyAlgorithm, extractable: boolean, keyUsages: ReadonlyArray<KeyUsage>):
Promise<CryptoKey>;\n importKey(format: Exclude<KeyFormat, "jwk">,
keyData: BufferSource, algorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier | RsaHashedImportParams
| EcKeyImportParams | HmacImportParams | AesKeyAlgorithm, extractable:
boolean, keyUsages: Iterable<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKey>;\n unwrapKey(format: KeyFormat, wrappedKey: BufferSource, unwrappingKey:
CryptoKey, unwrapAlgorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier | RsaOaepParams |
AesCtrParams | AesCbcParams | AesGcmParams, unwrappedKeyAlgorithm:
AlgorithmIdentifier | RsaHashedImportParams | EcKeyImportParams |
HmacImportParams | AesKeyAlgorithm, extractable: boolean, keyUsages:
Iterable<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKey>;\n}\n\ninterface TextTrackCueList
{\n [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<TextTrackCue>;\n}\n\ninterface
TextTrackList {\n [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<TextTrack>;\n}
\n\ninterface TouchList {\n [Symbol.iterator]() :
IterableIterator<Touch>;\n}\n\ninterface URLSearchParams {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<[string, string]>;\n /** Returns an
array of key, value pairs for every entry in the search params. */\n
entries(): IterableIterator<[string, string]>;\n /** Returns a list of
keys in the search params. */\n keys(): IterableIterator<string>;\n /**
Returns a list of values in the search params. */\n values():

```

```

IterableIterator<string>;\n}\n\ninterface WEBGL_draw_buffers {\n
drawBuffersWEBGL(buffer: Iterable<GLenum>): void;\n}\n\ninterface
WEBGL_multi_draw {\n multiDrawArraysInstancedWEBGL(mode: GLenum,
firstsList: Int32Array | Iterable<GLint>, firstsOffset: GLuint, countsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, countsOffset: GLuint, instanceCountsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, instanceCountsOffset: GLuint, drawcount:
GLsizei): void;\n multiDrawArraysWEBGL(mode: GLenum, firstsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLint>, firstsOffset: GLuint, countsList: Int32Array |
Iterable<GLsizei>, countsOffset: GLuint, drawcount: GLsizei): void;\n
multiDrawElementsInstancedWEBGL(mode: GLenum, countsList: Int32Array |
Iterable<GLsizei>, countsOffset: GLuint, type: GLenum, offsetsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, offsetsOffset: GLuint, instanceCountsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, instanceCountsOffset: GLuint, drawcount:
GLsizei): void;\n multiDrawElementsWEBGL(mode: GLenum, countsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, countsOffset: GLuint, type: GLenum,
offsetsList: Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, offsetsOffset: GLuint,
drawcount: GLsizei): void;\n}\n\ninterface WebGL2RenderingContextBase {\n
clearBufferfv(buffer: GLenum, drawbuffer: GLint, values: Iterable<GLfloat>,
srcOffset?: GLuint): void;\n clearBufferiv(buffer: GLenum, drawbuffer:
GLint, values: Iterable<GLint>, srcOffset?: GLuint): void;\n
clearBufferuiv(buffer: GLenum, drawbuffer: GLint, values: Iterable<GLuint>,
srcOffset?: GLuint): void;\n drawBuffers(buffer: Iterable<GLenum>):
void;\n getActiveUniforms(program: WebGLProgram, uniformIndices:
Iterable<GLuint>, pname: GLenum): any;\n getUniformIndices(program:
WebGLProgram, uniformNames: Iterable<string>): Iterable<GLuint> | null;\n
invalidateFramebuffer(target: GLenum, attachments: Iterable<GLenum>):
void;\n invalidateSubFramebuffer(target: GLenum, attachments:
Iterable<GLenum>, x: GLint, y: GLint, width: GLsizei, height: GLsizei):
void;\n transformFeedbackVaryings(program: WebGLProgram, varyings:
Iterable<string>, bufferMode: GLenum): void;\n uniform1uiv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLuint>, srcOffset?: GLuint,
srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n uniform2uiv(location: WebGLUniformLocation |
null, data: Iterable<GLuint>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint):
void;\n uniform3uiv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data:
Iterable<GLuint>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniform4uiv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLuint>,
srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniformMatrix2x3fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose:
GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint):
void;\n uniformMatrix2x4fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null,
transpose: GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint,
srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n uniformMatrix3x2fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>,
srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniformMatrix3x4fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose:
GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint):
void;\n uniformMatrix4x2fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null,
transpose: GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint,
srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n uniformMatrix4x3fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>,
srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n vertexAttribI4iv(index:
GLuint, values: Iterable<GLint>): void;\n vertexAttribI4uiv(index: GLuint,
values: Iterable<GLuint>): void;\n}\n\ninterface
WebGL2RenderingContextOverloads {\n uniform1fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint,
srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n uniform1iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation |

```

```

null, data: Iterable<GLint>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint):
void;\n uniform2fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data:
Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniform2iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLint>,
srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n uniform3fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint,
srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n uniform3iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation |
null, data: Iterable<GLint>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint):
void;\n uniform4fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data:
Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniform4iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLint>,
srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniformMatrix2fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean,
data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniformMatrix3fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean,
data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniformMatrix4fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean,
data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n}
\n\ninterface WebGLRenderingContextBase {\n vertexAttrib1fv(index: GLuint,
values: Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n vertexAttrib2fv(index: GLuint, values:
Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n vertexAttrib3fv(index: GLuint, values:
Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n vertexAttrib4fv(index: GLuint, values:
Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n}\n\ninterface WebGLRenderingContextOverloads
{\n uniform1fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, v:
Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n uniform1iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation |
null, v: Iterable<GLint>): void;\n uniform2fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, v: Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n
uniform2iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, v: Iterable<GLint>):
void;\n uniform3fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, v:
Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n uniform3iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation |
null, v: Iterable<GLint>): void;\n uniform4fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, v: Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n
uniform4iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, v: Iterable<GLint>):
void;\n uniformMatrix2fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose:
GLboolean, value: Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n uniformMatrix3fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean, value: Iterable<GLfloat>):
void;\n uniformMatrix4fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose:
GLboolean, value: Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n}\n';
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governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\ndeclare namespace
Intl {\n interface DateTimeFormatPartTypesRegistry {\n unknown:
any\n }\n}\n';
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License.

***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\nndeclare namespace
Intl {\n\n /**\n * An object with some or all properties of the
 `Intl.Segmenter` constructor `options` parameter.\n * [MDN]
 (https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
 Global_Objects/Intl/Segmenter/Segmenter#parameters)\n */\n interface
 SegmenterOptions {\n /** The locale matching algorithm to use. For
 information about this option, see [Intl page](https://developer.mozilla.org/
 docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl#Locale_negotiation).
 */\n localeMatcher?: "best fit" | "lookup" | undefined;\n /**
 The type of input to be split */\n granularity?: "grapheme" | "word" |
 "sentence" | undefined;\n }\n\n interface Segmenter {\n /
 **\n * Returns `Segments` object containing the segments of the input
 string, using the segmenter's locale and granularity.\n */\n *
 @param input - The text to be segmented as a `string`.\n *
 @returns A new iterable Segments object containing the segments
 of the input string, using the segmenter's locale and granularity.\n
 */\n segment(input: string): Segments;\n resolvedOptions():
 ResolvedSegmenterOptions;\n }\n\n interface ResolvedSegmenterOptions
 {\n locale: string;\n granularity: "grapheme" | "word" |
 "sentence";\n }\n\n interface Segments {\n /**\n *
 Returns an object describing the segment in the original string that includes
 the code unit at a specified index.\n */\n * @param
 codeUnitIndex - A number specifying the index of the code unit in the
 original input string. If the value is omitted, it defaults to `0`.\n
 */\n containing(codeUnitIndex?: number): SegmentData;\n\n /**
 Returns an iterator to iterate over the segments. */\n [Symbol.iterator]():
 IterableIterator<SegmentData>;\n }\n\n interface
 SegmentData {\n /** A string containing the segment extracted from the
 original input string. */\n segment: string;\n /** The code
 unit index in the original input string at which the segment begins.
 */\n index: number;\n /** The complete input string that was
 segmented. */\n input: string;\n /**\n * A boolean
 value only if granularity is "word"; otherwise, undefined.\n * If
 granularity is "word", then isWordLike is true when the segment is word-like
 (i.e., consists of letters/numbers/ideographs/etc.); otherwise,
 false.\n */\n isWordLike?: boolean;\n }\n\n const
 Segmenter: {\n prototype: Segmenter;\n\n /**\n *
 Creates a new `Intl.Segmenter` object.\n */\n * @param locales
 - A string with a [BCP 47 language tag](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646),
 or an array of such strings.\n * For the general form and
 interpretation of the `locales` argument,\n * see the [`Intl` page]
 (https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
 Global_Objects/Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n
 */\n * @param options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-
 US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/Segmenter/
 Segmenter#parameters)\n * with some or all options of
 `SegmenterOptions`.\n */\n * @returns [Intl.Segmenter](https://
 developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
 Segments) object.\n */\n * [MDN](https://
 developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
 Segmenter).\n */\n new(locales?: BCP47LanguageTag |

```

```

BCP47LanguageTag[], options?: SegmenterOptions): Segmenter;\n\n
**\n
 * Returns an array containing those of the provided locales that
 are supported without having to fall back to the runtime's default
 locale.\n
 * @param locales - A string with a [BCP 47
 language tag](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646), or an array of such
 strings.\n
 * For the general form and interpretation of the
 `locales` argument,\n
 * see the [`Intl` page](https://
 developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
 Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n
 * @param
 options An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
 Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/Segmenter/
 supportedLocalesOf#parameters).\n
 * with some or all possible
 options.\n
 * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
 docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/Segmenter/
 supportedLocalesOf)\n
 supportedLocalesOf(locales:
 BCP47LanguageTag | BCP47LanguageTag[], options?: Pick<SegmenterOptions,
 "localeMatcher">): BCP47LanguageTag[];\n
 };\n\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\ndeclare namespace
Intl {\n\n
 interface DateTimeFormatPartTypesRegistry {\n
 day:
 any\n
 dayPeriod: any\n
 era: any\n
 hour: any\n
 literal: any\n
 minute: any\n
 month: any\n
 second:
 any\n
 timeZoneName: any\n
 weekday: any\n
 year: any\n
 }
\n\n
 type DateTimeFormatPartTypes = keyof
 DateTimeFormatPartTypesRegistry;\n\n
 interface DateTimeFormatPart
 {\n
 type: DateTimeFormatPartTypes;\n
 value: string;\n
 }
\n\n
 interface DateTimeFormat {\n
 formatToParts(date?: Date |
 number): DateTimeFormatPart[];\n
 }\n\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\ndeclare namespace
Intl {\n\n
 interface DateTimeFormatPartTypesRegistry {\n
 fractionalSecond: any\n
 }\n\n
 interface DateTimeFormatOptions
 {\n
 formatMatcher?: "basic" | "best fit" | "best fit" |
 undefined;\n
 dateStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short" |
 undefined;\n
 timeStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short" |
 undefined;\n
 dayPeriod?: "narrow" | "short" | "long" |
 undefined;\n
 fractionalSecondDigits?: 1 | 2 | 3 | undefined;\n
 }
\n\n
 interface DateTimeRangeFormatPart extends DateTimeFormatPart

```

```

{\n source: "startRange" | "endRange" | "shared"\n }\n\ninterface DateTimeFormat {\n formatRange(startDate: Date | number | bigint, endDate: Date | number | bigint): string;\n formatRangeToParts(startDate: Date | number | bigint, endDate: Date | number | bigint): DateTimeRangeFormatPart[];\n }\n\ninterface ResolvedDateTimeFormatOptions {\n formatMatcher?: "basic" | "best fit" | "best fit";\n dateStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short";\n timeStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short";\n hourCycle?: "h11" | "h12" | "h23" | "h24";\n dayPeriod?: "narrow" | "short" | "long";\n fractionalSecondDigits?: 1 | 2 | 3;\n }\n\n /**\n * The locale matching algorithm to use.\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/ListFormat#parameters).\n */\n type ListFormatLocaleMatcher = "lookup" | "best fit";\n\n /**\n * The format of output message.\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/ListFormat#parameters).\n */\n type ListFormatType = "conjunction" | "disjunction" | "unit";\n\n /**\n * The length of the formatted message.\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/ListFormat#parameters).\n */\n type ListFormatStyle = "long" | "short" | "narrow";\n\n /**\n * An object with some or all properties of the `Intl.ListFormat` constructor `options` parameter.\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/ListFormat#parameters).\n */\n interface ListFormatOptions {\n /** The locale matching algorithm to use. For information about this option, see [Intl page](https://developer.mozilla.org/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl#Locale_negotiation). */\n localeMatcher?: ListFormatLocaleMatcher | undefined;\n /** The format of output message. */\n type?: ListFormatType | undefined;\n /** The length of the internationalized message. */\n style?: ListFormatStyle | undefined;\n }\n\n interface ResolvedListFormatOptions {\n locale: string;\n style: ListFormatStyle;\n type: ListFormatType;\n }\n\n interface ListFormat {\n /**\n * Returns a string with a language-specific representation of the list.\n * @param list - An iterable object, such as an [Array](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Array).\n * @throws `TypeError` if `list` includes something other than the possible values.\n * @returns {string} A language-specific formatted string representing the elements of the list.\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/format).\n */\n format(list: Iterable<string>): string;\n\n /**\n * Returns an Array of objects representing the different components that can be used to format a list of values in a locale-aware fashion.\n * @param list - An iterable object, such as an [Array](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Array), to be formatted according to a locale.\n * @throws `TypeError` if `list` includes something other than the possible values.\n * @returns {{ type: "element" | "literal", value: string; }[]} An Array of components which contains the formatted parts from the list.\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/formatToParts).\n */\n formatToParts(list: Iterable<string>): { type: "element" | "literal", value:

```

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string; }[];\n\n /**\n * Returns a new object with properties
reflecting the locale and style\n * formatting options computed
during the construction of the current\n * `Intl.ListFormat`
object.\n *\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/
resolvedOptions).\n */\n resolvedOptions():
ResolvedListFormatOptions;\n }\n\n const ListFormat: {\n
prototype: ListFormat;\n\n /**\n * Creates [Intl.ListFormat]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat) objects that\n * enable language-
sensitive list formatting.\n *\n * @param locales - A string
with a [BCP 47 language tag](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646), or an array
of such strings.\n * For the general form and interpretation of the
`locales` argument,\n * see the [`Intl` page](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n *\n * @param
options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/ListFormat#parameters)\n *
with some or all options of `ListFormatOptions`.\n *\n *
@returns [Intl.ListFormatOptions](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat)
object.\n *\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat).\n
*/\n new(locales?: BCP47LanguageTag | BCP47LanguageTag[], options?:
ListFormatOptions): ListFormat;\n\n /**\n * Returns an array
containing those of the provided locales that are\n * supported in
list formatting without having to fall back to the runtime\'s default
locale.\n *\n * @param locales - A string with a [BCP 47
language tag](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646), or an array of such
strings.\n * For the general form and interpretation of the
`locales` argument,\n * see the [`Intl` page](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n *\n * @param
options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/
supportedLocalesOf#parameters).\n * with some or all possible
options.\n *\n * @returns An array of strings representing a
subset of the given locale tags that are supported in list\n *
formatting without having to fall back to the runtime\'s default
locale.\n *\n * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/
supportedLocalesOf).\n */\n supportedLocalesOf(locales:
BCP47LanguageTag | BCP47LanguageTag[], options?: Pick<ListFormatOptions,
"localeMatcher">): BCP47LanguageTag[];\n };\n\n};\n\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\ndeclare namespace
Reflect {\n /**\n * Calls the function with the specified object as

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the this value\n * and the elements of specified array as the
arguments.\n * @param target The function to call.\n * @param
thisArgument The object to be used as the this object.\n * @param
argumentsList An array of argument values to be passed to the function.\n
*/\n function apply<T, A extends readonly any[], R>(\n target:
(this: T, ...args: A) => R,\n thisArgument: T,\n argumentsList:
Readonly<A>,\n): R;\n function apply(target: Function, thisArgument:
any, argumentsList: ArrayLike<any>): any;\n\n /**\n * Constructs the
target with the elements of specified array as the arguments\n * and the
specified constructor as the `new.target` value.\n * @param target The
constructor to invoke.\n * @param argumentsList An array of argument
values to be passed to the constructor.\n * @param newTarget The
constructor to be used as the `new.target` object.\n */\n function
construct<A extends readonly any[], R>(\n target: new (...args: A) =>
R,\n argumentsList: Readonly<A>,\n newTarget?: new (...args:
any) => any,\n): R;\n function construct(target: Function,
argumentsList: ArrayLike<any>, newTarget?: Function): any;\n\n /**\n *
Adds a property to an object, or modifies attributes of an existing
property.\n * @param target Object on which to add or modify the
property. This can be a native JavaScript object\n * (that is, a
user-defined object or a built in object) or a DOM object.\n * @param
propertyKey The property name.\n * @param attributes Descriptor for the
property. It can be for a data property or an accessor property.\n
*/\n function defineProperty(target: object, propertyKey: PropertyKey,
attributes: PropertyDescriptor & ThisType<any>): boolean;\n\n /**\n *
Removes a property from an object, equivalent to `delete
target[propertyKey]`,\n * except it won't throw if `target[propertyKey]`
is non-configurable.\n * @param target Object from which to remove the
own property.\n * @param propertyKey The property name.\n */\n
function deleteProperty(target: object, propertyKey: PropertyKey):
boolean;\n\n /**\n * Gets the property of target, equivalent to
`target[propertyKey]` when `receiver === target`.\n * @param target
Object that contains the property on itself or in its prototype chain.\n
* @param propertyKey The property name.\n * @param receiver The reference
to use as the `this` value in the getter function,\n * if
`target[propertyKey]` is an accessor property.\n */\n function get<T
extends object, P extends PropertyKey>(\n target: T,\n
propertyKey: P,\n receiver?: unknown,\n): P extends keyof T ?
T[P] : any;\n\n /**\n * Gets the own property descriptor of the
specified object.\n * An own property descriptor is one that is defined
directly on the object and is not inherited from the object's
prototype.\n * @param target Object that contains the property.\n *
@param propertyKey The property name.\n */\n function
getOwnPropertyDescriptor<T extends object, P extends PropertyKey>(\n
target: T,\n propertyKey: P,\n): TypedPropertyDescriptor<P extends
keyof T ? T[P] : any> | undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the prototype
of an object.\n * @param target The object that references the
prototype.\n */\n function getPrototypeOf(target: object): object |
null;\n\n /**\n * Equivalent to `propertyKey in target`.\n *
@param target Object that contains the property on itself or in its prototype
chain.\n * @param propertyKey Name of the property.\n */\n
function has(target: object, propertyKey: PropertyKey): boolean;\n\n /
**\n * Returns a value that indicates whether new properties can be added
to an object.\n * @param target Object to test.\n */\n function
isExtensible(target: object): boolean;\n\n /**\n * Returns the string
and symbol keys of the own properties of an object. The own properties of an

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object\n * are those that are defined directly on that object, and are
not inherited from the object\'s prototype.\n * @param target Object that
contains the own properties.\n */\n function ownKeys(target: object):
(string | symbol)[];\n\n /**\n * Prevents the addition of new
properties to an object.\n * @param target Object to make non-
extensible.\n * @return Whether the object has been made non-
extensible.\n */\n function preventExtensions(target: object):
boolean;\n\n /**\n * Sets the property of target, equivalent to
`target[propertyKey] = value` when `receiver === target`.\n * @param
target Object that contains the property on itself or in its prototype
chain.\n * @param propertyKey Name of the property.\n * @param
receiver The reference to use as the `this` value in the setter
function,\n * if `target[propertyKey]` is an accessor
property.\n */\n function set<T extends object, P extends
PropertyKey>(\n target: T,\n propertyKey: P,\n value: P
extends keyof T ? T[P] : any,\n receiver?: any,\n): boolean;\n\n
function set(target: object, propertyKey: PropertyKey, value: any, receiver?:
any): boolean;\n\n /**\n * Sets the prototype of a specified object o
to object proto or null.\n * @param target The object to change its
prototype.\n * @param proto The value of the new prototype or null.\n
 * @return Whether setting the prototype was successful.\n */\n
function setPrototypeOf(target: object, proto: object | null): boolean;\n}\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\ndeclare type
ClassDecorator = <TFunction extends Function>(target: TFunction) => TFunction
| void;\ndeclare type PropertyDecorator = (target: Object, propertyKey:
string | symbol) => void;\ndeclare type MethodDecorator = <T>(target: Object,
propertyKey: string | symbol, descriptor: TypedPropertyDescriptor<T>) =>
TypedPropertyDescriptor<T> | void;\ndeclare type ParameterDecorator =
(target: Object, propertyKey: string | symbol, parameterIndex: number) =>
void;\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\ninterface
AggregateError extends Error {\n errors: any[]\n}\ninterface
AggregateErrorConstructor {\n new(errors: Iterable<any>, message?:
string): AggregateError;\n (errors: Iterable<any>, message?: string):
AggregateError;\n readonly prototype: AggregateError;\n}\ndeclare var
AggregateError: AggregateErrorConstructor;\n\n\n/**\n * Represents the

```

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completion of an asynchronous operation\n */\ninterface PromiseConstructor
{\n /**\n * The any function returns a promise that is fulfilled by
the first given promise to be fulfilled, or rejected with an AggregateError
containing an array of rejection reasons if all of the given promises are
rejected. It resolves all elements of the passed iterable to promises as it
runs this algorithm.\n * @param values An array or iterable of
Promises.\n * @returns A new Promise.\n */\n any<T> extends
readonly unknown[] | []>(values: T): Promise<Awaited<T[number]>>;\n\n /
**\n * The any function returns a promise that is fulfilled by the first
given promise to be fulfilled, or rejected with an AggregateError containing
an array of rejection reasons if all of the given promises are rejected. It
resolves all elements of the passed iterable to promises as it runs this
algorithm.\n * @param values An array or iterable of Promises.\n *
@returns A new Promise.\n */\n any<T>(values: Iterable<T |
PromiseLike<T>>): Promise<Awaited<T>>\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
Array<T> {\n /**\n * Determines whether an array includes a certain
element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n * @param searchElement
The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The position in this
array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: T, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
ReadonlyArray<T> {\n /**\n * Determines whether an array includes a
certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n * @param
searchElement The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The
position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: T, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
Int8Array {\n /**\n * Determines whether an array
includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n *
@param searchElement The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The
position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
Uint8Array {\n /**\n * Determines whether an array
includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n *
@param searchElement The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The
position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
Uint8ClampedArray {\n /**\n * Determines whether an
array includes a certain element, returning true or false as
appropriate.\n * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n *
@param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for
searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?:
number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
Int16Array {\n /**\n * Determines
whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as
appropriate.\n * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n *
@param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for
searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?:

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number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface Uint16Array {\n /**\n * Determines whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface Int32Array {\n /**\n * Determines whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface Uint32Array {\n /**\n * Determines whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface Float32Array {\n /**\n * Determines whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface Float64Array {\n /**\n * Determines whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n * @param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n */\n includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}';
Copyright (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.\nLicensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use\nthis file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a copy of the\nLicense at http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0\n\nTHIS CODE IS PROVIDED ON AN *AS IS* BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY\nKIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED\nWARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF TITLE, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE,\n\MERCHANTABLITY OR NON-INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language governing permissions\nand limitations under the License.\n*****\n***** */\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface Array<T> {\n /**\n * Returns the item located at the specified index.\n * @param index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the last item.\n */\n at(index: number): T | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface ReadonlyArray<T> {\n /**\n * Returns the item located at the specified index.\n * @param index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the last item.\n */\n at(index: number): T | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Int8Array {\n /**\n * Returns the item located at the specified index.\n * @param index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the last item.\n */\n at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Uint8Array {\n /**\n * Returns the item located at the specified index.\n * @param index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the last item.\n */\n at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Uint8ClampedArray {\n /**\n * Returns the item located at the specified index.\n * @param index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the last item.\n */\n at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Int16Array {\n /**\n * Returns the item located at the

```

```

specified index.\n * @param index The zero-based index of the desired
code unit. A negative index will count back from the last item.\n */\n
at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Uint16Array {\n /
**\n * Returns the item located at the specified index.\n * @param
index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will
count back from the last item.\n */\n at(index: number): number |
undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Int32Array {\n /**\n * Returns the item
located at the specified index.\n * @param index The zero-based index of
the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the last
item.\n */\n at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface
Uint32Array {\n /**\n * Returns the item located at the specified
index.\n * @param index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A
negative index will count back from the last item.\n */\n at(index:
number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Float32Array {\n /**\n *
Returns the item located at the specified index.\n * @param index The
zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back
from the last item.\n */\n at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}
\n\ninterface Float64Array {\n /**\n * Returns the item located at the
specified index.\n * @param index The zero-based index of the desired
code unit. A negative index will count back from the last item.\n */\n
 at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface BigInt64Array {\n /
**\n * Returns the item located at the specified index.\n * @param
index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will
count back from the last item.\n */\n at(index: number): bigint |
undefined;\n}\n\ninterface BigUint64Array {\n /**\n * Returns the item
located at the specified index.\n * @param index The zero-based index of
the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the last
item.\n */\n at(index: number): bigint | undefined;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
Array<T> {\n /**\n * Returns the value of the first element in the
array where predicate is true, and undefined\n * otherwise.\n *
@param predicate find calls predicate once for each element of the array, in
ascending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If
such an element is found, find\n * immediately returns that element
value. Otherwise, find returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided,
it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n * predicate.
If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n find<S
extends T>(predicate: (value: T, index: number, obj: T[]) => value is S,
thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n find(predicate: (value: T, index: number,
obj: T[]) => unknown, thisArg?: any): T | undefined;\n /**\n *
Returns the index of the first element in the array where predicate is true,
and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate find calls predicate once
for each element of the array, in ascending\n * order, until it finds one
where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,\n * findIndex
immediately returns that element index. Otherwise, findIndex returns
-1.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for

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each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is
used instead.\n */\n findIndex(predicate: (value: T, index: number,
obj: T[]) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n\n /**\n * Changes all
array elements from `start` to `end` index to a static `value` and returns
the modified array\n * @param value value to fill array section
with\n * @param start index to start filling the array at. If start is
negative, it is treated as\n * length+start where length is the length of
the array.\n * @param end index to stop filling the array at. If end is
negative, it is treated as\n * length+end.\n */\n fill(value: T,
start?: number, end?: number): this;\n\n /**\n * Returns the this
object after copying a section of the array identified by start and end\n
* to the same array starting at position target\n * @param target If
target is negative, it is treated as length+target where length is the\n
* length of the array.\n * @param start If start is negative, it is
treated as length+start. If end is negative, it\n * is treated as
length+end.\n * @param end If not specified, length of the this object is
used as its default value.\n */\n copyWithin(target: number, start:
number, end?: number): this;\n\n\ninterface ArrayConstructor {\n /
**\n * Creates an array from an array-like object.\n * @param
arrayLike An array-like object to convert to an array.\n */\n from<T>(arrayLike: ArrayLike<T>): T[];\n\n /**\n * Creates an array
from an iterable object.\n * @param arrayLike An array-like object to
convert to an array.\n * @param mapfn A mapping function to call on every
element of the array.\n * @param thisArg Value of `this` used to invoke
the mapfn.\n */\n from<T, U>(arrayLike: ArrayLike<T>, mapfn: (v: T, k:
number) => U, thisArg?: any): U[];\n\n /**\n * Returns a new array
from a set of elements.\n * @param items A set of elements to include in
the new array object.\n */\n of<T>(...items: T[]): T[];\n}
\n\ninterface DateConstructor {\n new (value: number | string | Date):
Date;\n}\n\ninterface Function {\n /**\n * Returns the name of the
function. Function names are read-only and can not be changed.\n */\n readonly name: string;\n}\n\ninterface Math {\n /**\n * Returns the
number of leading zero bits in the 32-bit binary representation of a
number.\n * @param x A numeric expression.\n */\n clz32(x:
number): number;\n\n /**\n * Returns the result of 32-bit
multiplication of two numbers.\n * @param x First number\n * @param y
Second number\n */\n imul(x: number, y: number): number;\n\n /
**\n * Returns the sign of the x, indicating whether x is positive,
negative or zero.\n * @param x The numeric expression to test\n
*/\n sign(x: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Returns the base 10
logarithm of a number.\n * @param x A numeric expression.\n */\n log10(x: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Returns the base 2 logarithm of
a number.\n * @param x A numeric expression.\n */\n log2(x:
number): number;\n\n /**\n * Returns the natural logarithm of 1 +
x.\n * @param x A numeric expression.\n */\n log1p(x: number):
number;\n\n /**\n * Returns the result of (e^x - 1), which is an
implementation-dependent approximation to\n * subtracting 1 from the
exponential function of x (e raised to the power of x, where e\n * is the
base of the natural logarithms).\n * @param x A numeric expression.\n
*/\n expm1(x: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Returns the hyperbolic
cosine of a number.\n * @param x A numeric expression that contains an
angle measured in radians.\n */\n cosh(x: number): number;\n\n /
**\n * Returns the hyperbolic sine of a number.\n * @param x A
numeric expression that contains an angle measured in radians.\n */\n sinh(x: number): number;\n\n /**\n * Returns the hyperbolic tangent of
a number.\n * @param x A numeric expression that contains an angle

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strings with a prefix of '\0x\' are considered hexadecimal.\n * All other
strings are considered decimal.\n */\n parseInt(string: string,
radix?: number): number;\n}\n\ninterface ObjectConstructor {\n /**\n *
Copy the values of all of the enumerable own properties from one or more
source objects to a\n * target object. Returns the target object.\n *
@param target The target object to copy to.\n * @param source The source
object from which to copy properties.\n */\n assign<T extends {}>
U>(target: T, source: U): T & U;\n\n /**\n * Copy the values of all of
the enumerable own properties from one or more source objects to a\n *
target object. Returns the target object.\n * @param target The target
object to copy to.\n * @param source1 The first source object from which
to copy properties.\n * @param source2 The second source object from
which to copy properties.\n */\n assign<T extends {}> U, V>(target: T,
source1: U, source2: V): T & U & V;\n\n /**\n * Copy the values of all
of the enumerable own properties from one or more source objects to a\n *
target object. Returns the target object.\n * @param target The target
object to copy to.\n * @param source1 The first source object from which
to copy properties.\n * @param source2 The second source object from
which to copy properties.\n * @param source3 The third source object from
which to copy properties.\n */\n assign<T extends {}> U, V, W>(target:
T, source1: U, source2: V, source3: W): T & U & V & W;\n\n /**\n *
Copy the values of all of the enumerable own properties from one or more
source objects to a\n * target object. Returns the target object.\n *
@param target The target object to copy to.\n * @param sources One or
more source objects from which to copy properties\n */\n assign(target:
object, ...sources: any[]): any;\n\n /**\n * Returns an
array of all symbol properties found directly on object o.\n * @param o
Object to retrieve the symbols from.\n */\n getOwnPropertySymbols(o:
any): symbol[];\n\n /**\n * Returns the names of the enumerable string
properties and methods of an object.\n * @param o Object that contains
the properties and methods. This can be an object that you created or an
existing Document Object Model (DOM) object.\n */\n keys(o: {}):
string[];\n\n /**\n * Returns true if the values are the same value,
false otherwise.\n * @param value1 The first value.\n * @param value2
The second value.\n */\n is(value1: any, value2: any):
boolean;\n\n /**\n * Sets the prototype of a specified object o to
object proto or null. Returns the object o.\n * @param o The object to
change its prototype.\n * @param proto The value of the new prototype or
null.\n */\n setPrototypeOf(o: any, proto: object | null): any;\n}

\n\ninterface ReadonlyArray<T> {\n /**\n * Returns the value of the
first element in the array where predicate is true, and undefined\n *
otherwise.\n * @param predicate find calls predicate once for each
element of the array, in ascending\n * order, until it finds one where
predicate returns true. If such an element is found, find\n * immediately
returns that element value. Otherwise, find returns undefined.\n * @param
thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation
of\n * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n find<S extends T>(predicate: (value: T, index: number, obj: readonly
T[]) => value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n find(predicate:
(value: T, index: number, obj: readonly T[]) => unknown, thisArg?: any): T |
undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the first element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param
predicate find calls predicate once for each element of the array, in
ascending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If
such an element is found,\n * findIndex immediately returns that element
index. Otherwise, findIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If provided,

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it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n * predicate.
If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n
findIndex(predicate: (value: T, index: number, obj: readonly T[]) => unknown,
thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n\ninterface RegExp {\n /**\n * Returns a
string indicating the flags of the regular expression in question. This field
is read-only.\n * The characters in this string are sequenced and
concatenated in the following order:\n *\n * - "g" for
global\n * - "i" for ignoreCase\n * - "m" for multiline\n
* - "u" for unicode\n * - "y" for sticky\n *\n * If no
flags are set, the value is the empty string.\n */\n readonly flags:
string;\n\n /**\n * Returns a Boolean value indicating the state of
the sticky flag (y) used with a regular\n * expression. Default is false.
Read-only.\n */\n readonly sticky: boolean;\n\n /**\n * Returns
a Boolean value indicating the state of the Unicode flag (u) used with a
regular\n * expression. Default is false. Read-only.\n */\n
 readonly unicode: boolean;\n}\n\ninterface RegExpConstructor {\n new
(pattern: RegExp | string, flags?: string): RegExp;\n (pattern: RegExp |
string, flags?: string): RegExp;\n}\n\ninterface String {\n /**\n *
Returns a nonnegative integer Number less than 1114112 (0x110000) that is the
code point\n * value of the UTF-16 encoded code point starting at the
string element at position pos in\n * the String resulting from
converting this object to a String.\n * If there is no element at that
position, the result is undefined.\n * If a valid UTF-16 surrogate pair
does not begin at pos, the result is the code unit at pos.\n */\n
 codePointAt(pos: number): number | undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns true
if searchString appears as a substring of the result of converting this\n
* object to a String, at one or more positions that are\n * greater than
or equal to position; otherwise, returns false.\n * @param searchString
search string\n * @param position If position is undefined, 0 is assumed,
so as to search all of the String.\n */\n includes(searchString:
string, position?: number): boolean;\n\n /**\n * Returns true if the
sequence of elements of searchString converted to a String is the\n *
same as the corresponding elements of this object (converted to a String)
starting at\n * endPosition \u2013 length(this). Otherwise returns
false.\n */\n endsWith(searchString: string, endPosition?: number):
boolean;\n\n /**\n * Returns the String value result of normalizing
the string into the normalization form\n * named by form as specified in
Unicode Standard Annex #15, Unicode Normalization Forms.\n * @param form
Applicable values: "NFC", "NFD", "NFKC", or "NFKD", If not specified
default\n * is "NFC"\n */\n normalize(form: "NFC" | "NFD" | "NFKC"
| "NFKD"): string;\n\n /**\n * Returns the String value result of
normalizing the string into the normalization form\n * named by form as
specified in Unicode Standard Annex #15, Unicode Normalization Forms.\n *
@param form Applicable values: "NFC", "NFD", "NFKC", or "NFKD", If not
specified default\n * is "NFC"\n */\n normalize(form?: string):
string;\n\n /**\n * Returns a String value that is made from count
copies appended together. If count is 0,\n * the empty string is
returned.\n * @param count number of copies to append\n */\n
 repeat(count: number): string;\n\n /**\n * Returns true if the
sequence of elements of searchString converted to a String is the\n *
same as the corresponding elements of this object (converted to a String)
starting at\n * position. Otherwise returns false.\n */\n
 startsWith(searchString: string, position?: number): boolean;\n\n /
**\n * Returns an `` HTML anchor element and sets the name attribute
to the text value\n * @deprecated A legacy feature for browser
compatibility\n * @param name\n */\n anchor(name: string):

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string;\n\n /**\n * Returns a `` HTML element\n * @deprecated
A legacy feature for browser compatibility\n */\n big():
string;\n\n /**\n * Returns a `link` HTML element\n *
@deprecated A legacy feature for browser compatibility\n */\n blink():
string;\n\n /**\n * Returns a `b` HTML element\n * @deprecated A
legacy feature for browser compatibility\n */\n bold():
string;\n\n /**\n * Returns a `tt` HTML element\n * @deprecated
A legacy feature for browser compatibility\n */\n fixed():
string;\n\n /**\n * Returns a `font` HTML element and sets the color
attribute value\n * @deprecated A legacy feature for browser
compatibility\n */\n fontcolor(color: string): string;\n\n /
**\n * Returns a `font` HTML element and sets the size attribute
value\n * @deprecated A legacy feature for browser compatibility\n
*/\n fontsize(size: number): string;\n\n /**\n * Returns a `font`
HTML element and sets the size attribute value\n * @deprecated A legacy
feature for browser compatibility\n */\n fontsize(size: string):
string;\n\n /**\n * Returns an `i` HTML element\n * @deprecated
A legacy feature for browser compatibility\n */\n italics():
string;\n\n /**\n * Returns an `a` HTML element and sets the href
attribute value\n * @deprecated A legacy feature for browser
compatibility\n */\n link(url: string): string;\n\n /**\n *
Returns a `small` HTML element\n * @deprecated A legacy feature for
browser compatibility\n */\n small(): string;\n\n /**\n *
Returns a `strike` HTML element\n * @deprecated A legacy feature for
browser compatibility\n */\n strike(): string;\n\n /**\n *
Returns a `sub` HTML element\n * @deprecated A legacy feature for
browser compatibility\n */\n sub(): string;\n\n /**\n * Returns
a `sup` HTML element\n * @deprecated A legacy feature for browser
compatibility\n */\n sup(): string;\n}\n\ninterface StringConstructor
{\n /**\n * Return the String value whose elements are, in order, the
elements in the List elements.\n * If length is 0, the empty string is
returned.\n */\n fromCodePoint(...codePoints: number[]):
string;\n\n /**\n * String.raw is usually used as a tag function of a
Tagged Template String. When called as\n * such, the first argument will
be a well formed template call site object and the rest\n * parameter
will contain the substitution values. It can also be called directly, for
example,\n * to interleave strings and values from your own tag function,
and in this case the only thing\n * it needs from the first argument is
the raw property.\n * @param template A well-formed template string call
site representation.\n * @param substitutions A set of substitution
values.\n */\n raw(template: { raw: readonly string[] |
ArrayLike<string>}, ...substitutions: any[]): string;\n}'
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CONDITIONS OF TITLE, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE,\nMERCHANTABILITY OR NON-
INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
Array<T> {\n /**\n * Returns the value of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and undefined\n * otherwise.\n *
@param predicate findLast calls predicate once for each element of the array,

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in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found, findLast\n * immediately returns that
element value. Otherwise, findLast returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg
If provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n
findLast<S extends T>(predicate: (value: T, index: number, array: T[]) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value:
T, index: number, array: T[]) => unknown, thisArg?: any): T |
undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param
predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately returns that
element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If
provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n
findLastIndex(predicate: (value: T, index: number, array: T[]) => unknown,
thisArg?: any): number;\n\n\ninterface ReadonlyArray<T> {\n /**\n *
Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
findLast\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast
returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the
this value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends T>(predicate:
(value: T, index: number, array: readonly T[]) => value is S, thisArg?: any):
S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value: T, index: number, array:
readonly T[]) => unknown, thisArg?: any): T | undefined;\n\n /**\n *
Returns the index of the last element in the array where predicate is true,
and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLastIndex calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is
found,\n * findLastIndex immediately returns that element index.
Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it
will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If
it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLastIndex(predicate: (value: T, index: number, array: readonly T[]) =>
unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n\n\ninterface Int8Array {\n /**\n *
Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
findLast\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast
returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the
this value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Int8Array) => value
is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value: number,
index: number, array: Int8Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number |
undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param
predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately returns that
element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If

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provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n
findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Int8Array) =>
unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n\ninterface Uint8Array {\n /**\n * Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
findLast\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast
returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the
this value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Uint8Array) => value
is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value: number,
index: number, array: Uint8Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number |
undefined;\n}\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param
predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately returns that
element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If
provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n
findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Uint8Array) =>
unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n\ninterface Uint8ClampedArray {\n /
**\n * Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate
is true, and undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast
calls predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n *
order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is
found, findLast\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise,
findLast returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be
used as the this value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not
provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Uint8ClampedArray)
=> value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate:
(value: number, index: number, array: Uint8ClampedArray) => unknown,
thisArg?: any): number | undefined;\n}\n /**\n * Returns the index of
the last element in the array where predicate is true, and -1\n *
otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for
each element of the array, in descending\n * order, until it finds one
where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,\n *
findLastIndex immediately returns that element index. Otherwise,
findLastIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used
as the this value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not
provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLastIndex(predicate:
(value: number, index: number, array: Uint8ClampedArray) => unknown,
thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n\ninterface Int16Array {\n /**\n * Returns
the value of the last element in the array where predicate is true, and
undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
findLast\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast
returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the
this value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Int16Array) => value

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is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value: number,
index: number, array: Int16Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number |
undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param
predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately returns that
element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If
provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n
findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Int16Array) =>
unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n\ninterface Uint16Array {\n /**\n * Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
findLast\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast
returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the
this value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Uint16Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value:
number, index: number, array: Uint16Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number
|
undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param
predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately returns that
element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If
provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n
findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Uint16Array)
=> unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n\ninterface Int32Array {\n /
**\n * Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate
is true, and undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast
calls predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n *
order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is
found, findLast\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise,
findLast returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be
used as the this value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not
provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Int32Array) => value
is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value: number,
index: number, array: Int32Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number |
undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param
predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately returns that
element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If
provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n
findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Int32Array) =>
unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n\ninterface Uint32Array {\n /**\n * Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast calls

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predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
findLast\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast
returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the
this value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Uint32Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value:
number, index: number, array: Uint32Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number
| undefined;\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n * @param
predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately returns that
element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n * @param thisArg If
provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Uint32Array)
=> unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n\ninterface Float32Array {\n /
**\n * Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate
is true, and undefined\n * otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast
calls predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n *
order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is
found, findLast\n * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise,
findLast returns undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each
invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Float32Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value:
number, index: number, array: Float32Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any):
number | undefined;\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element
in the array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n *
@param predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the
array, in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate
returns true. If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately
returns that element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n *
@param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each
invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used
instead.\n */\n findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index:
number, array: Float32Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n\ninterface Float64Array {\n /**\n * Returns the value of the last
element in the array where predicate is true, and undefined\n *
otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast calls predicate once for each
element of the array, in descending\n * order, until it finds one where
predicate returns true. If such an element is found, findLast\n *
immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast returns
undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this
value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Float64Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value:
number, index: number, array: Float64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any):
number | undefined;\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element
in the array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n *
@param predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the
array, in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate
```

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returns true. If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately
returns that element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n *
@param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each
invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used
instead.\n */\n findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index:
number, array: Float64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}
\n\ninterface BigInt64Array {\n /**\n * Returns the value of the last
element in the array where predicate is true, and undefined\n *
otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast calls predicate once for each
element of the array, in descending\n * order, until it finds one where
predicate returns true. If such an element is found, findLast\n *
immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast returns
undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this
value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
bigint>(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigInt64Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value:
bigint, index: number, array: BigInt64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any):
bigint | undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element
in the array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n *
@param predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the
array, in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate
returns true. If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately
returns that element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n *
@param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each
invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used
instead.\n */\n findLastIndex(predicate: (value: bigint, index:
number, array: BigInt64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}
\n\ninterface BigUint64Array {\n /**\n * Returns the value of the last
element in the array where predicate is true, and undefined\n *
otherwise.\n * @param predicate findLast calls predicate once for each
element of the array, in descending\n * order, until it finds one where
predicate returns true. If such an element is found, findLast\n *
immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast returns
undefined.\n * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this
value for each invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n */\n findLast<S extends
bigint>(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigUint64Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n findLast(predicate: (value:
bigint, index: number, array: BigUint64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any):
bigint | undefined;\n\n /**\n * Returns the index of the last element
in the array where predicate is true, and -1\n * otherwise.\n *
@param predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the
array, in descending\n * order, until it finds one where predicate
returns true. If such an element is found,\n * findLastIndex immediately
returns that element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n *
@param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each
invocation of\n * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used
instead.\n */\n findLastIndex(predicate: (value: bigint, index:
number, array: BigUint64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface Atomics
{\n /**\n * A non-blocking, asynchronous version of wait which is
usable on the main thread.\n * Waits asynchronously on a shared memory
location and returns a Promise\n * @param typedArray A shared Int32Array
or BigInt64Array.\n * @param index The position in the typedArray to wait
on.\n * @param value The expected value to test.\n * @param [timeout]
The expected value to test.\n */\n waitAsync(typedArray: Int32Array,
index: number, value: number, timeout?: number): { async: false, value: "not-
equal" | "timed-out" } | { async: true, value: Promise<"ok" | "timed-
out"> };
\n\n /**\n * A non-blocking, asynchronous version of wait
which is usable on the main thread.\n * Waits asynchronously on a shared
memory location and returns a Promise\n * @param typedArray A shared
Int32Array or BigInt64Array.\n * @param index The position in the
typedArray to wait on.\n * @param value The expected value to test.\n
* @param [timeout] The expected value to test.\n */\n waitAsync(typedArray: BigInt64Array, index: number, value: bigint, timeout?:
number): { async: false, value: "not-equal" | "timed-out" } | { async: true,
value: Promise<"ok" | "timed-out"> };
\n\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface Atomics
{\n /**\n * Adds a value to the value at the given position in the
array, returning the original value.\n * Until this atomic operation
completes, any other read or write operation against the array\n * will
block.\n */\n add(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index:
number, value: bigint): bigint;
\n\n /**\n * Stores the bitwise AND of
a value with the value at the given position in the array,\n * returning
the original value. Until this atomic operation completes, any other read
or\n * write operation against the array will block.\n */\n and(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index: number, value:
bigint): bigint;
\n\n /**\n * Replaces the value at the given position
in the array if the original value equals the given\n * expected value,
returning the original value. Until this atomic operation completes,
any\n * other read or write operation against the array will block.\n
*/\n compareExchange(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index:
number, expectedValue: bigint, replacementValue: bigint): bigint;
\n\n /**\n * Replaces the value at the given position in the array, returning
the original value. Until\n * this atomic operation completes, any other
read or write operation against the array will\n * block.\n */\n exchange(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index: number, value:
bigint): bigint;
\n\n /**\n * Returns the value at the given position
in the array. Until this atomic operation completes,\n * any other read
or write operation against the array will block.\n */\n load(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index: number):

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bigint;\n\n /**\n * Stores the bitwise OR of a value with the value at
the given position in the array,\n * returning the original value. Until
this atomic operation completes, any other read or write\n * operation
against the array will block.\n */\n or(typedArray: BigInt64Array |
BigUint64Array, index: number, value: bigint): bigint;\n\n /**\n *
Stores a value at the given position in the array, returning the new value.
Until this\n * atomic operation completes, any other read or write
operation against the array will block.\n */\n store(typedArray:
BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index: number, value: bigint):
bigint;\n\n /**\n * Subtracts a value from the value at the given
position in the array, returning the original\n * value. Until this
atomic operation completes, any other read or write operation against
the\n * array will block.\n */\n sub(typedArray: BigInt64Array |
BigUint64Array, index: number, value: bigint): bigint;\n\n /**\n * If
the value at the given position in the array is equal to the provided value,
the current\n * agent is put to sleep causing execution to suspend until
the timeout expires (returning\n * `"timed-out"`) or until the agent is
awoken (returning `"ok"`); otherwise, returns\n * `"not-equal"`.
*/\n wait(typedArray: BigInt64Array, index: number, value: bigint,
timeout?: number): "ok" | "not-equal" | "timed-out";\n\n /**\n * Wakes
up sleeping agents that are waiting on the given index of the array,
returning the\n * number of agents that were awoken.\n * @param
typedArray A shared BigInt64Array.\n * @param index The position in the
typedArray to wake up on.\n * @param count The number of sleeping agents
to notify. Defaults to +Infinity.\n */\n notify(typedArray:
BigInt64Array, index: number, count?: number): number;\n\n /**\n *
Stores the bitwise XOR of a value with the value at the given position in the
array,\n * returning the original value. Until this atomic operation
completes, any other read or write\n * operation against the array will
block.\n */\n xor(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index:
number, value: bigint): bigint;\n};\n\nCopyright (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.\nLicensed under the
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****\n***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
ErrorOptions {\n cause?: unknown;\n}\n\ninterface Error {\n cause?:
unknown;\n}\n\ninterface ErrorConstructor {\n new (message?: string,
options?: ErrorOptions): Error;\n (message?: string, options?:
ErrorOptions): Error;\n}\n\ninterface EvalErrorConstructor {\n new
(message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions): EvalError;\n (message?:
string, options?: ErrorOptions): EvalError;\n}\n\ninterface
RangeErrorConstructor {\n new (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions):
RangeError;\n (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions): RangeError;\n}\n\ninterface ReferenceErrorConstructor {\n new (message?: string,
options?: ErrorOptions): ReferenceError;\n (message?: string, options?:
ErrorOptions): ReferenceError;\n}\n\ninterface SyntaxErrorConstructor {\n
new (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions): SyntaxError;\n (message?:
string, options?: ErrorOptions): SyntaxError;\n}\n\ninterface
TypeErrorConstructor {\n new (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions):

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TypeError;\n (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions): TypeError;\n}
\n\ninterface URIErrorConstructor {\n new (message?: string, options?:
ErrorOptions): URIError;\n (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions):
URIError;\n}\n\ninterface AggregateErrorConstructor {\n new (\n
errors: Iterable<any>,\n message?: string,\n options?:
ErrorOptions\n): AggregateError;\n (\n errors:
Iterable<any>,\n message?: string,\n options?:
ErrorOptions\n): AggregateError;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
Int8ArrayConstructor {\n new (): Int8Array;\n}\n\ninterface
Uint8ArrayConstructor {\n new (): Uint8Array;\n}\n\ninterface
Uint8ClampedArrayConstructor {\n new (): Uint8ClampedArray;\n}
\n\ninterface Int16ArrayConstructor {\n new (): Int16Array;\n}
\n\ninterface Uint16ArrayConstructor {\n new (): Uint16Array;\n}
\n\ninterface Int32ArrayConstructor {\n new (): Int32Array;\n}
\n\ninterface Uint32ArrayConstructor {\n new (): Uint32Array;\n}
\n\ninterface Float32ArrayConstructor {\n new (): Float32Array;\n}
\n\ninterface Float64ArrayConstructor {\n new (): Float64Array;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface Map<K,
V> {\n\n clear(): void;\n /**\n * @returns true if an element in
the Map existed and has been removed, or false if the element does not
exist.\n */\n delete(key: K): boolean;\n /**\n * Executes a
provided function once per each key/value pair in the Map, in insertion
order.\n */\n forEach(callbackfn: (value: V, key: K, map: Map<K, V>)
=> void, thisArg?: any): void;\n /**\n * Returns a specified element
from the Map object. If the value that is associated to the provided key is
an object, then you will get a reference to that object and any change made
to that object will effectively modify it inside the Map.\n */\n * @returns
Returns the element associated with the specified key. If no element is
associated with the specified key, undefined is returned.\n */\n get(key: K): V | undefined;\n /**\n * @returns boolean indicating
whether an element with the specified key exists or not.\n */\n *
has(key: K): boolean;\n /**\n * Adds a new element with a specified
key and value to the Map. If an element with the same key already exists, the
element will be updated.\n */\n set(key: K, value: V): this;\n /
**\n * @returns the number of elements in the Map.\n */\n readonly

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size: number;\n}\n\ninterface MapConstructor {\n new(): Map<any,\n any>;\n new <K, V>(entries?: readonly (readonly [K, V])[] | null): Map<K,\n V>;\n readonly prototype: Map<any, any>;\n}\ndeclare var Map:\nMapConstructor;\n\ninterface ReadonlyMap<K, V> {\n forEach(callbackfn:\n (value: V, key: K, map: ReadonlyMap<K, V>) => void, thisArg?: any):\n void;\n get(key: K): V | undefined;\n has(key: K): boolean;\n readonly size: number;\n}\n\ninterface WeakMap<K extends object, V> {\n /\n **\n * Removes the specified element from the WeakMap.\n * @returns\n true if the element was successfully removed, or false if it was not\n present.\n *\/\n delete(key: K): boolean;\n /**\n * @returns a\n specified element.\n *\/\n get(key: K): V | undefined;\n /**\n * @returns a boolean indicating whether an element with the specified key\n exists or not.\n *\/\n has(key: K): boolean;\n /**\n * Adds a\n new element with a specified key and value.\n * @param key Must be an\n object.\n *\/\n set(key: K, value: V): this;\n}\n\ninterface\nWeakMapConstructor {\n new <K extends object = object, V = any>(entries?:\n readonly [K, V][] | null): WeakMap<K, V>;\n readonly prototype:\n WeakMap<object, any>;\n}\ndeclare var WeakMap:\nWeakMapConstructor;\n\ninterface Set<T> {\n /**\n * Appends a new\n element with a specified value to the end of the Set.\n *\/\n add(value: T): this;\n clear(): void;\n /**\n * Removes a\n specified value from the Set.\n * @returns Returns true if an element in\n the Set existed and has been removed, or false if the element does not\n exist.\n *\/\n delete(value: T): boolean;\n /**\n * Executes a\n provided function once per each value in the Set object, in insertion\n order.\n *\/\n forEach(callbackfn: (value: T, value2: T, set: Set<T>)\n => void, thisArg?: any): void;\n /**\n * @returns a boolean indicating\n whether an element with the specified value exists in the Set or not.\n *\/\n has(value: T): boolean;\n /**\n * @returns the number of\n (unique) elements in Set.\n *\/\n readonly size: number;\n}\n\ninterface SetConstructor {\n new <T = any>(values?: readonly T[] |
null): Set<T>;\n readonly prototype: Set<any>;\n}\ndeclare var Set:\nSetConstructor;\n\ninterface ReadonlySet<T> {\n forEach(callbackfn:\n (value: T, value2: T, set: ReadonlySet<T>) => void, thisArg?: any):\n void;\n has(value: T): boolean;\n readonly size: number;\n}\n\ninterface WeakSet<T extends object> {\n /**\n * Appends a new\n object to the end of the WeakSet.\n *\/\n add(value: T): this;\n /\n **\n * Removes the specified element from the WeakSet.\n * @returns\n Returns true if the element existed and has been removed, or false if the\n element does not exist.\n *\/\n delete(value: T): boolean;\n /\n **\n * @returns a boolean indicating whether an object exists in the\n WeakSet or not.\n *\/\n has(value: T): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface\nWeakSetConstructor {\n new <T extends object = object>(values?: readonly
T[] | null): WeakSet<T>;\n readonly prototype: WeakSet<object>;\n}\n\nndeclare var WeakSet: WeakSetConstructor;\n\n';\nCopyright (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.\nLicensed under the\nApache License, Version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use\nthis file\nexcept in compliance with the License. You may obtain a copy of the\nLicense\nat http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0\n\nTHIS CODE IS PROVIDED ON AN\n*AS IS* BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY\nKIND, EITHER EXPRESS\nOR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED\nWARRANTIES OR\nCONDITIONS OF TITLE, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE,\nMERCHANTABILITY OR NON-\nINFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language\n governing permissions\n and limitations under the\nLicense.\n\n*****\n***** *\/\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface

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ObjectConstructor {\n /**\n * Determines whether an object has a
property with the specified name.\n * @param o An object.\n * @param
v A property name.\n */\n hasOwn(o: object, v: PropertyKey):
boolean;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
ObjectConstructor {\n /**\n * Returns an array of values of the
enumerable properties of an object\n * @param o Object that contains the
properties and methods. This can be an object that you created or an existing
Document Object Model (DOM) object.\n */\n values<T>(o: { [s: string]:
T } | ArrayLike<T>): T[];\n\n /**\n * Returns an array of values of
the enumerable properties of an object\n * @param o Object that contains
the properties and methods. This can be an object that you created or an
existing Document Object Model (DOM) object.\n */\n values(o: {}):
any[];\n\n /**\n * Returns an array of key/values of the enumerable
properties of an object\n * @param o Object that contains the properties
and methods. This can be an object that you created or an existing Document
Object Model (DOM) object.\n */\n entries<T>(o: { [s: string]: T } |
ArrayLike<T>): [string, T][];\n\n /**\n * Returns an array of key/
values of the enumerable properties of an object\n * @param o Object that
contains the properties and methods. This can be an object that you created
or an existing Document Object Model (DOM) object.\n */\n entries(o:
{}): [string, any][];\n\n /**\n * Returns an object containing all own
property descriptors of an object\n * @param o Object that contains the
properties and methods. This can be an object that you created or an existing
Document Object Model (DOM) object.\n */\n getOwnPropertyDescriptors<T>(o: T): { [P in keyof T]:
TypedPropertyDescriptor<T[P]> } & { [x: string]: PropertyDescriptor };\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
PromiseConstructor {\n /**\n * A reference to the prototype.\n
*/\n readonly prototype: Promise<any>;\n\n /**\n * Creates a new
Promise.\n * @param executor A callback used to initialize the promise.
This callback is passed two arguments:\n * a resolve callback used to
resolve the promise with a value or the result of another promise,\n *
and a reject callback used to reject the promise with a provided reason or
error.\n */\n new <T>(executor: (resolve: (value: T | PromiseLike<T>)
=> void, reject: (reason?: any) => void) => void): Promise<T>;\n}\n /

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**\n * Creates a Promise that is resolved with an array of results when
all of the provided Promises\n * resolve, or rejected when any Promise is
rejected.\n * @param values An array of Promises.\n * @returns A new
Promise.\n */\n all<T extends readonly unknown[] | []>(values: T):
Promise<{ -readonly [P in keyof T]: Awaited<T[P]> }>;\n\n // see:
lib.es2015.iterable.d.ts\n // all<T>(values: Iterable<T |
PromiseLike<T>>): Promise<Awaited<T>[]>;\n\n /**\n * Creates a Promise
that is resolved or rejected when any of the provided Promises are
resolved\n * or rejected.\n * @param values An array of
Promises.\n * @returns A new Promise.\n */\n race<T extends
readonly unknown[] | []>(values: T): Promise<Awaited<T[number]>>;\n\n //
see: lib.es2015.iterable.d.ts\n // race<T>(values: Iterable<T |
PromiseLike<T>>): Promise<Awaited<T>>;\n\n /**\n * Creates a new
rejected promise for the provided reason.\n * @param reason The reason
the promise was rejected.\n * @returns A new rejected Promise.\n
*/\n reject<T = never>(reason?: any): Promise<T>;\n\n /**\n *
Creates a new resolved promise.\n * @returns A resolved promise.\n
*/\n resolve(): Promise<void>;\n\n /**\n * Creates a new resolved
promise for the provided value.\n * @param value A promise.\n *
@returns A promise whose internal state matches the provided promise.\n
*/\n resolve<T>(value: T): Promise<Awaited<T>>;\n\n /**\n * Creates a
new resolved promise for the provided value.\n * @param value A
promise.\n * @returns A promise whose internal state matches the provided
promise.\n */\n resolve<T>(value: T | PromiseLike<T>):
Promise<Awaited<T>>;\n\n}\n\n\ndeclare var Promise: PromiseConstructor;\n';
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***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\ninterface
PromiseFulfilledResult<T> {\n status: "fulfilled";\n value: T;\n}
\n\ninterface PromiseRejectedResult {\n status: "rejected";\n reason:
any;\n}\n\n\ntype PromiseSettledResult<T> = PromiseFulfilledResult<T> |
PromiseRejectedResult;\n\n\ninterface PromiseConstructor {\n /**\n *
Creates a Promise that is resolved with an array of results when all\n *
of the provided Promises resolve or reject.\n * @param values An array of
Promises.\n * @returns A new Promise.\n */\n allSettled<T extends
readonly unknown[] | []>(values: T): Promise<{ -readonly [P in keyof T]:
PromiseSettledResult<Awaited<T[P]>> }>;\n\n /**\n * Creates a Promise
that is resolved with an array of results when all\n * of the provided
Promises resolve or reject.\n * @param values An array of Promises.\n
* @returns A new Promise.\n */\n allSettled<T>(values: Iterable<T |
PromiseLike<T>>): Promise<PromiseSettledResult<Awaited<T>>[]>;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
ProxyHandler<T extends object> {\n /**\n * A trap method for a
function call.\n * @param target The original callable object which is
being proxied.\n */\n apply?(target: T, thisArg: any, argArray:
any[]): any;\n /**\n * A trap for the `new` operator.\n * @param
target The original object which is being proxied.\n * @param newTarget
The constructor that was originally called.\n */\n construct?(target:
T, argArray: any[], newTarget: Function): object;\n /**\n * A trap
for `Object.defineProperty()`. \n * @param target The original object
which is being proxied.\n * @returns A `Boolean` indicating whether or
not the property has been defined.\n */\n defineProperty?(target: T,
property: string | symbol, attributes: PropertyDescriptor): boolean;\n /
**\n * A trap for the `delete` operator.\n * @param target The
original object which is being proxied.\n * @param p The name or `Symbol`
of the property to delete.\n * @returns A `Boolean` indicating whether or
not the property was deleted.\n */\n deleteProperty?(target: T, p:
string | symbol): boolean;\n /**\n * A trap for getting a property
value.\n * @param target The original object which is being
proxied.\n * @param p The name or `Symbol` of the property to get.\n *
@param receiver The proxy or an object that inherits from the proxy.\n */\n
 get?(target: T, p: string | symbol, receiver: any): any;\n /
**\n * A trap for `Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor()`. \n * @param
target The original object which is being proxied.\n * @param p The name
of the property whose description should be retrieved.\n */\n getOwnPropertyDescriptor?(target: T, p: string | symbol): PropertyDescriptor
| undefined;\n /**\n * A trap for the `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` internal
method.\n * @param target The original object which is being
proxied.\n */\n getPrototypeOf?(target: T): object | null;\n /
**\n * A trap for the `in` operator.\n * @param target The original
object which is being proxied.\n * @param p The name or `Symbol` of the
property to check for existence.\n */\n has?(target: T, p: string |
symbol): boolean;\n /**\n * A trap for
`Object.isExtensible()`. \n * @param target The original object which is
being proxied.\n */\n isExtensible?(target: T): boolean;\n /
**\n * A trap for `Reflect.ownKeys()`. \n * @param target The original
object which is being proxied.\n */\n ownKeys?(target: T):
ArrayLike<string | symbol>;\n /**\n * A trap for
`Object.preventExtensions()`. \n * @param target The original object which
is being proxied.\n */\n preventExtensions?(target: T):
boolean;\n /**\n * A trap for setting a property value.\n *
@param target The original object which is being proxied.\n * @param p
The name or `Symbol` of the property to set.\n * @param receiver The
object to which the assignment was originally directed.\n * @returns A
`Boolean` indicating whether or not the property was set.\n */\n set?
(target: T, p: string | symbol, newValue: any, receiver: any):
boolean;\n /**\n * A trap for `Object.setPrototypeOf()`. \n *
@param target The original object which is being proxied.\n * @param
newPrototype The object's new prototype or `null`. \n */\n setPrototypeOf?(target: T, v: object | null): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
ProxyConstructor {\n /**\n * Creates a revocable Proxy object.\n *
@param target A target object to wrap with Proxy.\n * @param handler An
object whose properties define the behavior of Proxy when an operation is
attempted on it.\n */\n revocable<T extends object>(target: T,

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handler: ProxyHandler<T>): { proxy: T; revoke: () => void; };\n\n /
**\n\n * Creates a Proxy object. The Proxy object allows you to create an
object that can be used in place of the\n\n * original object, but which
may redefine fundamental Object operations like getting, setting, and
defining\n\n * properties. Proxy objects are commonly used to log property
accesses, validate, format, or sanitize inputs.\n\n * @param target A
target object to wrap with Proxy.\n\n * @param handler An object whose
properties define the behavior of Proxy when an operation is attempted on
it.\n\n */\n\n new <T extends object>(target: T, handler:
ProxyHandler<T>): T;\n}\ndeclare var Proxy: ProxyConstructor;\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
RegExpMatchArray {\n\n groups?: {\n\n [key: string]: string\n\n }\n}\n\ninterface RegExpExecArray {\n\n groups?: {\n\n [key: string]:
string\n\n }\n}\n\ninterface RegExp {\n\n /**\n\n * Returns a Boolean
value indicating the state of the dotAll flag (s) used with a regular
expression.\n\n * Default is false. Read-only.\n\n */\n\n readonly
dotAll: boolean;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
RegExpMatchArray {\n\n indices?: RegExpIndicesArray;\n}\n\ninterface
RegExpExecArray {\n\n indices?: RegExpIndicesArray;\n}\n\ninterface
RegExpIndicesArray extends Array<[number, number]> {\n\n groups?: {\n\n
[key: string]: [number, number];\n\n };\n}\n\ninterface RegExp {\n\n /
**\n\n * Returns a Boolean value indicating the state of the hasIndices
flag (d) used with with a regular expression.\n\n * Default is false. Read-
only.\n\n */\n\n readonly hasIndices: boolean;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface String

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{\n /** Removes the trailing white space and line terminator characters
from a string. */\n trimEnd(): string;\n\n /** Removes the leading
white space and line terminator characters from a string. */\n
trimStart(): string;\n\n /**\n * Removes the leading white space and
line terminator characters from a string.\n * @deprecated A legacy
feature for browser compatibility. Use `trimStart` instead\n */\n
trimLeft(): string;\n\n /**\n * Removes the trailing white space and
line terminator characters from a string.\n * @deprecated A legacy
feature for browser compatibility. Use `trimEnd` instead\n */\n
trimRight(): string;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface String
{\n /**\n * Replace all instances of a substring in a string, using a
regular expression or search string.\n * @param searchValue A string to
search for.\n * @param replaceValue A string containing the text to
replace for every successful match of searchValue in this string.\n
*/\n replaceAll(searchValue: string | RegExp, replaceValue: string):
string;\n\n /**\n * Replace all instances of a substring in a string,
using a regular expression or search string.\n * @param searchValue A
string to search for.\n * @param replacer A function that returns the
replacement text.\n */\n replaceAll(searchValue: string | RegExp,
replacer: (substring: string, ...args: any[]) => string): string;\n}\n';
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***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface String
{\n /**\n * Returns a new String consisting of the single UTF-16 code
unit located at the specified index.\n * @param index The zero-based
index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the
last item.\n */\n at(index: number): string | undefined;\n}\n';
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***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface Symbol
{\n /**\n * Expose the [[Description]] internal slot of a symbol
directly.\n */\n readonly description: string | undefined;\n}\n\n';
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***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
SymbolConstructor {\n /**\n * A reference to the prototype.\n */\n readonly prototype: Symbol;\n\n /**\n * Returns a new unique
Symbol value.\n * @param description Description of the new Symbol
object.\n */\n (description?: string | number): symbol;\n\n /
**\n * Returns a Symbol object from the global symbol registry matching
the given key if found.\n * Otherwise, returns a new symbol with this
key.\n * @param key key to search for.\n */\n for(key: string):
symbol;\n\n /**\n * Returns a key from the global symbol registry
matching the given Symbol if found.\n * Otherwise, returns a
undefined.\n * @param sym Symbol to find the key for.\n */\n keyFor(sym: symbol): string | undefined;\n}\n\ndeclare var Symbol:
SymbolConstructor;';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\nntype
FlatArray<Arr, Depth extends number> = {\n "done": Arr,\n "recur": Arr
extends ReadonlyArray<infer InnerArr>\n ? FlatArray<InnerArr, [-1, 0,
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20]
[Depth]>\n : Arr\n}\n\ninterface
ReadonlyArray<T> {\n\n /**\n * Calls a defined callback function on
each element of an array. Then, flattens the result into\n * a new
array.\n * This is identical to a map followed by flat with depth
1.\n */\n * @param callback A function that accepts up to three
arguments. The flatMap method calls the\n * callback function one time
for each element in the array.\n * @param thisArg An object to which the
this keyword can refer in the callback function. If\n * thisArg is
omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n */\n flatMap<U, This =
undefined> (\n callback: (this: This, value: T, index: number, array:
T[]) => U | ReadonlyArray<U>,\n thisArg?: This\n): U[]\n\n /
**\n * Returns a new array with all sub-array elements concatenated into
it recursively up to the\n * specified depth.\n */\n * @param
depth The maximum recursion depth\n */\n flat<A, D extends number =
1>(\n this: A,\n depth?: D\n): FlatArray<A, D>[]\n }
\n\ninterface Array<T> {\n\n /**\n * Calls a defined callback function

```

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on each element of an array. Then, flattens the result into a new
array. This is identical to a map followed by flat with depth
1. @param callback A function that accepts up to three
arguments. The flatMap method calls the callback function one time
for each element in the array. @param thisArg An object to which the
this keyword can refer in the callback function. If thisArg is
omitted, undefined is used as the this value. flatMap<U, This =
undefined> (\n callback: (this: This, value: T, index: number, array:
T[]) => U | ReadonlyArray<U>, \n thisArg?: This): U[]\n\n /
**\n * Returns a new array with all sub-array elements concatenated into
it recursively up to the specified depth.\n * @param
depth The maximum recursion depth.\n * flat<A, D extends number =
1>(\n this: A, \n depth?: D\n): FlatArray<A, D>[]\n}\n';

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----- (separator)

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== Dependency
monaco-editor
```

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== License Type
SPDX:MIT
```

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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n**\n *
Represents the completion of an asynchronous operation\n */\ninterface
Promise<T> {\n /**\n * Attaches a callback that is invoked when the
Promise is settled (fulfilled or rejected). The\n * resolved value cannot
be modified from the callback.\n * @param onfinally The callback to
execute when the Promise is settled (fulfilled or rejected).\n * @returns
A Promise for the completion of the callback.\n */\n
finally(onfinally?: (() => void) | undefined | null): Promise<T>\n}\n';
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***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n/**\n * The
decorator context types provided to class element decorators.\n */\n\ntype
ClassMemberDecoratorContext =\n | ClassMethodDecoratorContext\n |
ClassGetterDecoratorContext\n | ClassSetterDecoratorContext\n |
ClassFieldDecoratorContext\n | ClassAccessorDecoratorContext\n ;\n\n/\n
**\n * The decorator context types provided to any decorator.\n */\n\ntype
DecoratorContext =\n | ClassDecoratorContext\n |
ClassMemberDecoratorContext\n ;\n\n/**\n * Context provided to a class
decorator.\n * @template Class The type of the decorated class associated
with this context.\n */\n\ninterface ClassDecoratorContext<\n Class extends
abstract new (...args: any) => any = abstract new (...args: any) => any,\n>
{\n /** The kind of element that was decorated. */\n readonly kind:
"class";\n\n /** The name of the decorated class. */\n readonly name:
string | undefined;\n\n /**\n * Adds a callback to be invoked after
the class definition has been finalized.\n *\n * @example\n *
```\n     * function customElement(name: string): ClassDecoratorFunction
{\n     *     return (target, context) => {\n     *         *
context.addInitializer(function () {\n     *             *
customElements.define(name, this);\n     *         });\n     *     }\n     * }
\n     *\n     * @customElement("my-element")\n     * class MyElement {\n
\n     *     ```\n     */\n     addInitializer(initializer: (this: Class) =>
void): void;\n}\n\n/**\n * Context provided to a class method decorator.\n *
@template This The type on which the class element will be defined. For a
static class element, this will be\n * the type of the constructor. For a non-
static class element, this will be the type of the instance.\n * @template
Value The type of the decorated class method.\n */\n\ninterface
ClassMethodDecoratorContext<\n    This = unknown,\n    Value extends (this:
This, ...args: any) => any = (this: This, ...args: any) => any,\n> {\n    /**
The kind of class element that was decorated. */\n    readonly kind:
"method";\n\n    /** The name of the decorated class element. */\n    readonly
name: string | symbol;\n\n    /** A value indicating whether the
class element is a static (`true`) or instance (`false`) element. */\n    readonly
static: boolean;\n\n    /** A value indicating whether the class
element has a private name. */\n    readonly private: boolean;\n\n    /** An
object that can be used to access the current value of the class element at
runtime. */\n    readonly access: {\n        /**\n         * Determines
whether an object has a property with the same name as the decorated
element.\n         *\n         * has(object: This): boolean;\n         * /
**\n         * Gets the current value of the method from the provided
object.\n         *\n         * @example\n         * let fn =
context.access.get(instance);\n         */\n         get(object: This):
Value;\n     };\n\n    /**\n     * Adds a callback to be invoked either before
static initializers are run (when\n     * decorating a `static` element), or
before instance initializers are run (when\n     * decorating a non-`static`
element).\n     *\n     * @example\n     * ```\n     * const bound:
ClassMethodDecoratorFunction = (value, context) {\n     *     if
(context.private) throw new TypeError("Not supported on private
methods.");\n     *     context.addInitializer(function () {\n     *         *
this[context.name] = this[context.name].bind(this);\n     *         * }
\n     *     *\n     *     class C {\n     *         * message = "Hello";\n     *         *
@bound\n     *         m() {\n     *             * console.log(this.message);\n     *         }
\n     *     }\n     *     ```\n     */\n     addInitializer(initializer: (this: This)
=> void): void;\n}\n\n/**\n * Context provided to a class getter decorator.\n *
@template This The type on which the class element will be defined. For a
static class element, this will be\n * the type of the constructor. For a non-
static class element, this will be the type of the instance.\n * @template

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Value The property type of the decorated class getter.\n */\ninterface
ClassGetterDecoratorContext<\n    This = unknown,\n    Value = unknown,\n>
{\n    /** The kind of class element that was decorated. */\n    readonly
kind: "getter";\n\n    /** The name of the decorated class element. */\n
readonly name: string | symbol;\n\n    /** A value indicating whether the
class element is a static (`true`) or instance (`false`) element. */\n
readonly static: boolean;\n\n    /** A value indicating whether the class
element has a private name. */\n    readonly private: boolean;\n\n    /** An
object that can be used to access the current value of the class element at
runtime. */\n    readonly access: {\n        /**\n            * Determines
whether an object has a property with the same name as the decorated
element.\n                */\n            has(object: This): boolean;\n        /
**\n            * Invokes the getter on the provided object.\n        }\n
*\n        * @example\n            * let value =
context.access.get(instance);\n                */\n            get(object: This):
Value;\n        };\n\n    /**\n        * Adds a callback to be invoked either before
static initializers are run (when\n            * decorating a `static` element), or
before instance initializers are run (when\n            * decorating a non-`static`
element).\n            */\n        addInitializer(initializer: (this: This) => void):
void;\n    }\n\n/**\n * Context provided to a class setter decorator.\n *
@template This The type on which the class element will be defined. For a
static class element, this will be\n * the type of the constructor. For a non-
static class element, this will be the type of the instance.\n * @template
Value The type of the decorated class setter.\n */\ninterface
ClassSetterDecoratorContext<\n    This = unknown,\n    Value = unknown,\n>
{\n    /** The kind of class element that was decorated. */\n    readonly
kind: "setter";\n\n    /** The name of the decorated class element. */\n
readonly name: string | symbol;\n\n    /** A value indicating whether the
class element is a static (`true`) or instance (`false`) element. */\n
readonly static: boolean;\n\n    /** A value indicating whether the class
element has a private name. */\n    readonly private: boolean;\n\n    /** An
object that can be used to access the current value of the class element at
runtime. */\n    readonly access: {\n        /**\n            * Determines
whether an object has a property with the same name as the decorated
element.\n                */\n            has(object: This): boolean;\n        /
**\n            * Invokes the setter on the provided object.\n        }\n
*\n        * @example\n            * context.access.set(instance,
value);\n                */\n            set(object: This, value: Value):
void;\n        };\n\n    /**\n        * Adds a callback to be invoked either before
static initializers are run (when\n            * decorating a `static` element), or
before instance initializers are run (when\n            * decorating a non-`static`
element).\n            */\n        addInitializer(initializer: (this: This) => void):
void;\n    }\n\n/**\n * Context provided to a class `accessor` field decorator.\n *
@template This The type on which the class element will be defined. For a
static class element, this will be\n * the type of the constructor. For a non-
static class element, this will be the type of the instance.\n * @template
Value The type of decorated class field.\n */\ninterface
ClassAccessorDecoratorContext<\n    This = unknown,\n    Value = unknown,\n>
{\n    /** The kind of class element that was decorated. */\n    readonly
kind: "accessor";\n\n    /** The name of the decorated class element. */\n
readonly name: string | symbol;\n\n    /** A value indicating whether the
class element is a static (`true`) or instance (`false`) element. */\n
readonly static: boolean;\n\n    /** A value indicating whether the class
element has a private name. */\n    readonly private: boolean;\n\n    /** An
object that can be used to access the current value of the class element at
runtime. */\n    readonly access: {\n        /**\n            * Determines

```

```

whether an object has a property with the same name as the decorated
element.\n          */\n          has(object: This): boolean;\n\n      /\n      **\n      * Invokes the getter on the provided object.\n      *\n      * @example\n      * let value =
context.access.get(instance);\n          */\n          get(object: This):
Value;\n\n      /**\n      * Invokes the setter on the provided
object.\n      *\n      * @example\n      *
context.access.set(instance, value);\n          */\n          set(object: This,
value: Value): void;\n      };\n\n      /**\n      * Adds a callback to be invoked
either before static initializers are run (when\n      * decorating a `static`
element), or before instance initializers are run (when\n      * decorating a
non-`static` element).\n      */\n      addInitializer(initializer: (this: This)
=> void): void;\n\n\n      /**\n      * Describes the target provided to class
`accessor` field decorators.\n      * @template This The `this` type to which the
target applies.\n      * @template Value The property type for the class
`accessor` field.\n      */\n      interface ClassAccessorDecoratorTarget<This, Value>
{\n      /\n      /**\n      * Invokes the getter that was defined prior to decorator
application.\n      *\n      * @example\n      * let value =
target.get.call(instance);\n          */\n          get(this: This): Value;\n\n      /\n      **\n      * Invokes the setter that was defined prior to decorator
application.\n      *\n      * @example\n      * target.set.call(instance,
value);\n          */\n          set(this: This, value: Value): void;\n      }\n\n      /**\n      * Describes the allowed return value from a class `accessor` field decorator.\n      * @template This The `this` type to which the target applies.\n      * @template
Value The property type for the class `accessor` field.\n      */\n      interface
ClassAccessorDecoratorResult<This, Value> {\n      /\n      /**\n      * An optional
replacement getter function. If not provided, the existing getter function is
used instead.\n      */\n      get?(this: This): Value;\n\n      /\n      /**\n      * An
optional replacement setter function. If not provided, the existing setter
function is used instead.\n      */\n      set?(this: This, value: Value):
void;\n\n      /\n      /**\n      * An optional initializer mutator that is invoked when
the underlying field initializer is evaluated.\n      * @param value The
incoming initializer value.\n      * @returns The replacement initializer
value.\n      */\n      init?(this: This, value: Value): Value;\n\n\n      /**\n      * Context provided to a class field decorator.\n      * @template This The type on
which the class element will be defined. For a static class element, this
will be\n      * the type of the constructor. For a non-static class element, this
will be the type of the instance.\n      * @template Value The type of the
decorated class field.\n      */\n      interface ClassFieldDecoratorContext<\n      This
= unknown,\n      Value = unknown,\n      > {\n      /\n      /** The kind of class element that
was decorated. */\n      readonly kind: "field";\n\n      /\n      /** The name of the
decorated class element. */\n      readonly name: string | symbol;\n\n      /\n      /** A
value indicating whether the class element is a static (`true`) or instance
(`false`) element. */\n      readonly static: boolean;\n\n      /\n      /** A value
indicating whether the class element has a private name. */\n      readonly
private: boolean;\n\n      /\n      /** An object that can be used to access the current
value of the class element at runtime. */\n      readonly access: {\n      /\n      **\n      * Determines whether an object has a property with the same name
as the decorated element.\n      */\n      has(object: This):
boolean;\n\n      /\n      /**\n      * Gets the value of the field on the
provided object.\n      */\n      get(object: This): Value;\n\n      /\n      **\n      * Sets the value of the field on the provided object.\n      */\n      set(object: This, value: Value): void;\n      };\n\n      /\n      /**\n      * Adds a callback to be invoked either before static initializers are run
(when\n      * decorating a `static` element), or before instance initializers
are run (when\n      * decorating a non-`static` element).\n      */\n

```

```

addInitializer(initializer: (this: This) => void): void;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2015" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2016.array.include" />';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2015.iterable" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2015.symbol" />\n\ninterface
SymbolConstructor {\n    /**\n     * A regular expression method that matches
the regular expression against a string. Called\n     * by the
String.prototype.matchAll method.\n     */\n    readonly matchAll: unique
symbol;\n}\n\ninterface RegExp {\n    /**\n     * Matches a string with this
regular expression, and returns an iterable of matches\n     * containing the
results of that search.\n     * @param string A string to search
within.\n     */\n    [Symbol.matchAll](str: string):
IterableIterator<RegExpMatchArray>;\n}\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2015.iterable" />\n\ninterface ObjectConstructor {\n    /**\n     *
Returns an object created by key-value entries for properties and
methods\n     * @param entries An iterable object that contains key-value
entries for properties and methods.\n     */\n    fromEntries<T =
any>(entries: Iterable<readonly [PropertyKey, T]>): { [k: string]:
T };\n\n    /**\n     * Returns an object created by key-value entries for
properties and methods\n     * @param entries An iterable object that
contains key-value entries for properties and methods.\n     */\n    fromEntries(entries: Iterable<readonly any[]>): any;\n}\n';
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```

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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2015.iterable" />\n\ninterface String {\n    /**\n     * Matches a
string with a regular expression, and returns an iterable of matches\n
*
containing the results of that search.\n
* @param regexp A variable name
or string literal containing the regular expression pattern and flags.\n
*/\n    matchAll(regexp: RegExp): IterableIterator<RegExpMatchArray>;\n}\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2015.symbol" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2015.symbol.wellknown" /
>\n\ninterface SharedArrayBuffer {\n    /**\n     * Read-only. The length of
the ArrayBuffer (in bytes).\n
*/\n    readonly byteLength:
number;\n\n    /**\n     * Returns a section of an SharedArrayBuffer.\n
*/\n    slice(begin: number, end?: number): SharedArrayBuffer;\n    readonly
[Symbol.species]: SharedArrayBuffer;\n    readonly [Symbol.toStringTag]:
"SharedArrayBuffer";\n}\n\ninterface SharedArrayBufferConstructor {\n
readonly prototype: SharedArrayBuffer;\n    new (byteLength: number):
SharedArrayBuffer;\n}\ndeclare var SharedArrayBuffer:
SharedArrayBufferConstructor;\n\ninterface ArrayBufferTypes {\n
SharedArrayBuffer: SharedArrayBuffer;\n}\n\ninterface Atomics {\n    /
**\n     * Adds a value to the value at the given position in the array,
returning the original value.\n
* Until this atomic operation completes,
any other read or write operation against the array\n
* will block.\n
*/\n    add(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array |
Int32Array | Uint32Array, index: number, value: number): number;\n\n    /
**\n     * Stores the bitwise AND of a value with the value at the given
position in the array,\n
* returning the original value. Until this
atomic operation completes, any other read or\n
* write operation against
the array will block.\n
*/\n    and(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array |
Int16Array | Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array, index: number, value:
number): number;\n\n    /**\n     * Replaces the value at the given position
in the array if the original value equals the given\n
* expected value,
returning the original value. Until this atomic operation completes,
any\n
* other read or write operation against the array will block.\n
*/\n    compareExchange(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array |
Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array, index: number, expectedValue: number,
replacementValue: number): number;\n\n    /**\n     * Replaces the value at
the given position in the array, returning the original value. Until\n
*
this atomic operation completes, any other read or write operation against
the array will\n
* block.\n
*/\n    exchange(typedArray: Int8Array |
Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array, index:

```

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number, value: number): number;\n\n    /**\n     * Returns a value indicating
whether high-performance algorithms can use atomic operations\n     *
(`true`) or must use locks (`false`) for the given number of bytes-per-
element of a typed\n     * array.\n     */\n    isLockFree(size: number):
boolean;\n\n    /**\n     * Returns the value at the given position in the
array. Until this atomic operation completes,\n     * any other read or write
operation against the array will block.\n     */\n    load(typedArray:
Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array,
index: number): number;\n\n    /**\n     * Stores the bitwise OR of a value
with the value at the given position in the array,\n     * returning the
original value. Until this atomic operation completes, any other read or
write\n     * operation against the array will block.\n     */\n    or(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array | Int32Array
| Uint32Array, index: number, value: number): number;\n\n    /**\n     *
Stores a value at the given position in the array, returning the new value.
Until this\n     * atomic operation completes, any other read or write
operation against the array will block.\n     */\n    store(typedArray:
Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array,
index: number, value: number): number;\n\n    /**\n     * Subtracts a value
from the value at the given position in the array, returning the
original\n     * value. Until this atomic operation completes, any other read
or write operation against the\n     * array will block.\n     */\n    sub(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array | Uint16Array |
Int32Array | Uint32Array, index: number, value: number): number;\n\n    /
**\n     * If the value at the given position in the array is equal to the
provided value, the current\n     * agent is put to sleep causing execution
to suspend until the timeout expires (returning\n     * `"timed-out"`) or
until the agent is awoken (returning `"ok"`); otherwise, returns\n     *
`"not-equal"`. \n     */\n    wait(typedArray: Int32Array, index: number,
value: number, timeout?: number): "ok" | "not-equal" | "timed-out";\n\n    /
**\n     * Wakes up sleeping agents that are waiting on the given index of
the array, returning the\n     * number of agents that were awoken.\n     *
@param typedArray A shared Int32Array.\n     * @param index The position in
the typedArray to wake up on.\n     * @param count The number of sleeping
agents to notify. Defaults to +Infinity.\n     */\n    notify(typedArray:
Int32Array, index: number, count?: number): number;\n\n    /**\n     * Stores
the bitwise XOR of a value with the value at the given position in the
array,\n     * returning the original value. Until this atomic operation
completes, any other read or write\n     * operation against the array will
block.\n     */\n    xor(typedArray: Int8Array | Uint8Array | Int16Array |
Uint16Array | Int32Array | Uint32Array, index: number, value: number):
number;\n\n    readonly [Symbol.toStringTag]: "Atomics";\n}\n\ndeclare var
Atomics: Atomics;\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2016" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n\n///

```

```

<reference lib="dom.iterable" />';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2016" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2017.object" />\n\n// <reference
lib="es2017.sharedmemory" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2017.string" />\n\n//
<reference lib="es2017.intl" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2017.typedarrays" /
>\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2017" />\n\n// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n//
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2017" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2018.asynciterable" />\n\n// <reference
lib="es2018.asyncgenerator" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2018.promise" />\n\n//
<reference lib="es2018.regex" />\n\n// <reference lib="es2018.intl" />\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2018" />\n\n// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n// <reference

```



```

JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
RelativeTimeFormat#Parameters).\n      */\n      type RelativeTimeFormatNumeric
= "always" | "auto";\n\n      /**\n      * The length of the internationalized
message.\n      */\n      * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
RelativeTimeFormat#Parameters).\n      */\n      type RelativeTimeFormatStyle =
"long" | "short" | "narrow";\n\n      /**\n      * [BCP 47 language tag](http://
tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646) definition.\n      */\n      * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#locales_argument).\n      */\n      type BCP47LanguageTag = string;\n\n      /
**\n      * The locale(s) to use\n      */\n      * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#locales_argument).\n      */\n      type LocalesArgument =
UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier | Locale | readonly
(UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier | Locale)[] | undefined;\n\n      /**\n      * An
object with some or all of properties of `options` parameter\n      * of
`Intl.RelativeTimeFormat` constructor.\n      */\n      * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
RelativeTimeFormat/RelativeTimeFormat#Parameters).\n      */\n      interface
RelativeTimeFormatOptions {\n      /** The locale matching algorithm to
use. For information about this option, see [Intl page](https://
developer.mozilla.org/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_negotiation). */\n      localeMatcher?:
RelativeTimeFormatLocaleMatcher;\n      /** The format of output message.
*/\n      numeric?: RelativeTimeFormatNumeric;\n      /** The length of
the internationalized message. */\n      style?:
RelativeTimeFormatStyle;\n      }\n\n      /**\n      * An object with properties
reflecting the locale\n      * and formatting options computed during
initialization\n      * of the `Intl.RelativeTimeFormat` object\n      */\n      * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/resolvedOptions#Description).\n      */\n      interface ResolvedRelativeTimeFormatOptions {\n      locale:
UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier;\n      style:
RelativeTimeFormatStyle;\n      numeric:
RelativeTimeFormatNumeric;\n      numberingSystem: string;\n      }\n\n      /
**\n      * An object representing the relative time format in parts\n      *
that can be used for custom locale-aware formatting.\n      */\n      * [MDN]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
formatToParts#Using_formatToParts).\n      */\n      type RelativeTimeFormatPart
=\n      | {\n      type: "literal";\n      value:
string;\n      }\n      | {\n      type:
Exclude<NumberFormatPartTypes, "literal">;\n      value:
string;\n      unit:
RelativeTimeFormatUnitSingular;\n      };\n\n      interface
RelativeTimeFormat {\n      /**\n      * Formats a value and a unit
according to the locale\n      * and formatting options of the
given\n      * [`Intl.RelativeTimeFormat`](https://developer.mozilla.org/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/RelativeTimeFormat)\n      */\n      *
object.\n      */\n      * While this method automatically provides the
correct plural forms,\n      * the grammatical form is otherwise as
neutral as possible.\n      */\n      * It is the caller's
responsibility to handle cut-off logic\n      * such as deciding between
displaying "in 7 days" or "in 1 week".\n      */\n      * This API does not support
relative dates involving compound units.\n      * e.g "in 5 days and 4
hours".\n      */\n      * @param value - Numeric value to use in the

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internationalized relative time message\n          *\n          * @param unit -
[Unit](https://tc39.es/ecma402/#sec-singularrelativetimeunit) to use in the
relative time internationalized message.\n          *\n          * @throws
`RangeError` if `unit` was given something other than `unit` possible
values\n          *\n          * @returns {string} Internationalized relative
time message as string\n          *\n          * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
RelativeTimeFormat/format).\n          */\n          format(value: number, unit:
RelativeTimeFormatUnit): string;\n\n          /**\n          * Returns an array
of objects representing the relative time format in parts that can be used
for custom locale-aware formatting.\n          *\n          * @param value -
Numeric value to use in the internationalized relative time message\n
*\n          * @param unit - [Unit](https://tc39.es/ecma402/#sec-
singularrelativetimeunit) to use in the relative time internationalized
message.\n          *\n          * @throws `RangeError` if `unit` was given
something other than `unit` possible values\n          *\n          * [MDN]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/formatToParts).\n          */\n
formatToParts(value: number, unit: RelativeTimeFormatUnit):
RelativeTimeFormatPart[];\n\n          /**\n          * Provides access to the
locale and options computed during initialization of this
`Intl.RelativeTimeFormat` object.\n          *\n          * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
RelativeTimeFormat/resolvedOptions).\n          */\n          resolvedOptions():
ResolvedRelativeTimeFormatOptions;\n          }\n\n          /**\n          * The
[`Intl.RelativeTimeFormat`](https://developer.mozilla.org/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/RelativeTimeFormat)\n          * object is a constructor
for objects that enable language-sensitive relative time formatting.\n
*\n          * [Compatibility](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
RelativeTimeFormat#Browser_compatibility).\n          */\n          const
RelativeTimeFormat: {\n          /**\n          * Creates
[Intl.RelativeTimeFormat](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/RelativeTimeFormat) objects\n
*\n          * @param locales - A string with a [BCP 47 language tag](http://
tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646), or an array of such strings.\n          * For
the general form and interpretation of the locales argument,\n          * see
the [`Intl` page](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n          *\n          * @param
options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
RelativeTimeFormat#Parameters)\n          * with some or all of options of
`RelativeTimeFormatOptions`.\n          *\n          * @returns
[Intl.RelativeTimeFormat](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/RelativeTimeFormat) object.\n
*\n          * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
RelativeTimeFormat).\n          */\n          new(\n          locales?:
UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier | UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier[],\n
options?: RelativeTimeFormatOptions,\n          ):
RelativeTimeFormat;\n\n          /**\n          * Returns an array containing
those of the provided locales\n          * that are supported in date and time
formatting\n          * without having to fall back to the runtime's default
locale.\n          *\n          * @param locales - A string with a [BCP 47
language tag](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646), or an array of such

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strings.\n          * For the general form and interpretation of the locales
argument,\n          * see the [ `Intl` page](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-
US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n          * \n          * @param
options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
RelativeTimeFormat#Parameters)\n          * with some or all of options of
the formatting.\n          * \n          * @returns An array containing those of
the provided locales\n          * that are supported in date and time
formatting\n          * without having to fall back to the runtime\'s default
locale.\n          * \n          * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/RelativeTimeFormat/
supportedLocalesOf).\n          * \n          supportedLocalesOf(\n
locales?: UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier |
UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier[],\n          options?:
RelativeTimeFormatOptions,\n          ):
UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier[];\n      };\n\n      interface NumberFormatOptions
{\n          compactDisplay?: "short" | "long" | undefined;\n          notation?:
"standard" | "scientific" | "engineering" | "compact" | undefined;\n          signDisplay?: "auto" | "never" | "always" | "exceptZero" |
undefined;\n          unit?: string | undefined;\n          unitDisplay?: "short"
| "long" | "narrow" | undefined;\n          currencyDisplay?: string |
undefined;\n          currencySign?: string | undefined;\n      }\n\n      interface ResolvedNumberFormatOptions {\n          compactDisplay?: "short" |
"long";\n          notation?: "standard" | "scientific" | "engineering" |
"compact";\n          signDisplay?: "auto" | "never" | "always" |
"exceptZero";\n          unit?: string;\n          unitDisplay?: "short" | "long"
| "narrow";\n          currencyDisplay?: string;\n          currencySign?:
string;\n      }\n\n      interface DateTimeFormatOptions {\n          calendar?:
string | undefined;\n          dayPeriod?: "narrow" | "short" | "long" |
undefined;\n          numberingSystem?: string | undefined;\n          dateStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short" | undefined;\n          timeStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short" | undefined;\n          hourCycle?: "h11" | "h12" | "h23" | "h24" | undefined;\n      }\n\n      type
LocaleHourCycleKey = "h12" | "h23" | "h11" | "h24";\n      type
LocaleCollationCaseFirst = "upper" | "lower" | "false";\n\n      interface
LocaleOptions {\n          /** A string containing the language, and the script
and region if available. */\n          baseName?: string;\n          /** The part
of the Locale that indicates the locale\'s calendar era. */\n          calendar?: string;\n          /** Flag that defines whether case is taken into
account for the locale\'s collation rules. */\n          caseFirst?:
LocaleCollationCaseFirst;\n          /** The collation type used for sorting
*/\n          collation?: string;\n          /** The time keeping format
convention used by the locale. */\n          hourCycle?:
LocaleHourCycleKey;\n          /** The primary language subtag associated with
the locale. */\n          language?: string;\n          /** The numeral system
used by the locale. */\n          numberingSystem?: string;\n          /** Flag
that defines whether the locale has special collation handling for numeric
characters. */\n          numeric?: boolean;\n          /** The region of the
world (usually a country) associated with the locale. Possible values are
region codes as defined by ISO 3166-1. */\n          region?:
string;\n          /** The script used for writing the particular language used
in the locale. Possible values are script codes as defined by ISO 15924.
*/\n          script?: string;\n      }\n\n      interface Locale extends
LocaleOptions {\n          /** A string containing the language, and the script
and region if available. */\n          baseName: string;\n          /** The

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primary language subtag associated with the locale. */\n      language:
string;\n      /** Gets the most likely values for the language, script,
and region of the locale based on existing values. */\n      maximize():
Locale;\n      /** Attempts to remove information about the locale that
would be added by calling `Locale.maximize()`. */\n      minimize():
Locale;\n      /** Returns the locale's full locale identifier string.
*/\n      toString(): BCP47LanguageTag;\n      }\n\n      /**\n      *
Constructor creates [Intl.Locale](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/Locale)\n      *
objects\n      * \n      * @param tag - A string with a [BCP 47 language tag]
(http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646).\n      * For the general form and
interpretation of the locales argument,\n      * see the [ `Intl` page]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n      * \n      *
@param options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/Locale/Locale#Parameters) with some
or all of options of the locale.\n      * \n      * @returns [Intl.Locale]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/Locale) object.\n      * \n      * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
Locale).\n      */\n      const Locale: {\n          new (tag: BCP47LanguageTag |
Locale, options?: LocaleOptions): Locale;\n          }\n\n          type
DisplayNamesFallback =\n          | "code"\n          | "none";\n\n          type
DisplayNamesType =\n          | "language"\n          | "region"\n          |
"script"\n          | "calendar"\n          | "dateTimeField"\n          |
"currency";\n\n          type DisplayNamesLanguageDisplay =\n          |
"dialect"\n          | "standard";\n\n          interface DisplayNamesOptions
{\n          localeMatcher?: RelativeTimeFormatLocaleMatcher;\n          style?:
RelativeTimeFormatStyle;\n          type: DisplayNamesType;\n          languageDisplay?: DisplayNamesLanguageDisplay;\n          fallback?:
DisplayNamesFallback;\n          }\n\n          interface ResolvedDisplayNamesOptions
{\n          locale: UnicodeBCP47LocaleIdentifier;\n          style:
RelativeTimeFormatStyle;\n          type: DisplayNamesType;\n          fallback:
DisplayNamesFallback;\n          languageDisplay?:
DisplayNamesLanguageDisplay;\n          }\n\n          interface DisplayNames {\n          /
**\n          * Receives a code and returns a string based on the locale and
options provided when instantiating\n          * [ `Intl.DisplayNames()` ]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames)\n          * \n          * @param code The
`code` to provide depends on the `type` passed to display name during
creation:\n          * - If the type is ` "region" `, code should be either an
[ISO-3166 two letters region code](https://www.iso.org/iso-3166-country-
codes.html),\n          * or a [three digits UN M49 Geographic Regions]
(https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/).\n          * - If the type is
` "script" `, code should be an [ISO-15924 four letters script code](https://
unicode.org/iso15924/iso15924-codes.html).\n          * - If the type is
` "language" `, code should be a `languageCode` [ "-" `scriptCode` ] [ "-"
`regionCode` ] * ("-" `variant` )\n          * subsequence of the
unicode_language_id grammar in [UTS 35's Unicode Language and Locale
Identifiers grammar](https://unicode.org/reports/tr35/
#Unicode_language_identifier).\n          * `languageCode` is either a two
letters ISO 639-1 language code or a three letters ISO 639-2 language
code.\n          * - If the type is ` "currency" `, code should be a [3-letter
ISO 4217 currency code](https://www.iso.org/iso-4217-currency-
codes.html).\n          * \n          * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-
US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames/

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of).\n          *\/\n          of(code: string): string | undefined;\n          /\n          **\n          * Returns a new object with properties reflecting the locale and
style formatting options computed during the construction of the
current\n          * [Intl/DisplayNames](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames)
object.\n          *\n          * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames/
resolvedOptions).\n          *\/\n          resolvedOptions():
ResolvedDisplayNamesOptions;\n          }\n          /**\n          * The
[Intl.DisplayNames()]`)(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/
JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames)\n          * object enables
the consistent translation of language, region and script display
names.\n          *\n          * [Compatibility](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
DisplayNames#browser_compatibility).\n          *\/\n          const DisplayNames:
{\n          prototype: DisplayNames;\n          /\n          /**\n          * @param locales
A string with a BCP 47 language tag, or an array of such strings.\n          *
For the general form and interpretation of the `locales` argument, see
the [Intl](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl#locale_identification_and_negotiation)\n          *
page.\n          *\n          * @param options An object for setting up a
display name.\n          *\n          * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-
US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/DisplayNames/
DisplayNames).\n          *\/\n          new(locales: LocalesArgument, options:
DisplayNamesOptions): DisplayNames;\n          /\n          /**\n          * Returns an
array containing those of the provided locales that are supported in display
names without having to fall back to the runtime's default locale.\n          *
@param locales A string with a BCP 47 language tag, or an array
of such strings.\n          * For the general form and interpretation of the
`locales` argument, see the [Intl](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#locale_identification_and_negotiation)\n          * page.\n          *
@param options An object with a locale matcher.\n          *
@returns An array of strings representing a subset of the given
locale tags that are supported in display names without having to fall back
to the runtime's default locale.\n          *\n          * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/
DisplayNames/supportedLocalesOf).\n          *\/\n          supportedLocalesOf(locales?: LocalesArgument, options?: { localeMatcher?:
RelativeTimeFormatLocaleMatcher }): BCP47LanguageTag[];\n          }\n          \n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2019" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n\n///
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />\n\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2019" />\n// <reference lib="es2020.bigint" />\n// <reference
lib="es2020.date" />\n// <reference lib="es2020.number" />\n// <reference
lib="es2020.promise" />\n// <reference lib="es2020.sharedmemory" />\n//
<reference lib="es2020.string" />\n// <reference
lib="es2020.symbol.wellknown" />\n// <reference lib="es2020.intl" />\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020" />\n// <reference lib="dom" />\n// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n//
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020" />\n// <reference lib="es2021.promise" />\n// <reference
lib="es2021.string" />\n// <reference lib="es2021.weakref" />\n//
<reference lib="es2021.intl" />\n';
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governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020.intl" />\n\ninterface BigIntToLocaleStringOptions {\n  /
**\n  * The locale matching algorithm to use.The default is "best fit".
For information about this option, see the {@link https://

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developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_negotiation Intl page}.\n      */\n      localeMatcher?:
string;\n      /**\n      * The formatting style to use , the default is
"decimal".\n      */\n      style?: string;\n\n      numberingSystem?:
string;\n      /**\n      * The unit to use in unit formatting, Possible values
are core unit identifiers, defined in UTS #35, Part 2, Section 6. A subset of
units from the full list was selected for use in ECMAScript. Pairs of simple
units can be concatenated with "-per-" to make a compound unit. There is no
default value; if the style is "unit", the unit property must be
provided.\n      */\n      unit?: string;\n\n      /**\n      * The unit formatting
style to use in unit formatting, the defaults is "short".\n      */\n
unitDisplay?: string;\n\n      /**\n      * The currency to use in currency
formatting. Possible values are the ISO 4217 currency codes, such as "USD"
for the US dollar, "EUR" for the euro, or "CNY" for the Chinese RMB \u2014
see the Current currency & funds code list. There is no default value; if the
style is "currency", the currency property must be provided. It is only used
when [[Style]] has the value "currency".\n      */\n      currency?:
string;\n\n      /**\n      * How to display the currency in currency
formatting. It is only used when [[Style]] has the value "currency". The
default is "symbol".\n      */\n      * "symbol" to use a localized currency
symbol such as \u20AC,\n      */\n      * "code" to use the ISO currency
code,\n      */\n      * "name" to use a localized currency name such as
"dollar"\n      */\n      currencyDisplay?: string;\n\n      /**\n      * Whether
to use grouping separators, such as thousands separators or thousand/lakh/
crore separators. The default is true.\n      */\n      useGrouping?:
boolean;\n\n      /**\n      * The minimum number of integer digits to use.
Possible values are from 1 to 21; the default is 1.\n      */\n
minimumIntegerDigits?: 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21;\n\n      /**\n      * The minimum
number of fraction digits to use. Possible values are from 0 to 20; the
default for plain number and percent formatting is 0; the default for
currency formatting is the number of minor unit digits provided by the {@link
http://www.currency-iso.org/en/home/tables/table-a1.html ISO 4217 currency
codes list} (2 if the list doesn't provide that information).\n      */\n
minimumFractionDigits?: 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20;\n\n      /**\n      * The maximum
number of fraction digits to use. Possible values are from 0 to 20; the
default for plain number formatting is the larger of minimumFractionDigits
and 3; the default for currency formatting is the larger of
minimumFractionDigits and the number of minor unit digits provided by the
{@link http://www.currency-iso.org/en/home/tables/table-a1.html ISO 4217
currency codes list} (2 if the list doesn't provide that information); the
default for percent formatting is the larger of minimumFractionDigits and
0.\n      */\n      maximumFractionDigits?: 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20;\n\n      /**\n      *
The minimum number of significant digits to use. Possible values are from 1
to 21; the default is 1.\n      */\n      minimumSignificantDigits?: 1 | 2 | 3 |
4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20
| 21;\n\n      /**\n      * The maximum number of significant digits to use.
Possible values are from 1 to 21; the default is 21.\n      */\n
maximumSignificantDigits?: 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21;\n\n      /**\n      * The formatting
that should be displayed for the number, the defaults is "standard"\n
*\n      * "standard" plain number formatting\n      */\n      *
"scientific" return the order-of-magnitude for formatted number.\n
*\n      * "engineering" return the exponent of ten when divisible by

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three\n      *\n      * "compact" string representing exponent, defaults is
using the "short" form\n      */\n      notation?: string;\n\n      /**\n      *
used only when notation is "compact"\n      */\n      compactDisplay?: string;\n\n
\n\ninterface BigInt {\n      /**\n      * Returns a string representation of an
object.\n      * @param radix Specifies a radix for converting numeric values
to strings.\n      */\n      toString(radix?: number): string;\n\n      /**
Returns a string representation appropriate to the host environment's
current locale. */\n      toLocaleString(locales?: Intl.LocalesArgument,
options?: BigIntToLocaleStringOptions): string;\n\n      /** Returns the
primitive value of the specified object. */\n      valueOf(): bigint;\n\n
readonly [Symbol.toStringTag]: "BigInt";\n}\n\ninterface BigIntConstructor
{\n      (value: bigint | boolean | number | string): bigint;\n      readonly
prototype: BigInt;\n\n      /**\n      * Interprets the low bits of a BigInt as
a 2's-complement signed integer.\n      * All higher bits are
discarded.\n      * @param bits The number of low bits to use\n      * @param
int The BigInt whose bits to extract\n      */\n      asIntN(bits: number, int:
bigint): bigint;\n\n      /**\n      * Interprets the low bits of a BigInt as an
unsigned integer.\n      * All higher bits are discarded.\n      * @param bits
The number of low bits to use\n      * @param int The BigInt whose bits to
extract\n      */\n      asUintN(bits: number, int: bigint): bigint;\n}
\n\ndeclare var BigInt: BigIntConstructor;\n\n/**\n * A typed array of 64-bit
signed integer values. The contents are initialized to 0. If the\n *
requested number of bytes could not be allocated, an exception is raised.\n */
\ninterface BigInt64Array {\n      /** The size in bytes of each element in the
array. */\n      readonly BYTES_PER_ELEMENT: number;\n\n      /** The ArrayBuffer
instance referenced by the array. */\n      readonly buffer:
ArrayBufferLike;\n\n      /** The length in bytes of the array. */\n
      readonly byteLength: number;\n\n      /** The offset in bytes of the array.
*/\n      readonly byteOffset: number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the this
object after copying a section of the array identified by start and end\n
* to the same array starting at position target\n      * @param target If
target is negative, it is treated as length+target where length is the\n
* length of the array.\n      * @param start If start is negative, it is
treated as length+start. If end is negative, it\n      * is treated as
length+end.\n      * @param end If not specified, length of the this object is
used as its default value.\n      */\n      copyWithin(target: number, start:
number, end?: number): this;\n\n      /** Yields index, value pairs for every
entry in the array. */\n      entries(): IterableIterator<number,
bigint>;\n\n      /**\n      * Determines whether all the members of an array
satisfy the specified test.\n      * @param predicate A function that accepts
up to three arguments. The every method calls\n      * the predicate function
for each element in the array until the predicate returns false,\n      * or
until the end of the array.\n      * @param thisArg An object to which the
this keyword can refer in the predicate function.\n      * If thisArg is
omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n      */\n      every(predicate:
(value: bigint, index: number, array: BigInt64Array) => boolean, thisArg?:
any): boolean;\n\n      /**\n      * Changes all array elements from `start` to
`end` index to a static `value` and returns the modified array\n      * @param
value value to fill array section with\n      * @param start index to start
filling the array at. If start is negative, it is treated as\n      *
length+start where length is the length of the array.\n      * @param end
index to stop filling the array at. If end is negative, it is treated
as\n      * length+end.\n      */\n      fill(value: bigint, start?: number,
end?: number): this;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the elements of an array that
meet the condition specified in a callback function.\n      * @param predicate
A function that accepts up to three arguments. The filter method calls\n

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* the predicate function one time for each element in the array.\n      *
@param thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer in the predicate
function.\n      * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this
value.\n      */\n      filter(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array:
BigInt64Array) => any, thisArg?: any): BigInt64Array;\n\n      /**\n      *
Returns the value of the first element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined\n      * otherwise.\n      * @param predicate find calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in ascending\n      * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
find\n      * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, find returns
undefined.\n      * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this
value for each invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n      */\n      find(predicate: (value: bigint,
index: number, array: BigInt64Array) => boolean, thisArg?: any): bigint |
undefined;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the index of the first element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n      * otherwise.\n      * @param
predicate find calls predicate once for each element of the array, in
ascending\n      * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If
such an element is found,\n      * findIndex immediately returns that element
index. Otherwise, findIndex returns -1.\n      * @param thisArg If provided,
it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n      * predicate.
If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n      */\n      findIndex(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigInt64Array) =>
boolean, thisArg?: any): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Performs the specified
action for each element in an array.\n      * @param callbackfn A function
that accepts up to three arguments. forEach calls the\n      * callbackfn
function one time for each element in the array.\n      * @param thisArg An
object to which the this keyword can refer in the callbackfn function.\n      *
If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n      */\n      forEach(callbackfn: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigInt64Array) =>
void, thisArg?: any): void;\n\n      /**\n      * Determines whether an array
includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n      *
@param searchElement The element to search for.\n      * @param fromIndex The
position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n      */\n      includes(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the index of the first occurrence of a value in an
array.\n      * @param searchElement The value to locate in the array.\n      *
@param fromIndex The array index at which to begin the search. If fromIndex
is omitted, the\n      * search starts at index 0.\n      */\n      indexOf(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Adds all the elements of an array separated by the specified separator
string.\n      * @param separator A string used to separate one element of an
array from the next in the\n      * resulting String. If omitted, the array
elements are separated with a comma.\n      */\n      join(separator?: string):
string;\n\n      /** Yields each index in the array. */\n      keys():
IterableIterator<number>;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the index of the last
occurrence of a value in an array.\n      * @param searchElement The value to
locate in the array.\n      * @param fromIndex The array index at which to
begin the search. If fromIndex is omitted, the\n      * search starts at index
0.\n      */\n      lastIndexOf(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number):
number;\n\n      /** The length of the array. */\n      readonly length:
number;\n\n      /**\n      * Calls a defined callback function on each element
of an array, and returns an array that\n      * contains the results.\n      *
@param callbackfn A function that accepts up to three arguments. The map
method calls the\n      * callbackfn function one time for each element in the
array.\n      * @param thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer

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in the callbackfn function.\n      * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used
as the this value.\n      */\n      map(callbackfn: (value: bigint, index:
number, array: BigInt64Array) => bigint, thisArg?: any):
BigInt64Array;\n\n      /**\n      * Calls the specified callback function for
all the elements in an array. The return value of\n      * the callback
function is the accumulated result, and is provided as an argument in the
next\n      * call to the callback function.\n      * @param callbackfn A
function that accepts up to four arguments. The reduce method calls the\n
* callbackfn function one time for each element in the array.\n      * @param
initialValue If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to
start\n      * the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function
provides this value as an argument\n      * instead of an array value.\n
*/\n      reduce(callbackfn: (previousValue: bigint, currentValue: bigint,
currentIndex: number, array: BigInt64Array) => bigint): bigint;\n\n      /
**\n      * Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an
array. The return value of\n      * the callback function is the accumulated
result, and is provided as an argument in the next\n      * call to the
callback function.\n      * @param callbackfn A function that accepts up to
four arguments. The reduce method calls the\n      * callbackfn function one
time for each element in the array.\n      * @param initialValue If
initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to start\n      *
the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function provides this
value as an argument\n      * instead of an array value.\n      */\n
reduce<U>(callbackfn: (previousValue: U, currentValue: bigint, currentIndex:
number, array: BigInt64Array) => U, initialValue: U): U;\n\n      /**\n      *
Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an array, in
descending order.\n      * The return value of the callback function is the
accumulated result, and is provided as an\n      * argument in the next call
to the callback function.\n      * @param callbackfn A function that accepts
up to four arguments. The reduceRight method calls\n      * the callbackfn
function one time for each element in the array.\n      * @param initialValue
If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to start\n
* the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function provides this
value as an\n      * argument instead of an array value.\n      */\n
reduceRight(callbackfn: (previousValue: bigint, currentValue: bigint,
currentIndex: number, array: BigInt64Array) => bigint): bigint;\n\n      /
**\n      * Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an
array, in descending order.\n      * The return value of the callback function
is the accumulated result, and is provided as an\n      * argument in the next
call to the callback function.\n      * @param callbackfn A function that
accepts up to four arguments. The reduceRight method calls\n      * the
callbackfn function one time for each element in the array.\n      * @param
initialValue If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to
start\n      * the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function
provides this value as an argument\n      * instead of an array value.\n
*/\n      reduceRight<U>(callbackfn: (previousValue: U, currentValue: bigint,
currentIndex: number, array: BigInt64Array) => U, initialValue: U):
U;\n\n      /** Reverses the elements in the array. */\n      reverse():
this;\n\n      /**\n      * Sets a value or an array of values.\n      * @param
array A typed or untyped array of values to set.\n      * @param offset The
index in the current array at which the values are to be written.\n
*/\n      set(array: ArrayLike<bigint>, offset?: number): void;\n\n      /
**\n      * Returns a section of an array.\n      * @param start The beginning
of the specified portion of the array.\n      * @param end The end of the
specified portion of the array.\n      */\n      slice(start?: number, end?:
number): BigInt64Array;\n\n      /**\n      * Determines whether the specified

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callback function returns true for any element of an array.\n      * @param
predicate A function that accepts up to three arguments. The some method
calls the\n      * predicate function for each element in the array until the
predicate returns true, or until\n      * the end of the array.\n      * @param
thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer in the predicate
function.\n      * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this
value.\n      */\n      some(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array:
BigInt64Array) => boolean, thisArg?: any): boolean;\n\n      /**\n      * Sorts
the array.\n      * @param compareFn The function used to determine the order
of the elements. If omitted, the elements are sorted in ascending
order.\n      */\n      sort(compareFn?: (a: bigint, b: bigint) => number |
bigint): this;\n\n      /**\n      * Gets a new BigInt64Array view of the
ArrayBuffer store for this array, referencing the elements\n      * at begin,
inclusive, up to end, exclusive.\n      * @param begin The index of the
beginning of the array.\n      * @param end The index of the end of the
array.\n      */\n      subarray(begin?: number, end?: number):
BigInt64Array;\n\n      /** Converts the array to a string by using the current
locale. */\n      toLocaleString(): string;\n\n      /** Returns a string
representation of the array. */\n      toString(): string;\n\n      /** Returns
the primitive value of the specified object. */\n      valueOf():
BigInt64Array;\n\n      /** Yields each value in the array. */\n      values():
IterableIterator<bigint>;\n\n      [Symbol.iterator]():
IterableIterator<bigint>;\n\n      readonly [Symbol.toStringTag]:
"BigInt64Array";\n\n      [index: number]: bigint;\n}\n\ninterface
BigInt64ArrayConstructor {\n      readonly prototype: BigInt64Array;\n
new(length?: number): BigInt64Array;\n      new(array: Iterable<bigint>):
BigInt64Array;\n      new(buffer: ArrayBufferLike, byteOffset?: number,
length?: number): BigInt64Array;\n\n      /** The size in bytes of each element
in the array. */\n      readonly BYTES_PER_ELEMENT: number;\n\n      /**\n      *
Returns a new array from a set of elements.\n      * @param items A set of
elements to include in the new array object.\n      */\n      of(...items:
bigint[]): BigInt64Array;\n\n      /**\n      * Creates an array from an array-
like or iterable object.\n      * @param arrayLike An array-like or iterable
object to convert to an array.\n      * @param mapfn A mapping function to
call on every element of the array.\n      * @param thisArg Value of 'this'\n
used to invoke the mapfn.\n      */\n      from(arrayLike: ArrayLike<bigint>):
BigInt64Array;\n      from<U>(arrayLike: ArrayLike<U>, mapfn: (v: U, k: number)
=> bigint, thisArg?: any): BigInt64Array;\n}\n\ndeclare var BigInt64Array:
BigInt64ArrayConstructor;\n\n/**\n * A typed array of 64-bit unsigned integer
values. The contents are initialized to 0. If the\n * requested number of
bytes could not be allocated, an exception is raised.\n */\ninterface
BigUint64Array {\n      /** The size in bytes of each element in the array.
*/\n      readonly BYTES_PER_ELEMENT: number;\n\n      /** The ArrayBuffer
instance referenced by the array. */\n      readonly buffer:
ArrayBufferLike;\n\n      /** The length in bytes of the array. */\n
readonly byteLength: number;\n\n      /** The offset in bytes of the array.
*/\n      readonly byteOffset: number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the this
object after copying a section of the array identified by start and end\n
* to the same array starting at position target\n      * @param target If
target is negative, it is treated as length+target where length is the\n
* length of the array.\n      * @param start If start is negative, it is
treated as length+start. If end is negative, it\n      * is treated as
length+end.\n      * @param end If not specified, length of the this object is
used as its default value.\n      */\n      copyWithin(target: number, start:
number, end?: number): this;\n\n      /** Yields index, value pairs for every
entry in the array. */\n      entries(): IterableIterator<[number,

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bigint]>;\n\n    /**\n     * Determines whether all the members of an array
satisfy the specified test.\n     * @param predicate A function that accepts
up to three arguments. The every method calls\n     * the predicate function
for each element in the array until the predicate returns false,\n     * or
until the end of the array.\n     * @param thisArg An object to which the
this keyword can refer in the predicate function.\n     * If thisArg is
omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n     */\n    every(predicate:
(value: bigint, index: number, array: BigUint64Array) => boolean, thisArg?:
any): boolean;\n\n    /**\n     * Changes all array elements from `start` to
`end` index to a static `value` and returns the modified array\n     * @param
value value to fill array section with\n     * @param start index to start
filling the array at. If start is negative, it is treated as\n     *
length+start where length is the length of the array.\n     * @param end
index to stop filling the array at. If end is negative, it is treated
as\n     * length+end.\n     */\n    fill(value: bigint, start?: number,
end?: number): this;\n\n    /**\n     * Returns the elements of an array that
meet the condition specified in a callback function.\n     * @param predicate
A function that accepts up to three arguments. The filter method calls\n     *
the predicate function one time for each element in the array.\n     *
@param thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer in the predicate
function.\n     * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this
value.\n     */\n    filter(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array:
BigUint64Array) => any, thisArg?: any): BigUint64Array;\n\n    /**\n     *
Returns the value of the first element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined\n     * otherwise.\n     * @param predicate find calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in ascending\n     * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
find\n     * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, find returns
undefined.\n     * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this
value for each invocation of\n     * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n     */\n    find(predicate: (value: bigint,
index: number, array: BigUint64Array) => boolean, thisArg?: any): bigint |
undefined;\n\n    /**\n     * Returns the index of the first element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n     * otherwise.\n     * @param
predicate find calls predicate once for each element of the array, in
ascending\n     * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If
such an element is found,\n     * findIndex immediately returns that element
index. Otherwise, findIndex returns -1.\n     * @param thisArg If provided,
it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n     * predicate.
If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n     */\n    findIndex(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigUint64Array) =>
boolean, thisArg?: any): number;\n\n    /**\n     * Performs the specified
action for each element in an array.\n     * @param callbackfn A function
that accepts up to three arguments. forEach calls the\n     * callbackfn
function one time for each element in the array.\n     * @param thisArg An
object to which the this keyword can refer in the callbackfn function.\n     *
If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n     */\n    forEach(callbackfn: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigUint64Array) =>
void, thisArg?: any): void;\n\n    /**\n     * Determines whether an array
includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n     *
@param searchElement The element to search for.\n     * @param fromIndex The
position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n     */\n    includes(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n\n    /**\n     * Returns the index of the first occurrence of a value in an
array.\n     * @param searchElement The value to locate in the array.\n     *
@param fromIndex The array index at which to begin the search. If fromIndex

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is omitted, the\n      * search starts at index 0.\n      */\n
indexOf(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number): number;\n\n /**\n
* Adds all the elements of an array separated by the specified separator
string.\n      * @param separator A string used to separate one element of an
array from the next in the\n      * resulting String. If omitted, the array
elements are separated with a comma.\n      */\n      join(separator?: string):
string;\n\n /** Yields each index in the array. */\n      keys():
IterableIterator<number>;\n\n /**\n      * Returns the index of the last
occurrence of a value in an array.\n      * @param searchElement The value to
locate in the array.\n      * @param fromIndex The array index at which to
begin the search. If fromIndex is omitted, the\n      * search starts at index
0.\n      */\n      lastIndexOf(searchElement: bigint, fromIndex?: number):
number;\n\n /** The length of the array. */\n      readonly length:
number;\n\n /**\n      * Calls a defined callback function on each element
of an array, and returns an array that\n      * contains the results.\n      *
@param callbackfn A function that accepts up to three arguments. The map
method calls the\n      * callbackfn function one time for each element in the
array.\n      * @param thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer
in the callbackfn function.\n      * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used
as the this value.\n      */\n      map(callbackfn: (value: bigint, index:
number, array: BigUint64Array) => bigint, thisArg?: any):
BigUint64Array;\n\n /**\n      * Calls the specified callback function for
all the elements in an array. The return value of\n      * the callback
function is the accumulated result, and is provided as an argument in the
next\n      * call to the callback function.\n      * @param callbackfn A
function that accepts up to four arguments. The reduce method calls the\n
* callbackfn function one time for each element in the array.\n      * @param
initialValue If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to
start\n      * the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function
provides this value as an argument\n      * instead of an array value.\n
*/\n      reduce(callbackfn: (previousValue: bigint, currentValue: bigint,
currentIndex: number, array: BigUint64Array) => bigint): bigint;\n\n /
**\n      * Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an
array. The return value of\n      * the callback function is the accumulated
result, and is provided as an argument in the next\n      * call to the
callback function.\n      * @param callbackfn A function that accepts up to
four arguments. The reduce method calls the\n      * callbackfn function one
time for each element in the array.\n      * @param initialValue If
initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to start\n      *
the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function provides this
value as an argument\n      * instead of an array value.\n      */\n
reduce<U>(callbackfn: (previousValue: U, currentValue: bigint, currentIndex:
number, array: BigUint64Array) => U, initialValue: U): U;\n\n /**\n      *
Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an array, in
descending order.\n      * The return value of the callback function is the
accumulated result, and is provided as an\n      * argument in the next call
to the callback function.\n      * @param callbackfn A function that accepts
up to four arguments. The reduceRight method calls\n      * the callbackfn
function one time for each element in the array.\n      * @param initialValue
If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to start\n
* the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function provides this
value as an\n      * argument instead of an array value.\n      */\n
reduceRight(callbackfn: (previousValue: bigint, currentValue: bigint,
currentIndex: number, array: BigUint64Array) => bigint): bigint;\n\n /
**\n      * Calls the specified callback function for all the elements in an
array, in descending order.\n      * The return value of the callback function

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is the accumulated result, and is provided as an
 * argument in the next
call to the callback function.
 * @param callbackfn A function that
accepts up to four arguments. The reduceRight method calls
 * the
callbackfn function one time for each element in the array.
 * @param
initialValue If initialValue is specified, it is used as the initial value to
start
 * the accumulation. The first call to the callbackfn function
provides this value as an argument
 * instead of an array value.
*/
reduceRight<U>(callbackfn: (previousValue: U, currentValue: bigint,
currentIndex: number, array: BigUint64Array) => U, initialValue: U):
U;
/** Reverses the elements in the array. */
reverse():
this;
/**
 * Sets a value or an array of values.
 * @param
array A typed or untyped array of values to set.
 * @param offset The
index in the current array at which the values are to be written.
*/
set(array: ArrayLike<bigint>, offset?: number): void;
/**
 * Returns a section of an array.
 * @param start The beginning
of the specified portion of the array.
 * @param end The end of the
specified portion of the array.
*/
slice(start?: number, end?:
number): BigUint64Array;
/**
 * Determines whether the specified
callback function returns true for any element of an array.
 * @param
predicate A function that accepts up to three arguments. The some method
calls the
 * predicate function for each element in the array until the
predicate returns true, or until
 * the end of the array.
 * @param
thisArg An object to which the this keyword can refer in the predicate
function.
 * If thisArg is omitted, undefined is used as the this
value.
*/
some(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array:
BigUint64Array) => boolean, thisArg?: any): boolean;
/**
 * Sorts
the array.
 * @param compareFn The function used to determine the order
of the elements. If omitted, the elements are sorted in ascending
order.
*/
sort(compareFn?: (a: bigint, b: bigint) => number |
bigint): this;
/**
 * Gets a new BigUint64Array view of the
ArrayBuffer store for this array, referencing the elements
 * at begin,
inclusive, up to end, exclusive.
 * @param begin The index of the
beginning of the array.
 * @param end The index of the end of the
array.
*/
subarray(begin?: number, end?: number):
BigUint64Array;
/** Converts the array to a string by using the
current locale. */
toLocaleString(): string;
/** Returns a string
representation of the array. */
toString(): string;
/** Returns
the primitive value of the specified object. */
valueOf():
BigUint64Array;
/** Yields each value in the array. */
values():
IterableIterator<bigint>;
[Symbol.iterator]():
IterableIterator<bigint>;
readonly [Symbol.toStringTag]:
"BigUint64Array";
[index: number]: bigint;
}
interface
BigUint64ArrayConstructor {
readonly prototype: BigUint64Array;
new(length?: number): BigUint64Array;
new(array: Iterable<bigint>):
BigUint64Array;
new(buffer: ArrayBufferLike, byteOffset?: number,
length?: number): BigUint64Array;
/** The size in bytes of each
element in the array. */
readonly BYTES_PER_ELEMENT: number;
/**
 * Returns a new array from a set of elements.
 * @param items A
set of elements to include in the new array object.
*/
of(...items: bigint[]): BigUint64Array;
/**
 * Creates an array
from an array-like or iterable object.
 * @param arrayLike An array-like
or iterable object to convert to an array.
 * @param mapfn A mapping
function to call on every element of the array.
 * @param thisArg Value
of 'this' used to invoke the mapfn.
*/
from(arrayLike:
ArrayLike<bigint>): BigUint64Array;
from<U>(arrayLike: ArrayLike<U>,
mapfn: (v: U, k: number) => bigint, thisArg?: any): BigUint64Array;

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```

\n\ninterface DataView {\n    /**\n     * Gets the BigInt64 value at the specified byte
offset from the start of the view. There is\n     * no alignment constraint;
multi-byte values may be fetched from any offset.\n     * @param byteOffset
The place in the buffer at which the value should be retrieved.\n     *
@param littleEndian If false or undefined, a big-endian value should be
read.\n     */\n    getInt64(byteOffset: number, littleEndian?: boolean):
bigint;\n\n    /**\n     * Gets the BigUint64 value at the specified byte
offset from the start of the view. There is\n     * no alignment constraint;
multi-byte values may be fetched from any offset.\n     * @param byteOffset
The place in the buffer at which the value should be retrieved.\n     *
@param littleEndian If false or undefined, a big-endian value should be
read.\n     */\n    getBigUint64(byteOffset: number, littleEndian?: boolean):
bigint;\n\n    /**\n     * Stores a BigInt64 value at the specified byte
offset from the start of the view.\n     * @param byteOffset The place in the
buffer at which the value should be set.\n     * @param value The value to
set.\n     * @param littleEndian If false or undefined, a big-endian value
should be written.\n     */\n    setBigInt64(byteOffset: number, value:
bigint, littleEndian?: boolean): void;\n\n    /**\n     * Stores a BigUint64
value at the specified byte offset from the start of the view.\n     * @param
byteOffset The place in the buffer at which the value should be set.\n     *
@param value The value to set.\n     * @param littleEndian If false or
undefined, a big-endian value should be written.\n     */\n    setBigUint64(byteOffset: number, value: bigint, littleEndian?: boolean):
void;\n\n\n}
\n\ninterface Intl {\n    interface NumberFormat {\n        format(value: number | bigint): string;\n        resolvedOptions():
ResolvedNumberFormatOptions;\n    }\n\n}\n'
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OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED\nWARRANTIES OR
CONDITIONS OF TITLE, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE,\nMERCHANTABILITY OR NON-
INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020.intl" />\n\ninterface Date {\n    /**\n     * Converts a date and
time to a string by using the current or specified locale.\n     * @param
locales A locale string, array of locale strings, Intl.Locale object, or
array of Intl.Locale objects that contain one or more language or locale
tags. If you include more than one locale string, list them in descending
order of priority so that the first entry is the preferred locale. If you
omit this parameter, the default locale of the JavaScript runtime is
used.\n     * @param options An object that contains one or more properties
that specify comparison options.\n     */\n    toLocaleString(locales?:
Intl.LocalesArgument, options?: Intl.DateTimeFormatOptions): string;\n\n    /
**\n     * Converts a date to a string by using the current or specified
locale.\n     * @param locales A locale string, array of locale strings,
Intl.Locale object, or array of Intl.Locale objects that contain one or more
language or locale tags. If you include more than one locale string, list
them in descending order of priority so that the first entry is the preferred
locale. If you omit this parameter, the default locale of the JavaScript
runtime is used.\n     * @param options An object that contains one or more
properties that specify comparison options.\n     */\n

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toLocaleDateString(locales?: Intl.LocalesArgument, options?:
Intl.DateTimeFormatOptions): string;\n\n    /**\n     * Converts a time to a
string by using the current or specified locale.\n     * @param locales A
locale string, array of locale strings, Intl.Locale object, or array of
Intl.Locale objects that contain one or more language or locale tags. If you
include more than one locale string, list them in descending order of
priority so that the first entry is the preferred locale. If you omit this
parameter, the default locale of the JavaScript runtime is used.\n     *
@param options An object that contains one or more properties that specify
comparison options.\n     */\n    toLocaleTimeString(locales?:
Intl.LocalesArgument, options?: Intl.DateTimeFormatOptions): string;\n}';
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OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED\nWARRANTIES OR
CONDITIONS OF TITLE, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE,\nMERCHANTABILITY OR NON-
INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2020.intl" />\n\ninterface Number {\n    /**\n     * Converts a number
to a string by using the current or specified locale.\n     * @param locales
A locale string, array of locale strings, Intl.Locale object, or array of
Intl.Locale objects that contain one or more language or locale tags. If you
include more than one locale string, list them in descending order of
priority so that the first entry is the preferred locale. If you omit this
parameter, the default locale of the JavaScript runtime is used.\n     *
@param options An object that contains one or more properties that specify
comparison options.\n     */\n    toLocaleString(locales?:
Intl.LocalesArgument, options?: Intl.NumberFormatOptions): string;\n}\n}';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n// <reference
lib="es2021" />\n\n// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n//
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />\n};
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
*****

```

```

***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2021" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2022.array" />\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2022.error" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2022.intl" />\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2022.object" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2022.sharedmemory" />\n\n\n///
<reference lib="es2022.string" />\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2022.regex" />\n\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2022" />\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n\n\n///
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />\n\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2022" />\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="es2023.array" />\n\n\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="es2023" />\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="dom" />\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference
lib="webworker.importscripts" />\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference lib="scripthost" />\n\n\n\n\n\n///
<reference lib="dom.iterable" />\n\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\n\n\n\n\n/// <reference

```



```

FontFaceSet extends Set<FontFace> {\n}\n\ninterface FormData {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<[string, FormDataEntryValue]>;\n    /**
Returns an array of key, value pairs for every entry in the list. */\n
entries(): IterableIterator<[string, FormDataEntryValue]>;\n    /** Returns a
list of keys in the list. */\n    keys(): IterableIterator<string>;\n    /**
Returns a list of values in the list. */\n    values():
IterableIterator<FormDataEntryValue>;\n}\n\ninterface HTMLAllCollection
{\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<Element>;\n}\n\ninterface
HTMLCollectionBase {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<Element>;\n}
\n\ninterface HTMLCollectionOf<T extends Element> {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() :
IterableIterator<T>;\n}\n\ninterface HTMLFormElement {\n    [Symbol.iterator]
(): IterableIterator<Element>;\n}\n\ninterface HTMLSelectElement {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<HTMLOptionElement>;\n}\n\ninterface
Headers {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<[string,
string]>;\n    /** Returns an iterator allowing to go through all key/value
pairs contained in this object. */\n    entries(): IterableIterator<[string,
string]>;\n    /** Returns an iterator allowing to go through all keys of the
key/value pairs contained in this object. */\n    keys():
IterableIterator<string>;\n    /** Returns an iterator allowing to go through
all values of the key/value pairs contained in this object. */\n    values():
IterableIterator<string>;\n}\n\ninterface IDBDatabase {\n    /** Returns a
new transaction with the given mode ("readonly" or "readwrite") and scope
which can be a single object store name or an array of names. */\n
transaction(storeNames: string | Iterable<string>, mode?: IDBTransactionMode,
options?: IDBTransactionOptions): IDBTransaction;\n}\n\ninterface
IDBObjectStore {\n    /**\n    * Creates a new index in store with the given
name, keyPath and options and returns a new IDBIndex. If the keyPath and
options define constraints that cannot be satisfied with the data already in
store the upgrade transaction will abort with a "ConstraintError"
DOMException.\n    * \n    * Throws an "InvalidStateError" DOMException if
not called within an upgrade transaction.\n    */\n    createIndex(name:
string, keyPath: string | Iterable<string>, options?: IDBIndexParameters):
IDBIndex;\n}\n\ninterface MIDIInputMap extends ReadonlyMap<string, MIDIInput>
{\n}\n\ninterface MIDIOutput {\n    send(data: Iterable<number>, timestamp?:
DOMHighResTimeStamp): void;\n}\n\ninterface MIDIOutputMap extends
ReadonlyMap<string, MIDIOutput> {\n}\n\ninterface MediaKeyStatusMap {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<[BufferSource, MediaKeyStatus]>;\n
entries(): IterableIterator<[BufferSource, MediaKeyStatus]>;\n    keys():
IterableIterator<BufferSource>;\n    values():
IterableIterator<MediaKeyStatus>;\n}\n\ninterface MediaList {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<string>;\n}\n\ninterface MessageEvent<T
= any> {\n    /** @deprecated */\n    initMessageEvent(type: string,
bubbles?: boolean, cancelable?: boolean, data?: any, origin?: string,
lastEventId?: string, source?: MessageEventSource | null, ports?:
Iterable<MessagePort>): void;\n}\n\ninterface MimeTypeArray {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<MimeType>;\n}\n\ninterface NamedNodeMap
{\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<Attr>;\n}\n\ninterface Navigator
{\n    /** Available only in secure contexts. */\n
requestMediaKeySystemAccess(keySystem: string, supportedConfigurations:
Iterable<MediaKeySystemConfiguration>): Promise<MediaKeySystemAccess>;\n
vibrate(pattern: Iterable<number>): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface NodeList {\n
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<Node>;\n    /** Returns an array of
key, value pairs for every entry in the list. */\n    entries():
IterableIterator<[number, Node]>;\n    /** Returns a list of keys in the
list. */\n    keys(): IterableIterator<number>;\n    /** Returns a list of
values in the list. */\n    values(): IterableIterator<Node>;\n}\n\ninterface

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NodeListOf<TNode extends Node> {\n    [Symbol.iterator]():\n    IterableIterator<TNode>;\n    /** Returns an array of key, value pairs for\n    every entry in the list. */\n    entries(): IterableIterator<[number,\n    TNode]>;\n    /** Returns an list of keys in the list. */\n    keys():\n    IterableIterator<number>;\n    /** Returns an list of values in the list.\n    */\n    values(): IterableIterator<TNode>;\n}\n\n\ninterface Plugin {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<MimeType>;\n}\n\n\ninterface PluginArray {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<Plugin>;\n}\n\n\ninterface RTCRtpTransceiver {\n    setCodecPreferences(codecs:\n    Iterable<RTCRtpCodecCapability>): void;\n}\n\n\ninterface RTCStatsReport\n    extends ReadonlyMap<string, any> {\n}\n\n\ninterface SVGLengthList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<SVGLength>;\n}\n\n\ninterface SVGNumberList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<SVGNumber>;\n}\n\n\ninterface SVGPointList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]():\n    IterableIterator<DOMPoint>;\n}\n\n\ninterface SVGStringList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<string>;\n}\n\n\ninterface SVGTransformList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]():\n    IterableIterator<SVGTransform>;\n}\n\n\ninterface SourceBufferList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<SourceBuffer>;\n}\n\n\ninterface SpeechRecognitionResult {\n    [Symbol.iterator]():\n    IterableIterator<SpeechRecognitionAlternative>;\n}\n\n\ninterface SpeechRecognitionResultList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]():\n    IterableIterator<SpeechRecognitionResult>;\n}\n\n\ninterface StyleSheetList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<CSSStyleSheet>;\n}\n\n\ninterface SubtleCrypto {\n    deriveKey(algorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier | EcdhKeyDeriveParams | HkdfParams | Pbkdf2Params, baseKey: CryptoKey, derivedKeyType: AlgorithmIdentifier | AesDerivedKeyParams | HmacImportParams | HkdfParams | Pbkdf2Params, extractable: boolean, keyUsages: Iterable<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKey>;\n    generateKey(algorithm: RsaHashedKeyGenParams | EcKeyGenParams, extractable: boolean, keyUsages: ReadonlyArray<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKeyPair>;\n    generateKey(algorithm: AesKeyGenParams | HmacKeyGenParams | Pbkdf2Params, extractable: boolean, keyUsages: ReadonlyArray<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKey>;\n    generateKey(algorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier, extractable: boolean, keyUsages: Iterable<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKeyPair | CryptoKey>;\n    importKey(format: "jwk", keyData: JsonWebKey, algorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier | RsaHashedImportParams | EcKeyImportParams | HmacImportParams | AesKeyAlgorithm, extractable: boolean, keyUsages: ReadonlyArray<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKey>;\n    importKey(format: Exclude<KeyFormat, "jwk">, keyData: BufferSource, algorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier | RsaHashedImportParams | EcKeyImportParams | HmacImportParams | AesKeyAlgorithm, extractable: boolean, keyUsages: Iterable<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKey>;\n    unwrapKey(format: KeyFormat, wrappedKey: BufferSource, unwrappingKey: CryptoKey, unwrapAlgorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier | RsaOaepParams | AesCtrParams | AesCbcParams | AesGcmParams, unwrappedKeyAlgorithm: AlgorithmIdentifier | RsaHashedImportParams | EcKeyImportParams | HmacImportParams | AesKeyAlgorithm, extractable: boolean, keyUsages: Iterable<KeyUsage>): Promise<CryptoKey>;\n}\n\n\ninterface TextTrackCueList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<TextTrackCue>;\n}\n\n\ninterface TextTrackList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<TextTrack>;\n}\n\n\ninterface TouchList {\n    [Symbol.iterator]():\n    IterableIterator<Touch>;\n}\n\n\ninterface URLSearchParams {\n    [Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<[string, string]>;\n    /** Returns an\n    array of key, value pairs for every entry in the search params. */\n    entries(): IterableIterator<[string, string]>;\n    /** Returns a list of\n    keys in the search params. */\n    keys(): IterableIterator<string>;\n    /**

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Returns a list of values in the search params. */\n    values():
IterableIterator<string>;\n}\n\ninterface WEBGL_draw_buffers {\n
drawBuffersWEBGL(buffer: Iterable<GLenum>): void;\n}\n\ninterface
WEBGL_multi_draw {\n    multiDrawArraysInstancedWEBGL(mode: GLenum,
firstsList: Int32Array | Iterable<GLint>, firstsOffset: GLuint, countsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, countsOffset: GLuint, instanceCountsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, instanceCountsOffset: GLuint, drawcount:
GLsizei): void;\n    multiDrawArraysWEBGL(mode: GLenum, firstsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLint>, firstsOffset: GLuint, countsList: Int32Array |
Iterable<GLsizei>, countsOffset: GLuint, drawcount: GLsizei): void;\n
multiDrawElementsInstancedWEBGL(mode: GLenum, countsList: Int32Array |
Iterable<GLsizei>, countsOffset: GLuint, type: GLenum, offsetsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, offsetsOffset: GLuint, instanceCountsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, instanceCountsOffset: GLuint, drawcount:
GLsizei): void;\n    multiDrawElementsWEBGL(mode: GLenum, countsList:
Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, countsOffset: GLuint, type: GLenum,
offsetsList: Int32Array | Iterable<GLsizei>, offsetsOffset: GLuint,
drawcount: GLsizei): void;\n}\n\ninterface WebGL2RenderingContextBase {\n
clearBufferfv(buffer: GLenum, drawbuffer: GLint, values: Iterable<GLfloat>,
srcOffset?: GLuint): void;\n    clearBufferiv(buffer: GLenum, drawbuffer:
GLint, values: Iterable<GLint>, srcOffset?: GLuint): void;\n
clearBufferuiv(buffer: GLenum, drawbuffer: GLint, values: Iterable<GLuint>,
srcOffset?: GLuint): void;\n    drawBuffers(buffer: Iterable<GLenum>):
void;\n    getActiveUniforms(program: WebGLProgram, uniformIndices:
Iterable<GLuint>, pname: GLenum): any;\n    getUniformIndices(program:
WebGLProgram, uniformNames: Iterable<string>): Iterable<GLuint> | null;\n
invalidateFramebuffer(target: GLenum, attachments: Iterable<GLenum>):
void;\n    invalidateSubFramebuffer(target: GLenum, attachments:
Iterable<GLenum>, x: GLint, y: GLint, width: GLsizei, height: GLsizei):
void;\n    transformFeedbackVaryings(program: WebGLProgram, varyings:
Iterable<string>, bufferMode: GLenum): void;\n    uniform1uiv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLuint>, srcOffset?: GLuint,
srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n    uniform2uiv(location: WebGLUniformLocation |
null, data: Iterable<GLuint>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint):
void;\n    uniform3uiv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data:
Iterable<GLuint>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniform4uiv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLuint>,
srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniformMatrix2x3fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose:
GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint):
void;\n    uniformMatrix2x4fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null,
transpose: GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint,
srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n    uniformMatrix3x2fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>,
srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniformMatrix3x4fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose:
GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint):
void;\n    uniformMatrix4x2fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null,
transpose: GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint,
srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n    uniformMatrix4x3fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean, data: Iterable<GLfloat>,
srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n    vertexAttribI4iv(index:
GLuint, values: Iterable<GLint>): void;\n    vertexAttribI4uiv(index: GLuint,
values: Iterable<GLuint>): void;\n}\n\ninterface
WebGL2RenderingContextOverloads {\n    uniform1fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint,

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srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n    uniform1iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation |
null, data: Iterable<GLint>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint):
void;\n    uniform2fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data:
Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniform2iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLint>,
srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n    uniform3fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint,
srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n    uniform3iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation |
null, data: Iterable<GLint>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint):
void;\n    uniform4fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data:
Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniform4iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, data: Iterable<GLint>,
srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniformMatrix2fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean,
data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniformMatrix3fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean,
data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n
uniformMatrix4fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean,
data: Iterable<GLfloat>, srcOffset?: GLuint, srcLength?: GLuint): void;\n}
\n\ninterface WebGLRenderingContextBase {\n    vertexAttrib1fv(index: GLuint,
values: Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n    vertexAttrib2fv(index: GLuint, values:
Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n    vertexAttrib3fv(index: GLuint, values:
Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n    vertexAttrib4fv(index: GLuint, values:
Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n}\n\ninterface WebGLRenderingContextOverloads
{\n    uniform1fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, v:
Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n    uniform1iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation |
null, v: Iterable<GLint>): void;\n    uniform2fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, v: Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n
uniform2iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, v: Iterable<GLint>):
void;\n    uniform3fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, v:
Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n    uniform3iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation |
null, v: Iterable<GLint>): void;\n    uniform4fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, v: Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n
uniform4iv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, v: Iterable<GLint>):
void;\n    uniformMatrix2fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose:
GLboolean, value: Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n    uniformMatrix3fv(location:
WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose: GLboolean, value: Iterable<GLfloat>):
void;\n    uniformMatrix4fv(location: WebGLUniformLocation | null, transpose:
GLboolean, value: Iterable<GLfloat>): void;\n}\n';
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governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\nnamespace
Intl {\n    interface DateTimeFormatPartTypesRegistry {\n        unknown:
any\n    }\n}\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\N\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\Nand limitations under the
License.\N*****
***** */\N\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\Nndeclare namespace
Intl {\N\n    /**\N        * An object with some or all properties of the
`Intl.Segmenter` constructor `options` parameter.\N            *\N            * [MDN]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global\_Objects/Intl/Segmenter/Segmenter#parameters)\N            */\N            interface
SegmenterOptions {\N                /** The locale matching algorithm to use. For
information about this option, see [Intl page](https://developer.mozilla.org/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl#Locale\_negotiation).\N            */\N                localeMatcher?: "best fit" | "lookup" | undefined;\N            /**
The type of input to be split *\N                granularity?: "grapheme" | "word" |
"sentence" | undefined;\N            }\N\n            interface Segmenter {\N                /
**\N                * Returns `Segments` object containing the segments of the input
string, using the segmenter's locale and granularity.\N                *\N
* @param input - The text to be segmented as a `string`.\N
*\N                * @returns A new iterable Segments object containing the segments
of the input string, using the segmenter's locale and granularity.\N
*/\N                segment(input: string): Segments;\N                resolvedOptions():
ResolvedSegmenterOptions;\N            }\N\n            interface ResolvedSegmenterOptions
{\N                locale: string;\N                granularity: "grapheme" | "word" |
"sentence";\N            }\N\n            interface Segments {\N                /**\N                *
Returns an object describing the segment in the original string that includes
the code unit at a specified index.\N                *\N                * @param
codeUnitIndex - A number specifying the index of the code unit in the
original input string. If the value is omitted, it defaults to `0`.\N
*/\N                containing(codeUnitIndex?: number): SegmentData;\N\n                /**
Returns an iterator to iterate over the segments. *\N
[Symbol.iterator]() : IterableIterator<SegmentData>;\N            }\N\n            interface
SegmentData {\N                /** A string containing the segment extracted from the
original input string. *\N                segment: string;\N                /** The code
unit index in the original input string at which the segment begins.
*/\N                index: number;\N                /** The complete input string that was
segmented. *\N                input: string;\N                /**\N                * A boolean
value only if granularity is "word"; otherwise, undefined.\N                * If
granularity is "word", then isWordLike is true when the segment is word-like
(i.e., consists of letters/numbers/ideographs/etc.); otherwise,
false.\N                *\N                isWordLike?: boolean;\N            }\N\n            const
Segmenter: {\N                prototype: Segmenter;\N\n                /**\N                *
Creates a new `Intl.Segmenter` object.\N                *\N                * @param locales
- A string with a [BCP 47 language tag](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646),
or an array of such strings.\N                * For the general form and
interpretation of the `locales` argument,\N                * see the [ `Intl` page]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global\_Objects/Intl#Locale\_identification\_and\_negotiation).\N
*\N                * @param options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-
US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl/Segmenter/
Segmenter#parameters)\N                * with some or all options of
`SegmenterOptions`.\N                *\N                * @returns [Intl.Segmenter](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl/
Segments) object.\N                *\N                * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl/

```

```

Segmenter).\n          */\n          new(locales?: BCP47LanguageTag |
BCP47LanguageTag[], options?: SegmenterOptions): Segmenter;\n\n      /
**\n          * Returns an array containing those of the provided locales that
are supported without having to fall back to the runtime\'s default
locale.\n          */\n          * @param locales - A string with a [BCP 47
language tag](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646), or an array of such
strings.\n          * For the general form and interpretation of the
`locales` argument,\n          * see the [\'Intl` page](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).\n          */\n          * @param
options An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/Segmenter/
supportedLocalesOf#parameters).\n          * with some or all possible
options.\n          */\n          * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/Segmenter/
supportedLocalesOf)\n          */\n          supportedLocalesOf(locales:
BCP47LanguageTag | BCP47LanguageTag[], options?: Pick<SegmenterOptions,
"localeMatcher">): BCP47LanguageTag[];\n      };\n}\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\ndeclare namespace
Intl {\n\n    interface DateTimeFormatPartTypesRegistry {\n        day:
any\n        dayPeriod: any\n        era: any\n        hour: any\n
literal: any\n        minute: any\n        month: any\n        second:
any\n        timeZoneName: any\n        weekday: any\n        year: any\n    }
\n\n    type DateTimeFormatPartTypes = keyof
DateTimeFormatPartTypesRegistry;\n\n    interface DateTimeFormatPart
{\n        type: DateTimeFormatPartTypes;\n        value: string;\n    }
\n\n    interface DateTimeFormat {\n        formatToParts(date?: Date |
number): DateTimeFormatPart[];\n    };\n}\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\ndeclare namespace
Intl {\n\n    interface DateTimeFormatPartTypesRegistry {\n
fractionalSecond: any\n    }\n\n    interface DateTimeFormatOptions
{\n        formatMatcher?: "basic" | "best fit" | "best fit" |
undefined;\n        dateStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short" |
undefined;\n        timeStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short" |
undefined;\n        dayPeriod?: "narrow" | "short" | "long" |
undefined;\n        fractionalSecondDigits?: 1 | 2 | 3 | undefined;\n    }

```

```

\n\n    interface DateTimeRangeFormatPart extends DateTimeFormatPart
{\n        source: "startRange" | "endRange" | "shared"\n    }\n\n    interface DateTimeFormat {\n        formatRange(startDate: Date | number |
bigint, endDate: Date | number | bigint): string;\n        formatRangeToParts(startDate: Date | number | bigint, endDate: Date | number
| bigint): DateTimeRangeFormatPart[];\n    }\n\n    interface
ResolvedDateTimeFormatOptions {\n        formatMatcher?: "basic" | "best fit"
| "best fit";\n        dateStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" |
"short";\n        timeStyle?: "full" | "long" | "medium" | "short";\n
hourCycle?: "h11" | "h12" | "h23" | "h24";\n        dayPeriod?: "narrow" |
"short" | "long";\n        fractionalSecondDigits?: 1 | 2 | 3;\n    }\n\n
/**\n     * The locale matching algorithm to use.\n     */\n     * [MDN]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/ListFormat#parameters).\n     */\n     type
ListFormatLocaleMatcher = "lookup" | "best fit";\n\n     /**\n     * The
format of output message.\n     */\n     * [MDN](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/ListFormat#parameters).\n     */\n     type ListFormatType =
"conjunction" | "disjunction" | "unit";\n\n     /**\n     * The length of the
formatted message.\n     */\n     * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/ListFormat#parameters).\n     */\n     type ListFormatStyle = "long" | "short"
| "narrow";\n\n     /**\n     * An object with some or all properties of the
`Intl.ListFormat` constructor `options` parameter.\n     */\n     * [MDN]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/ListFormat#parameters).\n     */\n
interface ListFormatOptions {\n        /** The locale matching algorithm to
use. For information about this option, see [Intl page](https://
developer.mozilla.org/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl#Locale\_negotiation). */\n        localeMatcher?: ListFormatLocaleMatcher
| undefined;\n        /** The format of output message. */\n        type?:
ListFormatType | undefined;\n        /** The length of the internationalized
message. */\n        style?: ListFormatStyle | undefined;\n    }\n\n
interface ResolvedListFormatOptions {\n        locale: string;\n        style: ListFormatStyle;\n        type: ListFormatType;\n    }\n\n
interface ListFormat {\n        /**\n         * Returns a string with a
language-specific representation of the list.\n         */\n         * @param
list - An iterable object, such as an [Array](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Array).\n         */\n         * @throws `TypeError` if `list` includes
something other than the possible values.\n         */\n         * @returns
{string} A language-specific formatted string representing the elements of
the list.\n         */\n         * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/format).\n         */\n         format(list: Iterable<string>):
string;\n\n         /**\n         * Returns an Array of objects representing
the different components that can be used to format a list of values in a
locale-aware fashion.\n         */\n         * @param list - An iterable
object, such as an [Array](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Array),
to be formatted according to a locale.\n         */\n         * @throws `TypeError` if `list` includes
something other than the possible values.\n         */\n         * @returns
{{ type: "element" | "literal", value: string; }[]} An Array of components
which contains the formatted parts from the list.\n         */\n         *
[MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global\_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/formatToParts).\n         */\n         formatToParts():

```

```

formatToParts(list: Iterable<string>): { type: "element" | "literal", value:
string; }[];
/**
 * Returns a new object with properties
reflecting the locale and style
 * formatting options computed
during the construction of the current
 * `Intl.ListFormat`
object.
 * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/
resolvedOptions).
 */
resolvedOptions():
ResolvedListFormatOptions;
}
const ListFormat: {
prototype: ListFormat;
/**
 * Creates [Intl.ListFormat]
(https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/
Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat) objects that
 * enable language-
sensitive list formatting.
 * @param locales - A string
with a [BCP 47 language tag](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646), or an array
of such strings.
 * For the general form and interpretation of the
`locales` argument,
 * see the [ `Intl` page](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).
 * @param
options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/ListFormat#parameters)
 * with some or all options of `ListFormatOptions`.
 * @returns [Intl.ListFormatOptions](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat)
object.
 * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat).
 */
new(locales?: BCP47LanguageTag | BCP47LanguageTag[], options?:
ListFormatOptions): ListFormat;
/**
 * Returns an array
containing those of the provided locales that are
 * supported in
list formatting without having to fall back to the runtime's default
locale.
 * @param locales - A string with a [BCP 47
language tag](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5646), or an array of such
strings.
 * For the general form and interpretation of the
`locales` argument,
 * see the [ `Intl` page](https://
developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/
Intl#Locale_identification_and_negotiation).
 * @param
options - An [object](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/
Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/
supportedLocalesOf#parameters).
 * with some or all possible
options.
 * @returns An array of strings representing a
subset of the given locale tags that are supported in list
 * formatting without having to fall back to the runtime's default
locale.
 * [MDN](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/
docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Intl/ListFormat/
supportedLocalesOf).
 */
supportedLocalesOf(locales:
BCP47LanguageTag | BCP47LanguageTag[], options?: Pick<ListFormatOptions,
"localeMatcher">): BCP47LanguageTag[];
}
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and limitations under the
License.
*****
***** */
</reference no-default-lib="true"/>
declare namespace

```

```

Reflect {
  /**
   * Calls the function with the specified object as
   the this value
   * and the elements of specified array as the
arguments.
   * @param target The function to call.
   * @param
thisArgument The object to be used as the this object.
   * @param
argumentsList An array of argument values to be passed to the function.
   */
  function apply<T, A extends readonly any[], R>(
    target:
(this: T, ...args: A) => R,
    thisArgument: T,
    argumentsList:
Readonly<A>,
  ): R;
  function apply(target: Function, thisArgument:
any, argumentsList: ArrayLike<any>): any;
  /**
   * Constructs the
target with the elements of specified array as the arguments
   * and the
specified constructor as the `new.target` value.
   * @param target The
constructor to invoke.
   * @param argumentsList An array of argument
values to be passed to the constructor.
   * @param newTarget The
constructor to be used as the `new.target` object.
   */
  function
construct<A extends readonly any[], R>(
    target: new (...args: A) =>
R,
    argumentsList: Readonly<A>,
    newTarget?: new (...args:
any) => any,
  ): R;
  function construct(target: Function,
argumentsList: ArrayLike<any>, newTarget?: Function): any;
  /**
   *
Adds a property to an object, or modifies attributes of an existing
property.
   * @param target Object on which to add or modify the
property. This can be a native JavaScript object
   * (that is, a
user-defined object or a built in object) or a DOM object.
   * @param
propertyKey The property name.
   * @param attributes Descriptor for the
property. It can be for a data property or an accessor property.
   */
  function defineProperty(target: object, propertyKey: PropertyKey,
attributes: PropertyDescriptor & ThisType<any>): boolean;
  /**
   *
Removes a property from an object, equivalent to `delete
target[propertyKey]`,
   * except it won't throw if `target[propertyKey]`
is non-configurable.
   * @param target Object from which to remove the
own property.
   * @param propertyKey The property name.
   */
  function deleteProperty(target: object, propertyKey: PropertyKey):
boolean;
  /**
   *
Gets the property of target, equivalent to
`target[propertyKey]` when `receiver === target`.
   * @param target
Object that contains the property on itself or in its prototype chain.
   * @param propertyKey The property name.
   * @param receiver The reference
to use as the `this` value in the getter function,
   * if
`target[propertyKey]` is an accessor property.
   */
  function get<T
extends object, P extends PropertyKey>(
    target: T,
    propertyKey: P,
    receiver?: unknown,
  ): P extends keyof T ?
T[P] : any;
  /**
   *
Gets the own property descriptor of the
specified object.
   * An own property descriptor is one that is defined
directly on the object and is not inherited from the object's
prototype.
   * @param target Object that contains the property.
   *
@param propertyKey The property name.
   */
  function
getOwnPropertyDescriptor<T extends object, P extends PropertyKey>(
    target: T,
    propertyKey: P,
  ): TypedPropertyDescriptor<P extends
keyof T ? T[P] : any> | undefined;
  /**
   *
Returns the prototype
of an object.
   * @param target The object that references the
prototype.
   */
  function getPrototypeOf(target: object): object |
null;
  /**
   *
Equivalent to `propertyKey in target`.
   *
@param target Object that contains the property on itself or in its prototype
chain.
   * @param propertyKey Name of the property.
   */
  function has(target: object, propertyKey: PropertyKey): boolean;
  /**
   *
Returns a value that indicates whether new properties can be added
to an object.
   * @param target Object to test.
   */
  function
isExtensible(target: object): boolean;
  /**
   *
Returns the string

```

```

and symbol keys of the own properties of an object. The own properties of an
object\n      * are those that are defined directly on that object, and are
not inherited from the object\'s prototype.\n      * @param target Object that
contains the own properties.\n      */\n      function ownKeys(target: object):
(string | symbol)[];\n\n      /**\n      * Prevents the addition of new
properties to an object.\n      * @param target Object to make non-
extensible.\n      * @return Whether the object has been made non-
extensible.\n      */\n      function preventExtensions(target: object):
boolean;\n\n      /**\n      * Sets the property of target, equivalent to
`target[propertyKey] = value` when `receiver === target`.\n      * @param
target Object that contains the property on itself or in its prototype
chain.\n      * @param propertyKey Name of the property.\n      * @param
receiver The reference to use as the `this` value in the setter
function,\n      *          if `target[propertyKey]` is an accessor
property.\n      */\n      function set<T extends object, P extends
PropertyKey>(\n          target: T,\n          propertyKey: P,\n          value: P
extends keyof T ? T[P] : any,\n          receiver?: any,\n          ): boolean;\n
function set(target: object, propertyKey: PropertyKey, value: any, receiver?:
any): boolean;\n\n      /**\n      * Sets the prototype of a specified object o
to object proto or null.\n      * @param target The object to change its
prototype.\n      * @param proto The value of the new prototype or null.\n
      * @return Whether setting the prototype was successful.\n      */\n
function setPrototypeOf(target: object, proto: object | null): boolean;\n}\n';
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CONDITIONS OF TITLE, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE,\nMERCHANTABILITY OR NON-
INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\ndeclare type
ClassDecorator = <TFunction extends Function>(target: TFunction) => TFunction
| void;\ndeclare type PropertyDecorator = (target: Object, propertyKey:
string | symbol) => void;\ndeclare type MethodDecorator = <T>(target: Object,
propertyKey: string | symbol, descriptor: TypedPropertyDescriptor<T>) =>
TypedPropertyDescriptor<T> | void;\ndeclare type ParameterDecorator =
(target: Object, propertyKey: string | symbol, parameterIndex: number) =>
void;\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\ninterface
AggregateError extends Error {\n    errors: any[]\n}\n\ninterface
AggregateErrorConstructor {\n    new(errors: Iterable<any>, message?:
string): AggregateError;\n    (errors: Iterable<any>, message?: string):
AggregateError;\n    readonly prototype: AggregateError;\n}\ndeclare var

```

```

AggregateError: AggregateErrorConstructor;\n\n/**\n * Represents the
completion of an asynchronous operation\n */\ninterface PromiseConstructor
{\n    /**\n     * The any function returns a promise that is fulfilled by
the first given promise to be fulfilled, or rejected with an AggregateError
containing an array of rejection reasons if all of the given promises are
rejected. It resolves all elements of the passed iterable to promises as it
runs this algorithm.\n     * @param values An array or iterable of
Promises.\n     * @returns A new Promise.\n     */\n    any<T> extends
readonly unknown[] | []>(values: T): Promise<Awaited<T[number]>>;\n\n    /
**\n     * The any function returns a promise that is fulfilled by the first
given promise to be fulfilled, or rejected with an AggregateError containing
an array of rejection reasons if all of the given promises are rejected. It
resolves all elements of the passed iterable to promises as it runs this
algorithm.\n     * @param values An array or iterable of Promises.\n     *
@returns A new Promise.\n     */\n    any<T>(values: Iterable<T |
PromiseLike<T>>): Promise<Awaited<T>>}\n\n';
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
Array<T> {\n    /**\n     * Determines whether an array includes a certain
element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n     * @param searchElement
The element to search for.\n     * @param fromIndex The position in this
array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n     */\n    includes(searchElement: T, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
ReadonlyArray<T> {\n    /**\n     * Determines whether an array includes a
certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n     * @param
searchElement The element to search for.\n     * @param fromIndex The
position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n     */\n    includes(searchElement: T, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
Int8Array {\n    /**\n     * Determines whether an array
includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n     *
@param searchElement The element to search for.\n     * @param fromIndex The
position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n     */\n    includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
Uint8Array {\n    /**\n     * Determines whether an array
includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.\n     *
@param searchElement The element to search for.\n     * @param fromIndex The
position in this array at which to begin searching for searchElement.\n     */\n    includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?: number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
Uint8ClampedArray {\n    /**\n     * Determines whether an
array includes a certain element, returning true or false as
appropriate.\n     * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n     *
@param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for
searchElement.\n     */\n    includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?:
number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
Int16Array {\n    /**\n     * Determines
whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as
appropriate.\n     * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n     *
@param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for

```

```

searchElement.\n      */\n      includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?:
number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface Uint16Array {\n      /**\n      * Determines
whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as
appropriate.\n      * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n      *
@param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for
searchElement.\n      */\n      includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?:
number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface Int32Array {\n      /**\n      * Determines
whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as
appropriate.\n      * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n      *
@param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for
searchElement.\n      */\n      includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?:
number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface Uint32Array {\n      /**\n      * Determines
whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as
appropriate.\n      * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n      *
@param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for
searchElement.\n      */\n      includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?:
number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface Float32Array {\n      /**\n      * Determines
whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as
appropriate.\n      * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n      *
@param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for
searchElement.\n      */\n      includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?:
number): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface Float64Array {\n      /**\n      * Determines
whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as
appropriate.\n      * @param searchElement The element to search for.\n      *
@param fromIndex The position in this array at which to begin searching for
searchElement.\n      */\n      includes(searchElement: number, fromIndex?:
number): boolean;\n}\n};
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INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
Array<T> {\n      /**\n      * Returns the item located at the specified
index.\n      * @param index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A
negative index will count back from the last item.\n      */\n      at(index:
number): T | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface ReadonlyArray<T> {\n      /**\n      *
Returns the item located at the specified index.\n      * @param index The
zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back
from the last item.\n      */\n      at(index: number): T | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Int8Array {\n      /**\n      * Returns the item located at the
specified index.\n      * @param index The zero-based index of the desired
code unit. A negative index will count back from the last item.\n      */\n      at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Uint8Array {\n      /
**\n      * Returns the item located at the specified index.\n      * @param
index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will
count back from the last item.\n      */\n      at(index: number): number |
undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Uint8ClampedArray {\n      /**\n      * Returns the
item located at the specified index.\n      * @param index The zero-based
index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the
last item.\n      */\n      at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}

```

```

\n\ninterface Int16Array {\n    /**\n     * Returns the item located at the
specified index.\n     * @param index The zero-based index of the desired
code unit. A negative index will count back from the last item.\n     */\n
at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Uint16Array {\n    /
**\n     * Returns the item located at the specified index.\n     * @param
index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will
count back from the last item.\n     */\n     at(index: number): number |
undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Int32Array {\n    /**\n     * Returns the item
located at the specified index.\n     * @param index The zero-based index of
the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the last
item.\n     */\n     at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface
Uint32Array {\n    /**\n     * Returns the item located at the specified
index.\n     * @param index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A
negative index will count back from the last item.\n     */\n     at(index:
number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface Float32Array {\n    /**\n     *
Returns the item located at the specified index.\n     * @param index The
zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back
from the last item.\n     */\n     at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}
\n\ninterface Float64Array {\n    /**\n     * Returns the item located at the
specified index.\n     * @param index The zero-based index of the desired
code unit. A negative index will count back from the last item.\n     */\n
at(index: number): number | undefined;\n}\n\ninterface BigInt64Array {\n    /
**\n     * Returns the item located at the specified index.\n     * @param
index The zero-based index of the desired code unit. A negative index will
count back from the last item.\n     */\n     at(index: number): bigint |
undefined;\n}\n\ninterface BigUint64Array {\n    /**\n     * Returns the item
located at the specified index.\n     * @param index The zero-based index of
the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the last
item.\n     */\n     at(index: number): bigint | undefined;\n}\n';
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CONDITIONS OF TITLE, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE,\nMERCHANTABILITY OR NON-
INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
Array<T> {\n    /**\n     * Returns the value of the first element in the
array where predicate is true, and undefined\n     * otherwise.\n     *
@param predicate find calls predicate once for each element of the array, in
ascending\n     * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If
such an element is found, find\n     * immediately returns that element
value. Otherwise, find returns undefined.\n     * @param thisArg If provided,
it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n     * predicate.
If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n     */\n     find<S
extends T>(predicate: (value: T, index: number, obj: T[]) => value is S,
thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n     find(predicate: (value: T, index: number,
obj: T[]) => unknown, thisArg?: any): T | undefined;\n     /**\n     *
Returns the index of the first element in the array where predicate is true,
and -1\n     * otherwise.\n     * @param predicate find calls predicate once
for each element of the array, in ascending\n     * order, until it finds one
where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,\n     * findIndex
immediately returns that element index. Otherwise, findIndex returns

```

```

-1.\n      * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for
each invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is
used instead.\n      */\n      findIndex(predicate: (value: T, index: number,
obj: T[]) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Changes all
array elements from `start` to `end` index to a static `value` and returns
the modified array\n      * @param value value to fill array section
with\n      * @param start index to start filling the array at. If start is
negative, it is treated as\n      * length+start where length is the length of
the array.\n      * @param end index to stop filling the array at. If end is
negative, it is treated as\n      * length+end.\n      */\n      fill(value: T,
start?: number, end?: number): this;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the this
object after copying a section of the array identified by start and end\n
* to the same array starting at position target\n      * @param target If
target is negative, it is treated as length+target where length is the\n
* length of the array.\n      * @param start If start is negative, it is
treated as length+start. If end is negative, it\n      * is treated as
length+end.\n      * @param end If not specified, length of the this object is
used as its default value.\n      */\n      copyWithin(target: number, start:
number, end?: number): this;\n\n\ninterface ArrayConstructor {\n      /
**\n      * Creates an array from an array-like object.\n      * @param
arrayLike An array-like object to convert to an array.\n      */\n      from<T>(arrayLike: ArrayLike<T>): T[];\n\n      /**\n      * Creates an array
from an iterable object.\n      * @param arrayLike An array-like object to
convert to an array.\n      * @param mapfn A mapping function to call on every
element of the array.\n      * @param thisArg Value of `this` used to invoke
the mapfn.\n      */\n      from<T, U>(arrayLike: ArrayLike<T>, mapfn: (v: T, k:
number) => U, thisArg?: any): U[];\n\n      /**\n      * Returns a new array
from a set of elements.\n      * @param items A set of elements to include in
the new array object.\n      */\n      of<T>(...items: T[]): T[];\n}

\n\ninterface DateConstructor {\n      new (value: number | string | Date):
Date;\n}\n\ninterface Function {\n      /**\n      * Returns the name of the
function. Function names are read-only and can not be changed.\n      */\n      readonly name: string;\n}\n\ninterface Math {\n      /**\n      * Returns the
number of leading zero bits in the 32-bit binary representation of a
number.\n      * @param x A numeric expression.\n      */\n      clz32(x:
number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the result of 32-bit
multiplication of two numbers.\n      * @param x First number\n      * @param y
Second number\n      */\n      imul(x: number, y: number): number;\n\n      /
**\n      * Returns the sign of the x, indicating whether x is positive,
negative or zero.\n      * @param x The numeric expression to test\n
*/\n      sign(x: number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the base 10
logarithm of a number.\n      * @param x A numeric expression.\n      */\n      log10(x: number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the base 2 logarithm of
a number.\n      * @param x A numeric expression.\n      */\n      log2(x:
number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the natural logarithm of 1 +
x.\n      * @param x A numeric expression.\n      */\n      log1p(x: number):
number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the result of (e^x - 1), which is an
implementation-dependent approximation to\n      * subtracting 1 from the
exponential function of x (e raised to the power of x, where e\n      * is the
base of the natural logarithms).\n      * @param x A numeric expression.\n
*/\n      expm1(x: number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the hyperbolic
cosine of a number.\n      * @param x A numeric expression that contains an
angle measured in radians.\n      */\n      cosh(x: number): number;\n\n      /
**\n      * Returns the hyperbolic sine of a number.\n      * @param x A
numeric expression that contains an angle measured in radians.\n      */\n      sinh(x: number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the hyperbolic tangent of

```

```

a number.\n      * @param x A numeric expression that contains an angle
measured in radians.\n      */\n      tanh(x: number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the inverse hyperbolic cosine of a number.\n      * @param x A
numeric expression that contains an angle measured in radians.\n      */\n      acosh(x: number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the inverse hyperbolic
sine of a number.\n      * @param x A numeric expression that contains an
angle measured in radians.\n      */\n      asinh(x: number): number;\n\n      /
**\n      * Returns the inverse hyperbolic tangent of a number.\n      * @param
x A numeric expression that contains an angle measured in radians.\n
*/\n      atanh(x: number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the square root
of the sum of squares of its arguments.\n      * @param values Values to
compute the square root for.\n      *      If no arguments are passed, the
result is +0.\n      *      If there is only one argument, the result is the
absolute value.\n      *      If any argument is +Infinity or -Infinity, the
result is +Infinity.\n      *      If any argument is NaN, the result is
NaN.\n      *      If all arguments are either +0 or \u22120, the result is
+0.\n      */\n      hypot(...values: number[]): number;\n\n      /**\n      *
Returns the integral part of the a numeric expression, x, removing any
fractional digits.\n      * If x is already an integer, the result is x.\n
* @param x A numeric expression.\n      */\n      trunc(x: number):
number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the nearest single precision float
representation of a number.\n      * @param x A numeric expression.\n
*/\n      fround(x: number): number;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns an
implementation-dependent approximation to the cube root of number.\n      *
@param x A numeric expression.\n      */\n      cbrt(x: number): number;\n}
\n\ninterface NumberConstructor {\n      /**\n      * The value of
Number.EPSILON is the difference between 1 and the smallest value greater
than 1\n      * that is representable as a Number value, which is
approximately:\n      * 2.2204460492503130808472633361816 x
10\u200D\u2212\u200D16.\n      */\n      readonly EPSILON: number;\n\n      /
**\n      * Returns true if passed value is finite.\n      * Unlike the global
isFinite, Number.isFinite doesn't forcibly convert the parameter to a\n
* number. Only finite values of the type number, result in true.\n      *
@param number A numeric value.\n      */\n      isFinite(number: unknown):
boolean;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns true if the value passed is an integer,
false otherwise.\n      * @param number A numeric value.\n      */\n
isInteger(number: unknown): boolean;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns a Boolean
value that indicates whether a value is the reserved value NaN (not a\n      *
number). Unlike the global isNaN(), Number.isNaN() doesn't forcefully
convert the parameter\n      * to a number. Only values of the type number,
that are also NaN, result in true.\n      * @param number A numeric
value.\n      */\n      isNaN(number: unknown): boolean;\n\n      /**\n      *
Returns true if the value passed is a safe integer.\n      * @param number A
numeric value.\n      */\n      isSafeInteger(number: unknown): boolean;\n\n      /
**\n      * The value of the largest integer n such that n and n + 1 are both
exactly representable as\n      * a Number value.\n      * The value of
Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER is 9007199254740991 2^53 \u2212 1.\n      */\n
readonly MAX_SAFE_INTEGER: number;\n\n      /**\n      * The value of the
smallest integer n such that n and n \u2212 1 are both exactly representable
as\n      * a Number value.\n      * The value of Number.MIN_SAFE_INTEGER is
\u22129007199254740991 (\u2212(2^53 \u2212 1)).\n      */\n      readonly
MIN_SAFE_INTEGER: number;\n\n      /**\n      * Converts a string to a floating-
point number.\n      * @param string A string that contains a floating-point
number.\n      */\n      parseFloat(string: string): number;\n\n      /**\n
* Converts A string to an integer.\n      * @param string A string to convert
into a number.\n      * @param radix A value between 2 and 36 that specifies

```

```

the base of the number in `string`.
    * If this argument is not supplied,
strings with a prefix of `0x` are considered hexadecimal.
    * All other
strings are considered decimal.
    */
parseInt(string: string,
radix?: number): number;
}
interface ObjectConstructor {
    /**
    * Copy the values of all of the enumerable own properties from one or more
source objects to a
    * target object. Returns the target object.
    *
    * @param target The target object to copy to.
    * @param source The source
object from which to copy properties.
    */
    assign<T extends {}>(
target: T, source: U): T & U;
    /**
    * Copy the values of all of
the enumerable own properties from one or more source objects to a
    *
target object. Returns the target object.
    *
    * @param target The target
object to copy to.
    * @param source1 The first source object from which
to copy properties.
    * @param source2 The second source object from
which to copy properties.
    */
    assign<T extends {}>(
target: T, source1: U, source2: V): T & U & V;
    /**
    * Copy the values of all
of the enumerable own properties from one or more source objects to a
    *
target object. Returns the target object.
    *
    * @param target The target
object to copy to.
    * @param source1 The first source object from which
to copy properties.
    * @param source2 The second source object from
which to copy properties.
    * @param source3 The third source object from
which to copy properties.
    */
    assign<T extends {}>(
target: T, source1: U, source2: V, source3: W): T & U & V & W;
    /**
    * Copy the values of all of
the enumerable own properties from one or more
source objects to a
    * target object. Returns the target object.
    *
    * @param target The target object to copy to.
    * @param sources One or
more source objects from which to copy properties
    */
    assign(target: object, ...sources: any[]): any;
    /**
    * Returns an
array of all symbol properties found directly on object o.
    *
    * @param o
Object to retrieve the symbols from.
    */
    getOwnPropertySymbols(o:
any): symbol[];
    /**
    * Returns the names of the enumerable string
properties and methods of an object.
    *
    * @param o Object that contains
the properties and methods. This can be an object that you created or an
existing Document Object Model (DOM) object.
    */
    keys(o: {}):
string[];
    /**
    * Returns true if the values are the same value,
false otherwise.
    *
    * @param value1 The first value.
    * @param value2
The second value.
    */
    is(value1: any, value2: any):
boolean;
    /**
    * Sets the prototype of a specified object o to
object proto or null. Returns the object o.
    *
    * @param o The object to
change its prototype.
    * @param proto The value of the new prototype or
null.
    */
    setPrototypeOf(o: any, proto: object | null): any;
}
interface ReadonlyArray<T> {
    /**
    * Returns the value of the
first element in the array where predicate is true, and undefined
    *
otherwise.
    *
    * @param predicate find calls predicate once for each
element of the array, in ascending
    * order, until it finds one where
predicate returns true. If such an element is found, find
    * immediately
returns that element value. Otherwise, find returns undefined.
    *
    * @param
thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation
of
    * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.
    */
    find<S extends T>(predicate: (value: T, index: number, obj: readonly
T[]) => value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;
    find(predicate:
(value: T, index: number, obj: readonly T[]) => unknown, thisArg?: any): T |
undefined;
    /**
    * Returns the index of the first element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1
    *
otherwise.
    *
    * @param
predicate find calls predicate once for each element of the array, in
ascending
    * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If
such an element is found,
    * findIndex immediately returns that element

```

```

index. Otherwise, findIndex returns -1.\n
 * @param thisArg If provided,
it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n
 * predicate.
If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n
 */\n
findIndex(predicate: (value: T, index: number, obj: readonly T[]) => unknown,
thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n\ninterface RegExp {\n
 /**\n
 * Returns a
string indicating the flags of the regular expression in question. This field
is read-only.\n
 * The characters in this string are sequenced and
concatenated in the following order:\n
 * \n
 * - "g" for
global\n
 * - "i" for ignoreCase\n
 * - "m" for multiline\n
 * - "u" for unicode\n
 * - "y" for sticky\n
 * \n
 * If no
flags are set, the value is the empty string.\n
 */\n
readonly flags:
string;\n\n
 /**\n
 * Returns a Boolean value indicating the state of
the sticky flag (y) used with a regular\n
 * expression. Default is false.
Read-only.\n
 */\n
readonly sticky: boolean;\n\n
 /**\n
 * Returns
a Boolean value indicating the state of the Unicode flag (u) used with a
regular\n
 * expression. Default is false. Read-only.\n
 */\n
readonly unicode: boolean;\n}\n\ninterface RegExpConstructor {\n
 new
(pattern: RegExp | string, flags?: string): RegExp;\n
 (pattern: RegExp |
string, flags?: string): RegExp;\n}\n\ninterface String {\n
 /**\n
 *
Returns a nonnegative integer Number less than 1114112 (0x110000) that is the
code point\n
 * value of the UTF-16 encoded code point starting at the
string element at position pos in\n
 * the String resulting from
converting this object to a String.\n
 * If there is no element at that
position, the result is undefined.\n
 * If a valid UTF-16 surrogate pair
does not begin at pos, the result is the code unit at pos.\n
 */\n
codePointAt(pos: number): number | undefined;\n\n
 /**\n
 * Returns true
if searchString appears as a substring of the result of converting this\n
 * object to a String, at one or more positions that are\n
 * greater than
or equal to position; otherwise, returns false.\n
 * @param searchString
search string\n
 * @param position If position is undefined, 0 is assumed,
so as to search all of the String.\n
 */\n
includes(searchString:
string, position?: number): boolean;\n\n
 /**\n
 * Returns true if the
sequence of elements of searchString converted to a String is the\n
 *
same as the corresponding elements of this object (converted to a String)
starting at\n
 * endPosition \u2013 length(this). Otherwise returns
false.\n
 */\n
endsWith(searchString: string, endPosition?: number):
boolean;\n\n
 /**\n
 * Returns the String value result of normalizing
the string into the normalization form\n
 * named by form as specified in
Unicode Standard Annex #15, Unicode Normalization Forms.\n
 * @param form
Applicable values: "NFC", "NFD", "NFKC", or "NFKD", If not specified
default\n
 * is "NFC"\n
 */\n
normalize(form: "NFC" | "NFD" | "NFKC"
| "NFKD"): string;\n\n
 /**\n
 * Returns the String value result of
normalizing the string into the normalization form\n
 * named by form as
specified in Unicode Standard Annex #15, Unicode Normalization Forms.\n
 *
 * @param form Applicable values: "NFC", "NFD", "NFKC", or "NFKD", If not
specified default\n
 * is "NFC"\n
 */\n
normalize(form?: string):
string;\n\n
 /**\n
 * Returns a String value that is made from count
copies appended together. If count is 0,\n
 * the empty string is
returned.\n
 * @param count number of copies to append\n
 */\n
repeat(count: number): string;\n\n
 /**\n
 * Returns true if the
sequence of elements of searchString converted to a String is the\n
 *
same as the corresponding elements of this object (converted to a String)
starting at\n
 * position. Otherwise returns false.\n
 */\n
startsWith(searchString: string, position?: number): boolean;\n\n
 /
**\n
 * Returns an `` HTML anchor element and sets the name attribute
to the text value\n
 * @deprecated A legacy feature for browser

```

```

compatibility\n      * @param name\n          */\n      anchor(name: string):
string;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns a `` HTML element\n      * @deprecated
A legacy feature for browser compatibility\n          */\n      big():
string;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns a `` HTML element\n      *
@deprecated A legacy feature for browser compatibility\n          */\n      blink():
string;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns a `` HTML element\n      * @deprecated A
legacy feature for browser compatibility\n          */\n      bold():
string;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns a `` HTML element\n      * @deprecated
A legacy feature for browser compatibility\n          */\n      fixed():
string;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns a `` HTML element and sets the color
attribute value\n      * @deprecated A legacy feature for browser
compatibility\n          */\n      fontcolor(color: string): string;\n\n      /
**\n      * Returns a `` HTML element and sets the size attribute
value\n      * @deprecated A legacy feature for browser compatibility\n
*/\n      fontsize(size: number): string;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns a ``
HTML element\n      * @deprecated A legacy
feature for browser compatibility\n          */\n      fontsize(size: string):
string;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns an `` HTML element\n      * @deprecated
A legacy feature for browser compatibility\n          */\n      italics():
string;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns an `` HTML element and sets the href
attribute value\n      * @deprecated A legacy feature for browser
compatibility\n          */\n      link(url: string): string;\n\n      /**\n      *
Returns a `` HTML element\n      * @deprecated A legacy feature for
browser compatibility\n          */\n      small(): string;\n\n      /**\n      *
Returns a `` HTML element\n      * @deprecated A legacy feature for
browser compatibility\n          */\n      strike(): string;\n\n      /**\n      *
Returns a `` HTML element\n      * @deprecated A legacy feature for
browser compatibility\n          */\n      sub(): string;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns
a `` HTML element\n      * @deprecated A legacy feature for browser
compatibility\n          */\n      sup(): string;\n}\n\ninterface StringConstructor
{\n      /**\n      * Return the String value whose elements are, in order, the
elements in the List elements.\n      * If length is 0, the empty string is
returned.\n      */\n      fromCodePoint(...codePoints: number[]):
string;\n\n      /**\n      * String.raw is usually used as a tag function of a
Tagged Template String. When called as\n      * such, the first argument will
be a well formed template call site object and the rest\n      * parameter
will contain the substitution values. It can also be called directly, for
example,\n      * to interleave strings and values from your own tag function,
and in this case the only thing\n      * it needs from the first argument is
the raw property.\n      * @param template A well-formed template string call
site representation.\n      * @param substitutions A set of substitution
values.\n      */\n      raw(template: { raw: readonly string[] |
ArrayLike<string>}, ...substitutions: any[]): string;\n}\n\n';
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OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED\nWARRANTIES OR
CONDITIONS OF TITLE, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE,\nMERCHANTABILITY OR NON-
INFRINGEMENT.\n\nSee the Apache Version 2.0 License for specific language
governing permissions\nand limitations under the
License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
Array<T> {\n      /**\n      * Returns the value of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and undefined\n      * otherwise.\n      *

```

```

@param predicate findLast calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending
    * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found, findLast
    * immediately returns that
element value. Otherwise, findLast returns undefined.
    * @param thisArg
If provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of
    *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.
    */
findLast<S extends T>(predicate: (value: T, index: number, array: T[]) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;
    findLast(predicate: (value:
T, index: number, array: T[]) => unknown, thisArg?: any): T |
undefined;
    /**
    * Returns the index of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1
    * otherwise.
    * @param
predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending
    * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found,
    * findLastIndex immediately returns that
element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.
    * @param thisArg If
provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of
    *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.
    */
findLastIndex(predicate: (value: T, index: number, array: T[]) => unknown,
thisArg?: any): number;
}

interface ReadonlyArray<T> {
    /**
    * Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined
    * otherwise.
    * @param predicate findLast calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in descending
    * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
findLast
    * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast
returns undefined.
    * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the
this value for each invocation of
    *
predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.
    */
    findLast<S extends T>(predicate:
(value: T, index: number, array: readonly T[]) => value is S, thisArg?: any):
S | undefined;
    findLast(predicate: (value: T, index: number, array:
readonly T[]) => unknown, thisArg?: any): T | undefined;
    /**
    * Returns the index of the last element in the array where predicate is true,
and -1
    * otherwise.
    * @param predicate findLastIndex calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in descending
    * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is
found,
    * findLastIndex immediately returns that element index.
Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.
    * @param thisArg If provided, it
will be used as the this value for each invocation of
    *
predicate. If
it is not provided, undefined is used instead.
    */
    findLastIndex(predicate: (value: T, index: number, array: readonly T[]) =>
unknown, thisArg?: any): number;
}

interface Int8Array {
    /**
    * Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate is true,
and undefined
    * otherwise.
    * @param predicate findLast calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in descending
    * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
findLast
    * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast
returns undefined.
    * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the
this value for each invocation of
    *
predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.
    */
    findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Int8Array) => value
is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;
    findLast(predicate: (value: number,
index: number, array: Int8Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number |
undefined;
    /**
    * Returns the index of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1
    * otherwise.
    * @param
predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending
    * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found,
    * findLastIndex immediately returns that

```



```

and undefined\n      * otherwise.\n      * @param predicate findLast calls
predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n      * order,
until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is found,
findLast\n      * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast
returns undefined.\n      * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the
this value for each invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n      */\n      findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Uint32Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n      findLast(predicate: (value:
number, index: number, array: Uint32Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number
| undefined;\n      /**\n      * Returns the index of the last element in the
array where predicate is true, and -1\n      * otherwise.\n      * @param
predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the array,
in descending\n      * order, until it finds one where predicate returns true.
If such an element is found,\n      * findLastIndex immediately returns that
element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n      * @param thisArg If
provided, it will be used as the this value for each invocation of\n      *
predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used instead.\n      */\n      findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Uint32Array)
=> unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n    }\n\ninterface Float32Array {\n      /
**\n      * Returns the value of the last element in the array where predicate
is true, and undefined\n      * otherwise.\n      * @param predicate findLast
calls predicate once for each element of the array, in descending\n      *
order, until it finds one where predicate returns true. If such an element is
found, findLast\n      * immediately returns that element value. Otherwise,
findLast returns undefined.\n      * @param thisArg If provided, it will be
used as the this value for each invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not
provided, undefined is used instead.\n      */\n      findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Float32Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n      findLast(predicate: (value:
number, index: number, array: Float32Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any):
number | undefined;\n      /**\n      * Returns the index of the last element
in the array where predicate is true, and -1\n      * otherwise.\n      *
@param predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the
array, in descending\n      * order, until it finds one where predicate
returns true. If such an element is found,\n      * findLastIndex immediately
returns that element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n      *
@param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each
invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used
instead.\n      */\n      findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index:
number, array: Float32Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n    }\n\ninterface Float64Array {\n      /**\n      * Returns the value of the last
element in the array where predicate is true, and undefined\n      *
otherwise.\n      * @param predicate findLast calls predicate once for each
element of the array, in descending\n      * order, until it finds one where
predicate returns true. If such an element is found, findLast\n      *
immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast returns
undefined.\n      * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this
value for each invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n      */\n      findLast<S extends
number>(predicate: (value: number, index: number, array: Float64Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n      findLast(predicate: (value:
number, index: number, array: Float64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any):
number | undefined;\n      /**\n      * Returns the index of the last element
in the array where predicate is true, and -1\n      * otherwise.\n      *
@param predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the

```

```

array, in descending\n      * order, until it finds one where predicate
returns true. If such an element is found,\n      * findLastIndex immediately
returns that element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n      *
@param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each
invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used
instead.\n      */\n      findLastIndex(predicate: (value: number, index:
number, array: Float64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}
\n\ninterface BigInt64Array {\n      /**\n      * Returns the value of the last
element in the array where predicate is true, and undefined\n      *
otherwise.\n      * @param predicate findLast calls predicate once for each
element of the array, in descending\n      * order, until it finds one where
predicate returns true. If such an element is found, findLast\n      *
immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast returns
undefined.\n      * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this
value for each invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n      */\n      findLast<S extends
bigint>(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigInt64Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n      findLast(predicate: (value:
bigint, index: number, array: BigInt64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any):
bigint | undefined;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the index of the last element
in the array where predicate is true, and -1\n      * otherwise.\n      *
@param predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the
array, in descending\n      * order, until it finds one where predicate
returns true. If such an element is found,\n      * findLastIndex immediately
returns that element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n      *
@param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each
invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used
instead.\n      */\n      findLastIndex(predicate: (value: bigint, index:
number, array: BigInt64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}
\n\ninterface BigUint64Array {\n      /**\n      * Returns the value of the last
element in the array where predicate is true, and undefined\n      *
otherwise.\n      * @param predicate findLast calls predicate once for each
element of the array, in descending\n      * order, until it finds one where
predicate returns true. If such an element is found, findLast\n      *
immediately returns that element value. Otherwise, findLast returns
undefined.\n      * @param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this
value for each invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not provided,
undefined is used instead.\n      */\n      findLast<S extends
bigint>(predicate: (value: bigint, index: number, array: BigUint64Array) =>
value is S, thisArg?: any): S | undefined;\n      findLast(predicate: (value:
bigint, index: number, array: BigUint64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any):
bigint | undefined;\n\n      /**\n      * Returns the index of the last element
in the array where predicate is true, and -1\n      * otherwise.\n      *
@param predicate findLastIndex calls predicate once for each element of the
array, in descending\n      * order, until it finds one where predicate
returns true. If such an element is found,\n      * findLastIndex immediately
returns that element index. Otherwise, findLastIndex returns -1.\n      *
@param thisArg If provided, it will be used as the this value for each
invocation of\n      * predicate. If it is not provided, undefined is used
instead.\n      */\n      findLastIndex(predicate: (value: bigint, index:
number, array: BigUint64Array) => unknown, thisArg?: any): number;\n}\n';
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*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface Atomics
{\n    /**\n     * A non-blocking, asynchronous version of wait which is
usable on the main thread.\n     * Waits asynchronously on a shared memory
location and returns a Promise\n     * @param typedArray A shared Int32Array
or BigInt64Array.\n     * @param index The position in the typedArray to wait
on.\n     * @param value The expected value to test.\n     * @param [timeout]
The expected value to test.\n     */\n    waitAsync(typedArray: Int32Array,
index: number, value: number, timeout?: number): { async: false, value: "not-
equal" | "timed-out" } | { async: true, value: Promise<"ok" | "timed-
out"> };
\n\n    /**\n     * A non-blocking, asynchronous version of wait
which is usable on the main thread.\n     * Waits asynchronously on a shared
memory location and returns a Promise\n     * @param typedArray A shared
Int32Array or BigInt64Array.\n     * @param index The position in the
typedArray to wait on.\n     * @param value The expected value to test.\n
* @param [timeout] The expected value to test.\n     */\n    waitAsync(typedArray: BigInt64Array, index: number, value: bigint, timeout?:
number): { async: false, value: "not-equal" | "timed-out" } | { async: true,
value: Promise<"ok" | "timed-out"> };
\n\n';
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License.
*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface Atomics
{\n    /**\n     * Adds a value to the value at the given position in the
array, returning the original value.\n     * Until this atomic operation
completes, any other read or write operation against the array\n     * will
block.\n     */\n    add(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index:
number, value: bigint): bigint;
\n\n    /**\n     * Stores the bitwise AND of
a value with the value at the given position in the array,\n     * returning
the original value. Until this atomic operation completes, any other read
or\n     * write operation against the array will block.\n     */\n    and(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index: number, value:
bigint): bigint;
\n\n    /**\n     * Replaces the value at the given position
in the array if the original value equals the given\n     * expected value,
returning the original value. Until this atomic operation completes,
any\n     * other read or write operation against the array will block.\n
*/\n    compareExchange(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index:
number, expectedValue: bigint, replacementValue: bigint): bigint;
\n\n    /**\n     * Replaces the value at the given position in the array, returning
the original value. Until\n     * this atomic operation completes, any other
read or write operation against the array will\n     * block.\n     */\n    exchange(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index: number, value:
bigint): bigint;
\n\n    /**\n     * Returns the value at the given position
in the array. Until this atomic operation completes,\n     * any other read
or write operation against the array will block.\n     */\n

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load(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index: number):
bigint;\n\n /**\n     * Stores the bitwise OR of a value with the value at
the given position in the array,\n     * returning the original value. Until
this atomic operation completes, any other read or write\n     * operation
against the array will block.\n     */\n    or(typedArray: BigInt64Array |
BigUint64Array, index: number, value: bigint): bigint;\n\n /**\n     *
Stores a value at the given position in the array, returning the new value.
Until this\n     * atomic operation completes, any other read or write
operation against the array will block.\n     */\n    store(typedArray:
BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index: number, value: bigint):
bigint;\n\n /**\n     * Subtracts a value from the value at the given
position in the array, returning the original\n     * value. Until this
atomic operation completes, any other read or write operation against
the\n     * array will block.\n     */\n    sub(typedArray: BigInt64Array |
BigUint64Array, index: number, value: bigint): bigint;\n\n /**\n     * If
the value at the given position in the array is equal to the provided value,
the current\n     * agent is put to sleep causing execution to suspend until
the timeout expires (returning\n     * `"timed-out"`) or until the agent is
awoken (returning `"ok"`); otherwise, returns\n     * `"not-equal"`.
*/\n    wait(typedArray: BigInt64Array, index: number, value: bigint,
timeout?: number): "ok" | "not-equal" | "timed-out";\n\n /**\n     * Wakes
up sleeping agents that are waiting on the given index of the array,
returning the\n     * number of agents that were awoken.\n     * @param
typedArray A shared BigInt64Array.\n     * @param index The position in the
typedArray to wake up on.\n     * @param count The number of sleeping agents
to notify. Defaults to +Infinity.\n     */\n    notify(typedArray:
BigInt64Array, index: number, count?: number): number;\n\n /**\n     *
Stores the bitwise XOR of a value with the value at the given position in the
array,\n     * returning the original value. Until this atomic operation
completes, any other read or write\n     * operation against the array will
block.\n     */\n    xor(typedArray: BigInt64Array | BigUint64Array, index:
number, value: bigint): bigint;\n};\n\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
ErrorOptions {\n    cause?: unknown;\n}\n\ninterface Error {\n    cause?:
unknown;\n}\n\ninterface ErrorConstructor {\n    new (message?: string,
options?: ErrorOptions): Error;\n    (message?: string, options?:
ErrorOptions): Error;\n}\n\ninterface EvalErrorConstructor {\n    new
(message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions): EvalError;\n    (message?:
string, options?: ErrorOptions): EvalError;\n}\n\ninterface
RangeErrorConstructor {\n    new (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions):
RangeError;\n    (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions): RangeError;\n}
\n\ninterface ReferenceErrorConstructor {\n    new (message?: string,
options?: ErrorOptions): ReferenceError;\n    (message?: string, options?:
ErrorOptions): ReferenceError;\n}\n\ninterface SyntaxErrorConstructor {\n
new (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions): SyntaxError;\n    (message?:
string, options?: ErrorOptions): SyntaxError;\n}\n\ninterface

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TypeErrorConstructor {\n    new (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions):
TypeError;\n    (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions): TypeError;\n}
\n\ninterface URIErrorConstructor {\n    new (message?: string, options?:
ErrorOptions): URIError;\n    (message?: string, options?: ErrorOptions):
URIError;\n}\n\ninterface AggregateErrorConstructor {\n    new (\n
errors: Iterable<any>,\n        message?: string,\n        options?:
ErrorOptions\n    ): AggregateError;\n    (\n        errors:
Iterable<any>,\n        message?: string,\n        options?:
ErrorOptions\n    ): AggregateError;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
Int8ArrayConstructor {\n    new (): Int8Array;\n}\n\ninterface
UInt8ArrayConstructor {\n    new (): UInt8Array;\n}\n\ninterface
UInt8ClampedArrayConstructor {\n    new (): UInt8ClampedArray;\n}
\n\ninterface Int16ArrayConstructor {\n    new (): Int16Array;\n}
\n\ninterface UInt16ArrayConstructor {\n    new (): UInt16Array;\n}
\n\ninterface Int32ArrayConstructor {\n    new (): Int32Array;\n}
\n\ninterface UInt32ArrayConstructor {\n    new (): UInt32Array;\n}
\n\ninterface Float32ArrayConstructor {\n    new (): Float32Array;\n}
\n\ninterface Float64ArrayConstructor {\n    new (): Float64Array;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface Map<K,
V> {\n\n    clear(): void;\n    /**\n     * @returns true if an element in
the Map existed and has been removed, or false if the element does not
exist.\n     */\n    delete(key: K): boolean;\n    /**\n     * Executes a
provided function once per each key/value pair in the Map, in insertion
order.\n     */\n    forEach(callbackfn: (value: V, key: K, map: Map<K, V>)
=> void, thisArg?: any): void;\n    /**\n     * Returns a specified element
from the Map object. If the value that is associated to the provided key is
an object, then you will get a reference to that object and any change made
to that object will effectively modify it inside the Map.\n     */\n    Returns the element associated with the specified key. If no element is
associated with the specified key, undefined is returned.\n     */\n    get(key: K): V | undefined;\n    /**\n     * @returns boolean indicating
whether an element with the specified key exists or not.\n     */\n    has(key: K): boolean;\n    /**\n     * Adds a new element with a specified
key and value to the Map. If an element with the same key already exists, the
element will be updated.\n     */\n    set(key: K, value: V): this;\n    /

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**\n      * @returns the number of elements in the Map.\n      */\n      readonly
size: number;\n}\n\ninterface MapConstructor {\n      new(): Map<any,
any>;\n      new <K, V>(entries?: readonly (readonly [K, V])[] | null): Map<K,
V>;\n      readonly prototype: Map<any, any>;\n}\ndeclare var Map:
MapConstructor;\n\ninterface ReadonlyMap<K, V> {\n      forEach(callbackfn:
(value: V, key: K, map: ReadonlyMap<K, V>) => void, thisArg?: any):
void;\n      get(key: K): V | undefined;\n      has(key: K): boolean;\n
readonly size: number;\n}\n\ninterface WeakMap<K extends object, V> {\n      /
**\n      * Removes the specified element from the WeakMap.\n      * @returns
true if the element was successfully removed, or false if it was not
present.\n      */\n      delete(key: K): boolean;\n      /**\n      * @returns a
specified element.\n      */\n      get(key: K): V | undefined;\n      /**\n      *
@returns a boolean indicating whether an element with the specified key
exists or not.\n      */\n      has(key: K): boolean;\n      /**\n      * Adds a
new element with a specified key and value.\n      * @param key Must be an
object.\n      */\n      set(key: K, value: V): this;\n}\n\ninterface
WeakMapConstructor {\n      new <K extends object = object, V = any>(entries?:
readonly [K, V][] | null): WeakMap<K, V>;\n      readonly prototype:
WeakMap<object, any>;\n}\ndeclare var WeakMap:
WeakMapConstructor;\n\ninterface Set<T> {\n      /**\n      * Appends a new
element with a specified value to the end of the Set.\n      */\n      add(value: T): this;\n      clear(): void;\n      /**\n      * Removes a
specified value from the Set.\n      * @returns Returns true if an element in
the Set existed and has been removed, or false if the element does not
exist.\n      */\n      delete(value: T): boolean;\n      /**\n      * Executes a
provided function once per each value in the Set object, in insertion
order.\n      */\n      forEach(callbackfn: (value: T, value2: T, set: Set<T>)
=> void, thisArg?: any): void;\n      /**\n      * @returns a boolean indicating
whether an element with the specified value exists in the Set or not.\n      */\n
      has(value: T): boolean;\n      /**\n      * @returns the number of
(unique) elements in Set.\n      */\n      readonly size: number;\n}\n\ninterface SetConstructor {\n      new <T = any>(values?: readonly T[] |
null): Set<T>;\n      readonly prototype: Set<any>;\n}\ndeclare var Set:
SetConstructor;\n\ninterface ReadonlySet<T> {\n      forEach(callbackfn:
(value: T, value2: T, set: ReadonlySet<T>) => void, thisArg?: any):
void;\n      has(value: T): boolean;\n      readonly size: number;\n}\n\ninterface WeakSet<T extends object> {\n      /**\n      * Appends a new
object to the end of the WeakSet.\n      */\n      add(value: T): this;\n      /
**\n      * Removes the specified element from the WeakSet.\n      * @returns
Returns true if the element existed and has been removed, or false if the
element does not exist.\n      */\n      delete(value: T): boolean;\n      /
**\n      * @returns a boolean indicating whether an object exists in the
WeakSet or not.\n      */\n      has(value: T): boolean;\n}\n\ninterface
WeakSetConstructor {\n      new <T extends object = object>(values?: readonly
T[] | null): WeakSet<T>;\n      readonly prototype: WeakSet<object>;\n}\n
ndeclare var WeakSet: WeakSetConstructor;\n';
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***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
ObjectConstructor {\n    /**\n     * Determines whether an object has a
property with the specified name.\n     * @param o An object.\n     * @param
v A property name.\n     */\n    hasOwn(o: object, v: PropertyKey):
boolean;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
ObjectConstructor {\n    /**\n     * Returns an array of values of the
enumerable properties of an object\n     * @param o Object that contains the
properties and methods. This can be an object that you created or an existing
Document Object Model (DOM) object.\n     */\n    values<T>(o: { [s: string]:
T } | ArrayLike<T>): T[];\n\n    /**\n     * Returns an array of values of
the enumerable properties of an object\n     * @param o Object that contains
the properties and methods. This can be an object that you created or an
existing Document Object Model (DOM) object.\n     */\n    values(o: {}):
any[];\n\n    /**\n     * Returns an array of key/values of the enumerable
properties of an object\n     * @param o Object that contains the properties
and methods. This can be an object that you created or an existing Document
Object Model (DOM) object.\n     */\n    entries<T>(o: { [s: string]: T } |
ArrayLike<T>): [string, T][];\n\n    /**\n     * Returns an array of key/
values of the enumerable properties of an object\n     * @param o Object that
contains the properties and methods. This can be an object that you created
or an existing Document Object Model (DOM) object.\n     */\n    entries(o:
{}): [string, any][];\n\n    /**\n     * Returns an object containing all own
property descriptors of an object\n     * @param o Object that contains the
properties and methods. This can be an object that you created or an existing
Document Object Model (DOM) object.\n     */\n    getOwnPropertyDescriptors<T>(o: T): { [P in keyof T]:
TypedPropertyDescriptor<T[P]> } & { [x: string]: PropertyDescriptor };\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n/// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
PromiseConstructor {\n    /**\n     * A reference to the prototype.\n     */\n    readonly prototype: Promise<any>;\n\n    /**\n     * Creates a new
Promise.\n     * @param executor A callback used to initialize the promise.
This callback is passed two arguments:\n     * a resolve callback used to
resolve the promise with a value or the result of another promise,\n     *
and a reject callback used to reject the promise with a provided reason or
error.\n     */\n    new <T>(executor: (resolve: (value: T | PromiseLike<T>)
```

```

=> void, reject: (reason?: any) => void) => void): Promise<T>;\n\n  /
**\n    * Creates a Promise that is resolved with an array of results when
all of the provided Promises\n    * resolve, or rejected when any Promise is
rejected.\n    * @param values An array of Promises.\n    * @returns A new
Promise.\n    */\n    all<T extends readonly unknown[] | []>(values: T):
Promise<{ -readonly [P in keyof T]: Awaited<T[P]> }>;\n\n    // see:
lib.es2015.iterable.d.ts\n    // all<T>(values: Iterable<T |
PromiseLike<T>>): Promise<Awaited<T>[]>;\n\n    /**\n    * Creates a Promise
that is resolved or rejected when any of the provided Promises are
resolved\n    * or rejected.\n    * @param values An array of
Promises.\n    * @returns A new Promise.\n    */\n    race<T extends
readonly unknown[] | []>(values: T): Promise<Awaited<T[number]>>;\n\n    //
see: lib.es2015.iterable.d.ts\n    // race<T>(values: Iterable<T |
PromiseLike<T>>): Promise<Awaited<T>>;\n\n    /**\n    * Creates a new
rejected promise for the provided reason.\n    * @param reason The reason
the promise was rejected.\n    * @returns A new rejected Promise.\n
*/\n    reject<T = never>(reason?: any): Promise<T>;\n\n    /**\n    *
Creates a new resolved promise.\n    * @returns A resolved promise.\n
*/\n    resolve(): Promise<void>;\n\n    /**\n    * Creates a new resolved
promise for the provided value.\n    * @param value A promise.\n    *
@returns A promise whose internal state matches the provided promise.\n
*/\n    resolve<T>(value: T): Promise<Awaited<T>>;\n\n    /**\n    * Creates a
new resolved promise for the provided value.\n    * @param value A
promise.\n    * @returns A promise whose internal state matches the provided
promise.\n    */\n    resolve<T>(value: T | PromiseLike<T>):
Promise<Awaited<T>>;\n\n}\n\n\ndeclare var Promise: PromiseConstructor;\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\ninterface
PromiseFulfilledResult<T> {\n    status: "fulfilled";\n    value: T;\n}
\n\ninterface PromiseRejectedResult {\n    status: "rejected";\n    reason:
any;\n}\n\n\ntype PromiseSettledResult<T> = PromiseFulfilledResult<T> |
PromiseRejectedResult;\n\n\ninterface PromiseConstructor {\n    /**\n    *
Creates a Promise that is resolved with an array of results when all\n    *
of the provided Promises resolve or reject.\n    * @param values An array of
Promises.\n    * @returns A new Promise.\n    */\n    allSettled<T extends
readonly unknown[] | []>(values: T): Promise<{ -readonly [P in keyof T]:
PromiseSettledResult<Awaited<T[P]>> }>;\n\n    /**\n    * Creates a Promise
that is resolved with an array of results when all\n    * of the provided
Promises resolve or reject.\n    * @param values An array of Promises.\n
*/\n    allSettled<T>(values: Iterable<T |
PromiseLike<T>>): Promise<PromiseSettledResult<Awaited<T>>[]>;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\ninterface
ProxyHandler<T extends object> {\n    /**\n        * A trap method for a
function call.\n        * @param target The original callable object which is
being proxied.\n        */\n        apply?(target: T, thisArg: any, argArray:
any[]): any;\n    /**\n        * A trap for the `new` operator.\n        * @param
target The original object which is being proxied.\n        * @param newTarget
The constructor that was originally called.\n        */\n        construct?(target:
T, argArray: any[], newTarget: Function): object;\n    /**\n        * A trap
for `Object.defineProperty()`. \n        * @param target The original object
which is being proxied.\n        * @returns A `Boolean` indicating whether or
not the property has been defined.\n        */\n        defineProperty?(target: T,
property: string | symbol, attributes: PropertyDescriptor): boolean;\n    /
**\n        * A trap for the `delete` operator.\n        * @param target The
original object which is being proxied.\n        * @param p The name or `Symbol`
of the property to delete.\n        * @returns A `Boolean` indicating whether or
not the property was deleted.\n        */\n        deleteProperty?(target: T, p:
string | symbol): boolean;\n    /**\n        * A trap for getting a property
value.\n        * @param target The original object which is being
proxied.\n        * @param p The name or `Symbol` of the property to get.\n
        * @param receiver The proxy or an object that inherits from the proxy.\n
        */\n        get?(target: T, p: string | symbol, receiver: any): any;\n    /
**\n        * A trap for `Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor()`. \n        * @param
target The original object which is being proxied.\n        * @param p The name
of the property whose description should be retrieved.\n        */\n        getOwnPropertyDescriptor?(target: T, p: string | symbol): PropertyDescriptor
| undefined;\n    /**\n        * A trap for the `[[GetPrototypeOf]]` internal
method.\n        * @param target The original object which is being
proxied.\n        */\n        getPrototypeOf?(target: T): object | null;\n    /
**\n        * A trap for the `in` operator.\n        * @param target The original
object which is being proxied.\n        * @param p The name or `Symbol` of the
property to check for existence.\n        */\n        has?(target: T, p: string |
symbol): boolean;\n    /**\n        * A trap for
`Object.isExtensible()`. \n        * @param target The original object which is
being proxied.\n        */\n        isExtensible?(target: T): boolean;\n    /
**\n        * A trap for `Reflect.ownKeys()`. \n        * @param target The original
object which is being proxied.\n        */\n        ownKeys?(target: T):
ArrayLike<string | symbol>;\n    /**\n        * A trap for
`Object.preventExtensions()`. \n        * @param target The original object which
is being proxied.\n        */\n        preventExtensions?(target: T):
boolean;\n    /**\n        * A trap for setting a property value.\n        *
@param target The original object which is being proxied.\n        * @param p
The name or `Symbol` of the property to set.\n        * @param receiver The
object to which the assignment was originally directed.\n        * @returns A
`Boolean` indicating whether or not the property was set.\n        */\n        set?
(target: T, p: string | symbol, newValue: any, receiver: any):
boolean;\n    /**\n        * A trap for `Object.setPrototypeOf()`. \n        *
@param target The original object which is being proxied.\n        * @param
newPrototype The object's new prototype or `null`. \n        */\n        setPrototypeOf?(target: T, v: object | null): boolean;\n}\n\n\ninterface
ProxyConstructor {\n    /**\n        * Creates a revocable Proxy object.\n        *
@param target A target object to wrap with Proxy.\n        * @param handler An
object whose properties define the behavior of Proxy when an operation is

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attempted on it.\n      */\n      revocable<T extends object>(target: T,
handler: ProxyHandler<T>): { proxy: T; revoke: () => void; };\n\n /
**\n      * Creates a Proxy object. The Proxy object allows you to create an
object that can be used in place of the\n      * original object, but which
may redefine fundamental Object operations like getting, setting, and
defining\n      * properties. Proxy objects are commonly used to log property
accesses, validate, format, or sanitize inputs.\n      * @param target A
target object to wrap with Proxy.\n      * @param handler An object whose
properties define the behavior of Proxy when an operation is attempted on
it.\n      */\n      new <T extends object>(target: T, handler:
ProxyHandler<T>): T;\n}\ndeclare var Proxy: ProxyConstructor;\n';
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***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\ninterface
RegExpMatchArray {\n      groups?: {\n          [key: string]: string\n      }\n}\n\ninterface RegExpExecArray {\n      groups?: {\n          [key: string]:
string\n      }\n}\n\ninterface RegExp {\n      /**\n      * Returns a Boolean
value indicating the state of the dotAll flag (s) used with a regular
expression.\n      * Default is false. Read-only.\n      */\n      readonly
dotAll: boolean;\n}'
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***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\n\ninterface
RegExpMatchArray {\n      indices?: RegExpIndicesArray;\n}\n\ninterface
RegExpExecArray {\n      indices?: RegExpIndicesArray;\n}\n\ninterface
RegExpIndicesArray extends Array<[number, number]> {\n      groups?: {\n
[key: string]: [number, number];\n      }\n}\n\ninterface RegExp {\n      /
**\n      * Returns a Boolean value indicating the state of the hasIndices
flag (d) used with with a regular expression.\n      * Default is false. Read-
only.\n      */\n      readonly hasIndices: boolean;\n}'
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***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface String
{\n    /** Removes the trailing white space and line terminator characters
from a string. */\n    trimEnd(): string;\n\n    /** Removes the leading
white space and line terminator characters from a string. */\n
trimStart(): string;\n\n    /**\n    * Removes the leading white space and
line terminator characters from a string.\n    * @deprecated A legacy
feature for browser compatibility. Use `trimStart` instead\n    */\n
trimLeft(): string;\n\n    /**\n    * Removes the trailing white space and
line terminator characters from a string.\n    * @deprecated A legacy
feature for browser compatibility. Use `trimEnd` instead\n    */\n
trimRight(): string;\n}\n';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface String
{\n    /**\n    * Replace all instances of a substring in a string, using a
regular expression or search string.\n    * @param searchValue A string to
search for.\n    * @param replaceValue A string containing the text to
replace for every successful match of searchValue in this string.\n
*/\n    replaceAll(searchValue: string | RegExp, replaceValue: string):
string;\n\n    /**\n    * Replace all instances of a substring in a string,
using a regular expression or search string.\n    * @param searchValue A
string to search for.\n    * @param replacer A function that returns the
replacement text.\n    */\n    replaceAll(searchValue: string | RegExp,
replacer: (substring: string, ...args: any[]) => string): string;\n}\n';
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***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface String
{\n    /**\n    * Returns a new String consisting of the single UTF-16 code
unit located at the specified index.\n    * @param index The zero-based
index of the desired code unit. A negative index will count back from the
last item.\n    */\n    at(index: number): string | undefined;\n}\n';
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***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface Symbol
{\n  /**\n   * Expose the [[Description]] internal slot of a symbol
  directly.\n   */\n  readonly description: string | undefined;\n}\n\n';
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***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\ninterface
SymbolConstructor {\n  /**\n   * A reference to the prototype.\n  */\n  readonly prototype: Symbol;\n\n  /**\n   * Returns a new unique
  Symbol value.\n   * @param description Description of the new Symbol
  object.\n   */\n  (description?: string | number): symbol;\n\n  /
**\n   * Returns a Symbol object from the global symbol registry matching
  the given key if found.\n   * Otherwise, returns a new symbol with this
  key.\n   * @param key key to search for.\n   */\n  for(key: string):
  symbol;\n\n  /**\n   * Returns a key from the global symbol registry
  matching the given Symbol if found.\n   * Otherwise, returns a
  undefined.\n   * @param sym Symbol to find the key for.\n   */\n
  keyFor(sym: symbol): string | undefined;\n}\n\ndeclare var Symbol:
SymbolConstructor;';
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License.\n*****
***** */\n\n\n// <reference no-default-lib="true"/>\n\nntype
FlatArray<Arr, Depth extends number> = {\n  "done": Arr,\n  "recur": Arr
extends ReadonlyArray<infer InnerArr>\n    ? FlatArray<InnerArr, [-1, 0,
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20]
[Depth]>\n    : Arr\n}[Depth extends -1 ? "done" : "recur"];
\n\ninterface
ReadonlyArray<T> {\n\n  /**\n   * Calls a defined callback function on
  each element of an array. Then, flattens the result into\n   * a new
  array.\n   * This is identical to a map followed by flat with depth
  1.\n   */\n  * @param callback A function that accepts up to three
  arguments. The flatMap method calls the\n   * callback function one time
  for each element in the array.\n   * @param thisArg An object to which the
  this keyword can refer in the callback function. If\n   * thisArg is
  omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n   */\n  flatMap<U, This =
undefined> (\n    callback: (this: This, value: T, index: number, array:
T[]) => U | ReadonlyArray<U>,\n    thisArg?: This\n  ): U[]\n\n  /
**\n   * Returns a new array with all sub-array elements concatenated into
  it recursively up to the\n   * specified depth.\n   */\n  * @param
  depth The maximum recursion depth\n   */\n  flat<A, D extends number =
1>(\n    this: A,\n    depth?: D\n  ): FlatArray<A, D>[]\n }

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\n\ninterface Array<T> {\n\n    /**\n     * Calls a defined callback function
on each element of an array. Then, flattens the result into\n     * a new
array.\n     * This is identical to a map followed by flat with depth
1.\n     *\n     * @param callback A function that accepts up to three
arguments. The flatMap method calls the\n     * callback function one time
for each element in the array.\n     * @param thisArg An object to which the
this keyword can refer in the callback function. If\n     * thisArg is
omitted, undefined is used as the this value.\n     */\n    flatMap<U, This =
undefined> (\n        callback: (this: This, value: T, index: number, array:
T[]) => U | ReadonlyArray<U>,\n        thisArg?: This\n    ): U[]\n\n    /
**\n     * Returns a new array with all sub-array elements concatenated into
it recursively up to the\n     * specified depth.\n     *\n     * @param
depth The maximum recursion depth\n     */\n    flat<A, D extends number =
1>(\n        this: A,\n        depth?: D\n    ): FlatArray<A, D>[]\n};

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```

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\n          */\n          *,\n          *::before,\n          *::after {\n
box-sizing: border-box;\n          }\n\n          :host {\n          font-family:
sans-serif;\n          line-height: 1.15;\n          -webkit-text-size-
adjust: 100%;\n          -webkit-tap-highlight-color: rgba(0, 0, 0,
0);\n          }\n\n          article,\n          aside,\n
figcaption,\n          figure,\n          footer,\n          header,\n
hgroup,\n          main,\n          nav,\n          section {\n          display:
block;\n          }\n\n          :host {\n          margin: 0;\n          font-
family: -apple-system, BlinkMacSystemFont, 'Segoe UI', Roboto,\n
'Helvetica Neue', Arial, 'Noto Sans', sans-serif,\n          'Apple Color
Emoji', 'Segoe UI Emoji', 'Segoe UI Symbol',\n          'Noto Color
Emoji';\n          font-size: 16px;\n          font-weight: 400;\n
line-height: 1.5;\n          color: #212529;\n          text-align:
left;\n          background-color: #fff;\n          }\n\n
[tabindex='-1']:focus:not(:focus-visible) {\n          outline: 0 !
important;\n          }\n\n          hr {\n          box-sizing: content-
box;\n          height: 0;\n          overflow: visible;\n          }
\n\n          h1,\n          h2,\n          h3,\n          h4,\n          h5,\n
h6 {\n          margin-top: 0;\n          margin-bottom: 8px;\n          }
\n\n          p {\n          margin-top: 0;\n          margin-bottom:
16px;\n          }\n\n          abbr[title],\n          abbr[data-original-title]
{\n          text-decoration: underline;\n          -webkit-text-decoration:
underline dotted;\n          text-decoration: underline dotted;\n
cursor: help;\n          border-bottom: 0;\n          -webkit-text-decoration-
skip-ink: none;\n          text-decoration-skip-ink: none;\n          }
\n\n          address {\n          margin-bottom: 16px;\n          font-style:
normal;\n          line-height: inherit;\n          }\n\n          ol,\n
ul,\n          dl {\n          margin-top: 0;\n          margin-bottom:
16px;\n          }\n\n          ol ol,\n          ul ul,\n          ol ul,\n

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ul ol {\n          margin-bottom: 0;\n          }\n\n          dt {\nfont-weight: 700;\n          }\n\n          dd {\n8px;\n          margin-left: 0;\n          }\n\n          blockquote {\nmargin: 0 0 16px;\n          }\n\n          b,\nfont-weight: bolder;\n          }\n\n          small {\n80%;\n          }\n\n          sub,\n          sup {\nrelative;\n          font-size: 75%;\n          }\n\n          line-height: 0;\nvertical-align: baseline;\n          }\n\n          sub {\n-0.25em;\n          }\n\n          sup {\ntop: -0.5em;\n          }\n\n          a {\ncolor: #007bff;\n          text-decoration:\none;\n          background-color: transparent;\n          }\n\n          a:hover {\ncolor: #0056b3;\n          text-decoration: underline;\n          }\n\n          a:not([href]) {\ncolor: inherit;\n          text-decoration: none;\n          }\n\n          a:not([href]):hover {\ncolor: inherit;\n          text-decoration: none;\n          }\n\n          pre,\n          code,\n          kbd,\n          samp {\nfont-family: SFMono-Regular, Menlo, Monaco, Consolas,\n          'Liberation Mono', 'Courier New', monospace;\n          font-size: 1em;\n          }\n\n          pre {\nmargin-top: 0;\n          margin-bottom: 16px;\n          overflow: auto;\n          }\n\n          figure {\nmargin: 0 0 16px;\n          }\n\n          img {\nvertical-align: middle;\n          border-style: none;\n          }\n\n          svg {\noverflow: hidden;\n          vertical-align: middle;\n          }\n\n          table {\nborder-collapse: collapse;\n          }\n\n          caption {\npadding-top: 12px;\n          padding-bottom: 12px;\n          color: #6c757d;\n          text-align: left;\n          caption-side: bottom;\n          }\n\n          th {\ntext-align: inherit;\n          }\n\n          label {\ndisplay: inline-block;\n          margin-bottom: 8px;\n          }\n\n          button {\nborder-radius: 0;\n          }\n\n          button:focus {\noutline: 1px dotted;\n          }\n\n          button:outline: 5px auto -webkit-focus-ring-color;\n\n          input,\n          button,\n          select,\n          optgroup,\n          textarea {\nmargin: 0;\n          font-family: inherit;\n          font-size: inherit;\n          line-height: inherit;\n          }\n\n          button,\n          input {\noverflow: visible;\n          }\n\n          button,\n          select {\ntext-transform: none;\n          }\n\n          select {\nword-wrap: normal;\n          }\n\n          button,\n          [type='button'],\n          [type='reset'],\n          [type='submit'] {\n-webkit-appearance: button;\n          }\n\n          button:not(:disabled),\n          [type='button']:not(:disabled),\n          [type='reset']:not(:disabled),\n          [type='submit']:not(:disabled) {\ncursor: pointer;\n          }\n\n          button::-moz-focus-inner,\n          [type='button']::-moz-focus-inner,\n          [type='reset']::-moz-focus-inner,\n          [type='submit']::-moz-focus-inner {\npadding: 0;\n          border-style: none;\n          }\n\n          input[type='radio'],\n          input[type='checkbox'] {\nbox-sizing: border-box;\n          padding: 0;\n          }\n\n          input[type='date'],\n          input[type='time'],\n          input[type='datetime-local'],\n          input[type='month'] {\n-webkit-appearance: listbox;\n          }\n\n          textarea {\noverflow: auto;\n          resize: vertical;\n          }\n\n          fieldset {\nmin-width: 0;\n          padding: 0;\n          margin: 0;\n          border: 0;\n          }\n\n          legend {\ndisplay: block;\n          width: 100%;\n          max-width: 100%;\n          padding: 0;\n          margin-bottom: 8px;\n          font-size:

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24px;\n          line-height: inherit;\n          color: inherit;\n
white-space: normal;\n          }\n\n          progress {\n          vertical-
align: baseline;\n          }\n\n          [type='number']::-webkit-inner-spin-
button,\n          [type='number']::-webkit-outer-spin-button {\n
height: auto;\n          }\n\n          [type='search'] {\n          outline-
offset: -2px;\n          -webkit-appearance: none;\n          }\n\n
[type='search']::-webkit-search-decoration {\n          -webkit-appearance:
none;\n          }\n\n          ::-webkit-file-upload-button {\n          font:
inherit;\n          -webkit-appearance: button;\n          }\n\n          output
{\n          display: inline-block;\n          }\n\n          summary
{\n          display: list-item;\n          cursor: pointer;\n          }
\n\n          template {\n          display: none;\n          }\n\n
[hidden] {\n          display: none !important;\n          }
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g26664208 GitCommit:26664208dc89067d3f20d94a300b57fe8b6b5abc
GitTreeState:dirty BuildDate:2023-12-13T01:21:36Z GoVersion:go1.22.0
Compiler:gc Platform:darwin/arm64}
```

D.22 JavaScript Extension Toolkit (JET) 18.1.5

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RequireJS i18n

<http://github.com/requirejs/i18n> for details

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Includes: core.js, widget.js, mouse.js, position.js, draggable.js, sortable.js

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RequireJS text

<http://github.com/requirejs/text>

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Ramda
<https://github.com/ramda/ramda>

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Third Party Runtime Dependencies
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```
=
io.opentelemetry:opentelemetry-api depends on the following technologies/
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```

```
- io.opentelemetry:opentelemetry-context (Apache-2.0)
```

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D.25 opentelemetry-context 1.54.1

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Fourth Party Dependencies
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```

```
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```

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```
"use strict";

exports.__esModule = true;
exports.default = void 0;
var _apidomCore = require("@swagger-api/apidom-core");
/**
 * @public
 */
class License extends _apidomCore.ObjectElement {
  constructor(content, meta, attributes) {
    super(content, meta, attributes);
    this.element = 'license';
  }
  get name() {
    return this.get('name');
  }
  set name(name) {
    this.set('name', name);
  }
  get url() {
    return this.get('url');
  }
  set url(url) {
    this.set('url', url);
  }
}
var _default = exports.default = License;
```

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"use strict";

```
exports.__esModule = true;
exports.default = void 0;
var _apidomNsAsyncapi = require("@swagger-api/apidom-ns-asyncapi-2");
/**
 * @public
 */
class License extends _apidomNsAsyncapi.LicenseElement {}
var _default = exports.default = License;
```

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License type: Apache-2.0
License information:

"use strict";

```

exports.__esModule = true;
exports.default = void 0;
var _apidomNsOpenapi = require("@swagger-api/apidom-ns-openapi-3-0");
/**
 * @public
 */
class License extends _apidomNsOpenapi.LicenseElement {
  get identifier() {
    return this.get('identifier');
  }
  set identifier(name) {
    this.set('identifier', name);
  }
}
var _default = exports.default = License;

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In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see <http://www.cnri.reston.va.us>) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see <https://www.python.org/psf/>) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

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1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	no
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	yes (2)
2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	PSF	yes
2.1.3	2.1.2	2002	PSF	yes
2.2 and above	2.1.1	2001-now	PSF	yes

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File: orm-busy.trace.xz

Description: Database object access of a e-commerce web application during a
busy daytime.

File: orm-night.trace.xz

Description: Database object access of a e-commerce web application during the
night time.

File: web07.trace.xz

Description: Normalized access trace (HTTP requests) a product detail page in
July 2013.

File: web12.trace.xz

Description: Normalized access trace (HTTP requests) on a product detail page
in December 2013.

Format: The accessed objects comprise of a mixture of product inventory,
availability per price and
also customer data. Objects are keyed by type, id and a index (e.g. the 3rd
price of a product). All
data is normalized into numbers starting at 0 (or 1 for sub-ids) and then
collapsed into a single
integer consisting of,
- Bits 27-31: type
- Bits 9-26: id
- Bits 0-9: index

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