Oracle® Streams

Advanced Queuing User's Guide

11*g* Release 2 (11.2)

E11013-01

July 2009

ORACLE®

Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing User's Guide, 11*g* Release 2 (11.2)

E11013-01

Primary Author: Denis Raphaely

Contributing Authors: Neerja Bhatt, Charles Hall

Contributor: Longxing Deng, Stella Kister, John Leinaweaver, Qiang Liu, Anil Madan, Abhishek Saxena, James Wilson

Contents

5 Oracle® Database Performance and Scalability

6 Internet Access to Oracle® Database

7 Troubleshooting Oracle® Database

8 Oracle® Database Administrative Interface

9 Oracle® Database & Messaging Gateway Views

10 Oracle® Database Operations Using PL/SQL

11 Introducing Oracle JMS

12 Oracle JMS Basic Operations

13 Oracle JMS Point-to-Point

14 Oracle JMS Publish/Subscribe

15 Oracle JMS Shared Interfaces

19 Working with Oracle Messaging Gateway

20 Oracle Messaging Gateway Message Conversion

21 Monitoring Oracle Messaging Gateway

22 Using ANYDATA Queues for User Messages

23 Oracle Streams Messaging Example

A Nonpersistent Queues

B JMS and AQ XML Servlet Error Messages

Glossary

Index

Preface

This guide describes features of application development and integration using Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ). This information applies to versions of the Oracle Database server that run on all platforms, unless otherwise specified.

This Preface contains these topics:

Audience

This guide is intended for programmers who develop applications that use Oracle® Database.

To use this document, you need knowledge of an application development language and object-relational database management concepts.

Documentation Accessibility

Our goal is to make Oracle products, services, and supporting documentation accessible to all users, including users that are disabled. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Accessibility standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For more information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at `http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/`.

Accessibility of Code Examples in Documentation

Screen readers may not always correctly read the code examples in this document. The conventions for writing code require that closing braces should appear on an otherwise empty line; however, some screen readers may not always read a line of text that consists solely of a bracket or brace.

Accessibility of Links to External Web Sites in Documentation

This documentation may contain links to Web sites of other companies or organizations that Oracle does not own or control. Oracle neither evaluates nor makes any representations regarding the accessibility of these Web sites.

Deaf/Hard of Hearing Access to Oracle Support Services

To reach Oracle Support Services, use a telecommunications relay service (TRS) to call Oracle Support at 1.800.223.1711. An Oracle Support Services engineer will handle technical issues and provide customer support according to the Oracle service request process. Information about TRS is available at http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/consumerfacts/trs.html, and a list of phone numbers is available at http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/dro/trsphonebk.html.

Related Documents

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- *Oracle Database Advanced Application Developer's Guide*
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing Java API Reference*
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*
- *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

Many of the examples in this book use the sample schemas, which are installed by default when you select the Basic Installation option with an Oracle Database installation. Refer to *Oracle Database Sample Schemas* for information on how these schemas were created and how you can use them yourself.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

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

What's New in Oracle® Database?

This chapter describes new features of the Oracle Database 11g Relase 1 (11.1) and provides pointers to additional information. There are no new features for 11*g* Release 2 (11.2).

Notification Enhancements

The following notification enhancements are introduced:

Scalability for Streams Notifications

AQ Event Notification Infrastructure provides asynchronous communication of database events from the suppliers/publishers of their events to the consumers/registrations. The event monitor sends these notifications. In order to meet the demands of increased notification use, the notification server in 11g is enhanced to a parallel notification server consisting of a coordinator and a set of subordinate processes. The parallel notification server offers a capability to process a greater volume of notifications, faster notification processing and lower shared memory use for staging notification events.

See Also: "Asynchronous Notifications" on page 1-16

Notification Grouping By Time

Sometimes a very large number of events occur in the database and it is important that applications not be overwhelmed with notifications. The preferred strategy is for notifications to be grouped and delivered at application-specified intervals and in application-specified formats. Oracle Streams AQ provides the infrastructure for notification grouping by time for AQ and `DBCHANGE` namespaces. Users have the option of specifying the grouping time interval and the predefined format in which to be notified at the end of those grouping intervals. Users can also specify when to start sending grouping notifications and how many times to send grouping notifications.

See Also: "Asynchronous Notifications" on page 1-16

Better Diagnosability and Manageability

The following sections describe diagnosability:

- New performance views and AWR support
- Dictionary View on Subscription Registrations
- Queue Table Level Export and Import

New performance views and AWR support

This release adds new performance views for persistent messaging statistics and notification statistics. The Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) has also been enhanced for displaying queues with the most persistent messaging operations, allowing for easier diagnosability of AQ performance problems.

Dictionary View on Subscription Registrations

New dictionary views are provided to simplify subscription management for Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing. `DBA_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS` and `USER_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS` identify registered subscriptions, as well as detail information on the subscriptions. Runtime statistics for notifications are available with the `V$SUBSCR_REGISTRATION_STATS` view.

Queue Table Level Export and Import

Export import of queues is now fully supported at queue table level granularity. The user only needs to export the queue table. All the queues in the queue table, primary object grants, related objects like views, IOTs, rules are automatically exported.

Transition from Job Queue Processes to Database Scheduler

EMON PL/SQL notifications are executed by background jobs. In this release these jobs are `DBMS_SCHEDULER` jobs and are no longer conducted by `DBMS_JOBS`.

The `init.ora` parameter `job_queue_processes` does not need to be set for PL/SQL notifications or AQ propagations.

AQ propagation is now likewise handled by DBMS_SCHEDULER jobs rather than `DBMS_JOBS`. Additionally, propagation takes advantage of the event based scheduling features of DBMS_SCHEDULER for better scalability.

Messaging Gateway Enhancements

The following Messaging Gateway enhancements are introduced:

- Enhanced Messaging Gateway Agent in a Real Application Clusters (RAC) Environment
- Multiple Messaging Gateway Agents
- Simplified Messaging Gateway Propagation Job Configuration

Enhanced Messaging Gateway Agent in a Real Application Clusters (RAC) Environment

The Oracle Scheduler will be used to start Messaging Gateway agents. Messaging Gateway will leverage the Oracle Scheduler RAC service feature so that a Messaging Gateway agent is associated with a database service. If the instance on which a

Messaging Gateway agent is running fails or is shutdown, the Oracle Scheduler will automatically restart the agent on another instance supporting that service.

See Also:

- "Configuring Oracle Messaging Gateway in a RAC Environment" on page 18-5
- "Running the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent on RAC" on page 19-5

Multiple Messaging Gateway Agents

Messaging Gateway is enhanced to enable multiple agents per instance and database. With this enhancement, you can now statically partition propagation jobs based on functionality, organizations, or workload and assign them to different MGW agents hosted by different database instances on different machines. This not only enables MGW to scale, but also enables propagation job grouping and isolation, which is important when MGW is used in a complicated application integration environment.

See Also:

- "Getting Started with Oracle Messaging Gateway" on page 18-1
- "Working with Oracle Messaging Gateway" on page 19-1

Simplified Messaging Gateway Propagation Job Configuration

An enhanced PL/SQL API consolidates the propagation subscriber and the propagation schedule into a new propagation job. It is now easier to create and schedule a propagation job for the messaging gateway.

See Also:

- "Getting Started with Oracle Messaging Gateway" on page 18-1
- "Working with Oracle Messaging Gateway" on page 19-1

1

Introduction to Oracle® Database

This chapter discusses Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) and the requirements for complex information handling in an integrated environment.

This chapter contains the following topics:

What Is Queuing?

When Web-based business applications communicate with each other, **producer** applications **enqueue** messages and **consumer** applications **dequeue** messages. At the most basic level of queuing, one producer enqueues one or more messages into one **queue**. Each **message** is dequeued and processed once by one of the consumers. A message stays in the queue until a consumer dequeues it or the message expires. A producer may stipulate a delay before the message is available to be consumed, and a time after which the message expires. Likewise, a consumer may wait when trying to dequeue a message if no message is available. An agent program or application may act as both a producer and a consumer.

Producers can enqueue messages in any sequence. Messages are not necessarily dequeued in the order in which they are enqueued. Messages can be enqueued without being dequeued.

At a slightly higher level of complexity, many producers enqueue messages into a queue, all of which are processed by one consumer. Or many producers enqueue messages, each message being processed by a different consumer depending on type and correlation identifier.

Enqueued messages are said to be propagated when they are reproduced on another queue, which can be in the same database or in a remote database.

Applications often use data in different formats. A transformation defines a mapping from one data type to another. The transformation is represented by a SQL function that takes the source data type as input and returns an object of the target data type. You can arrange transformations to occur when a message is enqueued, when it is dequeued, or when it is propagated to a remote subscriber.

Oracle® Database Leverages Oracle Database

Oracle® Database provides database-integrated message queuing functionality. It is built on top of Oracle Streams and leverages the functions of Oracle Database so that messages can be stored persistently, propagated between queues on different computers and databases, and transmitted using Oracle Net Services and HTTP(S).

Because Oracle® Database is implemented in database tables, all operational benefits of high availability, scalability, and reliability are also applicable to queue data. Standard database features such as recovery, restart, and security are supported by Oracle® Database. You can use database development and management tools such as Oracle Enterprise Manager to monitor queues. Like other database tables, queue tables can be imported and exported.

Messages can be queried using standard SQL. This means that you can use SQL to access the message properties, the message history, and the payload. With SQL access you can also do auditing and tracking. All available SQL technology, such as indexes, can be used to optimize access to messages.

Note: Oracle® Database does not support **data manipulation language** (DML) operations on a queue table or an associated **index-organized table** (IOT), if any. The only supported means of modifying queue tables is through the supplied APIs. Queue tables and IOTs can become inconsistent and therefore effectively ruined, if DML operations are performed on them.

System-Level Access Control

Oracle® Database supports system-level access control for all queuing operations, allowing an application designer or DBA to designate users as queue administrators. A queue administrator can invoke Oracle® Database administrative and operational interfaces on any queue in the database. This simplifies administrative work because all administrative scripts for the queues in a database can be managed under one schema.

Queue-Level Access Control

Oracle® Database supports queue-level access control for enqueue and dequeue operations. This feature allows the application designer to protect queues created in one schema from applications running in other schemas. The application designer can grant only minimal access privileges to applications that run outside the queue schema.

Performance

Requests for service must be decoupled from supply of services to increase efficiency and enable complex scheduling. Oracle® Database exhibits high performance as measured by:

- Number of messages enqueued and dequeued each second
- Time to evaluate a complex query on a message warehouse
- Time to recover and restart the messaging process after a failure

Scalability

Queuing systems must be scalable. Oracle® Database exhibits high performance when the number of programs using the application increases, when the number of messages increases, and when the size of the message warehouse increases.

Persistence for Security

Messages that constitute requests for service must be stored persistently and processed exactly once for deferred execution to work correctly in the presence of network, computer, and application failures. Oracle® Database is able to meet requirements in the following situations:

- Applications do not have the resources to handle multiple unprocessed messages arriving simultaneously from external clients or from programs internal to the application.
- Communication links between databases are not available all the time or are reserved for other purposes. If the system falls short in its capacity to deal with these messages immediately, then the application must be able to store the messages until they can be processed.
- External clients or internal programs are not ready to receive messages that have been processed.

Persistence for Scheduling

Queuing systems must deal with priorities, and those priorities can change:

- Messages arriving later can be of higher priority than messages arriving earlier.
- Messages may wait for later messages before actions are taken.
- The same message may be accessed by different processes.
- Messages in a specific queue can become more important, and so must be processed with less delay or interference from messages in other queues.
- Messages sent to some destinations can have a higher priority than others.

Persistence for Accessing and Analyzing Metadata

Queuing systems must preserve message metadata, which can be as important as the payload data. For example, the time that a message is received or dispatched can be crucial for business and legal reasons. With the persistence features of Oracle® Database, you can analyze periods of greatest demand or evaluate the lag between receiving and completing an order.

Object Type Support

Oracle® Database supports enqueue, dequeue, and propagation operations where the queue type is an abstract datatype, ADT. It also supports enqueue and dequeue operations if the types are inherited types of a base ADT. Propagation between two queues where the types are inherited from a base ADT is not supported.

Oracle® Database also supports `ANYDATA` queues, which enable applications to enqueue different message types in a single queue.

If you plan to enqueue, propagate, or dequeue user-defined type messages, then each type used in these messages must exist at every database where the message can be enqueued in a queue. Some environments use directed networks to route messages through intermediate databases before they reach their destination. In such environments, the type must exist at each intermediate database, even if the messages of this type are never enqueued or dequeued at a particular intermediate database.

In addition, the following requirements must be met for such types:

- Type name must be the same at each database.
- Type must be in the same schema at each database.
- Shape of the type must match exactly at each database.
- Type cannot use inheritance or type evolution at any database.
- Type cannot contain varrays, nested tables, LOBs, rowids, or urowids.

The object identifier need not match at each database.

Structured and XMLType Payloads

You can use object types to structure and manage message payloads. Relational database systems in general have a richer typing system than messaging systems. Because Oracle Database is an object-relational database system, it supports traditional relational and user-defined types. Many powerful features are enabled as a result of having strongly typed content, such as content whose format is defined by an external type system. These include:

- Content-based routing

  Oracle® Database can examine the content and automatically route the message to another queue based on the content.

- Content-based subscription

  A publish and subscribe system is built on top of a messaging system so that you can create subscriptions based on content.

- Querying

  The ability to run queries on the content of the message enables message warehousing.

You can create queues that use the new opaque type, `XMLType`. These queues can be used to transmit and store messages that are XML documents. Using `XMLType`, you can do the following:

- Store any type of message in a queue
- Store documents internally as **CLOB** objects
- Store more than one type of payload in a queue
- Query XMLType columns using the operator `ExistsNode()`
- Specify the operators in subscriber rules or dequeue conditions

Integration with Oracle Internet Directory

You can register system events, user events, and notifications on queues with Oracle Internet Directory. System events are database startup, database shutdown, and system error events. User events include user log on and user log off, DDL statements (create, drop, alter), and **DML** statement triggers. Notifications on queues include OCI notifications, PL/SQL notifications, and e-mail notifications.

You can also create aliases for Oracle® Database agents in Oracle Internet Directory. These aliases can be specified while performing Oracle® Database enqueue, dequeue, and notification operations. This is useful when you do not want to expose an internal agent name.

Support for Oracle Real Application Clusters

Real Application Clusters can be used to improve Oracle® Database performance by allowing different queues to be managed by different instances. You do this by specifying different instance affinities (preferences) for the queue tables that store the queues. This allows queue operations (enqueue and dequeue) on different queues to occur in parallel.

If compatibility is set to Oracle8*i* release 8.1.5 or higher, then an application can specify the instance affinity for a queue table. When Oracle® Database is used with Real Application Clusters and multiple instances, this information is used to partition the queue tables between instances for queue-monitor scheduling as well as for propagation. The queue table is monitored by the queue monitors of the instance specified by the user. If the owner of the queue table is terminated, then the secondary instance or some available instance takes over the ownership for the queue table.

If an instance affinity is not specified, then the queue tables are arbitrarily partitioned among the available instances. This can result in pinging between the application accessing the queue table and the queue monitor monitoring it. Specifying the instance affinity prevents this, but does not prevent the application from accessing the queue table and its queues from other instances.

Oracle® Database in Integrated Application Environments

Oracle® Database provides the message management and communication needed for application integration. In an integrated environment, messages travel between the Oracle Database server, applications, and users, as shown in Figure 1–1.

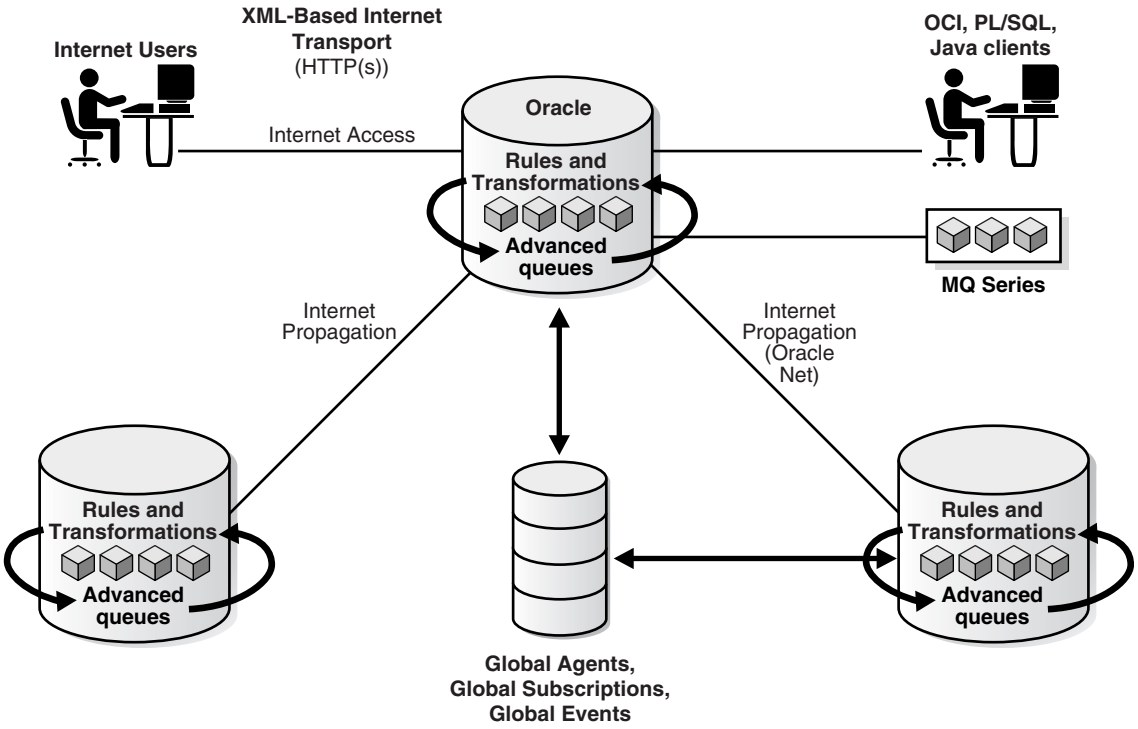
Messages are exchanged between a client and the Oracle Database server or between two Oracle Database servers using Oracle Net Services. Oracle Net Services also propagates messages from one Oracle Database queue to another. Or, as shown in Figure 1–1, you can perform Oracle® Database operations over the Internet using HTTP(S). In this case, the client, a user or Internet application, produces structured XML messages. During **propagation** over the Internet, Oracle Database servers communicate using structured XML also.

Application integration also involves the integration of heterogeneous messaging systems. Oracle® Database seamlessly integrates with existing non-Oracle Database messaging systems like IBM WebSphere MQ through Messaging Gateway, thus allowing existing WebSphere MQ-based applications to be integrated into an Oracle® Database environment.

This section contains these topics:

- Oracle® Database Client/Server Communication
- Multiconsumer Dequeuing of the Same Message
- Oracle® Database Implementation of Workflows
- Oracle® Database Implementation of Publish/Subscribe

Figure 1–1 Integrated Application Environment Using Oracle® Database



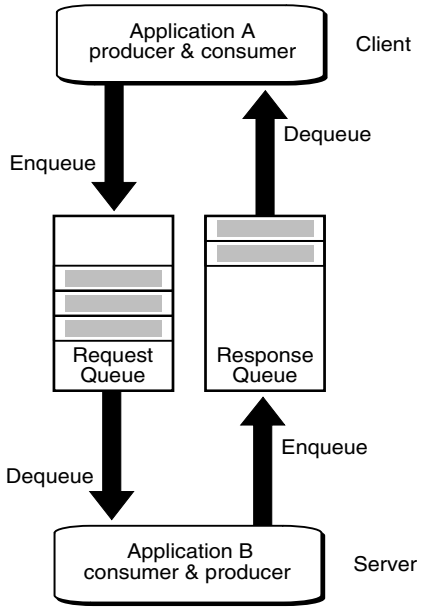
Oracle® Database Client/Server Communication

Client/Server applications usually run in a **synchronous** manner. Figure 1–2 demonstrates the **asynchronous** alternative using Oracle® Database. In this example Application B (a server) provides service to Application A (a client) using a request/response queue.

Application A enqueues a request into the request queue. In a different transaction, Application B dequeues and processes the request. Application B enqueues the result in the response queue, and in yet another transaction, Application A dequeues it.

The client need not wait to establish a connection with the server, and the server dequeues the message at its own pace. When the server is finished processing the message, there is no need for the client to be waiting to receive the result. A process of double-deferral frees both client and server.

Figure 1–2 Client/Server Communication Using Oracle® Database



Multiconsumer Dequeuing of the Same Message

A message can only be enqueued into one queue at a time. If a producer had to insert the same message into several queues in order to reach different consumers, then this would require management of a very large number of queues. To allow multiple consumers to dequeue the same message, Oracle® Database provides for queue subscribers and message recipients.

To allow for **subscriber** and **recipient** lists, the queue must reside in a **queue table** that is created with the multiple consumer option. Each message remains in the queue until it is consumed by all its intended consumers.

Queue Subscribers

Multiple consumers, which can be either applications or other queues, can be associated with a queue as subscribers. This causes all messages enqueued in the queue to be made available to be consumed by each of the queue subscribers. The subscribers to the queue can be changed dynamically without any change to the messages or message producers.

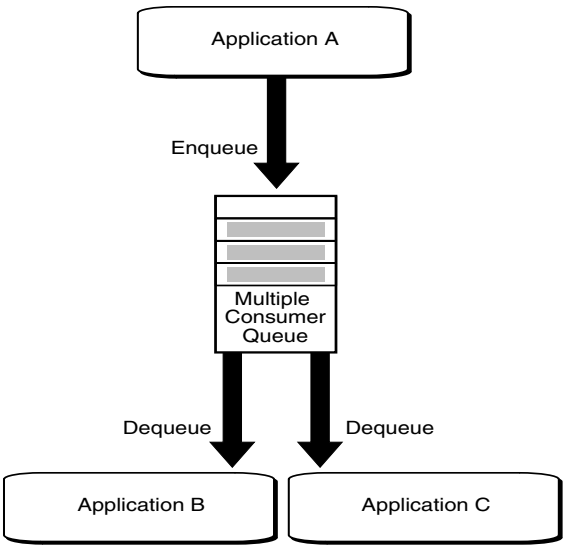
You cannot add subscriptions to single-consumer queues or exception queues. A consumer that is added as a subscriber to a queue is only able to dequeue messages that are enqueued after the subscriber is added. No two subscribers can have the same values for name, address, and protocol. At least one of these attributes must be different for two subscribers.

It cannot be known which subscriber will dequeue which message first, second, and so on, because there is no priority among subscribers. More formally, the order of dequeuing by subscribers is indeterminate.

Subscribers can also be rule-based. Similar in syntax to the `WHERE` clause of a SQL query, rules are expressed in terms of attributes that represent message properties or message content. These subscriber rules are evaluated against incoming messages, and those rules that match are used to determine message recipients.

In Figure 1–3, Application B and Application C each need messages produced by Application A, so a multiconsumer queue is specially configured with Application B and Application C as queue subscribers. Each receives every message placed in the queue.

Figure 1–3 Communication Using a Multiconsumer Queue



Message Recipients

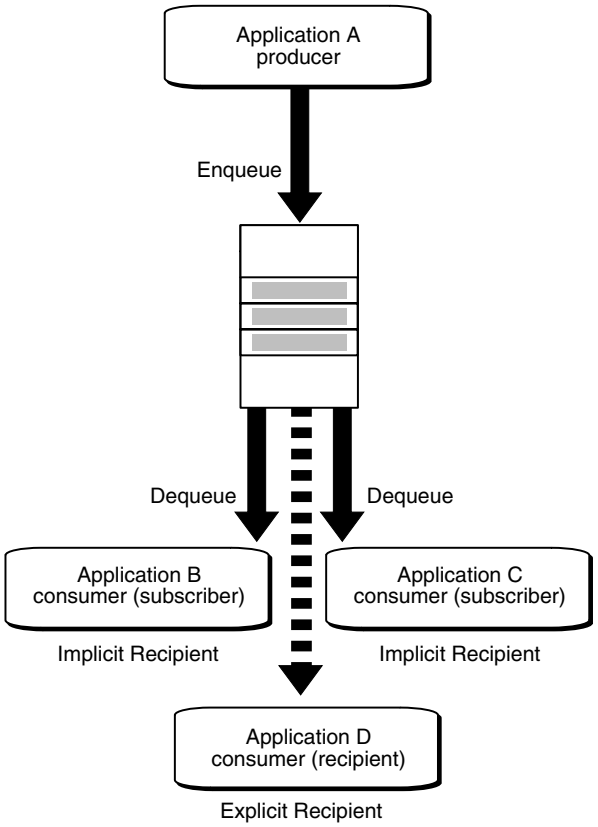
A message producer can submit a list of recipients at the time a message is enqueued. This allows for a unique set of recipients for each message in the queue. The recipient list associated with the message overrides the subscriber list associated with the queue, if there is one. The recipients need not be in the subscriber list. However, recipients can be selected from among the subscribers.

A recipient can be specified only by its name, in which case the recipient must dequeue the message from the queue in which the message was enqueued. It can be specified by its name and an address with a protocol value of 0. The address should be the name of another queue in the same database or another installation of Oracle Database (identified by the database link), in which case the message is propagated to the specified queue and can be dequeued by a consumer with the specified name. If the recipient's name is NULL, then the message is propagated to the specified queue in the address and can be dequeued by the subscribers of the queue specified in the address. If the protocol field is nonzero, then the name and address are not interpreted by the system and the message can be dequeued by a special consumer.

Subscribing to a queue is like subscribing to a magazine: each subscriber is able to dequeue all the messages placed into a specific queue, just as each magazine subscriber has access to all its articles. Being a recipient, on the other hand, is like getting a letter: each recipient is a designated target of a particular message.

Figure 1–4 shows how Oracle® Database can accommodate both kinds of consumers. Application A enqueues messages. Application B and Application C are subscribers. But messages can also be explicitly directed toward recipients like Application D, which may or may not be subscribers to the queue. The list of such recipients for a given message is specified in the enqueue call for that message. It overrides the list of subscribers for that queue.

Figure 1–4 Explicit and Implicit Recipients of Messages



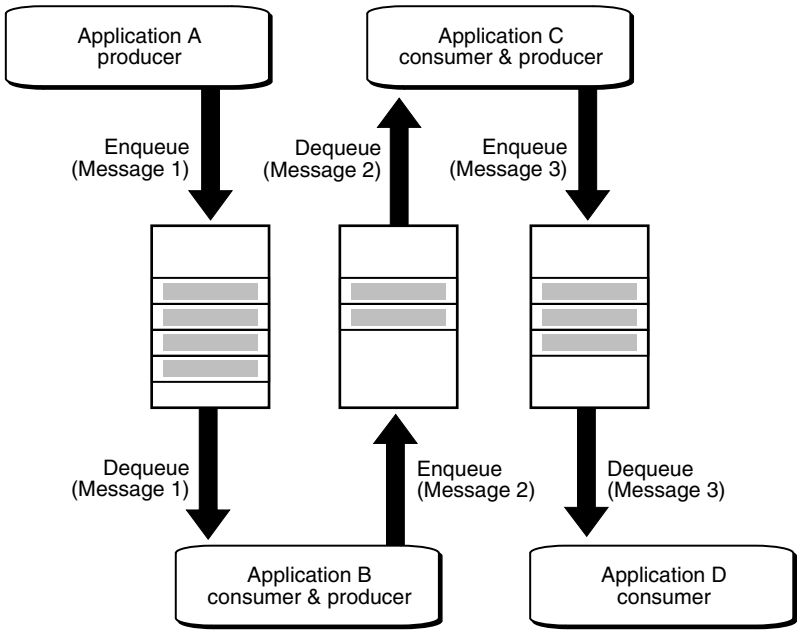
Note: Multiple producers can simultaneously enqueue messages aimed at different targeted recipients.

Oracle® Database Implementation of Workflows

Figure 1–5 illustrates the use of Oracle® Database for implementing a **workflow**, also known as a chained application transaction:

1. Application A begins a workflow by enqueuing Message 1.
2. Application B dequeues it, performs whatever activity is required, and enqueues Message 2.
3. Application C dequeues Message 2 and generates Message 3.
4. Application D, the final step in the workflow, dequeues it.

Figure 1–5 Implementing a Workflow using Oracle® Database



Applications at the top and bottom of the illustration are linked by arrows with three unlabeled queues in the middle. At top left **Application A, Producer** is linked with the leftmost queue by a downward-pointing arrow labeled **Enqueue (Message 1)**. At bottom left, **Application B, Consumer and Producer** is linked to the leftmost queue with a downward-pointing arrow labeled **Dequeue (Message 1)** and to the middle queue with an upward-pointing arrow labeled **Enqueue (Message 2)**. At top right, **Application C, Producer and Consumer** is linked to the middle queue by an upward-pointing arrow labeled **Dequeue (Message 2)** and to the rightmost queue with a downward-pointing arrow labeled **Enqueue (Message 3)**. At bottom right, **Application D, Consumer** is linked to the rightmost queue with a downward-pointing arrow labeled **Dequeue (Message 3)**.

****

Note: The contents of the messages 1, 2 and 3 can be the same or different. Even when they are different, messages can contain parts of the contents of previous messages.

The queues are used to buffer the flow of information between different processing stages of the business process. By specifying delay interval and expiration time for a message, a window of execution can be provided for each of the applications.

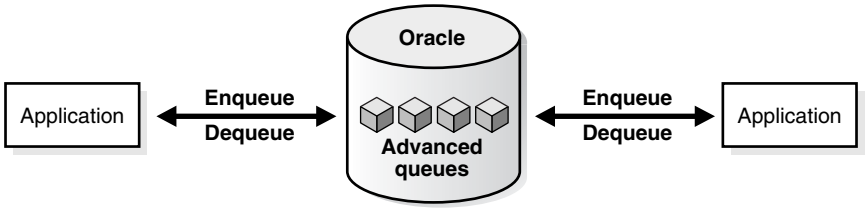
From a workflow perspective, knowledge of the volume and timing of message flows is a business asset quite apart from the value of the payload data. Oracle® Database helps you gain this knowledge by supporting the optional retention of messages for analysis of historical patterns and prediction of future trends.

Oracle® Database Implementation of Publish/Subscribe

A point-to-point message is aimed at a specific target. Senders and receivers decide on a common queue in which to exchange messages. Each message is consumed by only

one receiver. Figure 1–6 shows that each application has its own message queue, known as a single-consumer queue.

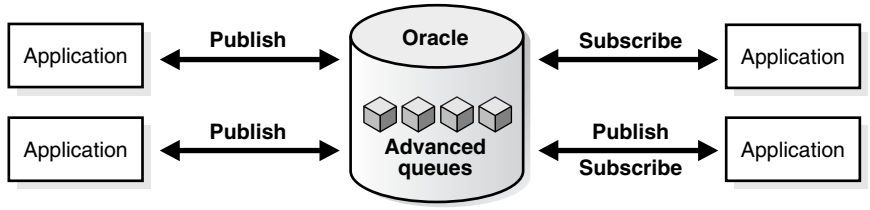
Figure 1–6 Point-to-Point Messaging



A **publish/subscribe** message can be consumed by multiple receivers, as shown in Figure 1–7. Publish/subscribe messaging has a wide dissemination mode called **broadcast** and a more narrowly aimed mode called **multicast**.

Broadcasting is like a radio station not knowing exactly who the audience is for a given program. The dequeuers are subscribers to multiconsumer queues. In contrast, multicast is like a magazine publisher who knows who the subscribers are. Multicast is also referred to as point-to-multipoint, because a single publisher sends messages to multiple receivers, called recipients, who may or may not be subscribers to the queues that serve as exchange mechanisms.

Figure 1–7 Publish/Subscribe Mode



Publish/subscribe describes a situation in which a publisher application enqueues messages to a queue anonymously (no recipients specified). The messages are then delivered to subscriber applications based on **rules** specified by each application. The rules can be defined on message properties, message data content, or both.

You can implement a publish/subscribe model of communication using Oracle® Database as follows:

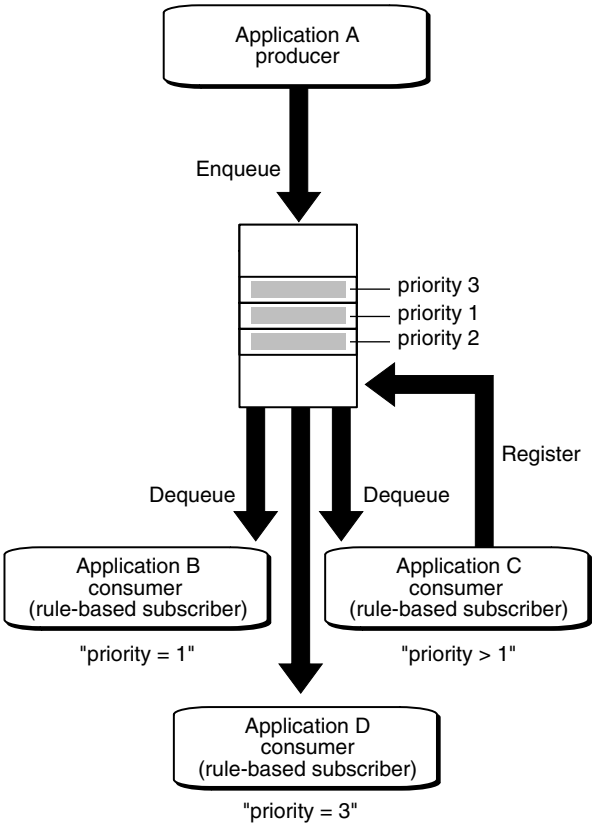
1. Set up one or more queues to hold messages. These queues should represent an area or subject of interest. For example, a queue can be used to represent billed orders.
2. Set up a set of rule-based subscribers. Each subscriber can specify a rule which represents a specification for the messages that the subscriber wishes to receive. A null rule indicates that the subscriber wishes to receive all messages.
3. Publisher applications publish messages to the queue by invoking an enqueue call.
4. Subscriber applications can receive messages with a dequeue call. This retrieves messages that match the subscription criteria.
5. Subscriber applications can also use a listen call to monitor multiple queues for subscriptions on different queues. This is a more scalable solution in cases where a subscriber application has subscribed to many queues and wishes to receive messages that arrive in any of the queues.

6. Subscriber applications can also use the Oracle Call Interface (OCI) notification mechanism. This allows a push mode of message delivery. The subscriber application registers the queues (and subscriptions specified as subscribing agent) from which to receive messages. This registers a callback to be invoked when messages matching the subscriptions arrive.

Figure 1–8 illustrates the use of Oracle® Database for implementing a publish/subscribe relationship between publisher Application A and subscriber Applications B, C, and D:

- Application B subscribes with rule "priority = 1".
- Application C subscribes with rule "priority > 1".
- Application D subscribes with rule "priority = 3".

Figure 1–8 Implementing Publish/Subscribe using Oracle® Database



If Application A enqueues three messages with priorities 1, 2, and 3 respectively, then the messages will be delivered as follows:

- Application B receives a single message (priority 1).
- Application C receives two messages (priority 2, 3).
- Application D receives a single message (priority 3).

Buffered Messaging

Buffered messaging, a new feature in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2), combines the rich functionality that this product has always offered with a much faster queuing

implementation. Buffered messaging is ideal for applications that do not require the reliability and transaction support of Oracle® Database persistent messaging.

Buffered messaging is faster than persistent messaging, because its messages reside in shared memory. They are usually written to disk only when the total memory consumption of buffered messages approaches the available shared memory limit.

> **Note:** The portion of a queue that stores buffered messages in memory is sometimes referred to as a buffered queue.

Message retention is not supported for buffered messaging.

When using buffered messaging, Oracle recommends that you do one of the following:

- Set parameter `streams_pool_size`

  This parameter controls the size of shared memory available to Oracle® Database. If unspecified, up to 10% of the shared pool size may be allocated for the Oracle® Database pool from the database cache.

- Turn on SGA autotuning

  Oracle will automatically allocate the appropriate amount of memory from the SGA for Oracle® Database, based on Oracle® Database usage as well as usage of other components that use the SGA. Examples of such other components are buffer cache and library cache. If `streams_pool_size` is specified, it is used as the lower bound.

  > **See Also:** "Setting Initialization Parameters Relevant to Streams" in *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*

This section contains the following topics:

- Enqueuing Buffered Messages
- Dequeuing Buffered Messages
- Propagating Buffered Messages
- Flow Control
- Buffered Messaging with Real Application Clusters (RAC)
- Buffered Messaging Restrictions
- Error Handling

Enqueuing Buffered Messages

Buffered and persistent messages use the same single-consumer or multiconsumer queues and the same administrative and operational interfaces. They are distinguished from each other by a delivery mode parameter, set by the application when enqueuing the message to an Oracle® Database queue.

> **See Also:** "Enqueuing Messages" on page 10-2

Recipient lists are supported for buffered messaging enqueue.

Buffered messaging is supported in all queue tables created with compatibility 8.1 or higher. Transaction grouping queues and array enqueues are not supported for buffered messages in this release. You can still use the array enqueue procedure to enqueue buffered messages, but the array size must be set to one.

Buffered messages can be queried using the AQ$*Queue_Table_Name* view. They appear with states IN-MEMORY or SPILLED.

> **See Also:** "AQ$Queue_Table_Name: Messages in Queue Table" on page 9-4

The queue type for buffered messaging can be ADT, XML, ANYDATA, or RAW. For ADT types with LOB attributes, only buffered messages with null LOB attributes can be enqueued.

All ordering schemes available for persistent messages are also available for buffered messages, but only within each message class. Ordering among persistent and buffered messages enqueued in the same session is not currently supported.

> **See Also:** "Priority and Ordering of Messages in Enqueuing" on page 1-19

Both enqueue and dequeue buffered messaging operations must be with IMMEDIATE visibility mode. Thus they cannot be part of another transaction. You cannot specify delay when enqueuing buffered messages.

Dequeuing Buffered Messages

Rule-based subscriptions are supported with buffered messaging. The procedure for adding subscribers is enhanced to allow an application to express interest in persistent messages only, buffered messages only, or both.

> **See Also:** "Adding a Subscriber" on page 8-20

Array dequeue is not supported for buffered messaging, but you can still use the array dequeue procedure by setting array size to one message.

Dequeuing applications can choose to dequeue persistent messages only, buffered messages only, or both types. Visibility must be set to IMMEDIATE for dequeuing buffered messages. All of the following dequeue options are supported:

- Dequeue modes BROWSE, LOCK, REMOVE, and REMOVE_NO_DATA
- Navigation modes FIRST_MESSAGE and NEXT_MESSAGE
- Correlation identifier
- Dequeue condition
- Message identifier

> **See Also:** "Dequeue Options" on page 10-13

Propagating Buffered Messages

Propagation of buffered messages is supported. A single propagation schedule serves both persistent and buffered messages. The DBA_QUEUE_SCHEDULES view displays statistics and error information.

> **See Also:** "DBA_QUEUE_SCHEDULES: All Propagation Schedules" on page 9-3

Oracle Streams AQ deletes buffered messages once they are propagated to the remote sites. If the receiving site fails before these messages are consumed, then these

messages will be lost. The source site will not be able to re-send them. Duplicate delivery of messages is also possible.

> **See Also:** "Buffered Messaging with Real Application Clusters (RAC)" on page 1-15

Flow Control

Oracle® Database implements a flow control system that prevents applications from flooding the shared memory with messages. If the number of unread messages enqueued by a message sender exceeds a system-determined limit, then message sender is blocked until one of the subscribers has read some of its messages. A message sender is identified by `sender_id.name` in the enqueue options. A sender blocked due to flow control on a queue does not affect other message senders.

Even with flow control, slow consumers of a multiconsumer queue can cause the number of messages stored in memory to grow without limit. If this happens, older messages are spilled to disk and removed from the Oracle® Database pool to free up memory. This ensures that the cost of disk access is paid by the slower consumers, and faster subscribers can proceed unhindered.

Buffered Messaging with Real Application Clusters (RAC)

An application can enqueue and dequeue buffered messages from any RAC instance as long as it uses password-based authentication to connect to the database. The structures required for buffered messaging are implemented on one RAC instance. The instance where the buffered messaging structures are implemented is the `OWNER_INSTANCE` of the queue table containing the queue. Enqueue and dequeue requests received at other instances are forwarded to the `OWNER_INSTANCE` over the interconnect. The `REMOTE_LISTENER` parameter in `listener.ora` must also be set to enable forwarding of buffered messaging requests to correct instance.

> **See Also:**
>
> - "ALL_QUEUE_TABLES: Queue Tables Queue Accessible to the Current User" on page 9-3 for more information on `OWNER_INSTANCE`
> - "REMOTE_LISTENER" in *Oracle Database Reference* for more information on setting the `REMOTE_LISTENER` parameter

A service name is associated with each queue in RAC and displayed in the `DBA_QUEUES` and `USER_QUEUES` views. This service name always points to the instance with the most efficient access for buffered messaging, minimizing pinging between instances. OCI clients can use the service name for buffered messaging operations.

> **See Also:** "DBA_QUEUES: All Queues in Database" on page 9-3 or "USER_QUEUES: Queues In User Schema" on page 9-3

Oracle recommends that you use buffered messaging with queue-to-queue propagation. This results in transparent failover when propagating messages to a destination RAC system. You do not need to re-point your database links if the primary Oracle® Database RAC instance fails.

> **See Also:** "Support for Oracle Real Application Clusters" on page 1-5

Buffered Messaging Restrictions

The following Oracle® Database features are not currently supported for buffered messaging:

- Message retention
- Message delay
- Transaction grouping
- Array enqueue
- Array dequeue
- Message export and import
- Posting for subscriber notification
- Messaging Gateway

Error Handling

Retry count and retry delay are not supported for buffered messages. Message expiration is supported. When a buffered message has been in the queue beyond its expiration period, it is moved into the exception queue as a persistent message.

Asynchronous Notifications

Asynchronous notification allows clients to receive notifications of messages of interest. The client can use these notifications to monitor multiple subscriptions. The client need not be connected to the database to receive notifications regarding its subscriptions. Asynchronous notification is supported for buffered messages. The delivery mode of the message is available in the message descriptor of the notification descriptor.

> **Note:** In releases before Oracle Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2), the Oracle® Database notification feature was not supported for queues with names longer than 30 characters. This restriction no longer applies. The 24-character limit on names of user-generated queues still applies. See "Creating a Queue" on page 8-12.

The client specifies a callback function which is run for each message. Asynchronous notification cannot be used to invoke an executable, but it is possible for the callback function to invoke a stored procedure.

Clients can receive notifications procedurally using PL/SQL, Java Message Service (JMS), or OCI callback functions, or clients can receive notifications through e-mail or HTTP post. Clients can also specify the presentation for notifications as either `RAW` or `XML`.

For JMS queues, the dequeue is accomplished as part of the notification; explicit dequeue is not required. For RAW queues, clients can specify payload delivery; but they still must dequeue the message in `REMOVE_NO_DATA` mode. For all other persistent queues, the notification contains only the message properties; clients explicitly dequeue to receive the message.

Payload Delivery for RAW Queues

For RAW queues, Oracle® Database clients can now specify that the message payload be delivered along with its notification.

See Also: "AQ Registration Information Type" on page 2-3

Reliable Notification

In earlier releases of Oracle® Database, message notifications were stored in shared memory and were lost if the instance failed. Clients can now specify persistent message notification. If a RAC instance fails, its notifications are delivered by another RAC node. If a standalone instance fails, its notifications are delivered when the instance restarts.

Note: Notification reliability refers only to server failures. If Oracle® Database is unable to deliver client notifications for any other reason, then the notifications are purged along with the client registration.

Designated Port Notification

Oracle® Database clients can now use the OCI subscription handle attribute `OCI_ATTR_SUBSCR_PORTNO` to designate the port at which notifications are delivered. This is especially useful for clients on a computer behind a firewall. The port for the listener thread can be designated before the first registration, using an attribute in the environment handle. The thread is started the first time an `OCISubscriptionRegister` is called. If the client attempts to start another thread on a different port using a different environment handle, then Oracle® Database returns an error.

Note: Designated port notification and IP address notification apply only to OCI clients.

See Also: "Publish-Subscribe Registration Functions in OCI" in *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*

IPv6 Compliance and Designated IP Support

Oracle Streams AQ supports IPv6 and Oracle Streams AQ clients can use the OCI subscription handle attribute `OCI_ATTR_SUBSCR_IPADDR` to designate the IP address at which notifications are delivered. This is especially useful for clients on a computer that has multiple network interface cards or IP addresses. The IP address for the listener thread can be designated before the first registration using an attribute in the environment handle. The thread is started the first time an `OCISubscriptionRegister` is called. If the client attempts to start another thread on a different IP address using a different environment handle, Oracle Streams AQ returns an error. If no IP address is specified, Oracle Streams AQ will deliver notifications on all IP addresses of the computer the client is on.

Registration Timeout

In earlier releases of Oracle® Database, registrations for notification persisted until explicitly removed by the client or purged in case of extended client failure. In Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2) clients can register for a specified time, after which the registration is automatically purged.

When the registration is purged, Oracle® Database sends a notification to the client, so the client can invoke its callback and take any necessary action.

See Also: "AQ Registration Information Type" on page 2-3 for information on the `timeout` parameter

Purge on Notification

Clients can also register to receive only the first notification, after which the registration is automatically purged.

An example where purge on notification is useful is a client waiting for enqueues to start. In this case, only the first notification is useful; subsequent notifications provide no additional information. Previously, this client would be required to unregister once enqueuing started; now the registration can be configured to go away automatically.

Buffered Message Notification

Clients can register for notification of buffered messages. The registration requests apply to both buffered and persistent messages. The message properties delivered with the PL/SQL or OCI notification specify whether the message is buffered or persistent.

See Also:

- "Registering for Notification" on page 10-22 for more information on PL/SQL notification
- Appendix C, "OCI Examples", which appears only in the HTML version of this guide, for an example of OCI notification

Reliable notification is not supported.

Views on Registration

The dictionary views `DBA_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS` and `USER_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS` display the various registrations in the system. The diagnostic view `GV$SUBSCR_REGISTRATION_STATS` may be used to monitor notification statistics and performance.

Event-Based Notification

Event-based notifications are processed by a set of coordinator (`EMNC`) and subordinate processes (`EXXX`). The event notification load is distributed amongst these processes. These processes work on the system notifications in parallel, offering a capability to process a larger volume of notifications, a faster response time and lower shared memory use for staging notifications.

Notification Grouping by Time

Notification applications may register to receive a single notification for all events that occur within a specified time interval. Notification Clients may specify a start time for the notifications. Additionally, they must specify a time as the grouping class and the time interval as the grouping value. A repeat count may be used to limit the number of notifications delivered.

Clients can receive two types of grouping events, Summary or Last. A summary notification is a list of Message Identifiers of all the messages for the subscription. If last was specified as a grouping type, notification would have information about the last message in the notification interval. A count of the number of messages in the interval is also sent.

The registration interfaces in PLSQL and OCI allow for specification of the `START_TIME`, `REPEAT_COUNT`, `GROUPING CLASS`, `GROUPING VALUE`, `GROUPING TYPE` in the `AQ$_REGISTRATION_INFO` and the OCI subscription Handle.

The notification descriptor received by the AQ notification client provides information about the group of message identifiers and the number of notifications in the group.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*
- *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*

Enqueue Features

The following features apply to enqueuing messages:

- Enqueue an Array of Messages
- Correlation Identifiers
- Priority and Ordering of Messages in Enqueuing
- Message Grouping
- Sender Identification
- Time Specification and Scheduling

Enqueue an Array of Messages

When enqueuing messages into a queue, you can operate on an array of messages simultaneously, instead of one message at a time. This can improve the performance of enqueue operations. When enqueuing an array of messages into a queue, each message shares the same enqueue options, but each message can have different message properties. You can perform array enqueue operations using PL/SQL or OCI.

Array enqueuing is not supported for buffered messages in this release.

Correlation Identifiers

You can assign an identifier to each message, thus providing a means to retrieve specific messages at a later time.

Priority and Ordering of Messages in Enqueuing

You can specify the priority of an enqueued message and its exact position in the queue. This means that users can specify the order in which messages are consumed in three ways:

- A priority can be assigned to each message.
- A sort order specifies which properties are used to order all messages in a queue. This is set when the queue table is created and cannot be changed. You can choose to sort messages by priority, enqueue time, or commit time. The commit-time option, a new feature in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2), orders messages by an **approximate CSCN** calculated for each transaction.

  Commit-time ordering is useful when transactions are interdependent or when browsing the messages in a queue must yield consistent results.

See Also:

- "Commit-Time Queues" in *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*
- "Creating a Queue Table" on page 8-1 for more information on sort order

- A sequence deviation positions a message in relation to other messages.

Note: The sequence deviation feature is deprecated in 10*g* Release 2 (10.2).

If several consumers act on the same queue, then each consumer gets the first message that is available for immediate consumption. A message that is in the process of being consumed by another consumer is skipped.

Priority ordering of messages is achieved by specifying priority, enqueue time as the sort order. If priority ordering is chosen, then each message is assigned a priority at enqueue time by the enqueuing agent. At dequeue time, the messages are dequeued in the order of the priorities assigned. If two messages have the same priority, then the order in which they are dequeued is determined by the enqueue time. A first-in, first-out (FIFO) priority queue can also be created by specifying enqueue time, priority as the sort order of the messages.

Message Grouping

Messages belonging to one queue can be grouped to form a set that can only be consumed by one user at a time. This requires that the queue be created in a queue table that is enabled for message grouping. All messages belonging to a group must be created in the same transaction, and all messages created in one transaction belong to the same group.

This feature allows users to segment complex messages into simple messages. For example, messages directed to a queue containing invoices can be constructed as a group of messages starting with a header message, followed by messages representing details, followed by a trailer message.

Message grouping is also useful if the message payload contains complex large objects such as images and video that can be segmented into smaller objects.

Group message properties priority, delay, and expiration are determined solely by the message properties specified for the first message in a group, irrespective of which properties are specified for subsequent messages in the group.

The message grouping property is preserved across propagation. However, the destination queue where messages are propagated must also be enabled for transactional grouping. There are also some restrictions you must keep in mind if the message grouping property is to be preserved while dequeuing messages from a queue enabled for transactional grouping.

Sender Identification

Applications can mark the messages they send with a custom identification. Oracle® Database also automatically identifies the queue from which a message was dequeued. This allows applications to track the pathway of a propagated message or a string message within the same database.

Time Specification and Scheduling

Messages can be enqueued with an expiration that specifies the interval of time the message is available for dequeuing. The default for expiration is never. When a message expires, it is moved to an exception queue. Expiration processing requires that the queue monitor be running.

Dequeue Features

The following features apply to dequeuing messages:

- Concurrent Dequeues
- Dequeue Methods
- Dequeue Modes
- Dequeue an Array of Messages
- Message States
- Navigation of Messages in Dequeuing
- Waiting for Messages
- Retries with Delays
- Optional Transaction Protection
- Exception Queues

Concurrent Dequeues

When there are multiple processes dequeuing from a single-consumer queue or dequeuing for a single consumer on the multiconsumer queue, different processes skip the messages that are being worked on by a concurrent process. This allows multiple processes to work concurrently on different messages for the same consumer.

Dequeue Methods

A message can be dequeued using one of the following dequeue methods:

- Specifying a correlation identifier

  A correlation identifier is a user-defined message property. Multiple messages with the same correlation identifier can be present in a queue, which means that the ordering (enqueue order) between messages might not be preserved on dequeue calls.

- Specifying a message identifier

  A message identifier is a system-assigned value (of `RAW` datatype). Only one message with a given message identifier can be present in the queue.

- Specifying a dequeue condition

  A dequeue condition is expressed in terms of message properties or message content and is similar in syntax to the `WHERE` clause of a SQL query. Messages in the queue are evaluated against the condition, and messages that satisfy the given condition are returned. When a dequeue condition is used, the order of the messages dequeued is indeterminate, and the sort order of the queue is not honored.

- Default dequeue

  A default dequeue retrieves the first available message.

Note: Dequeuing with correlation identifier, message identifier, or dequeue condition does not preserve the message grouping property.

Dequeue Modes

A dequeue request can browse a message, remove it, or remove it with no data. If a message is browsed, then it remains available for further processing. If a message is removed or removed with no data, then it is no longer available for dequeue requests. Depending on the queue properties, a removed message can be retained in the queue table. A message is retained in the queue table after it has been consumed only if a retention time is specified for its queue.

The browse mode has three risks. First, there is no guarantee that the message can be dequeued again after it is browsed, because a dequeue call from a concurrent user might have removed the message. To prevent a viewed message from being dequeued by a concurrent user, you should view the message in the locked mode.

Second, your dequeue position in browse mode is automatically changed to the beginning of the queue if a nonzero wait time is specified and the navigating position reaches the end of the queue. If you repeat a dequeue call in the browse mode with the `NEXT_MESSAGE` navigation option and a nonzero wait time, then you can end up dequeuing the same message over and over again. Oracle recommends that you use a nonzero wait time for the first dequeue call on a queue in a session, and then use a zero wait time with the `NEXT_MESSAGE` navigation option for subsequent dequeue calls. If a dequeue call gets an "end of queue" error message, then the dequeue position can be explicitly set by the dequeue call to the beginning of the queue using the `FIRST_MESSAGE` navigation option, following which the messages in the queue can be browsed again.

Third, if the sort order of the queue is `ENQ_TIME`, `PRIORITY`, or a combination of these two, then results may not be repeatable from one browse to the next. If you must have consistent browse results, then you should use a **commit-time queue**.

See Also:

- "Commit-Time Queues" in *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*
- "Creating a Queue Table" on page 8-1

When a message is dequeued using `REMOVE_NODATA` mode, the payload of the message is not retrieved. This mode can be useful when the user has already examined the message payload, possibly by means of a previous `BROWSE` dequeue.

Dequeue an Array of Messages

When dequeuing messages from a queue, you can operate on an array of messages simultaneously, instead of one message at a time. This can improve the performance of dequeue operations. If you are dequeuing from a transactional queue, you can dequeue all the messages for a transaction with a single call, which makes application programming easier.

When dequeuing an array of messages from a queue, each message shares the same dequeue options, but each message can have different message properties. You can perform array enqueue and array dequeue operations using PL/SQL or OCI.

Array dequeuing is not supported for buffered messages in this release.

Message States

Multiple processes or operating system threads can use the same consumer name to dequeue concurrently from a queue. In that case Oracle® Database provides the first unlocked message that is at the head of the queue and is intended for the consumer. Unless the message identifier of a specific message is specified during dequeue, consumers can dequeue messages that are in the `READY` state.

A message is considered `PROCESSED` only when all intended consumers have successfully dequeued the message. A message is considered `EXPIRED` if one or more consumers did not dequeue the message before the `EXPIRATION` time. When a message has expired, it is moved to an exception queue.

Expired messages from multiconsumer queues cannot be dequeued by the intended recipients of the message. However, they can be dequeued in the `REMOVE` mode exactly once by specifying a `NULL` consumer name in the dequeue options.

Note: If the multiconsumer exception queue was created in a queue table with the `compatible` parameter set to `8.0`, then expired messages can be dequeued only by specifying a message identifier.

Queues created in a queue table with `compatible` set to `8.0` (referred to in this guide as 8.0-style queues) are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). Oracle recommends that any new queues you create be 8.1-style or newer and that you migrate existing 8.0-style queues at your earliest convenience.

Beginning with Oracle® Database release 8.1.6, only the queue monitor removes messages from multiconsumer queues. This allows dequeuers to complete the dequeue operation by not locking the message in the queue table. Because the queue monitor removes messages that have been processed by all consumers from multiconsumer queues approximately once every minute, users can see a delay between when the messages have been completely processed and when they are physically removed from the queue.

Navigation of Messages in Dequeuing

You have several options for selecting a message from a queue. You can select the first message with the `FIRST_MESSAGE` navigation option. Alternatively, once you have selected a message and established its position in the queue, you can then retrieve the next message with the `NEXT_MESSAGE` navigation option.

The `FIRST_MESSAGE` navigation option performs a `SELECT` on the queue. The `NEXT_MESSAGE` navigation option fetches from the results of the `SELECT` run in the `FIRST_MESSAGE` navigation. Thus performance is optimized because subsequent dequeues need not run the entire `SELECT` again.

If the queue is enabled for transactional grouping, then the navigation options work in a slightly different way. If `FIRST_MESSAGE` is requested, then the dequeue position is still reset to the beginning of the queue. But if `NEXT_MESSAGE` is requested, then the position is set to the next message in the same *transaction*. Transactional grouping also offers a `NEXT_TRANSACTION` option. It sets the dequeue position to the first message of the next transaction.

Transaction grouping has no effect if you dequeue by specifying a correlation identifier or message identifier, or if you dequeue some of the messages of a transaction and then commit.

If you reach the end of the queue while using the NEXT_MESSAGE or NEXT_TRANSACTION option, and you have specified a nonzero wait time, then the navigating position is automatically changed to the beginning of the queue. If a zero wait time is specified, then you can get an exception when the end of the queue is reached.

Waiting for Messages

Oracle® Database allows applications to block on one or more queues waiting for the arrival of either a newly enqueued message or a message that becomes ready. You can use the DEQUEUE operation to wait for the arrival of a message in a single queue or the LISTEN operation to wait for the arrival of a message in more than one queue.

Note: Applications can also perform a blocking dequeue on exception queues to wait for arrival of EXPIRED messages.

When the blocking DEQUEUE call returns, it returns the message properties and the message payload. When the blocking LISTEN call returns, it discloses only the name of the queue where a message has arrived. A subsequent DEQUEUE operation is needed to dequeue the message.

When there are messages for multiple agents in the agent list, LISTEN returns with the first agent for whom there is a message. To prevent one agent from starving other agents for messages, the application can change the order of the agents in the agent list.

Note: This feature is not currently supported in Visual Basic (OO4O).

Applications can optionally specify a timeout of zero or more seconds to indicate the time that Oracle® Database must wait for the arrival of a message. The default is to wait forever until a message arrives in the queue. This removes the burden of continually polling for messages from the application, and it saves CPU and network resources because the application remains blocked until a new message is enqueued or becomes READY after its DELAY time.

An application that is blocked on a dequeue is either awakened directly by the enqueuer if the new message has no DELAY or is awakened by the queue monitor process when the DELAY or EXPIRATION time has passed. If an application is waiting for the arrival of a message in a remote queue, then the Oracle® Database propagator wakes up the blocked dequeuer after a message has been propagated.

Retries with Delays

If the transaction dequeuing a message from a queue fails, then it is regarded as an unsuccessful attempt to consume the message. Oracle® Database records the number of failed attempts to consume the message in the message history. Applications can query the RETRY_COUNT column of the queue table view to find out the number of unsuccessful attempts on a message. In addition, Oracle® Database allows the application to specify, at the queue level, the maximum number of retries for messages in the queue. The default value for maximum retries is 5. If the number of failed attempts to remove a message exceeds this number, then the message is moved to the exception queue and is no longer available to applications.

Note: If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including `ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION`) or `SHUTDOWN ABORT` on the instance, then `RETRY_COUNT` is not incremented.

A bad condition can cause the transaction receiving a message to end. Oracle® Database allows users to hide the bad message for a specified retry delay interval, during which it is in the WAITING state. After the retry delay, the failed message is again available for dequeue. The Oracle® Database time manager enforces the retry delay property. The default value for retry delay is 0.

If multiple sessions are dequeuing messages from a queue simultaneously, then `RETRY_COUNT` information might not always be updated correctly. If session one dequeues a message and rolls back the transaction, then Oracle Streams AQ notes that the `RETRY_COUNT` information for this message must be updated. However `RETRY_COUNT` cannot be incremented until session one completes the rollback. If session two attempts to dequeue the same message after session one has completed the rollback but before it has incremented `RETRY_COUNT`, then the dequeue by session two succeeds. When session one attempts to increment `RETRY_COUNT`, it finds that the message is locked by session two and `RETRY_COUNT` is not incremented. A trace file is then generated in the `USER_DUMP_DESTINATION` for the instance with the following message:

```
Error on rollback: ORA-25263: no message in queue schema.qname with message ID ...
```

Note: Maximum retries and retry delay are not available with 8.0-style multiconsumer queues.

Queues created in a queue table with `compatible` set to `8.0` (referred to in this guide as 8.0-style queues) are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). Oracle recommends that any new queues you create be 8.1-style or newer and that you migrate existing 8.0-style queues at your earliest convenience.

Optional Transaction Protection

Enqueue and dequeue requests are usually part of a transaction that contains the requests, thereby providing the wanted **transactional** action. You can, however, specify that a specific request is a transaction by itself, making the result of that request immediately visible to other transactions. This means that messages can be made visible to the external world when the enqueue or dequeue statement is applied or after the transaction is committed.

Note: Transaction protection is not supported for buffered messaging.

Exception Queues

An exception queue is a repository for expired or unserviceable messages. Applications cannot directly enqueue into exception queues. Also, a multiconsumer exception queue cannot have subscribers associated with it. However, an application that intends to handle these expired or unserviceable messages can dequeue them exactly once from the exception queue using remove mode. The consumer name

specified while dequeuing should be null. Messages can also be dequeued from the exception queue by specifying the message identifier.

> **Note:** Expired or unserviceable buffered messages are moved to an exception queue as persistent messages.
>
> Messages intended for single-consumer queues, or for 8.0-style multiconsumer queues, can only be dequeued by their message identifiers once the messages have been moved to an exception queue.
>
> Queues created in a queue table with `compatible` set to `8.0` (referred to in this guide as 8.0-style queues) are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). Oracle recommends that any new queues you create be 8.1-style or newer and that you migrate existing 8.0-style queues at your earliest convenience.

After a message has been moved to an exception queue, there is no way to identify which queue the message resided in before moving to the exception queue. If this information is important, then the application must save this information in the message itself.

The exception queue is a message property that can be specified during enqueue time. If an exception queue is not specified, then a default exception queue is used. The default exception queue is automatically created when the queue table is created.

A message is moved to an exception queue under the following conditions:

- It was not dequeued within the specified expiration interval.

  For a message intended for multiple recipients, the message is moved to the exception queue if one or more of the intended recipients was not able to dequeue the message within the specified expiration interval. The default expiration interval is never, meaning the messages does not expire.

- The message was dequeued successfully, but the application that dequeued it rolled back the transaction because of an error that arose while processing the message. If the message has been dequeued but rolled back more than the number of times specified by the retry limit, then the message is moved to the exception queue.

  For a message intended for multiple recipients, a separate retry count is kept for each recipient. The message is moved to the exception queue only when retry counts for all recipients of the message have exceeded the specified retry limit.

  The default retry limit is five for single-consumer queues and 8.1-style multiconsumer queues. No retry limit is supported for 8.0-style multiconsumer queues, which are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2).

  > **Note:** If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including `ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION`) or `SHUTDOWN ABORT` on the instance, then `RETRY_COUNT` is not incremented.

- The statement processed by the client contains a dequeue that succeeded but the statement itself was undone later due to an exception.

  If the dequeue procedure succeeds but the PL/SQL procedure raises an exception, then Oracle® Database increments the retry count of the message returned by the dequeue procedure.

- The client program successfully dequeued a message but terminated before committing the transaction.

Propagation Features

Messages can be propagated from one queue to another, allowing applications to communicate with each other without being connected to the same database or to the same queue. The destination queue can be located in the same database or in a remote database.

Propagation enables you to fan out messages to a large number of recipients without requiring them all to dequeue messages from a single queue. You can also use propagation to combine messages from different queues into a single queue. This is known as compositing or funneling messages.

Note: You can propagate messages from a multiconsumer queue to a single-consumer queue. Propagation from a single-consumer queue to a multiconsumer queue is not possible.

A message is marked as processed in the source queue immediately after the message has been propagated, even if the consumer has not dequeued the message at the remote queue. Similarly, when a propagated message expires at the remote queue, the message is moved to the exception queue of the remote queue, and not to the exception queue of the local queue. Oracle® Database does not currently propagate the exceptions to the source queue.

To enable propagation, one or more subscribers are defined for the queue from which messages are to be propagated and a schedule is defined for each destination where messages are to be propagated from the queue.

Oracle® Database automatically checks if the type of the remote queue is structurally equivalent to the type of the local queue within the context of the character sets in which they are created. Messages enqueued in the source queue are then propagated and automatically available for dequeuing at the destination queue or queues.

When messages arrive at the destination queues, sessions based on the source queue schema name are used for enqueuing the newly arrived messages into the destination queues. This means that you must grant schemas of the source queues enqueue privileges to the destination queues.

Propagation runs as an Oracle Scheduler job. A background process, the `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESS` will run the job. Propagation scheduling may be a dedicated process, running continuously and without end, or it may be event driven, in which case it runs only if there is a message to be propagated.

Oracle® Database offers two kinds of propagation:

- Queue-to-dblink propagation
- Queue-to-queue propagation

Queue-to-dblink propagation delivers messages or events from the source queue to all subscribing queues at the destination database identified by the dblink.

A single propagation schedule is used to propagate messages to all subscribing queues. Hence any changes made to this schedule will affect message delivery to all the subscribing queues.

Queue-to-queue propagation delivers messages or events from the source queue to a specific destination queue identified on the dblink. This allows the user to have fine-grained control on the propagation schedule for message delivery.

This new propagation mode also supports transparent failover when propagating to a destination RAC system. With queue-to-queue propagation, you are no longer required to re-point a database link if the owner instance of the queue fails on RAC.

Oracle® Database provides detailed statistics about the messages propagated and the schedule itself. This information can be used to tune propagation schedules for best performance.

Remote Consumers

Consumers of a message in multiconsumer queues can be local or remote. Local consumers dequeue messages from the same queues into which the producer enqueued the messages. Local consumers have a name but no address or protocol in their agent descriptions.

Remote consumers dequeue from queues that are different from the queues where the messages were enqueued. Remote consumers fall into three categories:

- The address refers to a queue in the same database.

  In this case the consumer dequeues the message from a different queue in the same database. These addresses are of the form `[schema].queue_name`. If the schema is not specified, then the schema of the current user is used.

- The address refers to a queue in a different database.

  In this case the database must be reachable using database links and the protocol must be either `NULL` or 0. These addresses are of the form `[schema].queue_name@dblink`. If the schema is not specified, then the schema of the current user is used. If the database link does not have a domain name specified, then the default domain as specified by the `DB_DOMAIN` `init.ora` parameter is used.

- The address refers to a destination that can be reached by a third party protocol.

  You must refer to the documentation of the third party software to determine how to specify the address and the protocol database link and schedule propagation.

Propagation to Remote Subscribers

Oracle® Database validates the database link specified in a propagation schedule when the schedule runs, but not when the schedule is created. It is possible, therefore, to create a queue-to-dblink or queue-to-queue propagation before creating its associated database link. Also, the propagation schedule is not disabled if you remove the database link.

Oracle Streams AQ offers two kinds of propagation:

A) **Queue-to-dblink propagation** - specified by providing a (source) queue and (destination) databaselink. Messages from the source queue for any queues at the destination specified by the dblink will be handled by this propagation.

In this scenario, we cannot have multiple propagations from a source queue, with dblinks connecting to the same database. Thus(q1, dblink1) and (q1, dblink2) cannot co-exist if both dblinks connect to the same database. On the other hand (q1, dblink1) and (q2, dblink1) OR (q1, dblink1) and (q2, dblink2) can co-exist as source queues are different.

B) **Queue-to-queue propagation** - specified by providing a (source) queue, (destination) dblink and (destination) queue. Messages from the source queue for the

indicated queue at the destination dblink will be handled by this propagation. Here, either (q1, dblink1, dq1), (q1, dblink1, dq2) OR (q1, dblink1, dq1), (q1, dblink2, dq2) succeeds. This strategy works because the destination queues are different even though source queue is the same and dblink connects to the same database.

In this scenario, we cannot have multiple propagations between a source queue, destination queue, even if using different dblinks: (q1, dblink1, q2) and (q1, dblink2, q2) cannot co-exist, if dblink1 and dblink2 are pointing to the same database.

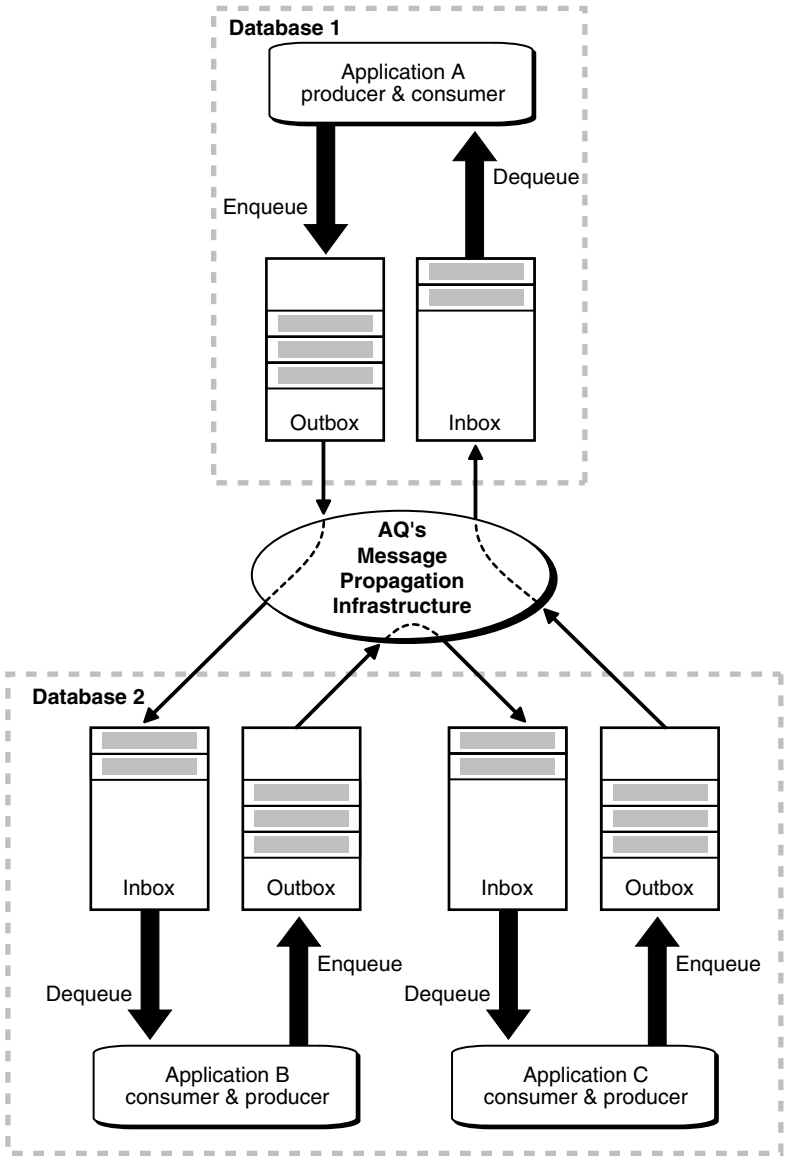
Priority and Ordering of Messages in Propagation

The delay, expiration, and priority parameters apply identically to both local and remote consumers in both queue-to-dblink and queue-to-queue propagation. Oracle® Database accounts for any delay in propagation by adjusting the delay and expiration parameters accordingly. For example, if expiration is set to one hour, and the message is propagated after 15 minutes, then the expiration at the remote queue is set to 45 minutes.

Inboxes and Outboxes

Figure 1–9 illustrates applications on different databases communicating using Oracle® Database. Each application has an inbox for handling incoming messages and an outbox for handling outgoing messages. Whenever an application enqueues a message, it goes into its outbox regardless of the message destination. Similarly, an application dequeues messages from its inbox no matter where the message originates.

Figure 1–9 Message Propagation in Oracle® Database



Propagation Scheduling

A queue-to-dblink propagation schedule is defined for a pair of source and destination database links. A queue-to-queue propagation schedule is defined for a pair of source and destination queues. If a queue has messages to be propagated to several queues, then a schedule must be defined for each of the destination queues. With queue-to-dblink propagation, all schedules for a particular remote database have the same frequency. With queue-to-queue propagation, the frequency of each schedule can be adjusted independently of the others

A schedule indicates the time frame during which messages can be propagated from the source queue. This time frame can depend on a number of factors such as network traffic, load at the source database, and load at the destination database. If the duration is unspecified, then the time frame is an infinite single window. If a window must be repeated periodically, then a finite duration is specified along with a `NEXT_TIME` function that defines the periodic interval between successive windows.

When a schedule is created, a job is automatically submitted to the job queue facility to handle propagation.

The propagation schedules defined for a queue can be changed or dropped at any time during the life of the queue. You can also temporarily disable a schedule instead of dropping it. All administrative calls can be made irrespective of whether the schedule is active or not. If a schedule is active, then it takes a few seconds for the calls to be processed.

Propagation of Messages with LOBs

Large Objects can be propagated using Oracle® Database using two methods:

- Propagation from `RAW` queues

  In `RAW` queues the message payload is stored as a BLOB. This allows users to store up to 32KB of data when using the PL/SQL interface and as much data as can be contiguously allocated by the client when using OCI. This method is supported by all releases after 8.0.4 inclusive.

- Propagation from object queues with LOB attributes

  The user can populate the `LOB` and read from the `LOB` using Oracle Database `LOB` handling routines. The `LOB` attributes can be `BLOB`s or `CLOB`s (not NCLOBs). If the attribute is a `CLOB`, then Oracle® Database automatically performs any necessary character set conversion between the source queue and the destination queue. This method is supported by all releases from 8.1.3 inclusive.

Note: Payloads containing LOBs require users to grant explicit `Select`, `Insert` and `Update` privileges on the queue table for doing enqueues and dequeues.

See Also: *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

Propagation Statistics

Detailed runtime information about propagation is gathered and stored in the `DBA_QUEUE_SCHEDULES` view for each propagation schedule. This information can be used by queue designers and administrators to fix problems or tune performance. Similarly, errors reported by the view can be used to diagnose and fix problems. The view also describes additional information such as the session ID of the session handling the propagation and the process name of the job queue process handling the propagation.

For each schedule, detailed propagation statistics are maintained:

- Total number of messages propagated in a schedule
- Total number of bytes propagated in a schedule
- Maximum number of messages propagated in a window
- Maximum number of bytes propagated in a window
- Average number of messages propagated in a window
- Average size of propagated messages
- Average time to propagated a message

Propagation Error Handling

Propagation has built-in support for handling failures and reporting errors. For example, if the specified database link is invalid, if the remote database is unavailable, or if the remote queue is not enabled for enqueuing, then the appropriate error message is reported. Propagation uses a linear backoff scheme for retrying propagation from a schedule that encountered a failure.

If a schedule continuously encounters failures, then the first retry happens after 30 seconds, the second after 60 seconds, the third after 120 seconds and so forth. If the retry time is beyond the expiration time of the current window, then the next retry is attempted at the start time of the next window. A maximum of 16 retry attempts is made, after which the schedule is automatically disabled.

Note: Once a retry attempt slips to the next propagation window, it will always do so; the exponential backoff scheme no longer governs retry scheduling. If the date function specified in the `next_time` parameter of `DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION` results in a short interval between windows, then the number of unsuccessful retry attempts can quickly reach 16, disabling the schedule.

When a schedule is disabled automatically due to failures, the relevant information is written into the alert log. A check for scheduling failures indicates:

- How many successive failures were encountered
- The error message indicating the cause for the failure
- The time at which the last failure was encountered

By examining this information, a queue administrator can fix the failure and enable the schedule. If propagation is successful during a retry, then the number of failures is reset to 0.

In some situations that indicate application errors in queue-to-dblink propagations, Oracle® Database marks messages as `UNDELIVERABLE` and logs a message in `alert.log`. Examples of such errors are when the remote queue does not exist or when there is a type mismatch between the source queue and the remote queue. The trace files in the `background_dump_dest` directory can provide additional information about the error.

When a new job queue process starts, it clears the mismatched type errors so the types can be reverified. If you have capped the number of job queue processes and propagation remains busy, then you might not want to wait for the job queue process to terminate and restart. Queue types can be reverified at any time using `DBMS_AQADM.VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES`.

Note: When a type mismatch is detected in queue-to-queue propagation, propagation stops and throws an error. In such situations you must query the `DBA_SCHEDULES` view to determine the last error that occurred during propagation to a particular destination. The message is not marked as `UNDELIVERABLE`.

Propagation with Real Application Clusters

Propagation has support built-in for Oracle Real Application Clusters. It is transparent to the user and the queue administrator. The job that handles propagation is submitted to the same instance as the owner of the queue table where the queue resides.

If there is a failure at an instance and the queue table that stores the source queue is migrated to a different instance, then the propagation job is also migrated to the new instance. This minimizes pinging between instances and thus offers better performance.

The destination can be identified by a database link or by destination queue name. Specifying the destination database results in queue-to-dblink propagation. If you propagate messages to several queues in another database, then all queue-to-dblink propagations to that database have the same frequency. Specifying the destination queue name results in queue-to-queue propagation, a new feature in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). If you propagate messages to several queues in another database, then queue-to-queue propagation enables you to adjust the frequency of each schedule independently of the others. You can even enable or disable individual propagations.

This new queue-to-queue propagation mode also supports transparent failover when propagating to a destination RAC system. With queue-to-queue propagation, you are no longer required to re-point a database link if the owner instance of the queue fails on RAC.

> **See Also:** "Scheduling a Queue Propagation" on page 8-24 for more information on queue-to-queue propagation

Propagation has been designed to handle any number of concurrent schedules. The number of job queue processes is limited to a maximum of 1000, and some of these can be used to handle jobs unrelated to propagation. Hence, propagation has built-in support for multitasking and load balancing.

The propagation algorithms are designed such that multiple schedules can be handled by a single job queue process. The propagation load on a job queue process can be skewed based on the arrival rate of messages in the different source queues.

If one process is overburdened with several active schedules while another is less loaded with many passive schedules, then propagation automatically redistributes the schedules so they are loaded uniformly.

Third-Party Support

If the protocol number for a recipient is in the range 128 - 255, then the address of the recipient is not interpreted by Oracle® Database and the message is not propagated by the Oracle® Database system. Instead, a third-party propagator can dequeue the message by specifying a reserved consumer name in the dequeue operation. The reserved consumer names are of the form `AQ$_P`*`protocol_number`*. For example, the consumer name `AQ$_P128` can be used to dequeue messages for recipients with protocol number 128. The list of recipients for a message with the specific protocol number is returned in the `recipient_list` message property on dequeue.

Another way for Oracle® Database to propagate messages to and from third-party messaging systems is through Messaging Gateway. Messaging Gateway dequeues messages from an Oracle® Database queue and guarantees delivery to supported third-party messaging systems. Messaging Gateway can also dequeue messages from these systems and enqueue them to an Oracle® Database queue.

Propagation Using HTTP

In Oracle Database 10*g* you can set up Oracle® Database propagation over HTTP and HTTPS (HTTP over SSL). HTTP propagation uses the Internet access infrastructure and requires that the Oracle® Database servlet that connects to the destination database be deployed. The database link must be created with the connect string

indicating the Web server address and port and indicating HTTP as the protocol. The source database must be created for running Java and XML. Otherwise, the setup for HTTP propagation is more or less the same as Oracle Net Services propagation.

Message Format Transformation

Applications often use data in different formats. A **transformation** defines a mapping from one Oracle data type to another. The transformation is represented by a SQL function that takes the source data type as input and returns an object of the target data type. Only one-to-one message transformations are supported.

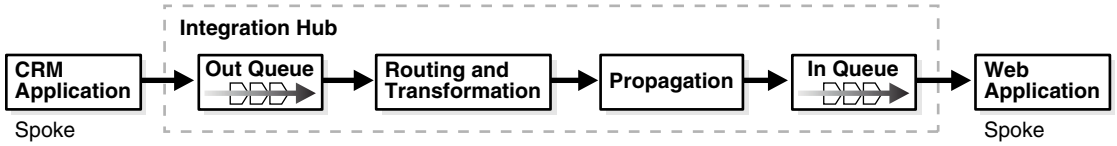
To transform a message during enqueue, specify a mapping in the enqueue options. To transform a message during dequeue, specify a mapping either in the dequeue options or when you add a subscriber. A dequeue mapping overrides a subscriber mapping. To transform a message during propagation, specify a mapping when you add a subscriber.

You can create transformations by creating a single PL/SQL function or by creating an expression for each target type attribute. The PL/SQL function returns an object of the target type or the constructor of the target type. This representation is preferable for simple transformations or those not easily broken down into independent transformations for each attribute.

Creating a separate expression specified for each attribute of the target type simplifies transformation mapping creation and management for individual attributes of the destination type. It is useful when the destination type has many attributes.

As Figure 1–10 shows, queuing, routing, and transformation are essential building blocks to an integrated application architecture. The figure shows how data from the Out queue of a CRM application is routed and transformed in the integration hub and then propagated to the In queue of the Web application. The transformation engine maps the message from the format of the Out queue to the format of the In queue.

Figure 1–10 Transformations in Application Integration



XML Data Transformation

You can transform XML data using the `extract()` method supported on `XMLType` to return an object of `XMLType` after applying the supplied `XPath` expression. You can also create a PL/SQL function that transforms the `XMLType` object by applying an XSLT transformation to it, using the package `XSLPROCESSOR`.

Other Oracle® Database Features

This section contains these topics:

- Queue Monitor Coordinator
- Integration with Oracle Internet Directory
- Integration with Oracle Enterprise Manager
- Retention and Message History

- Cleaning Up Message Queues
- Tracking and Event Journals
- Non-repudiation
- Internet Integration

Queue Monitor Coordinator

Before 10*g* Release 1 (10.1), the Oracle® Database time manager process was called queue monitor (`QMNn`), a background process controlled by setting the dynamic `init.ora` parameter `AQ_TM_PROCESSES`. Beginning with 10*g* Release 1 (10.1), time management and many other background processes are automatically controlled by a coordinator-slave architecture called Queue Monitor Coordinator (`QMNC`). `QMNC` dynamically spawns slaves named `qXXX` depending on the system load. The slaves provide mechanisms for:

- Message delay
- Message expiration
- Retry delay
- Garbage collection for the queue table
- Memory management tasks for buffered messages

Because the number of processes is determined automatically and tuned constantly, you are saved the trouble of setting it with `AQ_TM_PROCESSES`.

Although it is no longer necessary to set `init.ora` parameter `AQ_TM_PROCESSES`, it is still supported. If you do set it (up to a maximum of 10), then QMNC still autotunes the number of processes. But you are guaranteed at least the set number of processes for persistent queues. Processes for a **buffered queue** and other Oracle Streams tasks, however, are not affected by this parameter.

Note: If you want to disable the Queue Monitor Coordinator, then you must set `AQ_TM_PROCESSES = 0` in your `pfile` or `spfile`. Oracle strongly recommends that you do NOT set `AQ_TM_PROCESSES = 0`. If you are using Oracle Streams, setting this parameter to zero (which Oracle Database respects no matter what) can cause serious problems.

Integration with Oracle Internet Directory

Oracle Internet Directory is a native LDAPv3 directory service built on Oracle Database that centralizes a wide variety of information, including e-mail addresses, telephone numbers, passwords, security certificates, and configuration data for many types of networked devices. You can look up enterprise-wide queuing information—queues, subscriptions, and events—from one location, the Oracle Internet Directory. Refer to the *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle Internet Directory* for more information.

Integration with Oracle Enterprise Manager

You can use Oracle Enterprise Manager to:

- Create and manage queues, queue tables, propagation schedules, and transformations

- Monitor your Oracle® Database environment using its topology at the database and queue levels, and by viewing queue errors and queue and session statistics

Retention and Message History

The systems administrator specifies the retention duration to retain messages after consumption. Oracle® Database stores information about the history of each message, preserving the queue and message properties of delay, expiration, and retention for messages destined for local or remote receivers. The information contains the enqueue and dequeue times and the identification of the transaction that executed each request. This allows users to keep a history of relevant messages. The history can be used for tracking, data warehouse, and data mining operations, as well as specific auditing functions.

Message retention is not supported for buffered messaging.

Cleaning Up Message Queues

The Oracle® Database retention feature can be used to automatically clean up messages after the user-specified duration after consumption.

If messages are accidentally inserted into a queue for the wrong subscriber, you can dequeue them with the subscriber name or by message identifier. This consumes the messages, which are cleaned up after their retention time expires.

To clean up messages for a particular subscriber, you can remove the subscriber and add the subscriber again. Removing the subscriber removes all the messages for that subscriber.

Tracking and Event Journals

Retained messages can be related to each other to form sequences. These sequences represent event journals, which are often constructed by applications. Oracle® Database is designed to let applications create event journals automatically.

Non-repudiation

Oracle® Database maintains the entire history of information about a message along with the message itself. This information serves as proof of sending and receiving of messages and can be used for non-repudiation of the sender and non-repudiation of the receiver.

The following information is kept at enqueue for non-repudiation of the enqueuer:

- Oracle® Database agent doing the enqueue
- Database user doing the enqueue
- Enqueue time
- Transaction ID of the transaction doing enqueue

The following information is kept at dequeue for non-repudiation of the dequeuer:

- Oracle® Database agent doing dequeue
- Database user doing dequeue
- Dequeue time
- Transaction ID of the transaction doing dequeue

After propagation, the `ORIGINAL_MSGID` field in the destination queue of the propagation corresponds to the message ID of the source message. This field can be

used to correlate the propagated messages. This is useful for non-repudiation of the dequeuer of propagated messages.

Stronger non-repudiation can be achieved by enqueuing the digital signature of the sender at the time of enqueue with the message and by storing the digital signature of the dequeuer at the time of dequeue.

Internet Integration

You can access Oracle® Database over the Internet by using **Simple Object Access Protocol** (SOAP). **Internet Data Access Presentation** (IDAP) is the SOAP specification for Oracle® Database operations. IDAP defines the XML message structure for the body of the SOAP request.

An IDAP message encapsulates the Oracle® Database request and response in XML. IDAP is used to perform Oracle® Database operations such as enqueue, dequeue, send notifications, register for notifications, and propagation over the Internet standard transports—HTTP(s) and e-mail. In addition, IDAP encapsulates transactions, security, transformation, and the character set ID for requests.

You can create an alias to an Oracle® Database agent in Oracle Internet Directory and then use the alias in IDAP documents sent over the Internet to perform Oracle® Database operations. Using aliases prevents exposing the internal name of the Oracle® Database agent.

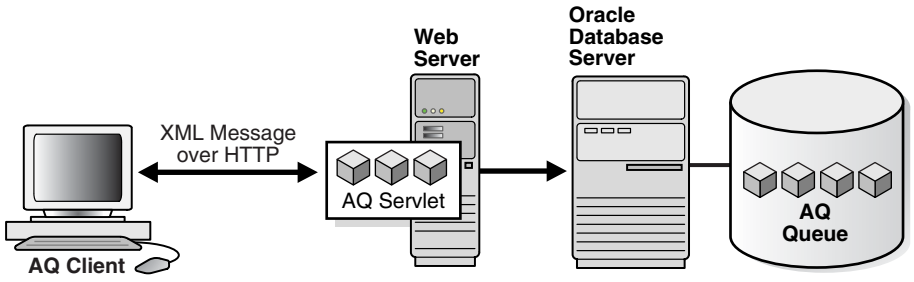
Figure 1–11 shows the architecture for performing Oracle® Database operations over HTTP. The major components are:

- Oracle® Database client program
- Web server/servlet runner hosting the Oracle® Database **servlet**
- Oracle Database server

The Oracle® Database client program sends XML messages (conforming to IDAP) to the Oracle® Database servlet, which understands the XML message and performs Oracle® Database operations. Any HTTP client, a Web browser for example, can be used. The Web server/servlet runner hosting the Oracle® Database servlet, Apache/Jserv or Tomcat for example, interprets the incoming XML messages. The Oracle® Database servlet connects to the Oracle Database server and performs operations on user queues.

> **Note:** This feature is certified to work with Apache, along with the Tomcat or Jserv servlet execution engines. However, the code does not prevent the servlet from working with other Web server and servlet execution engines that support Java Servlet 2.0 or higher interfaces.

Figure 1–11 Architecture for Performing Oracle® Database Operations Using HTTP



Interfaces to Oracle® Database

You can access Oracle® Database functionality through the following interfaces:

- PL/SQL using `DBMS_AQ`, `DBMS_AQADM`, and `DBMS_AQELM`
- Visual Basic using Oracle Objects for OLE
- Java Message Service (JMS) using the `oracle.jms` Java package
- Internet access using HTTP(S)

Note: The `oracle.AQ` Java package was deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 1 (10.1). Oracle recommends that you migrate existing Java AQ applications to Oracle JMS and use Oracle JMS to design your future Java AQ applications.

See Also:

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*
- Online Help for Oracle Objects for OLE

Oracle® Database Demonstrations

Oracle® Database demos can be installed from the Oracle Database Companion CD. Once they are installed, you can find them in the `$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/demo` directory. Refer to `aqxmlREADME.txt` and `aqjmsREADME.txt` in the `demo` directory for more information.

Table 1–1 lists and briefly describes the PL/SQL and OCI demos. Table 1–2 lists and briefly describes the JMS demos. Table 1–3 lists and briefly describes the XML demos.

Table 1–1 Oracle® Database Demonstrations

Demo and Locations	Topic
`aqdemo00.sql`	Create users, message types, and tables
`aqdemo01.sql`	Create queue tables, queues, subscribers, and propagation schedule
`aqdemo02.sql`	Enqueue messages into input queue
`aqdemo03.sql`	Install dequeue procedures
`aqdemo04.sql`	Perform blocking dequeues
`aqdemo05.sql`	Perform listen for multiple agents
`aqdemo06.sql`	Clean up users, queue tables, queues, and subscribers in `aqdemo00.sql` to `aqdemo05.sql`
`aqdemo07.sql`	Enqueue and dequeue to XMLType queue using XPATH expressions
`aqdemo08.sql`	Demonstrates server-to-server email notifications with default XML presentation
`aqdemo09.sql`	Set up queues and subscribers for array enqueue and dequeue (for OCI array demos also)
`aqdemo10.sql`	Array enqueue 10 messages
`aqdemo11.sql`	Array dequeue 10 messages

Table 1–1 (Cont.) Oracle® Database Demonstrations

Demo and Locations	Topic
aqdemo12.sql	Clean up queues and subscribers for array enqueue and dequeue (for OCI array demos also)
ociaqdemo00.c	Enqueue messages
ociaqdemo01.c	Perform blocking dequeues
ociaqdemo02.c	Perform listen for multiple agents
ociaqarrayenq.c	Array enqueue 10 messages
ociaqarraydeq.c	Array dequeue 10 messages

Table 1–2 Oracle® Database JMS Demonstrations

Demo and Locations	Topic
aqjmsREADME.txt	Describes the Oracle® Database Java API and JMS demos
aqjmsdmo.sql	Set up Oracle® Database JMS demos
aqjmsdemo01.java	Enqueue text messages and dequeue based on message properties
aqjmsdemo02.java	Message listener demo (enqueue messages)
aqjmsdemo03.java	Message listener demo (set up listener and dequeue messages)
aqjmsdemo04.java	Oracle type payload: dequeue on payload content
aqjmsdemo05.java	Queue browser example
aqjmsdemo06.java	Schedule propagation between queues in the database
aqjmsdemo07.java	Send and receive an ADT message containing XML data
aqjmsdemo08.java	JMS 1.1 domain unification demo
aqjmsdemo09.java	JMS bulk array enqueue and dequeue
aqjmsdemo10.java	ANYDATA messaging with JMS message types and ADT messages
aqjmsdrp.sql	Clean up AQ JMS demos
aqoradmo.sql	Set up Oracle® Database Java API demos
aqorademo01.java	Enqueue and dequeue RAW messages
aqorademo02.java	Enqueue and dequeue object type messages using ORAData interface
aqoradrp.sql	Clean up AQ Java API demos
aqjmskprb01.java	Enqueues and dequeues a message within the database
aqjmskprb01a.sql	Set up kprb driver demo
aqjmskprb01b.sql	Defines Java program aqjmskprb01.java as stored procedure
aqjmskprb01c.sql	Runs aqjmskprb01.java as stored procedure
aqjmskprb01d.sql	Clean up AQ kprb driver demo

Table 1–3 Oracle® Database XML Demonstrations

Demo and Locations	Topic
aqxmlREADME.txt	Describes the Internet access demos
aqxmldmo.sql	Create users, queue tables, and queues

Table 1–3 (Cont.) Oracle® Database XML Demonstrations

Demo and Locations	Topic
aqxml01.xml	AQXmlSend: Enqueue three messages to an ADT single- consumer queue with piggyback commit
aqxml02.xml	AQXmlReceive: Dequeue messages from ADT single-consumer queue with piggyback commit
aqxml03.xml	AQXmlPublish: Enqueue two messages to an ADT multiconsumer queue
aqxml04.xml	AQXmlReceive: Dequeue messages from an ADT (with LOB) multiconsumer queue
aqxml05.xml	AQXmlCommit: Commit previous operation
aqxml06.xml	AQXmlSend: Enqueue a message to a JMS TEXT single-consumer queue with piggyback commit
aqxml07.xml	AQXmlReceive: Dequeue messages from a JMS TEXT single-consumer queue with piggyback commit
aqxml08.xml	AQXmlPublish: Enqueue a JMS MAP message with recipient into multiconsumer queue
aqxml09.xml	AQXmlReceive: Dequeue JMS MAP messages from a multiconsumer queue
aqxml10.xml	AQXmlRollback: Roll back previous operation
aqxmlhtp.sql	HTTP propagation
AQDemoServlet.java	Servlet to post Oracle® Database XML files (for Jserv)
AQPropServlet.java	Servlet for Oracle® Database HTTP propagation
aqxmldrp.sql	Clean up AQ XML demo

2

Basic Components

This chapter describes the Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) basic components.

This chapter contains the following topics:

See Also:

- Chapter 8, "Oracle® Database Administrative Interface"
- Chapter 10, "Oracle® Database Operations Using PL/SQL"

Object Name

```
object_name := VARCHAR2
object_name := [schema_name.]name
```

This component names database objects. This naming convention applies to queues, queue tables, and object types.

Names for objects are specified by an optional **schema** name and a name. If the schema name is not specified, then the current schema is assumed. The name must follow the

reserved character guidelines in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference.* The schema name, agent name, and the **object type** name can each be up to 30 bytes long. However, **queue** names and **queue table** names can be a maximum of 24 bytes.

Type Name

```
type_name := VARCHAR2
type_name := object_type | "RAW"
```

This component defines queue types. The maximum number of attributes in the object type is limited to 900.

To store payloads of type `RAW`, Oracle® Database creates a queue table with a **LOB** column as the payload repository. The size of the payload is limited to 32K bytes of data. Because `LOB` columns are used for storing `RAW` payload, the Oracle® Database administrator can choose the `LOB` tablespace and configure the `LOB` storage by constructing a `LOB` storage string in the `storage_clause` parameter during queue table creation time.

> **Note:** Payloads containing LOBs require users to grant explicit `Select`, `Insert` and `Update` privileges on the queue table for doing enqueues and dequeues.

AQ Agent Type

```
TYPE AQ$_AGENT IS OBJECT (
   name            VARCHAR2(30),
   address         VARCHAR2(1024),
   protocol        NUMBER);
```

This component identifies a **producer** or a **consumer** of a **message**.

All consumers that are added as subscribers to a multiconsumer queue must have unique values for the `AQ$_AGENT` parameters. Two subscribers cannot have the same values for the `NAME`, `ADDRESS`, and `PROTOCOL` attributes for the `AQ$_AGENT` type. At least one of the three attributes must be different for two subscribers.

You can add subscribers by repeatedly using the `DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER` procedure up to a maximum of 1024 subscribers for a multiconsumer queue.

This type has three attributes:

- `name`

  This attribute specifies the name of a producer or consumer of a message. It can be the name of an application or a name assigned by an application. A queue can itself be an agent, enqueuing or dequeuing from another queue. The name must follow the reserved character guidelines in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*.

- `address`

  This attribute is interpreted in the context of `protocol`. If `protocol` is 0 (default), then `address` is of the form `[schema.]queue[@dblink]`.

- `protocol`

  This attribute specifies the protocol to interpret the address and propagate the message. The default value is 0.

AQ Recipient List Type

```
TYPE AQ$_RECIPIENT_LIST_T IS TABLE OF aq$_agent
          INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

This component identifies the list of agents that receive a message.

AQ Agent List Type

```
TYPE AQ$_AGENT_LIST_T IS TABLE OF aq$_agent
          INDEX BY BINARY INTEGER;
```

This component identifies the list of agents for `DBMS_AQ.LISTEN` to listen for.

AQ Subscriber List Type

```
TYPE AQ$_SUBSCRIBER_LIST_T IS TABLE OF aq$_agent
         INDEX BY BINARY INTEGER;
```

This component identifies the list of subscribers that subscribe to this queue.

AQ Registration Information List Type

```
TYPE AQ$_REG_INFO_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF sys.aq$_reg_info;
```

This component identifies the list of registrations to a queue.

AQ Post Information List Type

```
TYPE AQ$_POST_INFO_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF sys.aq$_post_info;
```

This component identifies the list of anonymous subscriptions to which messages are posted.

AQ Registration Information Type

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
   name                              VARCHAR2(128),
   namespace                         NUMBER,
   callback                          VARCHAR2(4000),
   context                           RAW(2000)  DEFAULT NULL,
   qosflags                          NUMBER,
   timeout                           NUMBER
   ntfn_grouping_class               NUMBER,
   ntfn_grouping_value               NUMBER    DEFAULT 600,
   ntfn_grouping_type                NUMBER,
   ntfn_grouping_start_time          TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
   ntfn_grouping_repeat_count   NUMBER);
```

This component identifies a producer or a consumer of a message. Its attributes are described in the following list. Attributes `qosflags` and `timeout` are part of Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2) notification enhancements.

Table 2–1 AQ$_REG_INFO Type Attributes

Attribute	Description
name	Specifies the name of the subscription. The subscription name is of the form *schema.queue* if the registration is for a single consumer queue or *schema.queue:consumer_name* if the registration is for a multiconsumer queues.
namespace	Specifies the namespace of the subscription. To receive notification from Oracle Streams AQ queues, the namespace must be DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ. To receive notifications from other applications through DBMS_AQ.POST or OCISubscriptionPost(), the namespace must be DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS.
callback	Specifies the action to be performed on message notification. For HTTP notifications, use http://www.company.com:8080. For e-mail notifications, use mailto://xyz@company.com. For raw message payload for the PLSQLCALLBACK procedure, use plsql://*schema.procedure*?PR=0. For user-defined type message payload converted to XML for the PLSQLCALLBACK procedure, use plsql://*schema.procedure*?PR=1
context	Specifies the context that is to be passed to the callback function
qosflags	Can be set to one or more of the following values to specify the notification quality of service: ■ NTFN_QOS_RELIABLE- This value specifies that reliable notification is required. Reliable notifications persist across instance and database restarts. ■ NTFN_QOS_PAYLOAD - This value specifies that payload delivery is required. It is supported only for client notification and only for RAW queues. ■ NTFN_QOS_PURGE_ON_NTFN - This value specifies that the registration is to be purged automatically when the first notification is delivered to this registration location.
ntfn_grouping_class	Currently, only the following flag can be set to specify criterion for grouping. The default value will be 0. If ntfn_grouping_class is 0, all other notification grouping attributes must be 0. ■ NTFN_GROUPING_CLASS_TIME - Notifications grouped by time, that is, the user specifies a time value and a single notification gets published at the end of that time.
ntfn_grouping_value	Time-period of grouping notifications specified in seconds, meaning the time after which grouping notification would be sent periodically until ntfn_grouping_repeat_count is exhausted.
ntfn_grouping_type	■ NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_SUMMARY - Summary of all notifications that occurred in the time interval. (Default) ■ NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_LAST - Last notification that occurred in the interval.
ntfn_grouping_start_time	Notification grouping start time. Notification grouping can start from a user-specified time that should a valid timestamp with time zone. If ntfn_grouping_start_time is not specified when using grouping, the default is to current timestamp with time zone

Table 2–1 (Cont.) AQ$_REG_INFO Type Attributes

Attribute	Description
ntfn_grouping_ repeat_count	Grouping notifications will be sent as many times as specified by the notification grouping repeat count and after that revert to regular notifications. The ntfn_grouping_repeat_count, if not specified, will default to ▪ NTFN_GROUPING_FOREVER - Keep sending grouping notifications forever.

AQ Notification Descriptor Type

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_DESCRIPTOR IS OBJECT (
   queue_name      VARCHAR2(61),
   consumer_name   VARCHAR2(30),
   msg_id          RAW(16),
   msg_prop        MSG_PROP_T,
   gen_desc        AQ$_NTFN_DESCRIPTOR,
   msgid_array     SYS.AQ$_NTFN_MSGID_ARRAY,
   ntfnsRecdInGrp  NUMBER);
```

This component specifies the Oracle® Database descriptor received by Oracle® Database PL/SQL callbacks upon notification. It has the following attributes:

Table 2–2 AQ$_DESCRIPTOR Attributes

Attribute	Description
queue_name	Name of the queue in which the message was enqueued which resulted in the notification
consumer_name	Name of the consumer for the multiconsumer queue
msg_id	Identification number of the message
msg_prop	Message properties specified by the MSG_PROP_T type
gen_desc	Indicates the timeout specifications
msgid_array	Group notification message ID list
ntfnsRecdInGrp	Notifications received in group

AQ Message Properties Type

The message properties type msg_prop_t has the following components:

```
TYPE AQ$_MSG_PROP_T IS OBJECT(
   priority         number,
   delay            number,
   expiration       number,
   correlation      varchar2(128),
   attempts         number,
   recipent_list    aq$_recipient_list_t,
   exception_queue  varchar2(51),
   enqueue_time     date,
   state            number,
   sender_id        aq$_agent,
   original_misgid  raw(16),
   delivery_mode    number);
```

See Also: "MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Type" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

The timeout specifications type AQ$_NTFN_DESCRIPTOR has a single component:

```
TYPE AQ$_NTFN_DESCRIPTOR IS OBJECT(
   NTFN_FLAGS   number);
```

NTFN_FLAGS is set to 1 if the notifications are already removed after a stipulated timeout; otherwise the value is 0.

AQ Post Information Type

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_POST_INFO IS OBJECT (
  name       VARCHAR2(128),
  namespace  NUMBER,
  payload    RAW(2000));
```

This component specifies anonymous subscriptions to which you want to post messages. It has three attributes:

- name

  This attribute specifies the name of the anonymous subscription to which you want to post.

- namespace

  This attribute specifies the namespace of the anonymous subscription. To receive notifications from other applications using DBMS_AQ.POST or OCISubscriptionPost(), the namespace must be DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS.

- payload

  This attribute specifies the payload to be posted to the anonymous subscription. The default is NULL.

AQ$_NTFN_MSGID_ARRAY Type

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_NTFN_MSGID_ARRAY
   AS VARRAY(1073741824)OF RAW(16);
```

This component is for storing grouping notification data for AQ namespace, value 2^{30} which is the max varray size.

Enumerated Constants in the Oracle® Database Administrative Interface

When enumerated constants such as INFINITE, TRANSACTIONAL, and NORMAL_QUEUE are selected as values, the symbol must be specified with the scope of the packages defining it. All types associated with the administrative interfaces must be prepended with DBMS_AQADM. For example:

```
DBMS_AQADM.NORMAL_QUEUE
```

Table 2–3 lists the enumerated constants in the Oracle® Database administrative interface.

Table 2–3 Enumerated Constants in the Oracle® Database Administrative Interface

Parameter	Options
retention	0,1,2...INFINITE
message_grouping	TRANSACTIONAL, NONE
queue_type	NORMAL_QUEUE, EXCEPTION_QUEUE, NON_PERSISTENT_QUEUE
delivery_mode	BUFFERED, PERSISTENT, PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED

Note: Nonpersistent queues are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). Oracle recommends that you use buffered messaging instead.

Enumerated Constants in the Oracle® Database Operational Interface

When using enumerated constants such as BROWSE, LOCKED, and REMOVE, the PL/SQL constants must be specified with the scope of the packages defining them. All types associated with the operational interfaces must be prepended with DBMS_AQ. For example:

```
DBMS_AQ.BROWSE
```

Table 2–4 lists the enumerated constants in the Oracle® Database operational interface.

Table 2–4 Enumerated Constants in the Oracle® Database Operational Interface

Parameter	Options
visibility	IMMEDIATE, ON_COMMIT
dequeue mode	BROWSE, LOCKED, REMOVE, REMOVE_NODATA
navigation	FIRST_MESSAGE, NEXT_MESSAGE, NEXT_TRANSACTION
state	WAITING, READY, PROCESSED, EXPIRED
wait	FOREVER, NO_WAIT
delay	NO_DELAY
expiration	NEVER
namespace	NAMESPACE_AQ, NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS
delivery_mode	BUFFERED, PERSISTENT, PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED
quosflags	NTFN_QOS_RELIABLE, NTFN_QOS_PAYLOAD, NTFN_QOS_PURGE_ON_NTFN
ntfn_grouping_class	NFTN_GROUPING_CLASS_TIME
ntfn_grouping_type	NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_SUMMARY, NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_LAST
ntfn_grouping_repeat_count	NTFN_GROUPING_FOREVER

AQ Background Processes

- Queue Monitor Processes
- Job Queue Processes

Queue Monitor Processes

A number of Streams AQ or Streams tasks are executed in the background. These include converting messages with DELAY specified into the READY state, expiring messages, moving messages to exception queues, spilling and recovering of buffered messages, and similar operations.

These are executed by a set of AQ background process. These include a coordinator process, name QMNC (link), which dynamically spawns subordinate processes Qxx as needed. The number of subordinate processes is determined automatically and tuned constantly.

It is no longer necessary to set AQ_TM_PROCESSES when Oracle Streams AQ or Streams is used. If a value is specified, that value is taken into account when starting the Qxx processes. However, the number of Qxx processes can be different from what was specified by AQ_TM_PROCESSES.

QMNC only runs when you use queues and create new queues. It affects Streams Replication and Messaging users.

No separate **API** is needed to disable or enable the background processes. This is controlled by setting AQ_TM_PROCESSES to zero or nonzero. Oracle recommends, however, that you leave the AQ_TM_PROCESSES parameter unspecified and let the system autotune.

Note: If you want to disable the Queue Monitor Coordinator, then you must set AQ_TM_PROCESSES = 0 in your pfile or spfile. Oracle strongly recommends that you do NOT set AQ_TM_PROCESSES = 0. If you are using Oracle Streams, then setting this parameter to zero (which Oracle Database respects no matter what) can cause serious problems.

Job Queue Processes

Propagation and PL/SQL notifications are handled by job queue (Jnnn) processes. The parameter JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES no longer needs to be specified. The database scheduler automatically starts the job queue processes that are needed for the propagation and notification jobs.

3

Oracle® Database: Programmatic Interfaces

This chapter describes the different language options and elements you must work with and issues to consider in preparing your Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) application environment.

> **Note:** Java package `oracle.AQ` was deprecated in 10*g* Release 1 (10.1). Oracle recommends that you migrate existing Java AQ applications to Oracle JMS (or other Java APIs) and use Oracle JMS (or other Java APIs) to design your future Java AQ applications.

This chapter contains these topics:

Programmatic Interfaces for Accessing Oracle® Database

Table 3–1 lists Oracle® Database programmatic interfaces, functions supported in each interface, and syntax references.

Table 3–1 Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces

Language	Precompiler or Interface Program	Functions Supported	Syntax References
PL/SQL	`DBMS_AQADM` and `DBMS_AQ` Packages	Administrative and operational	*Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*
C	**Oracle Call Interface** (OCI)	Operational only	*Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*

Table 3–1 (Cont.) Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces

Language	Precompiler or Interface Program	Functions Supported	Syntax References
Visual Basic	**Oracle Objects for OLE** (OO4O)	Operational only	Online help available from Application Development submenu of Oracle installation.
Java (JMS)	`oracle.JMS` package using JDBC **API**	Administrative and operational	*Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing Java API Reference*
AQ XML **servlet**	**Internet Data Access Presentation** (IDAP)	Operational only	Chapter 6, "Internet Access to Oracle Streams AQ"

Using PL/SQL to Access Oracle® Database

The PL/SQL packages `DBMS_AQADM` and `DBMS_AQ` support access to Oracle® Database administrative and operational functions using the native Oracle® Database interface. These functions include:

- Create **queue**, **queue table**, **nonpersistent** queue, multiconsumer queue/topic, RAW **message**, or message with structured data
- Get queue table, queue, or multiconsumer queue/topic
- Alter queue table or queue/topic
- Drop queue/topic
- Start or stop queue/topic
- Grant and revoke privileges
- Add, remove, or alter **subscriber**
- Add, remove, or alter an Oracle® Database Internet agent
- Grant or revoke privileges of database users to Oracle® Database Internet agents
- Enable, disable, or alter **propagation** schedule
- Enqueue messages to single **consumer** queue (point-to-point model)
- Publish messages to multiconsumer queue/topic (**publish/subscribe** model)
- Subscribe for messages in multiconsumer queue
- Browse messages in a queue
- Receive messages from queue/topic
- Register to receive messages asynchronously
- Listen for messages on multiple queues/topics
- Post messages to anonymous subscriptions
- Bind or unbind agents in a **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol** (LDAP) server
- Add or remove aliases to Oracle® Database objects in a LDAP server

> **See Also:** *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for detailed documentation of `DBMS_AQADM` and `DBMS_AQ`, including syntax, parameters, parameter types, return values, and examples

Available PL/SQL `DBMS_AQADM` and `DBMS_AQ` functions are listed in detail in Table 3–2 through Table 3–9.

Using OCI to Access Oracle® Database

OCI provides an interface to Oracle® Database functions using the native Oracle® Database interface.

An OCI client can perform the following actions:

- Enqueue messages
- Dequeue messages
- Listen for messages on sets of queues
- Register to receive message notifications

In addition, OCI clients can receive **asynchronous** notifications for new messages in a queue using `OCISubscriptionRegister`.

> **See Also:** "OCI and Advanced Queuing" and "Publish-Subscribe Notification" in *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* for syntax details

Oracle Type Translator

For queues with user-defined payload types, the Oracle type translator must be used to generate the OCI/OCCI mapping for the Oracle type. The OCI client is responsible for freeing the memory of the Oracle® Database descriptors and the message payload.

Using OCCI to Access Oracle® Database

C++ applications can use OCCI, which has a set of Oracle® Database interfaces that enable messaging clients to access Oracle® Database. OCCI AQ supports all the operational functions required to send/receive and publish/subscribe messages in a message-enabled database. Synchronous and asynchronous message consumption is available, based on a message selection rule.

> **See Also:** "Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing" in *Oracle C++ Call Interface Programmer's Guide*

Using Visual Basic (OO4O) to Access Oracle® Database

Visual Basic (OO4O) supports access to Oracle® Database operational functions using the native Oracle® Database interface.

These functions include the following:

- Create a connection, RAW message, or message with structured data
- Enqueue messages to a single-consumer queue (point-to-point model)
- Publish messages to a multiconsumer queue/topic (publish/subscribe model)
- Browse messages in a queue
- Receive messages from a queue/topic
- Register to receive messages asynchronously

Note: Because the database handles message propagation, OO4O does not differentiate between remote and local recipients. The same sequence of calls/steps are required to dequeue a message for local and remote recipients.

Using Oracle Java Message Service (OJMS) to Access Oracle® Database

Java Message Service (JMS) is a messaging standard defined by Sun Microsystems, Oracle, IBM, and other vendors. JMS is a set of interfaces and associated semantics that define how a JMS client accesses the facilities of an enterprise messaging product.

Oracle Java Message Service (OJMS) provides a Java API for Oracle® Database based on the JMS standard. OJMS supports the standard JMS interfaces and has extensions to support administrative operations and other features that are not a part of the standard.

Standard JMS features include:

- Point-to-point model of communication using queues
- Publish/subscribe model of communication using topics
- `ObjectMessage`, `StreamMessage`, `TextMessage`, `BytesMessage`, and `MapMessage` message types
- Asynchronous and **synchronous** delivery of messages
- Message selection based on message header fields or properties

Oracle JMS extensions include:

- Administrative API to create queue tables, queues and topics
- Point-to-multipoint communication using **recipient** lists for topics
- Message propagation between destinations, which allows the application to define remote subscribers
- Support for transactional sessions, enabling JMS and SQL operations in one transaction
- Message retention after messages have been dequeued
- Message delay, allowing messages to be made visible after a certain delay
- Exception handling, allowing messages to be moved to exception queues if they cannot be processed successfully
- Support for `AdtMessage`

  These are stored in the database as Oracle objects, so the payload of the message can be queried after it is enqueued. Subscriptions can be defined on the contents of these messages as opposed to just the message properties.
- Topic browsing

  This allows durable subscribers to browse through the messages in a publish/subscribe (topic) destination. It optionally allows these subscribers to purge the browsed messages, so they are no longer retained by Oracle® Database for that subscriber.

See Also:

- *Java Message Service Specification*, version 1.1, March 18, 2002, Sun Microsystems, Inc.
- *Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing Java API Reference*

Accessing Standard and Oracle JMS Applications

Standard JMS interfaces are in the `javax.jms` package. Oracle JMS interfaces are in the `oracle.jms` package. You must have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AQIN` and `DBMS_AQJMS` packages to use the Oracle JMS interfaces. You can also acquire these rights through the `AQ_USER_ROLE` or the `AQ_ADMINSTRATOR_ROLE`. You also need the appropriate system and queue or topic privileges to **send** or receive messages.

Because Oracle JMS uses **Java Database Connectivity** (JDBC) to connect to the database, its applications can run outside the database using the JDBC OCI driver or JDBC thin driver.

Using JDBC OCI Driver or JDBC Thin Driver

To use JMS with clients running outside the database, you must include the appropriate **JDBC driver**, **Java Naming and Directory Interface** (JNDI) jar files, and Oracle® Database jar files in your CLASSPATH.

For JDK 1.3.x and higher, include the following in the `CLASSPATH`:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/classes12.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orail8n.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jta.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jndi.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/lib/xmlparserv2.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/xdb.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqapi13.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/jmscommon.jar
```

For JDK 1.2 include the following in the `CLASSPATH`:

```
$ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/classes12.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orail8n.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jta.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jndi.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/lib/xmlparserv2.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/xdb.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqapi12.jar
$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/jmscommon.jar
```

Using Oracle Server Driver in JServer

If your application is running inside the **JServer**, then you should be able to access the Oracle JMS classes that have been automatically loaded when the JServer was installed. If these classes are not available, then you must load `jmscommon.jar` followed by `aqapi.jar` using the `$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/initjms` SQL script.

Using Oracle® Database XML Servlet to Access Oracle® Database

You can use Oracle® Database XML servlet to access Oracle® Database over HTTP using **Simple Object Access Protocol** (SOAP) and an Oracle® Database XML message format called **Internet Data Access Presentation** (IDAP).

Using the Oracle® Database servlet, a client can perform the following actions:

- Send messages to single-consumer queues
- Publish messages to multiconsumer queues/topics
- Receive messages from queues
- Register to receive message notifications

See Also: "Deploying the Oracle® Database XML Servlet" on page 6-4 for more information on the Oracle® Database XML servlet

Comparing Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces

Available functions for the Oracle® Database programmatic interfaces are listed by use case in Table 3–2 through Table 3–9. Use cases are described in Chapter 8 through Chapter 10 and Chapter 12 through Chapter 15.

Oracle® Database Administrative Interfaces

Table 3–2 lists the equivalent Oracle® Database administrative functions for the PL/SQL and Java (JMS) programmatic interfaces.

Table 3–2 Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Administrative Interface

Use Case	PL/SQL	Java (JMS)
Create a connection factory	N/A	`AQjmsFactory.getQueue ConnectionFactory` `AQjmsFactory.getTopic ConnectionFactory`
Register a **ConnectionFactory** in an LDAP server	N/A	`AQjmsFactory.register ConnectionFactory`
Create a queue table	`DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE`	`AQjmsSession.createQueueTable`
Get a queue table	Use *schema.queue_table_name*	`AQjmsSession.getQueueTable`
Alter a queue table	`DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE`	`AQQueueTable.alter`
Drop a queue table	`DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE_TABLE`	`AQQueueTable.drop`
Create a queue	`DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE`	`AQjmsSession.createQueue`
Get a queue	Use *schema.queue_name*	`AQjmsSession.getQueue`
Create a multiconsumer queue/topic in a queue table with multiple consumers enabled	`DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE`	`AQjmsSession.createTopic`
Get a multiconsumer queue/topic	Use *schema.queue_name*	`AQjmsSession.getTopic`
Alter a queue/topic	`DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE`	`AQjmsDestination.alter`
Start a queue/topic	`DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE`	`AQjmsDestination.start`
Stop a queue/topic	`DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE`	`AQjmsDestination.stop`
Drop a queue/topic	`DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE`	`AQjmsDestination.drop`
Grant system privileges	`DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_ PRIVILEGE`	`AQjmsSession.grantSystem Privilege`
Revoke system privileges	`DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_ PRIVILEGE`	`AQjmsSession.revokeSystem Privilege`

Table 3–2 (Cont.) Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Administrative Interface

Use Case	PL/SQL	Java (JMS)
Grant a queue/topic privilege	`DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE`	`AQjmsDestination.grantQueuePrivilege` `AQjmsDestination.grantTopicPrivilege`
Revoke a queue/topic privilege	`DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE`	`AQjmsDestination.revokeQueuePrivilege` `AQjmsDestination.revokeTopicPrivilege`
Verify a queue type	`DBMS_AQADM.VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES`	Not supported
Add a subscriber	`DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER`	See Table 3–6
Alter a subscriber	`DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_SUBSCRIBER`	See Table 3–6
Remove a subscriber	`DBMS_AQADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER`	See Table 3–6
Schedule propagation	`DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION`	`AQjmsDestination.schedulePropagation`
Enable a propagation schedule	`DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE`	`AQjmsDestination.enablePropagationSchedule`
Alter a propagation schedule	`DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE`	`AQjmsDestination.alterPropagationSchedule`
Disable a propagation schedule	`DBMS_AQADM.DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE`	`AQjmsDestination.disablePropagationSchedule`
Unschedule a propagation	`DBMS_AQADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION`	`AQjmsDestination.unschedulePropagation`
Create an Oracle® Database Internet Agent	`DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT`	Not supported
Alter an Oracle® Database Internet Agent	`DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_AQ_AGENT`	Not supported
Drop an Oracle® Database Internet Agent	`DBMS_AQADM.DROP_AQ_AGENT`	Not supported
Grant database user privileges to an Oracle® Database Internet Agent	`DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_AQ_AGENT`	Not supported
Revoke database user privileges from an Oracle® Database Internet Agent	`DBMS_AQADM.DISABLE_AQ_AGENT`	Not supported
Add alias for queue, agent, ConnectionFactory in a LDAP server	`DBMS_AQADM.ADD_ALIAS_TO_LDAP`	Not supported
Delete alias for queue, agent, ConnectionFactory in a LDAP server	`DBMS_AQADM.DEL_ALIAS_FROM_LDAP`	Not supported

Oracle® Database Operational Interfaces

Table 3–3 through Table 3–9 list equivalent Oracle® Database operational functions for the programmatic interfaces PL/SQL, OCI, Oracle® Database XML Servlet, and JMS, for various use cases.

Table 3–3 Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Operational Interface—Create Connection, Session, Message Use Cases

Use Case	PL/SQL	OCI	AQ XML Servlet	JMS
Create a connection	N/A	`OCIServer Attach`	Open an HTTP connection after authenticating with the Web server	`AQjmsQueueConnectionFactory .createQueueConnection AQjmsTopicConnectionFactory .createTopicConnection`
Create a session	N/A	`OCISession Begin`	An HTTP servlet session is automatically started with the first SOAP request	`QueueConnection.createQueue Session TopicConnection.createTopic Session`
Create a RAW message	Use SQL RAW type for message	Use OCIRaw for Message	Supply the hex representation of the message payload in the XML message. For example, `<raw>023f4523</raw>`	Not supported
Create a message with structured data	Use SQL Oracle **object type** for message	Use SQL Oracle object type for message	For Oracle object type queues that are not JMS queues (that is, they are not type `AQ$_ JMS_*`), the XML specified in `<message payload>` must map to the SQL type of the payload for the queue table. For JMS queues, the XML specified in the `<message_ payload>` must be one of the following: `<jms_text_ message>`, `<jms_map_ message>`, `<jms_bytes_ message>`, `<jms_object_ message>`	`Session.createTextMessage Session.createObjectMessage Session.createMapMessage Session.createBytesMessage Session.createStreamMessage AQjmsSession.createAdtMessage`
Create a message **producer**	N/A	N/A	N/A	`QueueSession.createSender TopicSession.createPublisher`

Table 3–4 Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Operational Interface—Enqueue Messages to a Single-Consumer Queue, Point-to-Point Model Use Cases

Use Case	PL/SQL	OCI	AQ XML Servlet	JMS
Enqueue a message to a single-consumer queue	`DBMS_AQ.enqueue`	`OCIAQEnq`	`<AQXmlSend>`	`QueueSender.send`

Enqueue a message to a queue and specify visibility options	`DBMS_AQ.enqueue`
	Specify visibility in
	`ENQUEUE_OPTIONS`
		`OCIAQEnq`
		Specify `OCI_ATTR_VISIBILITY` in `OCIAQEnqOptions`
		`OCIAQEnqOptions`
			`<AQXmlSend>`
			Specify `<visibility>` in
			`<producer_options>`
				Not supported

Enqueue a message to a single-consumer queue and specify message properties priority and expiration	`DBMS_AQ.enqueue`
	Specify priority, expiration in
	`MESSAGE_PROPERTIES`
		`OCIAQEnq`
		Specify `OCI_ATTR_PRIORITY`, `OCI_ATTR_EXPIRATION` in
		`OCIAQMsgProperties`
			`<AQXmlSend>`
			Specify `<priority>`, `<expiration>` in
			`<message_header>`
				Specify `priority` and `TimeToLive` during
				`QueueSender.send`
				or
				`.setTimeToLive`
				and
				`MessageProducer.setPriority`
				followed by
				`QueueSender.send`

Enqueue a message to a single-consumer queue and specify message properties correlationID, delay, and **exception queue**	`DBMS_AQ.enqueue`
	Specify correlation, delay, exception_queue in
	`MESSAGE_PROPERTIES`
		`OCIAQEnq`
		Specify `OCI_ATTR_CORRELATION`, `OCI_ATTR_DELAY`, `OCI_ATTR_EXCEPTION_QUEUE` in
		`OCIAQMsgProperties`
			`<AQXmlSend>`
			Specify `<correlation_id>`, `<delay>`, `<exception_queue>` in
			`<message_header>`
				`Message.setJMSCorrelationI`
				Delay and exception queue specified as provider specific message properties
				`JMS_OracleDelay`
				`JMS_OracleExcpQ`
				followed by
				`QueueSender.send`

Enqueue a message to a single-consumer queue and specify user-defined message properties	Not supported
	Properties should be part of payload
		Not supported
		Properties should be part of payload
			`<AQXmlSend>`
			Specify `<name>` and `<int_value>`, `<string_value>`, `<long_value>`, and so on in
			`<user_properties>`
				`Message.setIntProperty`
				`Message.setStringProperty`
				`Message.setBooleanProperty`
				and so forth, followed by
				`QueueSender.send`

Enqueue a message to a single-consumer queue and specify message **transformation**	`DBMS_AQ.enqueue`
	Specify transformation in
	`ENQUEUE_OPTIONS`
		`OCIAQEnq`
		Specify `OCI_ATTR_TRANSFORMATION` in
		`OCIAQEnqOptions`
			`<AQXmlSend>`
			Specify `<transformation>` in
			`<producer_options>`
				`AQjmsQueueSender.setTransformation`
				followed by
				`QueueSender.send`

Table 3–5 Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Operational Interface—Publish Messages to a Multiconsumer Queue/Topic, Publish/Subscribe Model Use Cases

Use Case	PL/SQL	OCI	AQ XML Servlet	JMS
Publish a message to a multiconsumer queue/topic using default subscription list	DBMS_AQ.enqueue Set recipient_list to NULL in MESSAGE_PROPERTIES	OCIAQEnq Set OCI_ATTR_RECIPIENT_LIST to NULL in OCIAQMsgProperties	<AQXmlPublish>	TopicPublisher.publish
Publish a message to a multiconsumer queue/topic using specific recipient list See footnote-1	DBMS_AQ.enqueue Specify recipient list in MESSAGE_PROPERTIES	OCIAQEnq Specify OCI_ATTR_RECIPIENT_LIST in OCIAQMsgProperties	<AQXmlPublish> Specify <recipient_list> in <message_header>	AQjmsTopicPublisher.publish Specify recipients as an array of AQjmsAgent
Publish a message to a multiconsumer queue/topic and specify message properties priority and expiration	DBMS_AQ.enqueue Specify priority, expiration in MESSAGE_PROPERTIES	OCIAQEnq Specify OCI_ATTR_PRIORITY, OCI_ATTR_EXPIRATION in OCIAQMsgProperties	<AQXmlPublish> Specify <priority>, <expiration> in <message_header>	Specify priority and TimeToLive during TopicPublisher.publish or MessageProducer.setTimeToLive and MessageProducer.setPriority followed by TopicPublisher.publish

Table 3–5 (Cont.) Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Operational Interface—Publish Messages to a Multiconsumer Queue/Topic, Publish/Subscribe Model Use Cases

Use Case	PL/SQL	OCI	AQ XML Servlet	JMS

Publish a message to a multiconsumer queue/topic and specify send options correlationID, delay, and exception queue	`DBMS_AQ.enqueue`
	Specify correlation, delay, `exception_queue` in
	`MESSAGE_PROPERTIES`
		`OCIAQEnq`
		Specify `OCI_ATTR_CORRELATION`, `OCI_ATTR_DELAY`, `OCI_ATTR_EXCEPTION_QUEUE` in
		`OCIAQMsgProperties`
			`<AQXmlPublish>`
			Specify `<correlation_id>`, `<delay>`, `<exception_queue>` in
			`<message_header>`
				`Message.setJMS CorrelationID`
				Delay and exception queue specified as provider-specific message properties
				`JMS_OracleDelay` `JMS_OracleExcpQ`
				followed by
				`TopicPublisher.publish`

Publish a message to a topic and specify user-defined message properties	Not supported
	Properties should be part of payload
		Not supported
		Properties should be part of payload
			`<AQXmlPublish>`
			Specify `<name>` and `<int_value>`, `<string_value>`, `<long_value>`, and so on in
			`<user_properties>`
				`Message.setInt Property` `Message.setString Property` `Message.setBoolean Property`
				and so forth, followed by
				`TopicPublisher.publish`

Publish a message to a topic and specify message transformation	`DBMS_AQ.enqueue`
	Specify transformation in
	`ENQUEUE_OPTIONS`
		`OCIAQEnq`
		Specify `OCI_ATTR_TRANSFORMATION` in
		`OCIAQEnqOptions`
			`<AQXmlPublish>`
			Specify `<transformation>` in
			`<producer_options>`
				`AQjmsTopic Publisher.set Transformation`
				followed by
				`TopicPublisher.publish`

Table 3–6 Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Operational Interface—Subscribing for Messages in a Multiconsumer Queue/Topic, Publish/Subscribe Model Use Cases

Use Case	PL/SQL	OCI	AQ XML Servlet	JMS
Add a subscriber	See administrative interfaces	Not supported	Not supported	`TopicSession.createDurable Subscriber` `AQjmsSession.createDurable Subscriber`
Alter a subscriber	See administrative interfaces	Not supported	Not supported	`TopicSession.createDurable Subscriber` `AQjmsSession.createDurable Subscriber` using the new selector
Remove a subscriber	See administrative interfaces	Not supported	Not supported	`AQjmsSession.unsubscribe`

Table 3–7 Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Operational Interface—Browse Messages in a Queue Use Cases

Use Case	PL/SQL	OCI	AQ XML Servlet	JMS
Browse messages in a queue/topic	DBMS_AQ.dequeue Set dequeue_mode to BROWSE in DEQUEUE_OPTIONS	OCIAQDeq Set OCI_ATTR_DEQ_MODE to BROWSE in OCIAQDeqOptions	<AQXmlReceive> Specify <dequeue_mode> BROWSE in <consumer_options>	QueueSession.createBrowser QueueBrowser.getEnumeration Not supported on topics oracle.jms.AQjmsSession.createBrowser oracle.jms.TopicBrowser.getEnumeration
Browse messages in a queue/topic and lock messages while browsing	DBMS_AQ.dequeue Set dequeue_mode to LOCKED in DEQUEUE_OPTIONS	OCIAQDeq Set OCI_ATTR_DEQ_MODE to LOCKED in OCIAQDeqOptions	<AQXmlReceive> Specify <dequeue_mode> LOCKED in <consumer_options>	AQjmsSession.createBrowser set locked to TRUE. QueueBrowser.getEnumeration Not supported on topics oracle.jms.AQjmsSession.createBrowser oracle.jms.TopicBrowser.getEnumeration

Table 3–8 Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Operational Interface—Receive Messages from a Queue/Topic Use Cases

Use Case	PL/SQL	OCI	AQ XML Servlet	JMS
Start a connection for receiving messages	N/A	N/A	N/A	Connection.start
Create a message consumer	N/A	N/A	N/A	QueueSession.createQueueReceiver TopicSession.createDurableSubscriber AQjmsSession.createTopicReceiver
Dequeue a message from a queue/topic and specify visibility	DBMS_AQ.dequeue Specify visibility in DEQUEUE_OPTIONS	OCIAQDeq Specify OCI_ATTR_VISIBILITY in OCIAQDeqOptions	<AQXmlReceive> Specify <visibility> in <consumer_options>	Not supported
Dequeue a message from a queue/topic and specify transformation	DBMS_AQ.dequeue Specify transformation in DEQUEUE_OPTIONS	OCIAQDeq Specify OCI_ATTR_TRANSFORMATION in OCIAQDeqOptions	<AQXmlReceive> Specify <transformation> in <consumer_options>	AQjmsQueueReceiver.setTransformation AQjmsTopicSubscriber.setTransformation AQjmsTopicReceiver.setTransformation
Dequeue a message from a queue/topic and specify navigation mode	DBMS_AQ.dequeue Specify navigation in DEQUEUE_OPTIONS	OCIAQDeq Specify OCI_ATTR_NAVIGATION in OCIAQDeqOptions	<AQXmlReceive> Specify <navigation> in <consumer_options>	AQjmsQueueReceiver.setNavigationMode AQjmsTopicSubscriber.setNavigationMode AQjmsTopicReceiver.setNavigationMode

Table 3–8 (Cont.) Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Operational Interface—Receive Messages from a Queue/Topic Use Cases

Use Case	PL/SQL	OCI	AQ XML Servlet	JMS
Dequeue a message from a single-consumer queue	DBMS_AQ.dequeue Set dequeue_mode to REMOVE in DEQUEUE_OPTIONS	OCIAQDeq Set OCI_ATTR_DEQ_MODE to REMOVE in OCIAQDeqOptions	<AQXmlReceive>	QueueReceiver.receive or QueueReceiver.receiveNoWait or AQjmsQueueReceiver.receiveNoData
Dequeue a message from a multiconsumer queue/topic using subscription name	DBMS_AQ.dequeue Set dequeue_mode to REMOVE and set consumer_name to subscription name in DEQUEUE_OPTIONS	OCIAQDeq Set OCI_ATTR_DEQ_MODE to REMOVE and set OCI_ATTR_CONSUMER_NAME to subscription name in OCIAQDeqOptions	<AQXmlReceive> Specify <consumer_name> in <consumer_options>	Create a durable TopicSubscriber on the topic using the subscription name, then TopicSubscriber.receive or TopicSubscriber.receiveNoWait or AQjmsTopicSubscriber.receiveNoData
Dequeue a message from a multiconsumer queue/topic using recipient name	DBMS_AQ.dequeue Set dequeue_mode to REMOVE and set consumer_name to recipient name in DEQUEUE_OPTIONS	OCIAQDeq Set OCI_ATTR_DEQ_MODE to REMOVE and set OCI_ATTR_CONSUMER_NAME to recipient name in OCIAQDeqOptions	<AQXmlReceive> Specify <consumer_name> in <consumer_options>	Create a TopicReceiver on the topic using the recipient name, then AQjmsSession.createTopicReceiver AQjmsTopicReceiver.receive or AQjmsTopicReceiver.receiveNoWait or AQjmsTopicReceiver.receiveNoData

Table 3–9 Comparison of Oracle® Database Programmatic Interfaces: Operational Interface—Register to Receive Messages Asynchronously from a Queue/Topic Use Cases

Use Case	PL/SQL	OCI	AQ XML Servlet	JMS

Receive messages asynchronously from a single-consumer queue	Define a PL/SQL callback procedure
	Register it using
	`DBMS_AQ.REGISTER`
		`OCISubscription Register`
		Specify `queue_name` as subscription name
		`OCISubscription Enable`
			`<AQXmlRegister>`
			Specify queue name in `<destination>` and notification mechanism in
			`<notify_url>`
				Create a `QueueReceiver` on the queue, then
				`QueueReceiver.set MessageListener`

Receive messages asynchronously from a multiconsumer queue/topic	Define a PL/SQL callback procedure
	Register it using
	`DBMS_AQ.REGISTER`
		`OCISubscription Register`
		Specify `queue:OCI_ATTR_CONSUMER_NAME` as subscription name
		`OCISubscription Enable`
			`<AQXmlRegister>`
			Specify queue name in `<destination>`, consumer in `<consumer_name>` and notification mechanism in `<notify_url>`
				Create a `TopicSubscriber` or `TopicReceiver` on the topic, then
				`TopicSubscriber. setMessageListener`

Listen for messages on multiple queues/topics	-	-	-	-
Listen for messages on one (many) single-consumer queues	`DBMS_AQ.LISTEN` Use `agent_name` as `NULL` for all agents in `agent_list`	`OCIAQListen` Use `agent_name` as `NULL` for all agents in `agent_list`	Not supported	Create multiple `QueueReceivers` on a `QueueSession`, then `QueueSession.set MessageListener`
Listen for messages on one (many) multiconsumer queues/Topics	`DBMS_AQ.LISTEN` Specify `agent_name` for all agents in `agent_list`	`OCIAQListen` Specify `agent_name` for all agents in `agent_list`	Not supported	Create multiple `TopicSubscribers` or `TopicReceivers` on a `TopicSession`, then `TopicSession.set MessageListener`

4

Managing Oracle® Database

This chapter discusses topics related to managing Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ).

This chapter contains these topics:

Oracle® Database Compatibility Parameters

The queues in which buffered messages are stored must be created with compatibility set to 8.1 or higher.

The `compatible` parameter of `init.ora` and the `compatible` parameter of the **queue table** should be set to 8.1 or higher to use the following features:

- Queue-level access control
- Support for Real Application Clusters environments
- Rule-based subscribers for **publish/subscribe**
- Asynchronous notification
- Sender identification
- Separate storage of history management information
- Secure queues

> **See Also:** *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration* for more information on secure queues

Mixed case (upper and lower case together) queue names, queue table names, and subscriber names are supported if database compatibility is 10.0, but the names must be enclosed in double quote marks. So `abc.efg` means the schema is `ABC` and the name is `EFG`, but `"abc"."efg"` means the schema is `abc` and the name is `efg`.

Queue Security and Access Control

This section contains these topics:

Oracle® Database Security

Configuration information can be managed through procedures in the DBMS_AQADM package. Initially, only SYS and SYSTEM have execution privilege for the procedures in DBMS_AQADM and DBMS_AQ. Users who have been granted EXECUTE rights to these two packages are able to create, manage, and use queues in their own schemas. The MANAGE_ANY AQ system privilege is used to create and manage queues in other schemas.

> **See Also:** "Granting Oracle® Database System Privileges" on page 8-18 for more information on AQ system privileges

Users of the **Java Message Service** (JMS) **API** need EXECUTE privileges on DBMS_AQJMS and DBMS_AQIN.

This section contains these topics:

Administrator Role

The AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE has all the required privileges to administer queues. The privileges granted to the role let the grantee:

- Perform any **queue** administrative operation, including create queues and queue tables on any **schema** in the database
- Perform **enqueue** and **dequeue** operations on any queues in the database
- Access statistics views used for monitoring the queue workload
- Create transformations using DBMS_TRANSFORM
- Run all procedures in DBMS_AQELM
- Run all procedures in DBMS_AQJMS

User Role

You should avoid granting AQ_USER_ROLE, because this role does not provide sufficient privileges for enqueuing or dequeuing.

Your database administrator has the option of granting the system privileges ENQUEUE_ANY and DEQUEUE_ANY, exercising DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE and DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE directly to a database user, if you want the user to have this level of control.

You as the application developer give rights to a queue by granting and revoking privileges at the object level by exercising DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE and DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE.

As a database user, you do not need any explicit object-level or system-level privileges to enqueue or dequeue to queues in your own schema other than the EXECUTE right on DBMS_AQ.

Access to Oracle® Database Object Types

All internal Oracle® Database objects are now accessible to PUBLIC.

Queue Security

Oracle® Database administrators of Oracle Database can create queues. When you create queues, the default value of the compatible parameter in DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE is that of the compatible parameter.

To enqueue or dequeue, users need EXECUTE rights on DBMS_AQ and either enqueue or dequeue privileges on target queues, or ENQUEUE_ANY/DEQUEUE_ANY system privileges.

Queue Privileges and Access Control

You can grant or revoke privileges at the object level on queues. You can also grant or revoke various system-level privileges. Table 4–1 lists all common Oracle® Database operations and the privileges needed to perform these operations.

Table 4–1 Operations and Required Privileges

Operation(s)	Privileges Required
CREATE/DROP/MONITOR own queues	Must be granted EXECUTE rights on DBMS_AQADM. No other privileges needed.
CREATE/DROP/MONITOR any queues	Must be granted EXECUTE rights on DBMS_AQADM and be granted AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE by another user who has been granted this role (SYS and SYSTEM are the first granters of AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE)
ENQUEUE/ DEQUEUE to own queues	Must be granted EXECUTE rights on DBMS_AQ. No other privileges needed.
ENQUEUE/ DEQUEUE to another's queues	Must be granted EXECUTE rights on DBMS_AQ and be granted privileges by the owner using DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE.
ENQUEUE/ DEQUEUE to any queues	Must be granted EXECUTE rights on DBMS_AQ and be granted ENQUEUE ANY QUEUE or DEQUEUE ANY QUEUE system privileges by an Oracle® Database administrator using DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE.

OCI Applications and Queue Access

For an **Oracle Call Interface** (OCI) application to access a queue, the session user must be granted either the object privilege of the queue he intends to access or the ENQUEUE ANY QUEUE or DEQUEUE ANY QUEUE system privileges. The EXECUTE right of DBMS_AQ is not checked against the session user's rights.

Security Required for Propagation

Oracle® Database propagates messages through database links. The **propagation** driver dequeues from the source queue as owner of the source queue; hence, no explicit access rights need be granted on the source queue. At the destination, the login user in the database link should either be granted `ENQUEUE ANY QUEUE` privilege or be granted the right to enqueue to the destination queue. However, if the login user in the database link also owns the queue tables at the destination, then no explicit Oracle® Database privileges must be granted.

See Also: "Propagation from Object Queues" on page 4-9

Queue Table Export-Import

When a queue table is exported, the queue table data and anonymous blocks of PL/SQL code are written to the export dump file. When a queue table is imported, the import utility executes these PL/SQL anonymous blocks to write the metadata to the data dictionary.

Oracle AQ does not export registrations with a user export. All applications that make use of client registrations should take this into account as the client may not be present in the imported database.

Note: You cannot export or import buffered messages.

If there exists a queue table with the same name in the same schema in the database as in the export dump, then ensure that the database queue table is empty before importing a queue table with queues. Failing to do so has a possibility of ruining the metadata for the imported queue.

This section contains these topics:

- Exporting Queue Table Data
- Importing Queue Table Data
- Data Pump Export and Import

Exporting Queue Table Data

The export of queues entails the export of the underlying queue tables and related dictionary tables. Export of queues can also be accomplished at queue-table granularity.

Exporting Queue Tables with Multiple Recipients

A queue table that supports multiple recipients is associated with the following tables:

- Dequeue **index-organized table** (IOT)
- Time-management index-organized table
- Subscriber table
- A history IOT

These tables are exported automatically during full database mode, user mode and table mode exports. See "Export Modes" on page 4-5.

Because the metadata tables contain ROWIDs of some rows in the queue table, the import process generates a note about the ROWIDs being made obsolete when importing the metadata tables. This message can be ignored, because the queuing system automatically corrects the obsolete ROWIDs as a part of the import operation. However, if another problem is encountered while doing the import (such as running out of rollback segment space), then you should correct the problem and repeat the import.

Export Modes

Exporting operates in full database mode, user mode, and table mode. Incremental exports on queue tables are not supported.

In full database mode, queue tables, all related tables, system-level grants, and primary and secondary object grants are exported automatically.

In user mode, queue tables, all related tables, and primary object grants are exported automatically. However, doing a user-level export from one schema to another using the `FROMUSER TOUSER` clause is not supported.

In table mode, queue tables, all related tables, and primary object grants are exported automatically. For example, when exporting a multiconsumer queue table, the following tables are automatically exported:

- `AQ$_queue_table_I` (the dequeue IOT)
- `AQ$_queue_table_T` (the time-management IOT)
- `AQ$_queue_table_S` (the subscriber table)
- `AQ$_queue_table_H` (the history IOT)

Importing Queue Table Data

Similar to exporting queues, importing queues entails importing the underlying queue tables and related dictionary data. After the queue table data is imported, the import utility executes the PL/SQL anonymous blocks in the dump file to write the metadata to the data dictionary.

Importing Queue Tables with Multiple Recipients

A queue table that supports multiple recipients is associated with the following tables:

- A dequeue IOT
- A time-management IOT
- A subscriber table
- A history IOT

These tables must be imported as well as the queue table itself.

Import IGNORE Parameter

You must not import queue data into a queue table that already contains data. The `IGNORE` parameter of the import utility must always be set to `NO` when importing queue tables. If the `IGNORE` parameter is set to `YES`, and the queue table that already exists is compatible with the table definition in the dump file, then the rows are loaded from the dump file into the existing table. At the same time, the old queue table definition is lost and re-created. Queue table definition prior to the import is lost and duplicate rows appear in the queue table.

Data Pump Export and Import

The Data Pump replace and skip modes are supported for queue tables. In the replace mode an existing queue table is dropped and replaced by the new queue table from the export dump file. In the skip mode, a queue table that already exists is not imported.

The truncate and append modes are not supported for queue tables. The behavior in this case is the same as the replace mode.

> **See Also:** *Oracle Database Utilities* for more information on Data Pump Export and Data Pump Import

Oracle Enterprise Manager Support

Oracle Enterprise Manager supports most of the administrative functions of Oracle® Database. Oracle® Database functions are found under the Distributed node in the navigation tree of the Enterprise Manager console. Functions available through Oracle Enterprise Manager include:

- Using queues as part of the schema manager to view properties
- Creating, starting, stopping, and dropping queues
- Scheduling and unscheduling propagation
- Adding and removing subscribers
- Viewing propagation schedules for all queues in the database
- Viewing errors for all queues in the database
- Viewing the message queue
- Granting and revoking privileges
- Creating, modifying, or removing transformations

Using Oracle® Database with XA

You must specify "`Objects=T`" in the `xa_open` string if you want to use the Oracle® Database OCI interface. This forces XA to initialize the client-side cache in Objects mode. You are not required to do this if you plan to use Oracle® Database through PL/SQL wrappers from OCI or Pro*C.

The **large object** (LOB) memory management concepts from the Pro* documentation are not relevant for Oracle® Database raw messages because Oracle® Database provides a simple RAW buffer abstraction (although they are stored as LOBs).

When using the Oracle® Database navigation option, you must reset the dequeue position by using the `FIRST_MESSAGE` option if you want to continue dequeuing between services (such as `xa_start` and `xa_end` boundaries). This is because XA cancels the cursor fetch state after an `xa_end`. If you do not reset, then you get an error message stating that the navigation is used out of sequence (ORA-25237).

> **See Also:**
>
> - "Working with Transaction Monitors with Oracle XA" in *Oracle Database Advanced Application Developer's Guide* for more information on XA
> - "Large Objects (LOBs)" in *Pro*C/C++ Programmer's Guide*

Restrictions on Queue Management

This section discusses restrictions on queue management.

This section contains these topics:

> **Note:** Mixed case (upper and lower case together) queue names, queue table names, and subscriber names are supported if database compatibility is 10.0, but the names must be enclosed in double quote marks. So `abc.efg` means the schema is `ABC` and the name is `EFG`, but `"abc"."efg"` means the schema is `abc` and the name is `efg`.

Subscribers

You cannot have more than 1,000 local subscribers for each queue. Also, only 32 remote subscribers are allowed for each remote destination database.

DML Not Supported on Queue Tables or Associated IOTs

Oracle® Database does not support **data manipulation language** (DML) operations on queue tables or associated index-organized tables (IOTs), if any. The only supported means of modifying queue tables is through the supplied APIs. Queue tables and IOTs can become inconsistent and therefore effectively ruined, if DML operations are performed on them.

Propagation from Object Queues with REF Payload Attributes

Oracle® Database does not support propagation from object queues that have REF attributes in the payload.

Collection Types in Message Payloads

You cannot construct a **message** payload using a **VARRAY** that is not itself contained within an object. You also cannot currently use a NESTED Table even as an embedded object within a message payload. However, you can create an **object type** that contains one or more VARRAYs, and create a queue table that is founded on this object type, as shown in Example 4–1.

Example 4–1 Creating Objects Containing VARRAYs

```
CREATE TYPE number_varray AS VARRAY(32) OF NUMBER;
CREATE TYPE embedded_varray AS OBJECT (col1 number_varray);
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
  queue_table           =>     'QT',
```

```
    queue_payload_type    =>     'embedded_varray');
```

Synonyms on Queue Tables and Queues

No Oracle® Database PL/SQL calls resolve synonyms on queues and queue tables. Although you can create synonyms, you should not apply them to the Oracle® Database interface.

Synonyms on Object Types

If you have created synonyms on object types, you cannot use them in `DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE`. Error ORA-24015 results.

Tablespace Point-in-Time Recovery

Oracle® Database currently does not support tablespace point-in-time recovery. Creating a queue table in a tablespace disables that particular tablespace for point-in-time recovery. Oracle® Database does support regular point-in-time recovery.

Virtual Private Database

You can use Oracle® Database with Virtual Private Database by specifying a security policy with Oracle® Database queue tables. While dequeuing, use the dequeue condition (`deq_cond`) or the correlation identifier for the policy to be applied. You can use "1=1" as the dequeue condition. If you do not use a dequeue condition or correlation ID, then the dequeue results in an error.

Note: When a dequeue condition or correlation identifier is used, the order of the messages dequeued is indeterminate, and the sort order of the queue is not honored.

Managing Propagation

This section contains these topics:

- EXECUTE Privileges Required for Propagation
- Propagation from Object Queues
- Optimizing Propagation
- Handling Failures in Propagation

Caution: For propagation to work correctly, the queue `aq$_prop_notify_X` should never be stopped or dropped and the table `aq$_prop_table_X` should never be dropped.

EXECUTE Privileges Required for Propagation

Propagation jobs are owned by `SYS`, but the propagation occurs in the security context of the queue table owner. Previously propagation jobs were owned by the user scheduling propagation, and propagation occurred in the security context of the user setting up the propagation schedule. The queue table owner must be granted `EXECUTE` privileges on the `DBMS_AQADM` package. Otherwise, the Oracle Database snapshot processes do not propagate and generate trace files with the error identifier `SYS.DBMS_AQADM` not defined. Private database links owned by the queue table

owner can be used for propagation. The username specified in the connection string must have EXECUTE access on the DBMS_AQ and DBMS_AQADM packages on the remote database.

Propagation from Object Queues

Propagation from object queues with BFILE objects is supported. To be able to propagate object queues with BFILE objects, the source queue owner must have read privileges on the directory object corresponding to the directory in which the BFILE is stored. The database link user must have write privileges on the directory object corresponding to the directory of the BFILE at the destination database.

AQ propagation does not support non-final types. Propagation of BFILE objects from object queues without specifying a database link is not supported.

> **See Also:** "CREATE DIRECTORY" in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for more information on directory objects

Optimizing Propagation

AQ propagation jobs are run by the Oracle Scheduler. Propagation may be scheduled in the following ways:

- A dedicated schedule in which the propagation runs forever or for a specified duration. This mode provides the lowest propagation latencies.
- A periodic schedule in which the propagation runs periodically for a specified interval. This may be used when propagation can be run in a batched mode.
- An event based system in which propagation is started when there are messages to be propagated. This mode makes more efficient use of available resources, while still providing a fast response time.

The administrator may choose a schedule that best meets the application performance requirements.

Oracle Scheduler will start the required number of job queue processes for the propagation schedules. Since the scheduler optimizes for throughput, if the system is heavily loaded, it may not run some propagation jobs. The resource manager may be used to have better control over the scheduling decisions. In particular, associating propagation jobs with different resource groups can allow for fairness in scheduling which may be important in heavy load situations.

In setting the number of JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES, DBAs should be aware that this number is determined by the number of queues from which the messages must be propagated and the number of destinations (rather than queues) to which messages must be propagated.

A scheduling algorithm handles propagation. The algorithm optimizes available job queue processes and minimizes the time it takes for a message to show up at a destination after it has been enqueued into the source queue, thereby providing near-**OLTP** action. The algorithm can handle an unlimited number of schedules and various types of failures. While propagation tries to make the optimal use of the available job queue processes, the number of job queue processes to be started also depends on the existence of jobs unrelated to propagation, such as replication jobs. Hence, it is important to use the following guidelines to get the best results from the scheduling algorithm.

The scheduling algorithm uses the job queue processes as follows (for this discussion, an active schedule is one that has a valid current window):

- If the number of active schedules is fewer than half the number of job queue processes, then the number of job queue processes acquired corresponds to the number of active schedules.
- If the number of active schedules is more than half the number of job queue processes, after acquiring half the number of job queue processes, then multiple active schedules are assigned to an acquired job queue process.
- If the system is overloaded (all schedules are busy propagating), depending on availability, then additional job queue processes are acquired up to one fewer than the total number of job queue processes.
- If none of the active schedules handled by a process has messages to be propagated, then that job queue process is released.
- The algorithm performs automatic load balancing by transferring schedules from a heavily loaded process to a lightly load process such that no process is excessively loaded.

Handling Failures in Propagation

The scheduling algorithm has robust support for handling failures. Common failures that prevent message propagation include the following:

- Database link failed
- Remote database is not available
- Remote queue does not exist
- Remote queue was not started
- Security violation while trying to enqueue messages into remote queue

Under all these circumstances the appropriate error messages are reported in the `DBA_QUEUE_SCHEDULES` view.

When an error occurs in a schedule, propagation of messages in that schedule is attempted again after a retry period of 30*(number of failures) seconds, with an upper bound of ten minutes. After sixteen consecutive retries, the schedule is disabled.

If the problem causing the error is fixed and the schedule is enabled, then the error fields that indicate the last error date, time, and message continue to show the error information. These fields are reset only when messages are successfully propagated in that schedule.

See Also: Chapter 7, "Troubleshooting Oracle® Database"

5

Oracle® Database Performance and Scalability

This chapter discusses performance and scalability issues relating to Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ).

This chapter contains the following topics:

Persistent Messaging Performance Overview

When persistent messages are enqueued, they are stored in database tables. The performance characteristics of **queue** operations on persistent messages are similar to underlying database operations. The code path of an **enqueue** operation is comparable to `SELECT` and `INSERT` into a multicolumn **queue table** with three index-organized tables. The code path of a **dequeue** operation is comparable to a `SELECT` operation on the multi-column table and a `DELETE` operation on the dequeue index-organized table. In many scenarios, for example when Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) is not used and there is adequate streams pool memory, the dequeue operation is optimized and is comparable to a `SELECT` operation on a multi-column table.

Note: Performance is not affected by the number of queues in a table.

Oracle® Database and Oracle Real Application Clusters

Real Application Clusters (RAC) can be used to ensure highly available access to queue data. The entry and exit points of a queue, commonly called its tail and head respectively, can be extreme hot spots. Because RAC may not scale well in the presence of hot spots, limit usual access to a queue from one instance only. If an instance failure occurs, then messages managed by the failed instance can be processed immediately by one of the surviving instances.

You can associate RAC instance affinities with 8.1-compatible queue tables. If you are using `q1` and `q2` in different instances, then you can use `ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE` or `CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE` on the queue table and set `primary_instance` to the appropriate `instance_id`.

See Also:

- "Creating a Queue Table" on page 8-1
- "Altering a Queue Table" on page 8-8

Oracle® Database in a Shared Server Environment

Queue operation scalability is similar to the underlying database operation scalability. If a dequeue operation with wait option is applied, then it does not return until it is successful or the wait period has expired. In a shared server environment, the shared server process is dedicated to the dequeue operation for the duration of the call, including the wait time. The presence of many such processes can cause severe performance and scalability problems and can result in deadlocking the shared server processes. For this reason, Oracle recommends that dequeue requests with wait option be applied using dedicated server processes. This restriction is not enforced.

See Also: "DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information on the wait option

Persistent Messaging Basic Tuning Tips

Oracle® Database table layout is similar to a layout with ordinary database tables and indexes.

See Also: *Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide* for tuning recommendations

Memory Requirements

Streams pool size should be at least 20 MB for optimal multi-consumer dequeue performance in a non-RACdatabase. Persistent queuing dequeue operations use the streams pool to optimize performance, especially under concurrency situations. This is, however, not a requirement and the code automatically switches to a less optimal code path.

Using Storage Parameters

Storage parameters can be specified when creating a queue table using the `storage_clause` parameter. Storage parameters are inherited by other IOTs and tables created with the queue table. The tablespace of the queue table should have sufficient space to accommodate data from all the objects associated with the queue table. With retention specified, the history table as well as the queue table can grow to be quite big.

Oracle recommends you use automatic segment-space management (ASSM). Otherwise `initrans`, freelists and freelist groups must be tuned for AQ performance under high concurrency.

Increasing `PCTFREE` will reduce the number of messages in a queue table/IOT block. This will reduce block level contention when there is concurrency.

Storage parameters specified at queue table creation are shared by the queue table, IOTs and indexes. These may be individually altered by an online redefinition using `DBMS_REDEFINTION`.

I/O Configuration

Because Oracle® Database is very I/O intensive, you will usually need to tune I/O to remove any bottlenecks.

> **See Also:** "I/O Configuration and Design" in *Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide*

Running Enqueue and Dequeue Processes Concurrently in a Single Queue Table

Some environments must process messages in a constant flow, requiring that enqueue and dequeue processes run concurrently. If the **message** delivery system has only one queue table and one queue, then all processes must work on the same segment area at the same time. This precludes reasonable performance levels when delivering a high number of messages.

The best number for concurrent processes depends on available system resources. For example, on a four-CPU system, it is reasonable to start with two concurrent enqueue and two concurrent dequeue processes. If the system cannot deliver the wanted number of messages, then use several subscribers for load balancing rather than increasing the number of processes.

Tune the enqueue and dequeue rates on the queue so that in the common case the queue size remains small and bounded. A queue that grows and shrinks considerably will have indexes and IOTs that are out of balance, which will affect performance.

With multi-consumer queues, using several subscribers for load balancing rather than increasing the number of processes will reduce contention. Multiple queue tables may be used garnering horizontal scalability.

Running Enqueue and Dequeue Processes Serially in a Single Queue Table

When enqueue and dequeue processes are running serially, contention on the same data segment is lower than in the case of concurrent processes. The total time taken to deliver messages by the system, however, is longer than when they run concurrently. Increasing the number of processes helps both enqueuing and dequeuing. The message throughput rate may be higher for enqueuers than for dequeuers when the number of processes is increased, especially with single consumer queues. Dequeue processes on multi-consumer queues scale much better.

Creating Indexes on a Queue Table

Creating an index on a queue table is useful if you:

- Dequeue using correlation ID

  An index created on the column `corr_id` of the underlying queue table `AQ$_`*`QueueTableName`* expedites dequeues.

- Dequeue using a condition

  This is like adding the condition to the where-clause for the `SELECT` on the underlying queue table. An index on *`QueueTableName`* expedites performance on this `SELECT` statement.

Other Tips

- Ensure that statistics are being gathered so that the optimal query plans for retrieving messages are being chosen. By default, queue tables are locked out from

automatic gathering of statistics. The recommended use is to gather statistics with a representative queue message load and lock them.

- The queue table indexes and IOTs are automatically coalesced by AQ background processes. However, they must continue to be monitored and coalesced if needed. In 10.2, with automatic space segment management (ASSM), an online shrink operation may be used for the same purpose. A well balanced index reduces queue monitor CPU consumption, and ensures optimal enqueue-dequeue performance.
- Ensure that there are enough queue monitor processes running to perform the background tasks. The queue monitor must also be running for other crucial background activity. Multiple `qmn` processes share the load; make sure that there are enough of them. These are auto-tuned, but can be forced to a minimum number, if needed.
- It is recommended that dequeue with a wait time is only used with dedicated server processes. In a shared server environment, the shared server process is dedicated to the dequeue operation for the duration of the call, including the wait time. The presence of many such processes can cause severe performance and scalability problems and can result in deadlocking the shared server processes.
- Long running dequeue transactions worsen dequeue contention on the queue, and must be avoided.
- Batching multiple dequeue operations on multi-consumer queues into a single transaction gives best throughput.
- Use `NEXT` as navigation mode, if not using message priorities. This offers the same semantics but improved performance.
- Use the `REMOVE_NODATA` dequeue mode if dequeuing in `BROWSE` mode followed by a `REMOVE`.

Propagation Tuning Tips

Propagation can be considered a special kind of dequeue operation with an additional `INSERT` at the remote (or local) queue table. Propagation from a single schedule is not parallelized across multiple job queue processes. Rather, they are load balanced. For better scalability, configure the number of **propagation** schedules according to the available system resources (CPUs).

Propagation rates from **transactional** and **nontransactional** (default) queue tables vary to some extent because Oracle® Database determines the batching size for nontransactional queues, whereas for transactional queues, batch size is mainly determined by the user application.

Optimized propagation happens in batches. If the remote queue is in a different database, then Oracle® Database uses a sequencing algorithm to avoid the need for a two-phase commit. When a message must be sent to multiple queues in the same destination, it is sent multiple times. If the message must be sent to multiple consumers in the same queue at the destination, then it is sent only once.

Buffered Messaging Tuning

Buffered messaging operations in a Real Application Clusters environment will be fastest on the `OWNER_INSTANCE` of the queue.

Performance Views

Oracle provides views to monitor system performance and troubleshooting:

- (G)V$PERSISTENT_QUEUES: All Active Persistent Queues in the Instance
- (G)V$PERSISTENT_SUBSCRIBERS: All Active Subscribers of the Persistent Queues in the Instance
- (G)V$PERSISTENT_PUBLISHERS: All Active Publishers of the Persistent Queues in the Instance
- (G)V$BUFFERED_QUEUES: All Buffered Queues in the Instance.
- (G)V$BUFFERED_SUBSCRIBERS: Subscribers for All Buffered Queues in the Instance
- (G)V$BUFFERED_PUBLISHERS: All Buffered Publishers in the Instance
- (G)V$PERSISTENT_QMN_CACHE: Performance Statistics on Background Tasks for Persistent Queues

These views are integrated with the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). Users can generate a report based on two AWR snapshots to compute enqueue rate, dequeue rate, and other statistics per queue/subscriber.

6

Internet Access to Oracle® Database

You can access Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) over the Internet by using **Simple Object Access Protocol** (SOAP). **Internet Data Access Presentation** (IDAP) is the SOAP specification for Oracle® Database operations. IDAP defines XML **message** structure for the body of the SOAP request. An IDAP-structured message is transmitted over the Internet using HTTP.

Users can register for notifications using the IDAP interface.

This chapter contains these topics:

- Overview of Oracle® Database Operations over the Internet
- Deploying the Oracle® Database XML Servlet
- Internet Data Access Presentation (IDAP)
- Request and Response IDAP Documents
- Notification of Messages by e-mail

See Also:

- Appendix B, "SOAP and Oracle Streams AQ XML Schemas", which appears only in the HTML version of this guide
- Table 1–3, " Oracle® Database XML Demonstrations" on page 1-39 for the locations of AQ XML demonstrations

Overview of Oracle® Database Operations over the Internet

This section contains these topics:

- Oracle® Database Internet Operations Architecture
- Internet Message Payloads
- Configuring the Web Server to Authenticate Users Sending POST Requests
- Client Requests Using HTTP
- Oracle® Database Servlet Responses Using HTTP
- Oracle® Database Propagation Using HTTP and HTTPS

Oracle® Database Internet Operations Architecture

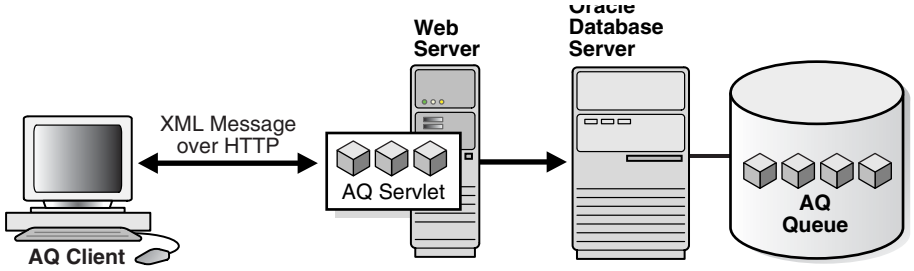
Figure 6–1 shows the architecture for performing Oracle® Database operations over HTTP. The major components are:

- Oracle® Database client program

- Web server/servlet runner hosting the Oracle® Database **servlet**
- Oracle Database server

A Web browser or any other HTTP client can serve as an Oracle® Database client program, sending XML messages conforming to IDAP to the Oracle® Database servlet, which interprets the incoming XML messages. The Oracle® Database servlet connects to the Oracle Database server and performs operations on user queues.

Figure 6–1 Architecture for Performing Oracle® Database Operations Using HTTP



Internet Message Payloads

Oracle® Database supports messages of three types: RAW, Oracle object, and **Java Message Service** (JMS). All these message types can be accessed using SOAP and Web services. If the queue holds messages in RAW, Oracle object, or JMS format, then XML payloads are transformed to the appropriate internal format during enqueue and stored in the queue. During dequeue, when messages are obtained from queues containing messages in any of the preceding formats, they are converted to XML before being sent to the client.

The message payload type depends on the queue type on which the operation is being performed:

RAW Queues

The contents of RAW queues are raw bytes. You must supply the hex representation of the message payload in the XML message. For example, `<raw>023f4523</raw>`.

Oracle Object Type Queues

For Oracle **object type** queues that are not JMS queues (that is, they are not type `AQ$_JMS_*`), the type of the payload depends on the type specified while creating the queue table that holds the queue. The content of the XML elements must map to the attributes of the object type of the queue table.

JMS Type Queues/Topics

For queues with JMS types (that is, those with payloads of type `AQ$_JMS_*`), there are four XML elements, depending on the JMS type. IDAP supports queues or topics with the following JMS types:

- `TextMessage`
- `MapMessage`
- `BytesMessage`
- `ObjectMessage`

JMS queues with payload type `StreamMessage` are not supported through IDAP.

Configuring the Web Server to Authenticate Users Sending POST Requests

After the servlet is installed, the Web server must be configured to authenticate all users that send `POST` requests to the Oracle® Database servlet. The Oracle® Database servlet allows only authenticated users to access the servlet. If the user is not authenticated, then an error is returned by the servlet.

The Web server can be configured in multiple ways to restrict access. Some of the common techniques are basic authentication (username/password) over SSL and client certificates. Consult your Web server documentation to see how you can restrict access to servlets.

In the context of the Oracle® Database servlet, the username that is used to connect to the Web server is known as the Oracle® Database HTTP agent or Oracle® Database Internet user.

Client Requests Using HTTP

An Oracle® Database client begins a request to the Oracle® Database servlet using HTTP by opening a connection to the server. The client logs in to the server using HTTP basic authentication (with or without SSL) or SSL certificate-based client authentication. The client constructs an XML message representing the send, publish, receive or register request.

> **See Also:** "Request and Response IDAP Documents" on page 6-9

The client sends an HTTP `POST` to the servlet at the remote server.

> **See Also:** Table 1–3, " Oracle® Database XML Demonstrations" on page 1-39 for the locations of AQ XML demonstrations illustrating `POST` requests using HTTP

User Sessions and Transactions

After a client is authenticated and connects to the Oracle® Database servlet, an HTTP session is created on behalf of the user. The first request in the session also implicitly starts a new database transaction. This transaction remains open until it is explicitly committed or terminated. The responses from the servlet includes the session ID in the HTTP headers as cookies.

If the client wishes to continue work in the same transaction, then it must include this HTTP header containing the session ID cookie in subsequent requests. This is automatically accomplished by most Web browsers. However, if the client is using a Java or C client to post requests, then this must be accomplished programmatically.

> **See Also:** Table 1–3, " Oracle® Database XML Demonstrations" on page 1-39 for the locations of AQ XML demonstrations illustrating a Java program used to post requests as part of the same session

An explicit commit or rollback must be applied to end the transaction. The commit or rollback requests can also be included as part of other Oracle® Database operations.

Oracle® Database Servlet Responses Using HTTP

The server accepts the client HTTP(S) connection and authenticates the user (Oracle® Database agent) specified by the client. The server receives the `POST` request and invokes the Oracle® Database servlet.

If this is the first request from this client, then a new HTTP session is created. The XML message is parsed and its contents are validated. If a session ID is passed by the client in the HTTP headers, then this operation is performed in the context of that session.

See Also: "User Sessions and Transactions" on page 6-3

The servlet determines which object (queue/topic) the agent is trying to perform operations on. The servlet looks through the list of database users that map to this Oracle® Database agent. If any one of these users has privileges to access the queue/topic specified in the request, then the Oracle® Database servlet superuser creates a session on behalf of this user.

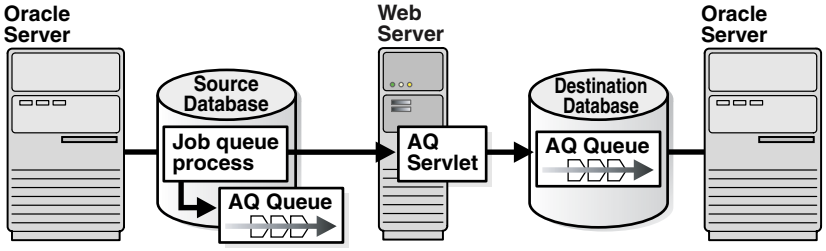
If no transaction is active in the HTTP session, then a new database transaction is started. Subsequent requests in the session are part of the same transaction until an explicit `COMMIT` or `ROLLBACK` request is made. The effects of the transaction are visible only after it is committed. If the transaction remains inactive for 120 seconds, then it is automatically terminated.

The requested operation is performed. The response is formatted as an XML message and sent back the client. The response also includes the session ID in the HTTP headers as a cookie.

Oracle® Database Propagation Using HTTP and HTTPS

You can propagate over HTTP and HTTPS (HTTP over SSL) instead of Oracle Net Services. HTTP, unlike Oracle Net Services, is easy to configure for firewalls. The background process doing propagation pushes messages to an Oracle® Database servlet that enqueues them into the destination database, as shown in Figure 6–2.

Figure 6–2 HTTP Oracle® Database Propagation



You can set up any application to use Oracle® Database HTTP propagation without any change to the existing code. An application using Oracle® Database HTTP propagation can easily switch back to Net Services propagation just by re-creating the database link with a Net Services connection string, without any other changes.

Deploying the Oracle® Database XML Servlet

Follow these steps to deploy the AQ XML servlet using OC4J:

1. For JDK1.2.x or JDK1.3.x, include the following in your `CLASSPATH`:

```
ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/classes12.zip
ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/nls_charset12.zip
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/javax-ssl-1_1.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jndi.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jssl-1_1.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jta.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orai18n.jar
```

```
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orai18n-collation.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orai18n-mapping.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orai18n-utility.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/http_client.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/lclasses12.zip
ORACLE_HOME/lib/servlet.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/xmlparserv2.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/xschema.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/xsu12.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqapi.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqxml.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/jmscommon.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/xdb.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/xsu12.jar
```

2. For JDK1.4.x, include the following in your `CLASSPATH`:

```
ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/ojdbc14.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/javax-ssl-1_1.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jndi.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jssl-1_1.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jta.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orai18n.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orai18n-collation.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orai18n-mapping.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orai18n-utility.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/http_client.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/lclasses12.zip
ORACLE_HOME/lib/servlet.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/xmlparserv2.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/xschema.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/xsu12.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqapi.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqxml.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/jmscommon.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/xdb.jar
```

> **Note:** `http_client.jar`, `jssl-1_1.jar`, and `javax-ssl-1_1.jar` are required by `HTTPClient` used in `AQHttp.java` and `AQHttpRq.java`.

3. Compile `AQHttpRq.java`:

```
cd ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/demo
javac AQHttpRq.java AQHttp.java
```

4. Set the following database initialization parameters to the indicated values:

```
job_queue_processes=2
compatible=10.2.0
```

5. Restart the database and listener.

6. Set up queues and authenticate users for restricted access.

> **See Also:** `aqxmlREADME.txt` and `aqxmldmo.sql` in *ORACLE_HOME*`/rdbms/demo` for additional information.

7. Deploy the servlet and start the OC4J instance:

```
cd ORACLE_HOME/bin
sh aqxmlctl deploy
sh aqxmlctl start
```

> **Note:** Use `sh aqxmlctl stop` to stop the OC4J instance. The deploy servlet and start OC4J instance steps might have been done during your Oracle Database installation. You can verify this in the following steps.

8. Check the status of the servlet and information on the protocol and port number used for deploying the servlet in the following files:

   ```
   ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/demo/aqxml.ini
   ORACLE_HOME/oc4j/j2ee/OC4J_AQ/config/rmi.xml
   ORACLE_HOME/oc4j/j2ee/OC4J_AQ/config/http-web-site.xml
   ```

9. Point a web browser to the following URL:

   ```
   https://hostname:portnumber/aqserv/servlet/AQDemoServlet
   ```

   where *hostname* is the server name, and *portnumber* is the value discovered in the previous step. After you respond to a username/password prompt, the servlet displays:

   ```
   Sample AQ Servlet
   AQxmlServlet is working!
   ```

10. Create an SSL Certificate and generate a keystore. The following files provide examples:

    ```
    ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/demo/aqxmloc4j.cert
    ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/demo/keystore
    ```

    > **See Also:** Keytool documentation at http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/tooldocs/solaris/keytool.html

    The following tags in *ORACLE_HOME*`/oc4j/j2ee/OC4J_AQ/config/http-web-site.xml` indicate that the Web site is secure and keystore is used for SSL authentication:

    ```
    <web-site port="443" secure="true">
    ....
       <ssl-config
          keystore="ORACLE_HOME/oc4j/j2ee/home/keystore"
          keystore-password="welcome" />
    </web-site>
    ```

    To make the site access only HTTP requests, remove `secure="true"` and `<ssl-config>` from `http-web-site.xml`.

11. Stop and restart the AQ XML servlet:

    ```
    sh aqxmlctl stop
    sh aqxmlctl start
    ```

Internet Data Access Presentation (IDAP)

Internet Data Access Presentation (IDAP) uses the Content-Type of `text/xml` to specify the body of the SOAP request. XML provides the presentation for IDAP request and response messages as follows:

- All request and response tags are scoped in the SOAP namespace.
- Oracle® Database operations are scoped in the IDAP namespace.
- The sender includes namespaces in IDAP elements and attributes in the SOAP body.
- The receiver processes SOAP messages that have correct namespaces and returns an invalid request error for requests with incorrect namespaces.
- The SOAP namespace has the value `http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/`
- The IDAP namespace has the value `http://ns.oracle.com/AQ/schemas/access`

SOAP Message Structure

SOAP structures a message request or response as follows:

- SOAP Envelope
- SOAP Header
- SOAP Body

SOAP Envelope

This is the root or top element in an XML tree. Its tag is `SOAP:Envelope`. SOAP defines a global attribute `SOAP:encodingStyle` that indicates serialization rules used instead of those described by the SOAP specification. This attribute can appear on any element and is scoped to that element and all child elements not themselves containing such an attribute. Omitting this attribute means that type specification has been followed unless overridden by a parent element.

The SOAP envelope also contains namespace declarations and additional attributes, provided they are namespace-qualified. Additional namespace-qualified subelements can follow the body.

SOAP Header

This is the first element under the root. Its tag is `SOAP:Header`. A SOAP header passes necessary information, such as the transaction identifier. The header is encoded as a child of the `SOAP:Envelope` XML element. Headers are identified by the name element and are namespace-qualified. A header entry is encoded as an embedded element.

SOAP Body

This is the Oracle® Database XML document. Its tag is `SOAP:Body`, and it contains a first subelement whose name is the method name. This method request element contains elements for each input and output parameter. The element names are the parameter names. The body also contains `SOAP:Fault`, indicating information about an error. The Oracle® Database XML document has the namespace `http://ns.oracle.com/AQ/schemas/access`

SOAP Method Invocation

A method invocation is performed by creating the request header and body and processing the returned response header and body. The request and response headers can consist of standard transport protocol-specific and extended headers.

HTTP Headers

The `POST` method within the HTTP request header performs the SOAP method invocation. The request should include the header `SOAPMethodName`, whose value indicates the method to be invoked on the target. The value is of the form *`URI#method name`*. For example:

```
SOAPMethodName: http://ns.oracle.com/AQ/schemas/access#AQXmlSend
```

The URI used for the interface must match the implied or specified namespace qualification of the method name element in the `SOAP:Body` part of the payload. The method name must not include the "#" character.

Method Invocation Body

SOAP method invocation consists of a method request and optionally a method response. The SOAP method request and method response are an HTTP request and response, respectively, whose contents are XML documents consisting of the root and mandatory body elements. These XML documents are referred to as SOAP payloads in the rest of this chapter.

A SOAP payload is defined as follows:

- The SOAP root element is the top element in the XML tree.
- The SOAP payload headers contain additional information that must travel with the request.
- The method request is represented as an XML element with additional elements for parameters. It is the first child of the `SOAP:Body` element. This request can be one of the Oracle® Database XML client requests described in the next section.
- The response is the return value or an error or exception that is passed back to the client.

At the receiving site, a request can have one of the following outcomes:

- The HTTP infrastructure on the receiving site is able to receive and process the request. In this case, the HTTP infrastructure passes the headers and body to the SOAP infrastructure.
- The HTTP infrastructure on the receiving site cannot receive and process the request. In this case, the result is an HTTP response containing an HTTP error in the status field and no XML body.
- The SOAP infrastructure on the receiving site is able to decode the input parameters, dispatch to an appropriate server indicated by the server address, and invoke an application-level function corresponding semantically to the method indicated in the method request. In this case, the result of the method request consists of a response or error.
- The SOAP infrastructure on the receiving site cannot decode the input parameters, dispatch to an appropriate server indicated by the server address, and invoke an application-level function corresponding semantically to the interface or method indicated in the method request. In this case, the result of the method is an error

that prevented the dispatching infrastructure on the receiving side from successful completion.

In the last two cases, additional message headers can be present in the results of the request for extensibility.

Results from a Method Request

The results of the request are to be provided in the form of a request response. The HTTP response must be of Content-Type `text/xml`. A SOAP result indicates success and an error indicates failure. The method response never contains both a result and an error.

Request and Response IDAP Documents

The body of a SOAP message is an IDAP message. This XML document has the namespace `http://ns.oracle.com/AQ/schemas/access`. The body represents:

- Client requests for **enqueue**, **dequeue**, and registration
- Server responses to client requests for enqueue, dequeue, and registration
- Notifications from the server to the client

> **Note:** Oracle® Database Internet access is supported only for 8.1or higher style queues.

This section contains these topics:

IDAP Client Requests for Enqueue

Client **send** and publish requests use `AQXmlSend` to enqueue to a single-consumer **queue** and `AQXmlPublish` to enqueue to multiconsumer queues/topics

`AQXmlSend` and `AQXmlPublish` contain the following elements:

- producer_options
- message_set

- message_header
- message_payload
- AQXmlCommit

producer_options

This is a required element. It contains the following child elements:

- `destination`

  This element is required. It specifies the queue/topic to which messages are to be sent. It has an optional `lookup_type` attribute, which determines how the destination value is interpreted. If lookup_type is `DATABASE`, which is the default, then the destination is interpreted as `schema.queue_name`. If `lookup_type` is `LDAP`, then the LDAP server is used to resolve the destination.

- `visibility`

  This element is optional. It determines when an enqueue becomes visible. The default is `ON_COMMIT`, which makes the enqueue visible when the current transaction commits. If `IMMEDIATE` is specified, then the effects of the enqueue are visible immediately after the request is completed. The enqueue is not part of the current transaction. The operation constitutes a transaction on its own.

- `transformation`

  This element is optional. It specifies the PL/SQL **transformation** to be invoked before the message is enqueued.

message_set

This is a required element and contains one or more messages. Each message consists of a message_header and a message_payload.

message_header

This element is optional. It contains the following child elements:

- `sender_id`

  If a `message_header` element is included, then it must contain a `sender_id` element, which specifies an application-specific identifier. The `sender_id` element can contain `agent_name`, `address`, `protocol`, and `agent_alias` elements. The `agent_alias` element resolves to a name, address, and protocol using LDAP.

- `message_id`

  This element is optional. It is a unique identifier of the message, supplied during dequeue.

- `correlation`

  This element is optional. It is the correlation identifier of the message.

- `delay`

  This element is optional. It specifies the duration in seconds after which a message is available for processing.

- `expiration`

  This element is optional. It specifies the duration in seconds that a message is available for dequeuing. This parameter is an offset from the delay. By default

messages never expire. If a message is not dequeued before it expires, then it is moved to an **exception queue** in the `EXPIRED` state.

- `priority`

  This element is optional. It specifies the priority of the message. The priority can be any number, including negative numbers. A smaller number indicates higher priority.

- `recipient_list`

  This element is optional. It is a list of recipients which overrides the default subscriber list. Each recipient is represented in `recipient_list` by a `recipient` element, which can contain `agent_name`, `address`, `protocol`, and `agent_alias` elements. The `agent_alias` element resolves to a name, address, and protocol using LDAP.

- `message_state`

  This element is optional. It specifies the state of the message. It is filled in automatically during dequeue. If `message_state` is 0, then the message is ready to be processed. If it is 1, then the message delay has not yet been reached. If it is 2, then the message has been processed and is retained. If it is 3, then the message has been moved to an exception queue.

- `exception_queue`

  This element is optional. It specifies the name of the queue to which the message is moved if the number of unsuccessful dequeue attempts has exceeded `max_retries` or the message has expired. All messages in the exception queue are in the `EXPIRED` state.

  If the exception queue specified does not exist at the time of the move, then the message is moved to the default exception queue associated with the queue table, and a warning is logged in the alert log. If the default exception queue is used, then the parameter returns a `NULL` value at dequeue time.

message_payload

This is a required element. It can contain different elements based on the payload type of the destination queue/topic. The different payload types are described in "IDAP Client Requests for Dequeue" on page 6-11.

AQXmlCommit

This is an optional empty element. If it is included, then the transaction is committed at the end of the request.

> **See Also:** "Internet Message Payloads" on page 6-2 for an explanation of IDAP message payloads

IDAP Client Requests for Dequeue

Client requests for dequeue use `AQXmlReceive`, which contains the following elements:

- consumer_options
- AQXmlCommit

consumer_options

This is a required element. It contains the following child elements:

- destination

  This element is required. It specifies the queue/topic from which messages are to be received. The destination element has an optional lookup_type attribute, which determines how the destination value is interpreted. If lookup_type is DATABASE, which is the default, then the destination is interpreted as schema.queue_name. If lookup_type is LDAP, then the LDAP server is used to resolve the destination.

- consumer_name

  This element is optional. It specifies the name of the **consumer**. Only those messages matching the consumer name are accessed. If a queue is not set up for multiple consumers, then this field should not be specified.

- wait_time

  This element is optional. It specifies the number of seconds to wait if there is no message currently available which matches the search criteria.

- selector

  This element is optional. It specifies criteria used to select the message. It can contain child elements correlation, message_id, or condition.

  A dequeue condition element is a Boolean expression using syntax similar to the WHERE clause of a SQL query. This Boolean expression can include conditions on message properties, user object payload data properties, and PL/SQL or SQL functions. Message properties include priority, corrid and other columns in the queue table.

  To specify dequeue conditions on a message payload, use attributes of the **object type** in clauses. You must prefix each attribute with tab.user_data as a qualifier to indicate the specific column of the queue table that stores the payload.

  A dequeue condition element cannot exceed 4000 characters.

  > **Note:** When a dequeue condition or correlation identifier is used, the order of the messages dequeued is indeterminate, and the sort order of the queue is not honored.

- visibility

  This element is optional. It determines when a dequeue becomes visible. The default is ON_COMMIT, which makes the dequeue visible when the current transaction commits. If IMMEDIATE is specified, then the effects of the dequeue are visible immediately after the request is completed. The dequeue is not part of the current transaction. The operation constitutes a transaction on its own.

- dequeue_mode

  This element is optional. It specifies the locking action associated with the dequeue. The possible values are REMOVE, BROWSE, and LOCKED.

  REMOVE is the default and causes the message to be read and deleted. The message can be retained in the queue table based on the retention properties. BROWSE reads the message without acquiring any lock on it. This is equivalent to a select statement. LOCKED reads the message and obtains a write lock on it. The lock lasts for the duration of the transaction. This is equivalent to a select for update statement.

- navigation_mode

  This element is optional. It specifies the position of the message that is retrieved. First, the position is determined. Second, the search criterion is applied. Finally, the message is retrieved. Possible values are FIRST_MESSAGE, NEXT_MESSAGE, and NEXT_TRANSACTION.

  FIRST_MESSAGE retrieves the first message which is available and which matches the search criteria. This resets the position to the beginning of the queue. NEXT_MESSAGE is the default and retrieves the next message which is available and which matches the search criteria. If the previous message belongs to a message group, then Oracle® Database retrieves the next available message which matches the search criteria and which belongs to the message group.NEXT_TRANSACTION skips the remainder of the current transaction group and retrieves the first message of the next transaction group. This option can only be used if message grouping is enabled for the current queue.

- transformation

  This element is optional. It specifies the PL/SQL **transformation** to be invoked after the message is dequeued.

AQXmlCommit

This is an optional empty element. If it is included, then the transaction is committed at the end of the request.

IDAP Client Requests for Registration

Client requests for registration use AQXmlRegister, which must contain a register_options element. The register_options element contains the following child elements:

- destination

  This element is required. It specifies the queue/topic on which notifications are registered. The destination element has an optional lookup_type attribute, which determines how the destination value is interpreted. If lookup_type is DATABASE, which is the default, then the destination is interpreted as schema.queue_name. If lookup_type is LDAP, then the LDAP server is used to resolve the destination.

- consumer_name

  This element is optional. It specifies the consumer name for multiconsumer queues or topics. This parameter must not be specified for single-consumer queues.

- notify_url

  This element is required. It specifies where notification is sent when a message is enqueued. The form can be http://*url*, mailto://*email address* or plsql://*pl/sql procedure*.

IDAP Client Requests to Commit a Transaction

A request to commit all actions performed by the user in a session uses AQXmlCommit. A commit request has the following format:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<Envelope xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
   <Body>
      <AQXmlCommit xmlns="http://ns.oracle.com/AQ/schemas/access"/>
```

```
   </Body>
</Envelope>
```

IDAP Client Requests to Roll Back a Transaction

A request to roll back all actions performed by the user in a session uses `AQXmlRollback`. Actions performed with `IMMEDIATE` visibility are not rolled back. An IDAP client rollback request has the following format:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<Envelope xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
   <Body>
      <AQXmlRollback xmlns="http://ns.oracle.com/AQ/schemas/access"/>
   </Body>
</Envelope>
```

IDAP Server Response to an Enqueue Request

The response to an enqueue request to a single-consumer queue uses `AQXmlSendResponse`. It contains the following elements:

- `status_response`

  This element contains child elements `status_code`, `error_code`, and `error_message`. The `status_code` element takes value `0` for success or `-1` for failure. The `error_code` element contains an Oracle error code. The `error_message` element contains a description of the error.

- `send_result`

  This element contains child elements `destination` and `message_id`. The `destination` element specifies where the message was sent. The `message_id` element uniquely identifies every message sent.

The response to an enqueue request to a multiconsumer queue or topic uses `AQXmlPublishResponse`. It contains the following elements:

- `status_response`

  This element contains child elements `status_code`, `error_code`, and `error_message`. The `status_code` element takes value `0` for success or `-1` for failure. The `error_code` element contains an Oracle error code. The `error_message` element contains a description of the error.

- `publish_result`

  This element contains child elements `destination` and `message_id`. The `destination` element specifies where the message was sent. The `message_id` element uniquely identifies every message sent.

IDAP Server Response to a Dequeue Request

The response to a dequeue request uses `AQXmlReceiveResponse`. It contains the following elements:

- `status_response`

  This element contains child elements `status_code`, `error_code`, and `error_message`. The `status_code` element takes value `0` for success or `-1` for failure. The `error_code` element contains an Oracle error code. The `error_message` element contains a description of the error.

- `receive_result`

  This element contains child elements `destination` and `message_set`. The `destination` element specifies where the message was sent. The `message_set` element specifies the set of messages dequeued.

IDAP Server Response to a Register Request

The response to a register request uses `AQXmlRegisterResponse`. It contains the `status_response` element described in "IDAP Server Response to a Dequeue Request" on page 6-14.

IDAP Commit Response

The response to a commit request uses AQXmlCommitResponse. It contains the `status_response` element described in "IDAP Server Response to a Dequeue Request" on page 6-14. The response to a commit request has the following format:

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
<Envelope xmlns="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
   <Body>
      <AQXmlCommitResponse xmlns="http://ns.oracle.com/AQ/schemas/access">
         <status_response>
            <status_code>0</status_code>
         </status_response>
      </AQXmlCommitResponse>
   </Body>
</Envelope>
```

IDAP Rollback Response

The response to a rollback request uses `AQXmlRollbackResponse`. It contains the `status_response` element described in "IDAP Server Response to a Dequeue Request" on page 6-14.

IDAP Notification

When an event for which a client has registered occurs, a notification is sent to the client at the URL specified in the `REGISTER` request using `AQXmlNotification`. It contains the following elements:

- `notification_options`

  This element has child elements `destination` and `consumer_name`. The `destination` element specifies the destination queue/topic on which the event occurred. The consumer_name element specifies the consumer name for which the even occurred. It applies only to multiconsumer queues/topics.

- `message_set`

  This element specifies the set of message properties.

IDAP Response in Case of Error

In case of an error in any of the preceding requests, a `FAULT` is generated. The `FAULT` element contains the following elements:

- `faultcode`

  This element specifies the error code for the fault.

- `faultstring`

  This element indicates a client error or a server error. A client error means that the request is not valid. A server error indicates that the Oracle® Database servlet has not been set up correctly.

- `detail`

  This element contains the `status_response` element, which is described in "IDAP Server Response to a Dequeue Request" on page 6-14.

Notification of Messages by e-mail

Here are the steps for setting up your database for e-mail notifications:

1. Set the SMTP mail host by invoking `DBMS_AQELM.SET_MAILHOST` as an Oracle® Database administrator.
2. Set the SMTP mail port by invoking `DBMS_AQELM.SET_MAILPORT` as an Oracle® Database administrator. If not explicit, set defaults to 25.
3. Set the SendFrom address by invoking `DBMS_AQELM.SET_SENDFROM`.
4. After setup, you can register for e-mail notifications using the Oracle Call Interface (OCI) or PL/SQL API.

7

Troubleshooting Oracle® Database

This chapter describes how to troubleshoot Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ).

The chapter contains these topics:

- Debugging Oracle® Database Propagation Problems
- Oracle® Database Error Messages

Debugging Oracle® Database Propagation Problems

The following tips should help with debugging propagation problems. This discussion assumes that you have created queue tables and queues in source and target databases and defined a database link for the destination database. The notation assumes that you supply the actual name of the entity (without the brackets).

See Also: "Optimizing Propagation" on page 4-9

To begin debugging, do the following:

1. Check that the propagation schedule has been created and that a job queue process has been assigned.

   Look for the entry in the DBA_QUEUE_SCHEDULES view and make sure that the status of the schedule is enabled. SCHEDULE_DISABLED must be set to 'N'. Check that it has a nonzero entry for JOBNO in table AQ$_SCHEDULES, and that there is an entry in table JOB$ with that JOBNO.

   To check if propagation is occurring, monitor the DBA_QUEUE_SCHEDULES view for the number of messages propagated (TOTAL_NUMBER).

   If propagation is not occurring, check the view for any errors. Also check the NEXT_RUN_DATE and NEXT_RUN_TIME in DBA_QUEUE_SCHEDULES to see if propagation is scheduled for a later time, perhaps due to errors or the way it is set up.

2. Check if the database link to the destination database has been set up properly. Make sure that the queue owner can use the database link. You can do this with:

   ```
   select count(*) from table_name@dblink_name;
   ```

3. Make sure that at least two job queue processes are running.

4. Check for messages in the source **queue** with:

   ```
   select count (*) from AQ$<source_queue_table>
     where q_name = 'source_queue_name';
   ```

5. Check for messages in the destination queue with:

```
select count (*) from AQ$<destination_queue_table>
  where q_name = 'destination_queue_name';
```

6. Check to see who is using job queue processes.

   Check which jobs are being run by querying `dba_jobs_running`. It is possible that other jobs are starving the propagation jobs.

7. Check to see that the queue table `sys.aq$_prop_table_`*`instno`* exists in `DBA_QUEUE_TABLES`. The queue `sys.aq$_prop_notify_queue_`*`instno`* must also exist in `DBA_QUEUES` and must be enabled for enqueue and dequeue.

   In case of Real Application Clusters (RAC), this queue table and queue pair must exist for each RAC node in the system. They are used for communication between job queue processes and are automatically created.

8. Check that the **consumer** attempting to **dequeue** a **message** from the destination queue is a recipient of the propagated messages.

   For 8.1-style queues, you can do the following:

```
select consumer_name, deq_txn_id, deq_time, deq_user_id,
  propagated_msgid from aq$<destination_queue_table>
  where queue = 'queue_name';
```

   For 8.0-style queues, you can obtain the same information from the history column of the **queue table**:

```
select h.consumer, h.transaction_id, h.deq_time, h.deq_user,
  h.propagated_msgid from aq$<destination_queue_table> t, table(t.history) h
  where t.q_name = 'queue_name';
```

   Note: Queues created in a queue table with `compatible` set to `8.0` (referrred to in this guide as 8.0-style queues) are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). Oracle recommends that any new queues you create be 8.1-style or newer and that you migrate existing 8.0-style queues at your earliest convenience.

9. Turn on **propagation** tracing at the highest level using event 24040, level 10.

   Debugging information is logged to job queue trace files as propagation takes place. You can check the trace file for errors and for statements indicating that messages have been sent.

Oracle® Database Error Messages

ORA-1555

You might get this error when using the `NEXT_MESSAGE` navigation option for dequeue. NEXT_MESSAGE uses the snapshot created during the first dequeue call. After that, undo information may not be retained.

The workaround is to use the `FIRST_MESSAGE` option to dequeue the message. This reexecutes the cursor and gets a new snapshot. FIRST_MESSAGE does not perform as well as NEXT_MESSAGE, so Oracle recommends that you dequeue messages in batches: `FIRST_MESSAGE` for one, `NEXT_MESSAGE` for the next 1000 messages, then `FIRST_MESSAGE` again, and so on.

ORA-24033

This error is raised if a message is enqueued to a multiconsumer queue with no recipient and the queue has no subscribers (or rule-based subscribers that match this message). This is a warning that the message will be discarded because there are no recipients or subscribers to whom it can be delivered.

ORA-25237

When using the Oracle® Database navigation option, you must reset the dequeue position by using the `FIRST_MESSAGE` option if you want to continue dequeuing between services (such as `xa_start` and `xa_end` boundaries). This is because XA cancels the cursor fetch state after an `xa_end`. If you do not reset, then you get an error message stating that the navigation is used out of sequence.

ORA-25307

Flow control has been enabled for the message sender. This means that the fastest subscriber of the sender's message is not able to keep pace with the rate at which messages are enqueued. The buffered messaging application must handle this error and attempt again to enqueue messages after waiting for some time.

8

Oracle® Database Administrative Interface

This chapter describes the Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) administrative interface.

This chapter contains these topics:

- Managing Queue Tables
- Managing Queues
- Managing Transformations
- Granting and Revoking Privileges
- Managing Subscribers
- Managing Propagations
- Managing Oracle® Database Agents
- Adding an Alias to the LDAP Server
- Deleting an Alias from the LDAP Server

See Also:

- Chapter 3, "Oracle® Database: Programmatic Interfaces" for a list of available functions in each programmatic interface
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for information on the DBMS_AQADM Package

Managing Queue Tables

This section contains these topics:

- Creating a Queue Table
- Altering a Queue Table
- Dropping a Queue Table
- Purging a Queue Table
- Migrating a Queue Table

Creating a Queue Table

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
   queue_table          IN      VARCHAR2,
   queue_payload_type   IN      VARCHAR2,
```

```
[storage_clause      IN      VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,]
sort_list            IN      VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
multiple_consumers   IN      BOOLEAN         DEFAULT FALSE,
message_grouping     IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NONE,
comment              IN      VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
primary_instance     IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT 0,
secondary_instance   IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT 0,
compatible           IN      VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
secure               IN      BOOLEAN         DEFAULT FALSE);
```

This procedure creates a **queue table** for messages of a predefined type. It has the following required and optional parameters:

Parameter	Description
queue_table	This required parameter specifies the queue table name. Mixed case (upper and lower case together) queue table names are supported if database compatibility is 10.0, but the names must be enclosed in double quote marks. So abc.efg means the schema is ABC and the name is EFG, but "abc"."efg" means the schema is abc and the name is efg. Queue table names must not be longer than 24 characters. If you attempt to create a queue table with a longer name, error ORA-24019 results.
queue_payload_type	This required parameter specifies the payload type as RAW or an object type. See "Payload Type" on page 8-3 for more information.
storage_clause	This optional parameter specifies a tablespace for the queue table. See "Storage Clause" on page 8-3 for more information.
sort_list	This optional parameter specifies one or two columns to be used as sort keys in ascending order. It has the format *sort_column1,sort_column2*. See "Sort Key" on page 8-4 for more information.
multiple_consumers	This optional parameter specifies the queue table as single-consumer or multiconsumer. The default FALSE means queues created in the table can have only one consumer for each message. TRUE means queues created in the table can have multiple consumers for each message.
message_grouping	This optional parameter specifies whether messages are grouped or not. The default NONE means each message is treated individually. TRANSACTIONAL means all messages enqueued in one transaction are considered part of the same group and can be dequeued as a group of related messages.
comment	This optional parameter is a user-specified description of the queue table. This user comment is added to the queue catalog.
primary_instance	This optional parameter specifies the primary owner of the queue table. Queue monitor scheduling and propagation for the queues in the queue table are done in this instance. The default value 0 means queue monitor scheduling and propagation is done in any available instance. You can specify and modify this parameter only if compatible is 8.1 or higher.
secondary_instance	This optional parameter specifies the owner of the queue table if the primary instance is not available. The default value 0 means that the queue table will fail over to any available instance. You can specify and modify this parameter only if primary_instance is also specified and compatible is 8.1 or higher.

Parameter	Description
compatible	This optional parameter specifies the lowest database version with which the queue table is compatible. The possible values are 8.0, 8.1, and 10.0. If the database is in 10.1-compatible mode, then the default value is 10.0. If the database is in 8.1-compatible or 9.2-compatible mode, then the default value is 8.1. If the database is in 8.0-compatible mode, then the default value is 8.0. The 8.0 value is deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). For more information on compatibility, see "Oracle® Database Compatibility Parameters" on page 4-1.
secure	This optional parameter must be set to TRUE if you want to use the queue table for secure queues. Secure queues are queues for which AQ agents must be associated explicitly with one or more database users who can perform queue operations, such as enqueue and dequeue. The owner of a secure queue can perform all queue operations on the queue, but other users cannot unless they are configured as secure queue users

Payload Type

To specify the payload type as an object type, you must define the object type.

> **Note:** If you have created synonyms on object types, then you cannot use them in DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE. Error ORA-24015 results.

CLOB, **BLOB**, and **BFILE** objects are valid in an Oracle® Database **message**. You can propagate these object types using Oracle® Database **propagation** with Oracle software since Oracle8*i* release 8.1.x. To **enqueue** an **object type** that has a **LOB**, you must first set the LOB_attribute to EMPTY_BLOB() and perform the enqueue. You can then select the LOB locator that was generated from the queue table's view and use the standard LOB operations.

> **Note:** Payloads containing LOBs require users to grant explicit Select, Insert and Update privileges on the queue table for doing enqueues and dequeues.

Storage Clause

The storage_clause argument can take any text that can be used in a standard CREATE TABLE storage_clause argument.

Once you pick the tablespace, any **index-organized table** (IOT) or index created for that queue table goes to the specified tablespace. You do not currently have a choice to split them between different tablespaces.

Note: If you choose to create the queue table in a locally managed tablespace or with freelist groups > 1, then Queue Monitor Coordinator will skip the cleanup of those blocks. This can cause a decline in performance over time.

The workaround is to coalesce the dequeue IOT by running

```
ALTER TABLE AQ$_queue_table_I COALESCE;
```

You can run this command while there are concurrent dequeuers and enqueuers of the queue, but these concurrent users might see a slight decline in performance while the command is running.

Sort Key

The sort_list parameter determines the order in which messages are dequeued. You cannot change the message sort order after you have created the queue table. Your choices are:

- `ENQ_TIME`
- `ENQ_TIME,PRIORITY`
- `PRIORITY`
- `PRIORITY,ENQ_TIME`
- `PRIORITY,COMMIT_TIME`
- `COMMIT_TIME`

The `COMMIT_TIME` choice is a new feature in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). If it is specified, then any queue that uses the queue table is a **commit-time queue**, and Oracle® Database computes an **approximate CSCN** for each enqueued message when its transaction commits.

If you specify `COMMIT_TIME` as the sort key, then you must also specify the following:

- `multiple_consumers = TRUE`
- `message_grouping = TRANSACTIONAL`
- `compatible = 8.1` or higher

Commit-time ordering is useful when transactions are interdependent or when browsing the messages in a queue must yield consistent results.

See Also:

- "Commit-Time Queues" in *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*
- "Dequeue Modes" on page 1-22

Other Tables and Views

The following objects are created at table creation time:

- `AQ$_queue_table_name`, a read-only view which is used by Oracle® Database applications for querying **queue** data
- `AQ$_queue_table_name_E`, the default **exception queue** associated with the queue table

- AQ$_*queue_table_name*_I, an index or an **index-organized table** (IOT) in the case of multiple **consumer** queues for dequeue operations
- AQ$_*queue_table_name*_T, an index for the queue monitor operations

The following objects are created only for 8.1-compatible multiconsumer queue tables:

- AQ$_*queue_table_name*_S, a table for storing information about subscribers
- AQ$_*queue_table_name*_H, an index organized table (IOT) for storing dequeue history data
- AQ$_*queue_table_name*_L, dequeue log table, used for storing message identifiers of committed dequeue operations on the queue

---

Note: Oracle® Database does not support the use of triggers on these internal AQ queue tables.

See Also: *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

If you do not specify a schema, then you default to the user's schema.

If GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE when a queue table is created, then a corresponding **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol** (LDAP) entry is also created.

If the queue type is ANYDATA, then a **buffered queue** and two additional objects are created. The buffered queue stores logical change records created by a capture process. The logical change records are staged in a memory buffer associated with the queue; they are not ordinarily written to disk.

If they have been staged in the buffer for a period of time without being dequeued, or if there is not enough space in memory to hold all of the captured events, then they are spilled to:

- AQ$_*queue_table_name*_P, a table for storing the captured events that spill from memory
- AQ$_*queue_table_name*_D, a table for storing information about the propagations and apply processes that are eligible for processing each event

See Also: Chapter 3, "Streams Staging and Propagation" in *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*

Examples

The following examples assume you are in a SQL*Plus testing environment. In Example 8–1, you create users in preparation for the other examples in this chapter. For this example, you must connect as a user with administrative privileges. For most of the other examples in this chapter, you can connect as user test_adm. A few examples must be run as test with EXECUTE privileges on DBMS_AQADM.

Example 8–1 Setting Up AQ Administrative Users

```
CREATE USER test_adm IDENTIFIED BY test_adm DEFAULT TABLESPACE example;
GRANT DBA, CREATE ANY TYPE TO test_adm;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQADM TO test_adm;
GRANT aq_administrator_role TO test_adm;
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
```

```
      privilege          =>    'MANAGE_ANY',
      grantee            =>    'test_adm',
      admin_option       =>     FALSE);
END;
/
CREATE USER test IDENTIFIED BY test;
GRANT DBA TO test;
GRANT EXECUTE ON dbms_aq TO test;
```

Example 8–2 Setting Up AQ Administrative Example Types

```
CREATE TYPE test.message_typ AS object(
   sender_id              NUMBER,
   subject                VARCHAR2(30),
   text                   VARCHAR2(1000));
/
CREATE TYPE test.msg_table AS TABLE OF test.message_typ;
/
CREATE TYPE test.order_typ AS object(
   custno                 NUMBER,
   item                   VARCHAR2(30),
   description            VARCHAR2(1000));
/
CREATE TYPE test.lob_typ AS object(
   id                     NUMBER,
   subject                VARCHAR2(100),
   data                   BLOB,
   trailer                NUMBER);
/
```

Example 8–3 Creating a Queue Table for Messages of Object Type

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table            => 'test.obj_qtab',
      queue_payload_type     => 'test.message_typ');
END;
/
```

Example 8–4 Creating a Queue Table for Messages of RAW Type

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table            => 'test.raw_qtab',
      queue_payload_type     => 'RAW');
END;
/
```

Example 8–5 Creating a Queue Table for Messages of LOB Type

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table            => 'test.lob_qtab',
      queue_payload_type     => 'test.lob_typ');
END;
/
```

Example 8–6 Creating a Queue Table for Messages of XMLType

```
BEGIN
```

```
  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
     queue_table         => 'test.xml_qtab',
     queue_payload_type  => 'SYS.XMLType',
     multiple_consumers  => TRUE,
     compatible          => '8.1',
     comment             => 'Overseas Shipping multiconsumer orders queue table');
END;
/
```

Example 8–7 Creating a Queue Table for Grouped Messages

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table          => 'test.group_qtab',
      queue_payload_type   => 'test.message_typ',
      message_grouping     => DBMS_AQADM.TRANSACTIONAL);
END;
/
```

Example 8–8 Creating Queue Tables for Prioritized Messages and Multiple Consumers

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table            => 'test.priority_qtab',
      queue_payload_type     => 'test.order_typ',
      sort_list              => 'PRIORITY,ENQ_TIME',
      multiple_consumers     => TRUE);
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table            => 'test.multiconsumer_qtab',
      queue_payload_type     => 'test.message_typ',
      sort_list              => 'PRIORITY,ENQ_TIME',
      multiple_consumers     => TRUE);
END;
/
```

Example 8–9 Creating a Queue Table with Commit-Time Ordering

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table            => 'test.commit_time_qtab',
      queue_payload_type     => 'test.message_typ',
      sort_list              => 'COMMIT_TIME',
      multiple_consumers     => TRUE,
      message_grouping       => DBMS_AQADM.TRANSACTIONAL,
      compatible             => '10.0');
END;
/
```

Example 8–10 Creating an 8.1-Compatible Queue Table for Multiple Consumers

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table            => 'test.multiconsumer_81_qtab',
      queue_payload_type     => 'test.message_typ',
      multiple_consumers     =>  TRUE,
      compatible             => '8.1');
END;
/
```

Example 8–11 Creating a Queue Table in a Specified Tablespace

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table        => 'test.example_qtab',
      queue_payload_type => 'test.message_typ',
      storage_clause     => 'tablespace example');
END;
/
```

Example 8–12 Creating a Queue Table with Freelists or Freelist Groups

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table            => 'test.freelist_qtab',
      queue_payload_type     => 'RAW',
      storage_clause         => 'STORAGE (FREELISTS 4 FREELIST GROUPS 2)',
      compatible             => '8.1');
END;
/
```

Altering a Queue Table

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE (
   queue_table          IN   VARCHAR2,
   comment              IN   VARCHAR2       DEFAULT NULL,
   primary_instance     IN   BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
   secondary_instance   IN   BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

This procedure alters the existing properties of a queue table.

Parameter	Description
`queue_table`	This required parameter specifies the queue table name.
`comment`	This optional parameter is a user-specified description of the queue table. This user comment is added to the queue catalog.
`primary_instance`	This optional parameter specifies the primary owner of the queue table. Queue monitor scheduling and propagation for the queues in the queue table are done in this instance. You can specify and modify this parameter only if `compatible` is `8.1` or higher.
`secondary_instance`	This optional parameter specifies the owner of the queue table if the primary instance is not available. You can specify and modify this parameter only if `primary_instance` is also specified and `compatible` is `8.1` or higher.

> **Note:** In general, DDL statements are not supported on queue tables and may even render them inoperable. For example, issuing an `ALTER TABLE ... SHRINK` statement against a queue table results in an internal error, and all subsequent attempts to use the queue table will also result in errors. Oracle recommends that you not use DDL statements on queue tables.

If `GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE` when a queue table is modified, then a corresponding LDAP entry is also altered.

Example 8–13 Altering a Queue Table by Changing the Primary and Secondary Instances

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table          => 'test.obj_qtab',
      primary_instance     => 3,
      secondary_instance   => 2);
END;
/
```

Example 8–14 Altering a Queue Table by Changing the Comment

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table          => 'test.obj_qtab',
      comment              => 'revised usage for queue table');
END;
/
```

Dropping a Queue Table

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE_TABLE(
   queue_table       IN    VARCHAR2,
   force             IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
```

This procedure drops an existing queue table. You must stop and drop all the queues in a queue table before the queue table can be dropped. You must do this explicitly if `force` is set to `FALSE`. If `force` is set to `TRUE`, then all queues in the queue table and their associated propagation schedules are dropped automatically.

If `GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE` when a queue table is dropped, then a corresponding LDAP entry is also dropped.

Example 8–15 Dropping a Queue Table

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table        => 'test.obj_qtab');
END;
/
```

Example 8–16 Dropping a Queue Table with force Option

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE_TABLE(
      queue_table        => 'test.raw_qtab',
      force              => TRUE);
END;
/
```

Purging a Queue Table

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

This procedure purges messages from a queue table. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
queue_table	This required parameter specifies the queue table name.
purge_condition	The purge condition must be in the format of a SQL WHERE clause, and it is case-sensitive. The condition is based on the columns of aq$*queue_table_name* view. Each column name in the purge condition must be prefixed with "qtview." All purge conditions supported for persistent messages are also supported for buffered messages. To purge all queues in a queue table, set purge_condition to either NULL (a bare null word, no quotes) or '' (two single quotes).
purge_options	Type aq$_purge_options_t contains a block parameter. If block is TRUE, then an exclusive lock on all the queues in the queue table is held while purging the queue table. This will cause concurrent enqueuers and dequeuers to block while the queue table is purged. The purge call always succeeds if block is TRUE. The default for block is FALSE. This will not block enqueuers and dequeuers, but it can cause the purge to fail with an error during high concurrency times. Type aq$_purge_options_t also contains a delivery_mode parameter. If it is the default PERSISTENT, then only persistent messages are purged. If it is set to BUFFERED, then only buffered messages are purged. If it is set to PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED, then both types are purged.

A trace file is generated in the udump destination when you run this procedure. It details what the procedure is doing. The procedure commits after it has processed all the messages.

> **See Also:** "DBMS_AQADM" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information on DBMS_AQADM.PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE

Example 8–17 Purging All Messages in a Queue Table

```
DECLARE
po dbms_aqadm.aq$_purge_options_t;
BEGIN
   po.block := FALSE;
   DBMS_AQADM.PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE(
     queue_table     => 'test.obj_qtab',
     purge_condition => NULL,
     purge_options   => po);
END;
/
```

Example 8–18 Purging All Messages in a Named Queue

```
DECLARE
po dbms_aqadm.aq$_purge_options_t;
BEGIN
   po.block := TRUE;
   DBMS_AQADM.PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE(
     queue_table     => 'test.obj_qtab',
     purge_condition => 'qtview.queue = ''TEST.OBJ_QUEUE''',
     purge_options   => po);
END;
/
```

Example 8–19 Purging All PROCESSED Messages in a Named Queue

```
DECLARE
po dbms_aqadm.aq$_purge_options_t;
BEGIN
   po.block := TRUE;
   DBMS_AQADM.PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE(
     queue_table     => 'test.obj_qtab',
     purge_condition => 'qtview.queue = ''TEST.OBJ_QUEUE''
                        and qtview.msg_state = ''PROCESSED''',
     purge_options   => po);
END;
/
```

Example 8–20 Purging All Messages in a Named Queue and for a Named Consumer

```
DECLARE
po dbms_aqadm.aq$_purge_options_t;
BEGIN
   po.block := TRUE;
   DBMS_AQADM.PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE(
     queue_table     => 'test.multiconsumer_81_qtab',
     purge_condition => 'qtview.queue = ''TEST.MULTICONSUMER_81_QUEUE''
                        and qtview.consumer_name = ''PAYROLL_APP''',
     purge_options   => po);
END;
/
```

> **Note:** Some purge conditions, such as `consumer_name` in Example 8–20 and `sender_name` in Example 8–21, are supported only in 8.1-compatible queue tables. For more information, see Table 9–1, " AQ$Queue_Table_Name View" on page 9-4.

Example 8–21 Purging All Messages from a Named Sender

```
DECLARE
po dbms_aqadm.aq$_purge_options_t;
BEGIN
   po.block := TRUE;
   DBMS_AQADM.PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE(
     queue_table     => 'test.multiconsumer_81_qtab',
     purge_condition => 'qtview.sender_name = ''TEST.OBJ_QUEUE''',
     purge_options   => po);
END;
/
```

Migrating a Queue Table

```
DBMS_AQADM.MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
   queue_table   IN   VARCHAR2,
   compatible    IN   VARCHAR2);
```

This procedure migrates a queue table from 8.0, 8.1, or 10.0 to 8.0, 8.1, or 10.0. Only the owner of the queue table can migrate it.

Caution: This procedure requires that the `EXECUTE` privilege on `DBMS_AQADM` be granted to the queue table owner, who is probably an ordinary queue user. If you do not want ordinary queue users to be able to create and drop queues and queue tables, add and delete subscribers, and so forth, then you must revoke the `EXECUTE` privilege as soon as the migration is done.

Note: Queues created in a queue table with `compatible` set to `8.0` (referred to in this guide as 8.0-style queues) are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). Oracle recommends that any new queues you create be 8.1-style or newer and that you migrate existing 8.0-style queues at your earliest convenience.

If a schema was created by an import of an export dump from a lower release or has Oracle® Database queues upgraded from a lower release, then attempts to drop it with `DROP USER CASCADE` will fail with ORA-24005. To drop such schemas:

1. Event 10851 should be set to level 1.
2. Drop all tables of the form `AQ$_`*`queue_table_name`*`_NR` from the schema.
3. Turn off event 10851.
4. Drop the schema.

Example 8–22 Upgrading a Queue Table from 8.1-Compatible to 10.0-Compatible

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE (
           queue_table    => 'test.xml_qtab',
           compatible     => '10.0');
END;
/
```

Managing Queues

This section contains these topics:

- Creating a Queue
- Altering a Queue
- Starting a Queue
- Stopping a Queue
- Dropping a Queue

Creating a Queue

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
   queue_name          IN       VARCHAR2,
   queue_table         IN       VARCHAR2,
   queue_type          IN       BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NORMAL_QUEUE,
   max_retries         IN       NUMBER         DEFAULT NULL,
   retry_delay         IN       NUMBER         DEFAULT 0,
   retention_time      IN       NUMBER         DEFAULT 0,
   dependency_tracking IN       BOOLEAN        DEFAULT FALSE,
```

```
   comment             IN      VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
```

This procedure creates a queue. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
queue_name	This required parameter specifies the name of the new queue. Mixed case (upper and lower case together) queue names are supported if database compatibility is 10.0, but the names must be enclosed in double quote marks. So abc.efg means the schema is ABC and the name is EFG, but "abc"."efg" means the schema is abc and the name is efg. User-generated queue names must not be longer than 24 characters. If you attempt to create a queue with a longer name, error ORA-24019 results. Queue names generated by Oracle® Database, such as those listed in "Other Tables and Views" on page 8-4, cannot be longer than 30 characters.
queue_table	This required parameter specifies the queue table in which the queue is created.
queue_type	This parameter specifies what type of queue to create. The default NORMAL_QUEUE produces a normal queue. EXCEPTION_QUEUE produces an exception queue.
max_retries	This parameter limits the number of times a dequeue with the REMOVE mode can be attempted on a message. The maximum value of max_retries is 2**31 -1.
retry_delay	This parameter specifies the number of seconds after which this message is scheduled for processing again after an application rollback. The default is 0, which means the message can be retried as soon as possible. This parameter has no effect if max_retries is set to 0. This parameter is supported for single-consumer queues and 8.1-style or higher multiconsumer queues but not for 8.0-style multiconsumer queues, which are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2).
retention_time	This parameter specifies the number of seconds a message is retained in the queue table after being dequeued from the queue. When retention_time expires, messages are removed by the time manager process. INFINITE means the message is retained forever. The default is 0, no retention.
dependency_tracking	This parameter is reserved for future use. FALSE is the default. TRUE is not permitted in this release.
comment	This optional parameter is a user-specified description of the queue. This user comment is added to the queue catalog.

All queue names must be unique within a **schema**. Once a queue is created with CREATE_QUEUE, it can be enabled by calling START_QUEUE. By default, the queue is created with both enqueue and dequeue disabled. To view retained messages, you can either dequeue by message ID or use SQL. If GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE when a queue is created, then a corresponding LDAP entry is also created.

The following examples (Example 8–23 through Example 8–30) use data structures created in Example 8–1 through Example 8–12.

Example 8–23 Creating a Queue for Messages of Object Type

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
```

```
      queue_name         =>  'test.obj_queue',
      queue_table        =>  'test.obj_qtab');
END;
/
```

Example 8–24 Creating a Queue for Messages of RAW Type

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
      queue_name          => 'test.raw_queue',
      queue_table         => 'test.raw_qtab');
END;
/
```

Example 8–25 Creating a Queue for Messages of LOB Type

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
      queue_name          => 'test.lob_queue',
      queue_table         => 'test.lob_qtab');
END;
/
```

Example 8–26 Creating a Queue for Grouped Messages

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
      queue_name          => 'test.group_queue',
      queue_table         => 'test.group_qtab');
END;
/
```

Example 8–27 Creating a Queue for Prioritized Messages

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
      queue_name         => 'test.priority_queue',
      queue_table        => 'test.priority_qtab');
END;
/
```

Example 8–28 Creating a Queue for Prioritized Messages and Multiple Consumers

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
      queue_name         => 'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      queue_table        => 'test.multiconsumer_qtab');
END;
/
```

Example 8–29 Creating a Queue to Demonstrate Propagation

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
      queue_name        => 'test.another_queue',
      queue_table       => 'test.multiconsumer_qtab');
END;
/
```

Example 8–30 Creating an 8.1-Style Queue for Multiple Consumers

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
      queue_name         => 'test.multiconsumer_81_queue',
      queue_table        => 'test.multiconsumer_81_qtab');
END;
/
```

Altering a Queue

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE(
   queue_name        IN    VARCHAR2,
   max_retries       IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
   retry_delay       IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
   retention_time    IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
   comment           IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

This procedure alters existing properties of a queue.

Only `max_retries`, `comment`, `retry_delay`, and `retention_time` can be altered. To view retained messages, you can either dequeue by message ID or use SQL. If `GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE` when a queue is modified, then a corresponding LDAP entry is also altered.

Example 8–31 changes retention time, saving messages for 1 day after dequeuing.

Example 8–31 Altering a Queue by Changing Retention Time

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE(
      queue_name        => 'test.another_queue',
      retention_time    => 86400);
END;
/
```

Starting a Queue

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

This procedure enables the specified queue for enqueuing or dequeuing.

After creating a queue, the administrator must use `START_QUEUE` to enable the queue. The default is to enable it for both enqueue and dequeue. Only dequeue operations are allowed on an exception queue. This operation takes effect when the call completes and does not have any **transactional** characteristics.

Example 8–32 Starting a Queue with Both Enqueue and Dequeue Enabled

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE (
      queue_name         => 'test.obj_queue');
END;
/
```

Example 8–33 Starting a Queue for Dequeue Only

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE(
      queue_name         => 'test.raw_queue',
      dequeue            => TRUE,
      enqueue            => FALSE);
END;
/
```

Stopping a Queue

```
DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE(
   queue_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
   enqueue         IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
   dequeue         IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
   wait            IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

This procedure disables enqueuing, dequeuing, or both on the specified queue.

By default, this call disables both enqueue and dequeue. A queue cannot be stopped if there are outstanding transactions against the queue. This operation takes effect when the call completes and does not have any transactional characteristics.

Example 8–34 Stopping a Queue

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE(
      queue_name        => 'test.obj_queue');
END;
/
```

Dropping a Queue

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE(
   queue_name        IN    VARCHAR2,
```

This procedure drops an existing queue. `DROP_QUEUE` is not allowed unless `STOP_QUEUE` has been called to disable the queue for both enqueuing and dequeuing. All the queue data is deleted as part of the drop operation.

If `GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE` when a queue is dropped, then a corresponding LDAP entry is also dropped.

Example 8–35 Dropping a Standard Queue

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE(
      queue_name         => 'test.obj_queue');
END;
/
```

Managing Transformations

Transformations change the format of a message, so that a message created by one application can be understood by another application. You can use transformations on both persistent and buffered messages.

This section contains these topics:

- Creating a Transformation

Creating a Transformation

```
DBMS_TRANSFORM.CREATE_TRANSFORMATION(
    schema               VARCHAR2(30),
    name                 VARCHAR2(30),
    from_schema          VARCHAR2(30),
    from_type            VARCHAR2(30),
    to_schema            VARCHAR2(30),
    to_type              VARCHAR2(30),
    transformation       VARCHAR2(4000));
```

This procedure creates a message format **transformation**. The transformation must be a SQL function with input type `from_type`, returning an object of type `to_type`. It can also be a SQL expression of type `to_type`, referring to `from_type`. All references to `from_type` must be of the form `source.user_data`.

You must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on `dbms_transform` to use this feature. This privilege is included in the `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE`.

> **See Also:** "Oracle® Database Security" on page 4-2 for more information on administrator and user roles

You must also have `EXECUTE` privilege on the user-defined types that are the source and destination types of the transformation, and have `EXECUTE` privileges on any PL/SQL function being used in the transformation function. The transformation cannot write the database state (that is, perform **DML** operations) or commit or rollback the current transaction.

Example 8–36 Creating a Transformation

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_TRANSFORM.CREATE_TRANSFORMATION(
      schema         => 'test',
      name           => 'message_order_transform',
      from_schema    => 'test',
      from_type      => 'message_typ',
      to_schema      => 'test',
      to_type        => 'order_typ',
      transformation => 'test.order_typ(
         source.user_data.sender_id,
         source.user_data.subject,
         source.user_data.text)');
END;
/
```

Modifying a Transformation

```
DBMS_TRANSFORM.MODIFY_TRANSFORMATION(
    schema            VARCHAR2(30),
    name              VARCHAR2(30),
    attribute_number  INTEGER,
    transformation    VARCHAR2(4000));
```

This procedure changes the transformation function and specifies transformations for each attribute of the target type. If the attribute number 0 is specified, then the

transformation expression singularly defines the transformation from the source to target types.

All references to from_type must be of the form source.user_data. All references to the attributes of the source type must be prefixed by source.user_data.

You must be granted EXECUTE privileges on dbms_transform to use this feature. You must also have EXECUTE privileges on the user-defined types that are the source and destination types of the transformation, and have EXECUTE privileges on any PL/SQL function being used in the transformation function.

Dropping a Transformation

```
DBMS_TRANSFORM.DROP_TRANSFORMATION (
    schema      VARCHAR2(30),
    name        VARCHAR2(30));
```

This procedure drops a transformation.

You must be granted EXECUTE privileges on dbms_transform to use this feature. You must also have EXECUTE privileges on the user-defined types that are the source and destination types of the transformation, and have EXECUTE privileges on any PL/SQL function being used in the transformation function.

Granting and Revoking Privileges

This section contains these topics:

- Granting Oracle® Database System Privileges
- Revoking Oracle® Database System Privileges
- Granting Queue Privileges
- Revoking Queue Privileges

Granting Oracle® Database System Privileges

```
DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
   privilege         IN    VARCHAR2,
   grantee           IN    VARCHAR2,
   admin_option      IN    BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

This procedure grants Oracle® Database system privileges to users and roles. The privileges are ENQUEUE_ANY, DEQUEUE_ANY, MANAGE_ANY. Initially, only SYS and SYSTEM can use this procedure successfully.

Users granted the ENQUEUE_ANY privilege are allowed to enqueue messages to any queues in the database. Users granted the DEQUEUE_ANY privilege are allowed to dequeue messages from any queues in the database. Users granted the MANAGE_ANY privilege are allowed to run DBMS_AQADM calls on any schemas in the database.

Example 8–37 Granting AQ System Privileges

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
      privilege          =>    'ENQUEUE_ANY',
      grantee            =>    'test',
      admin_option       =>     FALSE);
   DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
      privilege          =>     'DEQUEUE_ANY',
      grantee            =>     'test',
```

```
      admin_option       =>      FALSE);
END;
/
```

Revoking Oracle® Database System Privileges

```
DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
   privilege         IN   VARCHAR2,
   grantee           IN   VARCHAR2);
```

This procedure revokes Oracle® Database system privileges from users and roles. The privileges are ENQUEUE_ANY, DEQUEUE_ANY and MANAGE_ANY. The ADMIN option for a system privilege cannot be selectively revoked.

Users granted the ENQUEUE_ANY privilege are allowed to enqueue messages to any queues in the database. Users granted the DEQUEUE_ANY privilege are allowed to dequeue messages from any queues in the database. Users granted the MANAGE_ANY privilege are allowed to run DBMS_AQADM calls on any schemas in the database.

Example 8–38 Revoking AQ System Privileges

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
      privilege          =>    'DEQUEUE_ANY',
      grantee            =>    'test');
END;
/
```

Granting Queue Privileges

```
DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE(
   privilege        IN    VARCHAR2,
   queue_name       IN    VARCHAR2,
   grantee          IN    VARCHAR2,
   grant_option     IN    BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

This procedure grants privileges on a queue to users and roles. The privileges are ENQUEUE, DEQUEUE, or ALL. Initially, only the queue table owner can use this procedure to grant privileges on the queues.

> **Caution:** This procedure requires that EXECUTE privileges on DBMS_AQADM be granted to the queue table owner, who is probably an ordinary queue user. If you do not want ordinary queue users to be able to create and drop queues and queue tables, add and delete subscribers, and so forth, then you must revoke the EXECUTE privilege as soon as the initial GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE is done.

Example 8–39 Granting Queue Privilege

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE (
      privilege     =>     'ALL',
      queue_name    =>     'test.multiconsumer_81_queue',
      grantee       =>     'test_adm',
      grant_option  =>      TRUE);
END;
/
```

Revoking Queue Privileges

```
DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE (
   privilege         IN      VARCHAR2,
   queue_name        IN      VARCHAR2,
   grantee           IN      VARCHAR2);
```

This procedure revokes privileges on a queue from users and roles. The privileges are `ENQUEUE` or `DEQUEUE`.

To revoke a privilege, the revoker must be the original grantor of the privilege. The privileges propagated through the `GRANT` option are revoked if the grantor's privileges are revoked.

You can revoke the dequeue right of a grantee on a specific queue, leaving the grantee with only the enqueue right as in Example 8–40.

Example 8–40 Revoking Dequeue Privilege

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE(
      privilege     =>     'DEQUEUE',
      queue_name    =>     'test.multiconsumer_81_queue',
      grantee       =>     'test_adm');
END;
```

Managing Subscribers

This section contains these topics:

- Adding a Subscriber
- Altering a Subscriber
- Removing a Subscriber

Adding a Subscriber

```
DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER (
   queue_name     IN    VARCHAR2,
   subscriber     IN    sys.aq$_agent,
   rule           IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
   transformation IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
   queue_to_queue IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
   delivery_mode  IN    PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT PERSISTENT);
```

This procedure adds a default **subscriber** to a queue.

An application can enqueue messages to a specific list of recipients or to the default list of subscribers. This operation succeeds only on queues that allow multiple consumers, and the total number of subscribers must be 1024 or less. This operation takes effect immediately and the containing transaction is committed. Enqueue requests that are executed after the completion of this call reflect the new action. Any string within the `rule` must be quoted (with single quotation marks) as follows:

```
rule   => 'PRIORITY <= 3 AND CORRID =  ''FROM JAPAN'''
```

User data properties or attributes apply only to object payloads and must be prefixed with `tab.userdata` in all cases.

If GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED is set to true when a subscriber is created, then a corresponding LDAP entry is also created.

Specify the name of the transformation to be applied during dequeue or propagation. The transformation must be created using the DBMS_TRANSFORM package.

> **See Also:** *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information on the DBMS_TRANSFORM package

For queues that contain payloads with XMLType attributes, you can specify rules that contain operators such as XMLType.existsNode() and XMLType.extract().

If parameter queue_to_queue is set to TRUE, then the added subscriber is a queue-to-queue subscriber. When queue-to-queue propagation is set up between a source queue and a destination queue, queue-to-queue subscribers receive messages through that propagation schedule.

> **See Also:** "Scheduling a Queue Propagation" on page 8-24

If the delivery_mode parameter is the default PERSISTENT, then the subscriber receives only persistent messages. If it is set to BUFFERED, then the subscriber receives only buffered messages. If it is set to PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED, then the subscriber receives both types. You cannot alter this parameter with ALTER_SUBSCRIBER.

The agent name should be NULL if the destination queue is a single consumer queue.

> **Note:** ADD_SUBSCRIBER is an administrative operation on a queue. Although Oracle Streams AQ does not prevent applications from issuing administrative and operational calls concurrently, they are executed serially. ADD_SUBSCRIBER blocks until pending calls that are enqueuing or dequeuing messages complete. It will not wait for the pending transactions to complete.

Example 8–41 Adding a Subscriber at a Designated Queue at a Database Link

```
DECLARE
   subscriber          sys.aq$_agent;
BEGIN
   subscriber := sys.aq$_agent('subscriber1', 'test2.msg_queue2@london', null);
   DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
      queue_name         => 'test.multiconsumer_81_queue',
      subscriber         =>  subscriber);
END;
/
```

Example 8–42 Adding a Single Consumer Queue at a Dababase Link as a Subscriber

```
DECLARE
   subscriber          sys.aq$_agent;
BEGIN
   subscriber := sys.aq$_agent('subscriber1', 'test2.msg_queue2@london', null);
   DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
      queue_name         => 'test.multiconsumer_81_queue',
      subscriber         =>  subscriber);
END;
/
```

Example 8–43 Adding a Subscriber with a Rule

```
DECLARE
   subscriber       sys.aq$_agent;
BEGIN
   subscriber := sys.aq$_agent('subscriber2', 'test2.msg_queue2@london', null);
   DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
      queue_name =>  'test.multiconsumer_81_queue',
      subscriber =>   subscriber,
      rule       =>  'priority < 2');
END;
/
```

Example 8–44 Adding a Subscriber and Specifying a Transformation

```
DECLARE
   subscriber       sys.aq$_agent;
BEGIN
   subscriber := sys.aq$_agent('subscriber3', 'test2.msg_queue2@london', null);
   DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
      queue_name     => 'test.multiconsumer_81_queue',
      subscriber     =>  subscriber,
      transformation => 'test.message_order_transform');
END;
/
```

Example 8–45 Propagating from a Multiple-Consumer Queue to a Single Consumer Queue

```
DECLARE
   subscriber          SYS.AQ$_AGENT;
BEGIN
  subscriber := SYS.AQ$_AGENT(NULL, 'test2.single_consumer__queue@london',
null);
  DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
      queue_name         => 'test.multiconsumer_81_queue',
      subscriber         =>  subscriber);
END;
```

Altering a Subscriber

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_SUBSCRIBER (
   queue_name     IN    VARCHAR2,
   subscriber     IN    sys.aq$_agent,
   rule           IN    VARCHAR2
   transformation IN    VARCHAR2);
```

This procedure alters existing properties of a subscriber to a specified queue.

The rule, the transformation, or both can be altered. If you alter only one of these attributes, then specify the existing value of the other attribute to the alter call. If GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE when a subscriber is modified, then a corresponding LDAP entry is created.

Example 8–46 Altering a Subscriber Rule

```
DECLARE
   subscriber       sys.aq$_agent;
BEGIN
   subscriber := sys.aq$_agent('subscriber2', 'test2.msg_queue2@london', null);
   DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_SUBSCRIBER(
```

```
      queue_name => 'test.multiconsumer_81_queue',
      subscriber =>  subscriber,
      rule       => 'priority = 1');
END;
/
```

Removing a Subscriber

```
DBMS_AQADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER (
   queue_name         IN         VARCHAR2,
   subscriber         IN         sys.aq$_agent);
```

This procedure removes a default subscriber from a queue.

This operation takes effect immediately and the containing transaction is committed. All references to the subscriber in existing messages are removed as part of the operation. If `GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE` when a subscriber is dropped, then a corresponding LDAP entry is also dropped.

It is not an error to run the `REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER` procedure even when there are pending messages that are available for dequeue by the consumer. These messages are automatically made unavailable for dequeue when the `REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER` procedure finishes.

> **Note:** `REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER` is an administrative operation on a queue. Although Oracle Streams AQ does not prevent applications from issuing administrative and operational calls concurrently, they are executed serially. `REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER` blocks until pending calls that are enqueuing or dequeuing messages complete. It will not wait for the pending transactions to complete.

Example 8–47 Removing a Subscriber

```
DECLARE
   subscriber       sys.aq$_agent;
BEGIN
   subscriber := sys.aq$_agent ('subscriber2', 'test2.msg_queue2@london', null);
   DBMS_AQADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER(
      queue_name => 'test.multiconsumer_81_queue',
      subscriber => subscriber);
END;
/
```

Managing Propagations

The propagation schedules defined for a queue can be changed or dropped at any time during the life of the queue. You can also temporarily disable a schedule instead of dropping it. All administrative calls can be made irrespective of whether the schedule is active or not. If a schedule is active, then it takes a few seconds for the calls to be processed.

This section contains these topics:

- Scheduling a Queue Propagation
- Verifying Propagation Queue Type
- Altering a Propagation Schedule

Scheduling a Queue Propagation

```
DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION (
   queue_name         IN  VARCHAR2,
   destination        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
   start_time         IN  DATE     DEFAULT SYSDATE,
   duration           IN  NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
   next_time          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
   latency            IN  NUMBER   DEFAULT 60,
   destination_queue  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

This procedure schedules propagation of messages.

The destination can be identified by a database link in the `destination` parameter, a queue name in the `destination_queue` parameter, or both. Specifying only a database link results in queue-to-dblink propagation. If you propagate messages to several queues in another database, then all propagations have the same frequency.

If a private database link in the schema of the queue table owner has the same name as a public database link, AQ always uses the private database link.

Specifying the destination queue name results in queue-to-queue propagation was introduce in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). If you propagate messages to several queues in another database, queue-to-queue propagation enables you to configure each schedule independently of the others. You can enable or disable individual propagations.

Note: If you want queue-to-queue propagation to a queue in another database, then you must specify parameters `destination` and `destination_queue`.

Queue-to-queue propagation mode supports transparent failover when propagating to a destination Real Application Clusters (RAC) system. With queue-to-queue propagation, it is not required to repoint a database link if the owner instance of the queue fails on RAC.

Messages can also be propagated to other queues in the same database by specifying a `NULL` destination. If a message has multiple recipients at the same destination in either the same or different queues, then the message is propagated to all of them at the same time.

The source queue must be in a queue table meant for multiple consumers. If you specify a single-consumer queue, than error ORA-24039 results. Oracle® Database does not support the use of synonyms to refer to queues or database links.

If you specify a propagation `next_time` and `duration`, propagation will run periodically for the specified duration.

If you specify a latency of zero with no `next_time` or `duration`, the resulting propagation will run forever, propagating messages as they appear in the queue, and idling otherwise.

If a non-zero latency is specified, with no `next_time` or `duration` (default), the propagation schedule will be event-based. It will be scheduled to run when there are

messages in the queue to be propagated. When there are no more messages for a system-defined period of time, the job will stop running until there are new messages to be propagated.

The time at which the job runs depends on other factors, such as the number of ready jobs and the number of job queue processes.

See Also:

- "Managing Job Queues" in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information on job queues and **Jnnn** background processes
- Chapter 6, "Internet Access to Oracle® Database"

Propagation uses a linear backoff scheme for retrying propagation from a schedule that encountered a failure. If a schedule continuously encounters failures, then the first retry happens after 30 seconds, the second after 60 seconds, the third after 120 seconds and so forth. If the retry time is beyond the expiration time of the current window, then the next retry is attempted at the start time of the next window. A maximum of 16 retry attempts are made after which the schedule is automatically disabled.

Note: Once a retry attempt slips to the next propagation window, it will always do so; the exponential backoff scheme no longer governs retry scheduling. If the date function specified in the `next_time` parameter of `DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION` results in a short interval between windows, then the number of unsuccessful retry attempts can quickly reach 16, disabling the schedule.

If you specify a value for `destination` that does not exist, then this procedure still runs without throwing an error. You can query runtime propagation errors in the `LAST_ERROR_MSG` column of the `USER_QUEUE_SCHEDULES` view.

See Also: "USER_QUEUE_SCHEDULES: Propagation Schedules in User Schema" on page 9-3

Example 8–48 Scheduling a Propagation to Queues in the Same Database

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION(
      queue_name     =>    'test.multiconsumer_queue');
END;
/
```

Example 8–49 Scheduling a Propagation to Queues in Another Database

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION(
      queue_name     =>    'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      destination    =>    'another_db.world');
END;
/
```

Example 8–50 Scheduling Queue-to-Queue Propagation

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION(
```

```
      queue_name         =>    'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      destination        =>    'another_db.world'
      destination_queue  =>    'target_queue');
END;
/
```

Verifying Propagation Queue Type

```
DBMS_AQADM.VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES(
   src_queue_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
   dest_queue_name   IN    VARCHAR2,
   destination       IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
   rc                OUT   BINARY_INTEGER);
```

This procedure verifies that the source and destination queues have identical types. The result of the verification is stored in the dictionary table `SYS.AQ$_MESSAGE_TYPES`, overwriting all previous output of this command.

If the source and destination queues do not have identical types and a transformation was specified, then the transformation must map the source queue type to the destination queue type.

> **Note:** `SYS.AQ$_MESSAGE_TYPES` can have multiple entries for the same source queue, destination queue, and database link, but with different transformations.

Example 8–51 Verifying a Queue Type

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
rc      BINARY_INTEGER;
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES(
      src_queue_name  => 'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      dest_queue_name => 'test.another_queue',
      rc              =>  rc);
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Compatible: '||rc);
END;
/
```

Example 8–51 involves two queues of the same type. It returns:

```
VQT: new style queue
Compatible: 1
```

If the same example is run with `test.raw_queue` (a queue of type RAW) in place of `test.another_queue`, then it returns:

```
VQT: new style queue
Compatible: 0
```

Altering a Propagation Schedule

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE(
   queue_name         IN  VARCHAR2,
   destination        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
   duration           IN  NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
   next_time          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
   latency            IN  NUMBER   DEFAULT 60,
   destination_queue  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

This procedure alters parameters for a propagation schedule. The `destination_queue` parameter for queue-to-queue propagation cannot be altered.

Example 8–52 Altering a Propagation Schedule to Queues in the Same Database

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE(
      queue_name    =>    'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      duration      =>    '2000',
      next_time     =>    'SYSDATE + 3600/86400',
      latency       =>    '32');
END;
/
```

Example 8–53 Altering a Propagation Schedule to Queues in Another Database

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE(
      queue_name    =>    'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      destination   =>    'another_db.world',
      duration      =>    '2000',
      next_time     =>    'SYSDATE + 3600/86400',
      latency       =>    '32');
END;
/
```

Enabling a Propagation Schedule

```
DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE(
   queue_name        IN   VARCHAR2,
   destination       IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
   destination_queue IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

This procedure enables a previously disabled propagation schedule.

Example 8–54 Enabling a Propagation to Queues in the Same Database

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE(
      queue_name   =>   'test.multiconsumer_queue');
END;
/
```

Example 8–55 Enabling a Propagation to Queues in Another Database

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE(
      queue_name    =>    'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      destination   =>    'another_db.world');
END;
/
```

Disabling a Propagation Schedule

```
DBMS_AQADM.DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE(
   queue_name        IN   VARCHAR2,
   destination       IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
   destination_queue IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

This procedure disables a previously enabled propagation schedule.

Example 8–56 Disabling a Propagation to Queues in the Same Database

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE(
      queue_name    =>   'test.multiconsumer_queue');
END;
/
```

Example 8–57 Disabling a Propagation to Queues in Another Database

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE(
      queue_name    =>    'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      destination   =>    'another_db.world');
END;
/
```

Unscheduling a Queue Propagation

```
DBMS_AQADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION (
   queue_name        IN  VARCHAR2,
   destination       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
   destination_queue IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

This procedure unschedules a previously scheduled propagation of messages from a queue to a destination. The destination is identified by a specific database link in the `destination` parameter or by name in the `destination_queue` parameter.

Example 8–58 Unscheduling a Propagation to Queues in the Same Database

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION(
      queue_name => 'test.multiconsumer_queue');
END;
/
```

Example 8–59 Unscheduling a Propagation to Queues in Another Database

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION(
      queue_name    =>   'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      destination   =>   'another_db.world');
END;
/
```

Managing Oracle® Database Agents

This section contains these topics:

- Creating an Oracle® Database Agent
- Altering an Oracle® Database Agent
- Dropping an Oracle® Database Agent
- Enabling Database Access

- Disabling Database Access

Creating an Oracle® Database Agent

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT (
  agent_name                IN VARCHAR2,
  certificate_location      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable_http               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable_anyp               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

This procedure registers an agent for Oracle® Database Internet access using HTTP protocols.

The `SYS.AQ$INTERNET_USERS` view has a list of all Oracle® Database Internet agents. When an agent is created, altered, or dropped, an LDAP entry is created for the agent if the following are true:

- `GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE`
- `certificate_location` is specified

Altering an Oracle® Database Agent

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_AQ_AGENT (
  agent_name                IN VARCHAR2,
  certificate_location      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable_http               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable_anyp               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

This procedure alters an agent registered for Oracle® Database Internet access.

When an Oracle® Database agent is created, altered, or dropped, an LDAP entry is created for the agent if the following are true:

- `GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE`
- `certificate_location` is specified

Dropping an Oracle® Database Agent

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_AQ_AGENT (
  agent_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

This procedure drops an agent that was previously registered for Oracle® Database Internet access.

When an Oracle® Database agent is created, altered, or dropped, an LDAP entry is created for the agent if the following are true:

- `GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE`
- `certificate_location` is specified

Enabling Database Access

```
DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS (
  agent_name                IN VARCHAR2,
  db_username               IN VARCHAR2)
```

This procedure grants an Oracle® Database Internet agent the privileges of a specific database user. The agent should have been previously created using the CREATE_AQ_AGENT procedure.

The SYS.AQ$INTERNET_USERS view has a list of all Oracle® Database Internet agents and the names of the database users whose privileges are granted to them.

> **See Also:** *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration* for information about secure queues

Disabling Database Access

```
DBMS_AQADM.DISABLE_DB_ACCESS (
  agent_name                IN VARCHAR2,
  db_username               IN VARCHAR2)
```

This procedure revokes the privileges of a specific database user from an Oracle® Database Internet agent. The agent should have been previously granted those privileges using the ENABLE_DB_ACCESS procedure.

> **See Also:** *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration* for information about secure queues

Adding an Alias to the LDAP Server

```
DBMS_AQADM.ADD_ALIAS_TO_LDAP(
   alias          IN VARCHAR2,
   obj_location   IN VARCHAR2);
```

This procedure adds an alias to the LDAP server.

This call takes the name of an alias and the distinguished name of an Oracle® Database object in LDAP, and creates the alias that points to the Oracle® Database object. The alias is placed immediately under the distinguished name of the database server. The object to which the alias points can be a queue, an agent, or a **ConnectionFactory**.

> **See Also:** *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration* for information about secure queues

Deleting an Alias from the LDAP Server

```
DBMS_AQADM.DEL_ALIAS_FROM_LDAP(
   alias IN VARCHAR2);
```

This procedure removes an alias from the LDAP server.

This call takes the name of an alias as the argument, and removes the alias entry in the LDAP server. It is assumed that the alias is placed immediately under the database server in the LDAP directory.

9

Oracle® Database & Messaging Gateway Views

This chapter describes the Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) administrative interface views and Oracle Messaging Gateway (MGW) views.

> **Note:** All views not detailed in this chapter are described in the *Oracle Database Reference*.

This chapter contains these topics:

Oracle AQ Views

- DBA_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS: All Subscription Registrations
- USER_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS: User Subscription Registrations
- AQ$INTERNET_USERS: Oracle® Database Agents Registered for Internet Access
- (G)V$AQ: Number of Messages in Different States in Database
- (G)V$BUFFERED_QUEUES: All Buffered Queues in the Instance.
- (G)V$BUFFERED_SUBSCRIBERS: Subscribers for All Buffered Queues in the Instance
- (G)V$BUFFERED_PUBLISHERS: All Buffered Publishers in the Instance
- (G)V$PERSISTENT_QUEUES: All Active Persistent Queues in the Instance
- (G)V$PERSISTENT_SUBSCRIBERS: All Active Subscribers of the Persistent Queues in the Instance
- (G)V$PERSISTENT_PUBLISHERS: All Active Publishers of the Persistent Queues in the Instance
- (G)V$PROPAGATION_SENDER: Buffer Queue Propagation Schedules on the Sending (Source) Side
- (G)V$PROPAGATION_RECEIVER: Buffer Queue Propagation Schedules on the Receiving (Destination) Side
- (G)V$SUBSCR_REGISTRATION_STATS: Diagnosability of Notifications
- V$METRICGROUP: Information about the Metric Group
- (G)V$STREAMSMETRIC: Streams Metrics for the Most Recent Interval
- (G)V$STREAMSMETRIC_HISTORY: Streams Metrics Over Past Hour
- (G)V$QUEUEMETRIC: Queue Metrics for the Most Recent Interval
- (G)V$QUEUEMETRIC_HISTORY: Queue Metrics Over Past Hour
- DBA_HIST_STREAMSMETRIC: Streams Metric History
- DBA_HIST_QUEUEMETRIC: Queue Metric History

Oracle Messaging Gateway Views

- MGW_GATEWAY: Configuration and Status Information
- MGW_AGENT_OPTIONS: Supplemental Options and Properties
- MGW_LINKS: Names and Types of Messaging System Links
- MGW_MQSERIES_LINKS: WebSphere MQ Messaging System Links
- MGW_TIBRV_LINKS: TIB/Rendezvous Messaging System Links
- MGW_FOREIGN_QUEUES: Foreign Queues
- MGW_JOBS: Messaging Gateway Propagation Jobs
- MGW_SUBSCRIBERS: Information for Subscribers
- MGW_SCHEDULES: Information about Schedules

DBA_QUEUE_TABLES: All Queue Tables in Database

The `DBA_QUEUE_TABLES` view contains information about the owner instance for a queue table. A queue table can contain multiple queues. In this case, each queue in a

queue table has the same owner instance as the queue table. Its columns are the same as those in ALL_QUEUE_TABLES.

USER_QUEUE_TABLES: Queue Tables in User Schema

The USER_QUEUE_TABLES view is the same as DBA_QUEUE_TABLES with the exception that it only shows queue tables in the user's schema. It does not contain a column for OWNER.

ALL_QUEUE_TABLES: Queue Tables Queue Accessible to the Current User

The ALL_QUEUE_TABLES view describes queue tables accessible to the current user.

DBA_QUEUES: All Queues in Database

The DBA_QUEUES view specifies operational characteristics for every **queue** in a database. Its columns are the same as those ALL_QUEUES.

USER_QUEUES: Queues In User Schema

The USER_QUEUES view is the same as DBA_QUEUES with the exception that it only shows queues in the user's schema.

ALL_QUEUES: Queues for Which User Has Any Privilege

The ALL_QUEUES view describes all queues on which the current user has enqueue or dequeue privileges. If the user has any Advanced Queuing system privileges, like MANAGE ANY QUEUE, ENQUEUE ANY QUEUE or DEQUEUE ANY QUEUE, this view describes all queues in the database.

DBA_QUEUE_SCHEDULES: All Propagation Schedules

The DBA_QUEUE_SCHEDULES view describes all the current schedules in the database for propagating messages.

USER_QUEUE_SCHEDULES: Propagation Schedules in User Schema

The USER_QUEUE_SCHEDULES view is the same as DBA_QUEUE_SCHEDULES with the exception that it only shows queue schedules in the user's schema.

QUEUE_PRIVILEGES: Queues for Which User Has Queue Privilege

The QUEUE_PRIVILEGES view describes queues for which the user is the grantor, grantee, or owner. It also shows queues for which an enabled role on the queue is granted to PUBLIC.

AQ$Queue_Table_Name: Messages in Queue Table

The AQ$*Queue_Table_Name* view describes the queue table in which message data is stored. This view is automatically created with each queue table and should be used for querying the queue data. The dequeue history data (time, user identification and transaction identification) is only valid for single-consumer queues.

In a queue table that is created with the `compatible` parameter set to '8.1' or higher, messages that were not dequeued by the consumer are shown as "UNDELIVERABLE". You can dequeue these messages by `msgid`. If the Oracle® Database queue process monitor is running, then the messages are eventually moved to an exception queue. You can dequeue these messages from the exception queue with an ordinary dequeue.

A multiconsumer queue table created without the `compatible` parameter, or with the `compatible` parameter set to '8.0', does not display the state of a message on a consumer basis, but only displays the global state of the message.

> **Note:** Queues created in a queue table with `compatible` set to `8.0` (referred to in this guide as 8.0-style queues) are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). Oracle recommends that any new queues you create be 8.1-style or newer and that you migrate existing 8.0-style queues at your earliest convenience.

When a message is dequeued using the `REMOVE` mode, `DEQ_TIME`, `DEQ_USER_ID`, and `DEQ_TXN_ID` are updated for the consumer that dequeued the message.

You can use `MSGID` and `ORIGINAL_MSGID` to chain propagated messages. When a message with message identifier `m1` is propagated to a remote queue, `m1` is stored in the `ORIGINAL_MSGID` column of the remote queue.

Beginning with Oracle Database 10*g*, AQ$*Queue_Table_Name* includes buffered messages. For buffered messages, the value of `MSG_STATE` is one of the following:

- `IN MEMORY`

  Buffered messages enqueued by a user

- `DEFERRED`

  Buffered messages enqueued by a capture process

- `SPILLED`

  User-enqueued buffered messages that have been spilled to disk

- `DEFERRED SPILLED`

  Capture-enqueued buffered messages that have been spilled to disk

- `BUFFERED EXPIRED`

  Expired buffered messages

Table 9–1 AQ$Queue_Table_Name View

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
QUEUE	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Queue name
MSG_ID	RAW(16)	NOT NULL	Unique identifier of the message
CORR_ID	VARCHAR2(128)	-	User-provided correlation identifier

Table 9–1 (Cont.) AQ$Queue_Table_Name View

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
MSG_PRIORITY	NUMBER	-	Message priority
MSG_STATE	VARCHAR2(16)	-	Message state
DELAY	DATE	-	Time in date format at which the message in waiting state would become ready. Equals ENQUEUE_TIME + user specified DELAY
DELAY_TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP	-	Time as a timestamp format at which the message in waiting state would become ready. Equals ENQUEUE_ TIMESTAMP + user specified DELAY
EXPIRATION	NUMBER	-	Number of seconds in which the message expires after being READY
ENQ_TIME	DATE	-	Enqueue time
ENQ_TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP	-	Enqueue time
ENQ_USER_ID	NUMBER	-	Enqueue user ID
ENQ_USER_ID (10.1 queue tables)	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Enqueue user name
ENQ_TXN_ID	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Enqueue transaction ID
DEQ_TIME	DATE	-	Dequeue time
DEQ_TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP	-	Dequeue time
DEQ_USER_ID	NUMBER	-	Dequeue user ID
DEQ_USER_ID (10.1 queue tables)	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Dequeue user name
DEQ_TXN_ID	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Dequeue transaction ID
RETRY_COUNT	NUMBER	-	Number of retries
EXCEPTION_QUEUE_ OWNER	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Exception queue schema
EXCEPTION_QUEUE	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Exception queue name
USER_DATA	-	-	User data
SENDER_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Name of the agent enqueuing the message (valid only for 8.1-compatible queue tables)
SENDER_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(1024)	-	Queue name and database name of the source (last propagating) queue (valid only for 8.1-compatible queue tables). The database name is not specified if the source queue is in the local database.
SENDER_PROTOCOL	NUMBER	-	Protocol for sender address (reserved for future use and valid only for 8.1-compatible queue tables)
ORIGINAL_MSGID	RAW(16)	-	Message ID of the message in the source queue (valid only for 8.1-compatible queue tables)
CONSUMER_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Name of the agent receiving the message (valid only for 8.1-compatible multiconsumer queue tables)
ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(1024)	-	Queue name and database link name of the agent receiving the message.The database link name is not specified if the address is in the local database. The address is NULL if the receiving agent is local to the queue (valid only for 8.1-compatible multiconsumer queue tables)

Table 9–1 (Cont.) AQ$Queue_Table_Name View

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
PROTOCOL	NUMBER	-	Protocol for address of receiving agent (valid only for 8.1-compatible queue tables)
PROPAGATED_MSGID	RAW(16)	-	Message ID of the message in the queue of the receiving agent (valid only for 8.1-compatible queue tables)
ORIGINAL_QUEUE_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Name of the queue the message came from
ORIGINAL_QUEUE_OWNER	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Owner of the queue the message came from
EXPIRATION_REASON	VARCHAR2(19)	-	Reason the message came into exception queue. Possible values are TIME_EXPIRATION (message expired after the specified expired time), MAX_RETRY_EXCEEDED (maximum retry count exceeded), and PROPAGATION_FAILURE (message became undeliverable during propagation).

Note: A message is moved to an exception queue if RETRY_COUNT is greater than MAX_RETRIES. If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION) or SHUTDOWN ABORT on the instance, then RETRY_COUNT is not incremented.

AQ$Queue_Table_Name_S: Queue Subscribers

The AQ$*Queue_Table_Name*_S view provides information about subscribers for all the queues in any given queue table. It shows subscribers created by users with DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER and subscribers created for the apply process to apply user-created events. It also displays the **transformation** for the **subscriber**, if it was created with one. It is generated when the queue table is created.

This view provides functionality that is equivalent to the DBMS_AQADM.QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS() procedure. For these queues, Oracle recommends that the view be used instead of this procedure to view queue subscribers. This view is created only for 8.1-compatible queue tables.

Table 9–2 AQ$Queue_Table_Name_S View

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
QUEUE	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL	Name of queue for which subscriber is defined
NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Name of agent
ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(1024)	-	Address of agent
PROTOCOL	NUMBER	-	Protocol of agent
TRANSFORMATION	VARCHAR2(61)	-	Name of the transformation (can be null)

AQ$Queue_Table_Name_R: Queue Subscribers and Their Rules

The AQ$*Queue_Table_Name*_R view displays only the subscribers based on **rules** for all queues in a given queue table, including the text of the rule defined by each subscriber. It also displays the transformation for the subscriber, if one was specified. It is generated when the queue table is created.

This view is created only for 8.1-compatible queue tables.

Table 9–3 AQ$Queue_Table_Name_R View

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
QUEUE	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL	Name of queue for which subscriber is defined
NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Name of agent
ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(1024)	-	Address of agent
PROTOCOL	NUMBER	-	Protocol of agent
RULE	CLOB	-	Text of defined rule
RULE_SET	VARCHAR2(65)	-	Set of rules
TRANSFORMATION	VARCHAR2(61)	-	Name of the transformation (can be null)

DBA_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS: All Queue Subscribers in Database

The DBA_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS view returns a list of all subscribers on all queues in the database. Its columns are the same as those in ALL_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS.

USER_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS: Queue Subscribers in User Schema

The USER_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS view returns a list of subscribers on queues in the schema of the current user. Its columns are the same as those in ALL_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS except that it does not contain the OWNER column.

ALL_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS: Subscribers for Queues Where User Has Queue Privileges

The ALL_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS view returns a list of subscribers to queues that the current user has privileges to dequeue from.

DBA_TRANSFORMATIONS: All Transformations

The DBA_TRANSFORMATIONS view displays all the transformations in the database. These transformations can be specified with Advanced Queue operations like enqueue, dequeue and subscribe to automatically integrate transformations in messaging. This view is accessible only to users having DBA privileges.

DBA_ATTRIBUTE_TRANSFORMATIONS: All Transformation Functions

The DBA_ATTRIBUTE_TRANSFORMATIONS view displays the transformation functions for all the transformations in the database.

USER_TRANSFORMATIONS: User Transformations

The USER_TRANSFORMATIONS view displays all the transformations owned by the user. To view the transformation definition, query USER_ATTRIBUTE_TRANSFORMATIONS.

USER_ATTRIBUTE_TRANSFORMATIONS: User Transformation Functions

The USER_ATTRIBUTE_TRANSFORMATIONS view displays the transformation functions for all the transformations of the user.

DBA_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS: All Subscription Registrations

The DBA_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS view lists all the subscription registrations in the database.

USER_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS: User Subscription Registrations

The USER_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS view lists the subscription registrations in the database for the current user. Its columns are the same as those in DBA_SUBSCR_REGISTRATIONS.

AQ$INTERNET_USERS: Oracle® Database Agents Registered for Internet Access

The AQ$INTERNET_USERS view provides information about the agents registered for Internet access to Oracle® Database. It also provides the list of database users that each Internet agent maps to.

Table 9–4 AQ$INTERNET_USERS View

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
AGENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Name of the Oracle® Database Internet agent
DB_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(30)	-	Name of database user that this Internet agent maps to
HTTP_ENABLED	VARCHAR2(4)	-	Indicates whether this agent is allowed to access Oracle® Database through HTTP (YES or NO)
FTP_ENABLED	VARCHAR2(4)	-	Indicates whether this agent is allowed to access Oracle® Database through FTP (always NO in current release)

(G)V$AQ: Number of Messages in Different States in Database

The (G)V$AQ view provides information about the number of messages in different states for the whole database.

In a Real Application Clusters environment, each instance keeps its own Oracle® Database statistics information in its own System Global Area (SGA), and does not have knowledge of the statistics gathered by other instances. When a GV$AQ view is queried by an instance, all other instances funnel their Oracle® Database statistics information to the instance issuing the query.

(G)V$BUFFERED_QUEUES: All Buffered Queues in the Instance.

The V$BUFFERED_QUEUES view displays information about all buffered queues in the instance. There is one row per queue.

(G)V$BUFFERED_SUBSCRIBERS: Subscribers for All Buffered Queues in the Instance

The V$BUFFERED_SUBSCRIBERS view displays information about the subscribers for all buffered queues in the instance. There is one row per subscriber per queue.

(G)V$BUFFERED_PUBLISHERS: All Buffered Publishers in the Instance

The V$BUFFERED_PUBLISHERS view displays information about all buffered publishers in the instance. There is one row per queue per sender. The values are reset to zero when the database (or instance in an Oracle RAC environment) restarts.

(G)V$PERSISTENT_QUEUES: All Active Persistent Queues in the Instance

The V$PERSISTENT_QUEUES view displays information about all active persistent queues in the database since the queues' first activity time. There is one row per queue. The rows are deleted when the database (or instance in an Oracle RAC environment) restarts.

(G)V$PERSISTENT_QMN_CACHE: Performance Statistics on Background Tasks for Persistent Queues

The V$PERSISTENT_QMN_CACHE view displays detailed statistics about all background activities relating to all queue tables in the database. There is one row per queue table. The values are reset when the database (or instance in an Oracle RAC environment) restarts.

(G)V$PERSISTENT_SUBSCRIBERS: All Active Subscribers of the Persistent Queues in the Instance

The V$PERSISTENT_SUBSCRIBERS view displays information about all active subscribers of the persistent queues in the database. There is one row per instance per queue per subscriber. The rows are deleted when the database (or instance in an Oracle RAC environment) restarts.

(G)V$PERSISTENT_PUBLISHERS: All Active Publishers of the Persistent Queues in the Instance

The V$PERSISTENT_PUBLISHERS view displays information about all active publishers of the persistent queues in the database. There is one row per instance per queue per publisher. The rows are deleted when the database (or instance in an Oracle RAC environment) restarts.

(G)V$PROPAGATION_SENDER: Buffer Queue Propagation Schedules on the Sending (Source) Side

The V$PROPAGATION_SENDER view displays information about buffer queue propagation schedules on the sending (source) side. The values are reset to zero when the database (or instance in a Real Application Clusters (RAC) environment) restarts, when propagation migrates to another instance, or when an unscheduled propagation is attempted.

(G)V$PROPAGATION_RECEIVER: Buffer Queue Propagation Schedules on the Receiving (Destination) Side

The V$PROPAGATION_RECEIVER view displays information about buffer queue propagation schedules on the receiving (destination) side. The values are reset to zero when the database (or instance in a Real Application Clusters (RAC) environment) restarts, when propagation migrates to another instance, or when an unscheduled propagation is attempted.

(G)V$SUBSCR_REGISTRATION_STATS: Diagnosability of Notifications

The V$SUBSCR_REGISTRATION_STATS view provides information for diagnosability of notifications.

V$METRICGROUP: Information about the Metric Group

This V$METRICGROUP view displays information about the metric group for each of the four major Streams components: capture, propagation, apply, and queue.

(G)V$STREAMSMETRIC: Streams Metrics for the Most Recent Interval

This view displays the capture, propagation, and apply metrics for the most recent interval.

Table 9–5 GV$STREAMSMETRIC View

Column	Datatype	Description
INST_ID	Instance	ID (GV$ only)
BEGIN_TIME	DATE	Begin time of interval
END_TIME	DATE	End time of interval
INTSIZE_CSEC	NUMBER	Interval size (centi-seconds)
COMPONENT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(32)	Type of the component (either 'CAPTURE', 'PROPAGATION', or 'APPLY')
COMPONENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(32)	Name of streams component
COMPONENT_START_TIME	DATE	Time that component started
RATE1_VALUE	NUMBER	Value of rate 1
RATE1_NAME	VARCHAR2(64)	Name of rate1
RATE1_UNIT	VARCHAR2(64)	Unit of measurement of rate1
RATE2_VALUE	NUMBER	Value of rate 2

Table 9–5 (Cont.) GV$STREAMSMETRIC View

Column	Datatype	Description
RATE2_NAME	VARCHAR2(64)	Name of rate2
RATE2_UNIT	VARCHAR2(64)	Unit of measurement of rate2
LATENCY	NUMBER	Latency from time last message processed by component was written to redo to time the message was processed by this component

(G)V$STREAMSMETRIC_HISTORY: Streams Metrics Over Past Hour

This view returns all metric values for streams messages over the past hour. It has the same form as (G)V$STREAMSMETRIC: Streams Metrics for the Most Recent Interval.

(G)V$QUEUEMETRIC: Queue Metrics for the Most Recent Interval

This view displays the queue metrics for the most recent interval.

Table 9–6 GV$STREAMSMETRIC View

Column	Datatype	Description
INST_ID	Instance	ID (GV$ only)
BEGIN_TIME	DATE	Begin time of interval
END_TIME	DATE	End time of interval
INTSIZE_CSEC	NUMBER	Interval size (centi-seconds)
QUEUE_NAME	VARCHAR2(32)	Name of queue
QUEUE_START_TIME	DATE	Time when queue started
ENQUEUED_PER_SECOND	NUMBER	Number of messages enqueue per second
SPILLED_PER_SECOND	NUMBER	Number of messages spilled per second
NUM_MESSAGES	NUMBER	Current number of messages in the queue

(G)V$QUEUEMETRIC_HISTORY: Queue Metrics Over Past Hour

This view returns all queue metric values over the past hour. It has the same shape as (G)V$QUEUEMETRIC: Queue Metrics for the Most Recent Interval.

DBA_HIST_STREAMSMETRIC: Streams Metric History

This view displays view provides catalog access to streams metric history.

Table 9–7 DBA_HIST_STREAMSMETRIC View

Column	Datatype	Description
SNAP_ID	NUMBER	Required by AWR, snapshot ID
DBID	NUMBER	Required by AWR, database ID
INSTANCE_NUMBER	NUMBER	Required by AWR, instance number
BEGIN_TIME	DATE	Begin time of interval

Table 9–7 (Cont.) DBA_HIST_STREAMSMETRIC View

Column	Datatype	Description
END_TIME	DATE	End time of interval
INTSIZE	NUMBER	Interval size (centi-seconds)
COMPONENT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(32)	Type of the component (either 'CAPTURE', 'PROPAGATION', or 'APPLY')
COMPONENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(32)	Name of streams component
COMPONENT_START_TIME	DATE	Time that component started
RATE1_VALUE	NUMBER	Value of rate 1
RATE2_VALUE	NUMBER	Value of rate 2
LATENCY	NUMBER	Latency from time last message processed by component was written to redo to time the message was processed by this component

DBA_HIST_QUEUEMETRIC: Queue Metric History

This view displays view provides catalog access to queue metric history.

Table 9–8 DBA_ATTRIBUTE_TRANSFORMATIONS View

Column	Datatype	Description
SNAP_ID	NUMBER	Required by AWR, snapshot ID
DBID	NUMBER	Required by AWR, database ID
INSTANCE_NUMBER	NUMBER	Required by AWR, instance number
QUEUE_NAME	VARCHAR2(32)	Name of queue process
QUEUE_START_TIME	DATE	Time when queue started
BEGIN_TIME	DATE	Begin time of interval
END_TIME	DATE	End time of interval
INTSIZE	NUMBER	Interval size (centi-seconds)
ENQUEUED_PER_SECOND	NUMBER	Messages enqueue per second
SPILLED_PER_SECOND	NUMBER	Messages spilled per second
NUMMESSAGES	NUMBER	Number of messages in the queue

MGW_GATEWAY: Configuration and Status Information

This view lists configuration and status information for Messaging Gateway.

Table 9–9 MGW_GATEWAY View Properties

Name	Type	Description
AGENT_DATABASE	VARCHAR2	The database connect string used by the Messaging Gateway agent. NULL indicates that a local connection is used.
AGENT_INSTANCE	NUMBER	The database instance on which the Messaging Gateway agent is currently running. This should be NULL if the agent is not running.
AGENT_JOB	NUMBER	[Deprecated] Job number of the queued job used to start the Messaging Gateway agent process. The job number is set when Messaging Gateway is started and cleared when it shuts down.

Table 9–9 (Cont.) MGW_GATEWAY View Properties

Name	Type	Description
AGENT_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the Messaging Gateway agent
AGENT_PING	VARCHAR2	Gateway agent ping status. Values: ■ NULL means no ping attempt was made. ■ REACHABLE means ping attempt was successful. ■ UNREACHABLE means ping attempt failed. AGENT_PING attempts to contact the Messaging Gateway agent. There is a short delay (up to 5 seconds) if the ping attempt fails. No ping is attempted if the AGENT_STATUS is NOT_STARTED or START_SCHEDULED.
AGENT_START_TIME	TIMESTAMP	The time when the Messaging Gateway agent job currently running was started. This should be NULL if the agent is not running.
AGENT_STATUS	VARCHAR2	Status of the Messaging Gateway agent. Values: ■ NOT_STARTED means the Messaging Gateway agent has not been started ■ START_SCHEDULED means Messaging Gateway agent has been scheduled to start. That is, Messaging Gateway has been started using DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP, but the queued job used to start the Messaging Gateway agent has not yet run. ■ STARTING means Messaging Gateway agent is starting. That is, Messaging Gateway has been started using DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP, the queued job has run, and the Messaging Gateway agent is starting up. ■ INITIALIZING means the Messaging Gateway agent has started and is initializing ■ RUNNING means the Messaging Gateway agent is running ■ SHUTTING_DOWN means the Messaging Gateway agent is shutting down ■ BROKEN means an unexpected condition has been encountered that prevents the Messaging Gateway agent from starting. DBMS_MGWADM.CLEANUP_GATEWAY must be called before the agent can be started.
AGENT_USER	VARCHAR2	Database username used by the Messaging Gateway agent to connect to the database
COMMENTS	VARCHAR2	Comments for the agent
CONNTYPE	VARCHAR2	Connection type used by the agent: ■ JDBC_OCI if the JDBC OCI driver is used ■ JDBC_THIN if the JDBC Thin driver is used
INITFILE	VARCHAR2	Name of the Messaging Gateway initialization file used by the agent. NULL indicates that the default initialization file is used.
LAST_ERROR_DATE	DATE	Date of last Messaging Gateway agent error. The last error information is cleared when Messaging Gateway is started. It is set if the Messaging Gateway agent fails to start or terminates due to an abnormal condition.
LAST_ERROR_MSG	VARCHAR2	Message for last Messaging Gateway agent error
LAST_ERROR_TIME	VARCHAR2	Time of last Messaging Gateway agent error
MAX_CONNECTIONS	NUMBER	[Deprecated] Maximum number of messaging connections to Oracle Database

Table 9–9 (Cont.) MGW_GATEWAY View Properties

Name	Type	Description
MAX_MEMORY	NUMBER	Maximum heap size used by the Messaging Gateway agent (in MB)
MAX_THREADS	NUMBER	Maximum number of messaging threads created by the Messaging Gateway agent
SERVICE	VARCHAR2	Name of the database service that is associated with an Oracle Scheduler job class used by the agent

MGW_AGENT_OPTIONS: Supplemental Options and Properties

This view lists supplemental options and properties for a Messaging Gateway agent.

Table 9–10 MGW_AGENT_OPTIONS View

Column	Type	Description
AGENT_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the Messaging Gateway agent
ENCRYPTED	VARCHAR2	Indicates whether the value is stored as encrypted: ■ TRUE if the value is stored encrypted ■ FALSE if the value is stored as cleartext
NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the option
TYPE	VARCHAR2	Option type or usage: JAVA_SYSTEM_PROP if the option is used to set a Java System property
VALUE	VARCHAR2	Value for the option. This will be <<ENCRYPTED>> if the value is stored in an encrypted form.

MGW_LINKS: Names and Types of Messaging System Links

This view lists the names and types of messaging system links currently defined.

Table 9–11 MGW_LINKS View Properties

Name	Type	Description
AGENT_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the Messaging Gateway agent that will process propagation jobs for this link
LINK_COMMENT	VARCHAR2	User comment for the link
LINK_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the messaging system link
LINK_TYPE	VARCHAR2	Type of messaging system link. Values ■ MQSERIES is for WebSphere MQ links. ■ TIBRV is for TIB/Rendezvous links.

MGW_MQSERIES_LINKS: WebSphere MQ Messaging System Links

This view lists information for the WebSphere MQ messaging system links. The view includes most of the messaging system properties specified when the link is created.

Table 9–12 MGW_MQSERIES_LINKS View Properties

Name	Type	Description
AGENT_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the Messaging Gateway agent that will process propagation jobs for this link
CHANNEL	VARCHAR2	Connection channel
HOSTNAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the WebSphere MQ host
INBOUND_LOG_QUEUE	VARCHAR2	Inbound propagation log queue
INTERFACE_TYPE	VARCHAR2	Messaging interface type. Values: ■ BASE_JAVA is for WebSphere MQ Base Java interface ■ JMS_CONNECTION is for WebSphere MQ JMS unified, domain-independent connections ■ JMS_QUEUE_CONNECTION is for WebSphere MQ JMS queue connections ■ JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION is for WebSphere MQ JMS topic connections
LINK_COMMENT	VARCHAR2	User comment for the link
LINK_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the messaging system link
MAX_CONNECTIONS	NUMBER	Maximum number of messaging connections
OPTIONS	SYS.MGW_ PROPERTIES	Link options
OUTBOUND_LOG_QUEUE	VARCHAR2	Outbound propagation log queue
PORT	NUMBER	Port number
QUEUE_MANAGER	VARCHAR2	Name of the WebSphere MQ queue manager

MGW_TIBRV_LINKS: TIB/Rendezvous Messaging System Links

This view lists information for TIB/Rendezvous messaging system links. The view includes most of the messaging system properties specified when the link was created.

Table 9–13 MGW_TIBRV_LINKS View Properties

Property Name	Type	Description
AGENT_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the Messaging Gateway agent that will process propagation jobs for this link
CM_LEDGER	VARCHAR2	TIB/Rendezvous CM ledger file name
CM_NAME	VARCHAR2	TIB/Rendezvous CM correspondent name
DAEMON	VARCHAR2	TIB/Rendezvous daemon parameter for RVD transport
LINK_COMMENT	VARCHAR2	User comment for the link
LINK_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the messaging system link
NETWORK	VARCHAR2	TIB/Rendezvous network parameter for rvd transport
OPTIONS	SYS.MGW_ PROPERTIES	Link options
SERVICE	VARCHAR2	TIB/Rendezvous service parameter for rvd transport

MGW_FOREIGN_QUEUES: Foreign Queues

This view lists information for foreign queues. The view includes most of the queue properties specified when the queue is registered.

Table 9–14 MGW_FOREIGN_QUEUES View Properties

Name	Type	Description
DOMAIN	VARCHAR2	Queue domain type. Values: ■ NULL means the queue domain type is automatically determined by the messaging system ■ QUEUE is for a queue (point-to-point) model ■ TOPIC is for a topic (publish-subscribe) model
LINK_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the messaging system link
NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the registered queue
OPTIONS	SYS.MGW_ PROPERTIES	Optional queue properties
PROVIDER_QUEUE	VARCHAR2	Message provider (native) queue name
QUEUE_COMMENT	VARCHAR2	User comment for the foreign queue

MGW_JOBS: Messaging Gateway Propagation Jobs

This view lists information for Messaging Gateway propagation jobs. The view includes most of the job properties specified when the propagation job was created, as well as other status and statistical information.

Table 9–15 MGW_JOBS View

Column	Type	Description
AGENT_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the Messaging Gateway agent that processes this job
COMMENTS	VARCHAR2	Comments for the propagation job
DESTINATION	VARCHAR2	Destination queue to which messages are propagated
ENABLED	VARCHAR2	Indicates whether the job is enabled or not: ■ TRUE if the job is enabled ■ FALSE if the job is disabled
EXCEPTION_QUEUE	VARCHAR2	Exception queue used for propagation logging purposes
EXCEPTIONQ_MSGS	NUMBER	Option type or usage: JAVA_SYSTEM_PROP if the option is used to set a Java System property
FAILURES	NUMBER	Number of messages moved to exception queue since the last time the agent was started
JOB_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the propagation job
LAST_ERROR_MSG	VARCHAR2	Message for the last propagation error
LAST_ERROR_DATE	DATE	Date of the last propagation error
LAST_ERROR_TIME	VARCHAR2	Time of the last propagation error
LINK_NAME	VARCHAR2	Name of the Messaging Gateway link used by this job
OPTIONS	SYS.MGW_ PROPERTIES	Job options

Table 9–15 (Cont.) MGW_JOBS View

Column	Type	Description
POLL_INTERVAL	INTEGER	Propagation poll interval (in seconds)
PROPAGATED_MSGS	NUMBER	Number of messages propagated since the last time the agent was started
PROP_STYLE	VARCHAR2	Message propagation style: ■ NATIVE for native message propagation ■ JMS for JMS message propagation
PROPAGATION_TYPE	VARCHAR2	Propagation type: ■ OUTBOUND is for Oracle Streams AQ to non-Oracle propagation ■ INBOUND is for non-Oracle to Oracle Streams AQ propagation
RULE	VARCHAR2	Subscription rule used for the propagation source
SOURCE	VARCHAR2	Source queue from which messages are propagated
STATUS	VARCHAR2	Job status: ■ READY means the job is ready for propagation. The job must be enabled and the Messaging Gateway agent running before messages are actually propagated. ■ RETRY means the agent encountered errors when attempting to propagate messages for the job and will retry the operation ■ FAILED means the job has failed and agent has stopped trying to propagate messages. Usually this is due to an unrecoverable error or the propagation failure limit being reached. The job must be reset before the agent will attempt to propagate messages. The job is automatically reset each time the agent is started and can be manually reset by DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_JOB. ■ DELETE_PENDING means that job removal is pending. DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB has been called but certain cleanup tasks for this job are still outstanding. ■ SUBSCRIBER_DELETE_PENDING means that removal is pending for the subscriber associated with the job. DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER has been called but certain cleanup tasks are still outstanding.
TRANSFORMATION	VARCHAR2	Transformation used for message conversion

MGW_SUBSCRIBERS: Information for Subscribers

This view lists configuration and status information for Messaging Gateway subscribers. The view includes most of the subscriber properties specified when the subscriber is added, as well as other status and statistical information.

Table 9–16 MGW_SUBSCRIBERS View Properties

Name	Type	Description
DESTINATION	VARCHAR2	Destination queue to which messages are propagated
EXCEPTIONQ_MSGS	NUMBER	Number of messages moved to the propagation exception queue since the last time the agent was started
EXCEPTION_QUEUE	VARCHAR2	Exception queue used for logging purposes
FAILURES	NUMBER	Number of propagation failures
LAST_ERROR_DATE	DATE	Date of last propagation error

Table 9–16 (Cont.) MGW_SUBSCRIBERS View Properties

Name	Type	Description
LAST_ERROR_MSG	VARCHAR2	Message for last propagation error
LAST_ERROR_TIME	VARCHAR2	Time of last propagation error
OPTIONS	SYS.MGW_ PROPERTIES	Subscriber options
PROP_STYLE	VARCHAR2	Message propagation style. Values: ■ NATIVE is for native message propagation ■ JMS is for JMS message propagation
PROPAGATED_MSGS	NUMBER	Number of messages propagated to the destination queue since the last time the agent was started
PROPAGATION_TYPE	VARCHAR2	Propagation type. Values: ■ OUTBOUND is for Oracle Streams AQ to non-Oracle propagation ■ INBOUND is for non-Oracle to Oracle Streams AQ propagation
QUEUE_NAME	VARCHAR2	Subscriber source queue
RULE	VARCHAR2	Subscription rule
STATUS	VARCHAR2	Subscriber status. Values: ■ ENABLED means the subscriber is enabled ■ DELETE_PENDING means subscriber removal is pending, usually because DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER has been called but certain cleanup tasks pertaining to this subscriber are still outstanding
SUBSCRIBER_ID	VARCHAR2	Propagation subscriber identifier
TRANSFORMATION	VARCHAR2	Transformation used for message conversion

MGW_SCHEDULES: Information about Schedules

This view lists configuration and status information for Messaging Gateway schedules. The view includes most of the schedule properties specified when the schedule is created, as well as other status information.

Table 9–17 MGW_SCHEDULES View Properties

Name	Type	Description
DESTINATION	VARCHAR2	Propagation destination
LATENCY	NUMBER	Propagation window latency (in seconds)
NEXT_TIME	VARCHAR2	Reserved for future use
PROPAGATION_TYPE	VARCHAR2	Propagation type. Values: ■ OUTBOUND is for Oracle Streams AQ to non-Oracle propagation ■ INBOUND is for non-Oracle to Oracle Streams AQ propagation
PROPAGATION_WINDOW	NUMBER	Reserved for future use
SCHEDULE_DISABLED	VARCHAR2	Indicates whether the schedule is disabled. Y means the schedule is disabled. N means the schedule is enabled.
SCHEDULE_ID	VARCHAR2	Propagation schedule identifier

Table 9–17 (Cont.) MGW_SCHEDULES View Properties

Name	Type	Description
SOURCE	VARCHAR2	Propagation source
START_DATE	DATE	Reserved for future use
START_TIME	VARCHAR2	Reserved for future use

10

Oracle® Database Operations Using PL/SQL

This chapter describes the Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) PL/SQL operational interface.

This chapter contains these topics:

- Using Secure Queues
- Enqueuing Messages
- Enqueuing an Array of Messages
- Listening to One or More Queues
- Dequeuing Messages
- Dequeuing an Array of Messages
- Registering for Notification
- Posting for Subscriber Notification
- Adding an Agent to the LDAP Server
- Removing an Agent from the LDAP Server

See Also:

- Chapter 3, "Oracle® Database: Programmatic Interfaces" for a list of available functions in each programmatic interface
- "DBMS_AQ" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information on the PL/SQL interface
- Oracle Objects for OLE Online Help > Contents tab > OO4O Automation Server > OBJECTS > OraAQ Object for more information on the Visual Basic (OO4O) interface
- *Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing Java API Reference* for more information on the Java interface
- "More OCI Relational Functions" and "OCI Programming Advanced Topics" in *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* for more information on the **Oracle Call Interface** (OCI)

Using Secure Queues

For secure queues, you must specify the `sender_id` in the `messages_properties` parameter. See "MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Type" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information about `sender_id`.

When you use secure queues, the following are required:

- You must have created a valid Oracle® Database agent using `DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT`.
- You must map `sender_id` to a database user with enqueue privileges on the secure queue. Use `DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS` to do this.

See Also:

- "Creating an Oracle® Database Agent" on page 8-29
- "Enabling Database Access" on page 8-29
- *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration* for information about secure queues

Enqueuing Messages

```
DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
   queue_name           IN      VARCHAR2,
   enqueue_options      IN      enqueue_options_t,
   message_properties   IN      message_properties_t,
   payload              IN      "type_name",
   msgid                OUT     RAW);
```

This procedure adds a **message** to the specified **queue**.

It is not possible to update the message payload after a message has been enqueued. If you want to change the message payload, then you must dequeue the message and enqueue a new message.

To store a payload of type `RAW`, Oracle® Database creates a **queue table** with `LOB` column as the payload repository. The maximum size of the payload is determined by which programmatic interface you use to access Oracle® Database. For PL/SQL, Java and precompilers the limit is 32K; for the OCI the limit is 4G.

If a message is enqueued to a multiconsumer queue with no **recipient** and the queue has no subscribers (or rule-based subscribers that match this message), then Oracle error ORA 24033 is raised. This is a warning that the message will be discarded because there are no recipients or subscribers to whom it can be delivered.

If several messages are enqueued in the same second, then they all have the same `enq_time`. In this case the order in which messages are dequeued depends on `step_no`, a variable that is monotonically increasing for each message that has the same `enq_time`. There is no situation when both `enq_time` and `step_no` are the same for two messages enqueued in the same session.

Enqueue Options

The `enqueue_options` parameter specifies the options available for the enqueue operation. It has the following attributes:

- `visibility`

  The `visibility` attribute specifies the transactional behavior of the enqueue request. `ON_COMMIT` (the default) makes the enqueue is part of the current transaction. `IMMEDIATE` makes the enqueue operation an autonomous transaction which commits at the end of the operation.

Do not use the IMMEDIATE option when you want to use **LOB** locators. LOB locators are valid only for the duration of the transaction. Your locator will not be valid, because the immediate option automatically commits the transaction.

You must set the visibility attribute to IMMEDIATE to use buffered messaging.

- relative_msgid

  The relative_msgid attribute specifies the message identifier of the message referenced in the sequence deviation operation. This parameter is ignored unless sequence_deviation is specified with the BEFORE attribute.

- sequence_deviation

  The sequence_deviation attribute specifies when the message should be dequeued, relative to other messages already in the queue. BEFORE puts the message ahead of the message specified by relative_msgid. TOP puts the message ahead of any other messages.

  Specifying sequence_deviation for a message introduces some restrictions for the delay and priority values that can be specified for this message. The delay of this message must be less than or equal to the delay of the message before which this message is to be enqueued. The priority of this message must be greater than or equal to the priority of the message before which this message is to be enqueued.

  Note: The sequence_deviation attribute has no effect in releases prior to Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 1 (10.1) if message_grouping is set to TRANSACTIONAL.

  The sequence deviation feature is deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2).

- transformation

  The transformation attribute specifies a transformation that will be applied before enqueuing the message. The return type of the transformation function must match the type of the queue.

- delivery_mode

  If the delivery_mode attribute is the default PERSISTENT, then the message is enqueued as a persistent message. If it is set to BUFFERED, then the message is enqueued as an buffered message. Null values are not allowed.

Message Properties

The message_properties parameter contains the information that Oracle® Database uses to manage individual messages. It has the following attributes:

- priority

  The priority attribute specifies the priority of the message. It can be any number, including negative numbers. A smaller number indicates higher priority.

- delay

  The delay attribute specifies the number of seconds during which a message is in the WAITING state. After this number of seconds, the message is in the READY state and available for dequeuing. If you specify NO_DELAY, then the message is available for immediate dequeuing. Dequeuing by msgid overrides the delay specification.

> **Note:** Delay is not supported with buffered messaging.

- `expiration`

  The `expiration` attribute specifies the number of seconds during which the message is available for dequeuing, starting from when the message reaches the `READY` state. If the message is not dequeued before it expires, then it is moved to the exception queue in the `EXPIRED` state. If you specify `NEVER`, then the message does not expire.

  > **Note:** Message delay and expiration are enforced by the queue monitor (`QMN`) background processes. You must start the QMN processes for the database if you intend to use the delay and expiration features of Oracle® Database.

- `correlation`

  The `correlation` attribute is an identifier supplied by the producer of the message at enqueue time.

- `attempts`

  The `attemps` attribute specifies the number of attempts that have been made to dequeue the message. This parameter cannot be set at enqueue time.

- `recipient_list`

  The `recipient_list` parameter is valid only for queues that allow multiple consumers. The default recipients are the queue subscribers.

- `exception_queue`

  The `exception_queue` attribute specifies the name of the queue into which the message is moved if it cannot be processed successfully. If the exception queue specified does not exist at the time of the move, then the message is moved to the default exception queue associated with the queue table, and a warning is logged in the alert log.

- `delivery_mode`

  Any value for `delivery_mode` specified in message properties at enqueue time is ignored. The value specified in enqueue options is used to set the delivery mode of the message. If the delivery mode in enqueue options is left unspecified, then it defaults to persistent.

- `enqueue_time`

  The `enqueue_time` attribute specifies the time the message was enqueued. This value is determined by the system and cannot be set by the user at enqueue time.

  > **Note:** Because information about seasonal changes in the system clock (switching between standard time and daylight-saving time, for example) is stored with each queue table, seasonal changes are automatically reflected in `enqueue_time`. If the system clock is changed for some other reason, then you must restart the database for Oracle® Database to pick up the changed time.

- `state`

  The `state` attribute specifies the state of the message at the time of the dequeue. This parameter cannot be set at enqueue time.

- `sender_id`

  The `sender_id` attribute is an identifier of type `aq$_agent` specified at enqueue time by the message producer.

- `original_msgid`

  The original_msgid attribute is used by Oracle Streams AQ for propagating messages.

- `transaction_group`

  The `transaction_group` attribute specifies the transaction group for the message. This attribute is set only by `DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY`. This attribute cannot be used to set the transaction group of a message through `DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE` or `DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_ARRAY`.

- `user_property`

  The `user_property` attribute is optional. It is used to store additional information about the payload.

The examples in this chapter use the same users, message types, queue tables, and queues as do the examples in Chapter 8, "Oracle® Database Administrative Interface". If you have not already created these structures in your test environment, then you must run the following examples:

- Example 8–1, "Setting Up AQ Administrative Users" on page 8-5
- Example 8–2, "Setting Up AQ Administrative Example Types" on page 8-6
- Example 8–3, "Creating a Queue Table for Messages of Object Type" on page 8-6
- Example 8–5, "Creating a Queue Table for Messages of LOB Type" on page 8-6
- Example 8–7, "Creating a Queue Table for Grouped Messages" on page 8-7
- Example 8–8, "Creating Queue Tables for Prioritized Messages and Multiple Consumers" on page 8-7
- Example 8–23, "Creating a Queue for Messages of Object Type" on page 8-13
- Example 8–25, "Creating a Queue for Messages of LOB Type" on page 8-14
- Example 8–26, "Creating a Queue for Grouped Messages" on page 8-14
- Example 8–27, "Creating a Queue for Prioritized Messages" on page 8-14
- Example 8–28, "Creating a Queue for Prioritized Messages and Multiple Consumers" on page 8-14
- Example 8–36, "Creating a Transformation" on page 8-17

For Example 8–1, you must connect as a user with administrative privileges. For the other examples in the preceding list, you can connect as user `test_adm`. After you have created the queues, you must start them as shown in "Starting a Queue" on page 8-15. Except as noted otherwise, you can connect as ordinary queue user `'test'` to run all examples appearing in this chapter.

Example 10–1 Enqueuing a Message, Specifying Queue Name and Payload

```
DECLARE
```

```
   enqueue_options     DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
   message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   message_handle      RAW(16);
   message             test.message_typ;
BEGIN
   message := test.message_typ(001, 'TEST MESSAGE', 'First message to obj_queue');
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
      queue_name              => 'test.obj_queue',
      enqueue_options         => enqueue_options,
      message_properties      => message_properties,
      payload                 => message,
      msgid                   => message_handle);
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 10–2 Enqueuing a Message, Specifying Priority

```
DECLARE
   enqueue_options       DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
   message_properties    DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   message_handle        RAW(16);
   message               test.order_typ;
BEGIN
   message := test.order_typ(002, 'PRIORITY MESSAGE', 'priority 30');
   message_properties.priority := 30;
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
      queue_name              => 'test.priority_queue',
      enqueue_options         => enqueue_options,
      message_properties      => message_properties,
      payload                 => message,
      msgid                   => message_handle);
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Enqueuing a LOB Type Message

Example 10–3 creates procedure `blobenqueue()` using the `test.lob_type` message payload object type created in Example 8–1 on page 8-5. On enqueue, the LOB attribute is set to `EMPTY_BLOB`. After the enqueue completes, but before the transaction is committed, the LOB attribute is selected from the `user_data` column of the `test.lob_qtab` queue table. The LOB data is written to the queue using the `LOB` interfaces (which are available through both OCI and PL/SQL). The actual enqueue operation is shown in

On dequeue, the message payload will contain the LOB locator. You can use this LOB locator after the dequeue, but before the transaction is committed, to read the LOB data. This is shown in Example 10–14 on page 10-16.

Example 10–3 Creating an Enqueue Procedure for LOB Type Messages

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE blobenqueue(msgno IN NUMBER) AS
   enq_userdata          test.lob_typ;
   enq_msgid             RAW(16);
   enqueue_options       DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
   message_properties    DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   lob_loc               BLOB;
   buffer                RAW(4096);
```

```
BEGIN
   buffer       := HEXTORAW(RPAD('FF', 4096, 'FF'));
   enq_userdata := test.lob_typ(msgno, 'Large Lob data', EMPTY_BLOB(), msgno);
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
      queue_name          => 'test.lob_queue',
      enqueue_options     => enqueue_options,
      message_properties  => message_properties,
      payload             => enq_userdata,
      msgid               => enq_msgid);
   SELECT t.user_data.data INTO lob_loc
      FROM lob_qtab t
      WHERE t.msgid = enq_msgid;
   DBMS_LOB.WRITE(lob_loc, 2000, 1, buffer );
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 10–4 Enqueuing a LOB Type Message

```
BEGIN
   FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
      blobenqueue(i);
   END LOOP;
END;
/
```

Enqueuing Multiple Messages to a Single-Consumer Queue

Example 10–5 enqueues six messages to `test.obj_queue`. These messages are dequeued in Example 10–17 on page 10-18.

Example 10–5 Enqueuing Multiple Messages

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
   enqueue_options     DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
   message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   message_handle      RAW(16);
   message             test.message_typ;
BEGIN
   message := test.message_typ(001, 'ORANGE', 'ORANGE enqueued first.');
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
         queue_name           => 'test.obj_queue',
         enqueue_options      => enqueue_options,
         message_properties   => message_properties,
         payload              => message,
         msgid                => message_handle);
   message := test.message_typ(001, 'ORANGE', 'ORANGE also enqueued second.');
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
         queue_name           => 'test.obj_queue',
         enqueue_options      => enqueue_options,
         message_properties   => message_properties,
         payload              => message,
         msgid                => message_handle);
   message := test.message_typ(001, 'YELLOW', 'YELLOW enqueued third.');
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
         queue_name           => 'test.obj_queue',
         enqueue_options      => enqueue_options,
         message_properties   => message_properties,
         payload              => message,
         msgid                => message_handle);
```

```
   message := test.message_typ(001, 'VIOLET', 'VIOLET enqueued fourth.');
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
         queue_name           => 'test.obj_queue',
         enqueue_options      => enqueue_options,
         message_properties   => message_properties,
         payload              => message,
         msgid                => message_handle);
   message := test.message_typ(001, 'PURPLE', 'PURPLE enqueued fifth.');
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
         queue_name           => 'test.obj_queue',
         enqueue_options      => enqueue_options,
         message_properties   => message_properties,
         payload              => message,
         msgid                => message_handle);
   message := test.message_typ(001, 'PINK', 'PINK enqueued sixth.');
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
         queue_name           => 'test.obj_queue',
         enqueue_options      => enqueue_options,
         message_properties   => message_properties,
         payload              => message,
         msgid                => message_handle);
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Enqueuing Multiple Messages to a Multiconsumer Queue

Example 10–6 requires that you connect as user `'test_adm'` to add subscribers `RED` and `GREEN` to queue `test.multiconsumer_queue`. The subscribers are required for Example 10–7.

Example 10–6 Adding Subscribers RED and GREEN

```
DECLARE
   subscriber         sys.aq$_agent;
BEGIN
   subscriber     :=  sys.aq$_agent('RED', NULL, NULL);
   DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
      queue_name  =>  'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      subscriber  =>  subscriber);

   subscriber     :=  sys.aq$_agent('GREEN', NULL, NULL);
   DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
      queue_name  =>  'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      subscriber  =>  subscriber);
END;
/
```

Example 10–7 enqueues multiple messages from sender 001. MESSAGE 1 is intended for all queue subscribers. MESSAGE 2 is intended for RED and BLUE. These messages are dequeued in Example 10–17 on page 10-18.

Example 10–7 Enqueuing Multiple Messages to a Multiconsumer Queue

```
DECLARE
   enqueue_options     DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
   message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   recipients          DBMS_AQ.aq$_recipient_list_t;
   message_handle      RAW(16);
```

```
   message             test.message_typ;
BEGIN
   message := test.message_typ(001, 'MESSAGE 1','For queue subscribers');
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
      queue_name          => 'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      enqueue_options     => enqueue_options,
      message_properties  => message_properties,
      payload             => message,
      msgid               => message_handle);

   message := test.message_typ(001, 'MESSAGE 2', 'For two recipients');
   recipients(1) := sys.aq$_agent('RED', NULL, NULL);
   recipients(2) := sys.aq$_agent('BLUE', NULL, NULL);
   message_properties.recipient_list := recipients;
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
      queue_name          => 'test.multiconsumer_queue',
      enqueue_options     => enqueue_options,
      message_properties  => message_properties,
      payload             => message,
      msgid               => message_handle);
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Enqueuing Grouped Messages

Example 10–8 enqueues three groups of messages, with three messages in each group. These messages are dequeued in Example 10–16 on page 10-17.

Example 10–8 Enqueuing Grouped Messages

```
DECLARE
   enqueue_options     DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
   message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   message_handle      RAW(16);
   message             test.message_typ;
BEGIN
  FOR groupno in 1..3 LOOP
    FOR msgno in 1..3 LOOP
      message := test.message_typ(
                001,
                'GROUP ' || groupno,
                'Message ' || msgno || ' in group ' || groupno);
      DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
         queue_name             => 'test.group_queue',
         enqueue_options        => enqueue_options,
         message_properties     => message_properties,
         payload                => message,
         msgid                  => message_handle);
    END LOOP;
    COMMIT;
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

Enqueuing a Message with Delay and Expiration

In Example 10–9, an application wants a message to be dequeued no earlier than a week from now, but no later than three weeks from now. Because expiration is

calculated from the earliest dequeue time, this requires setting the expiration time for two weeks.

Example 10–9 Enqueuing a Message, Specifying Delay and Expiration

```
DECLARE
   enqueue_options     DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
   message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   message_handle      RAW(16);
   message             test.message_typ;
BEGIN
   message := test.message_typ(001, 'DELAYED', 'Message is delayed one week.');
   message_properties.delay      := 7*24*60*60;
   message_properties.expiration := 2*7*24*60*60;
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
      queue_name           => 'test.obj_queue',
      enqueue_options      => enqueue_options,
      message_properties   => message_properties,
      payload              => message,
      msgid                => message_handle);
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 10–10 Enqueuing a Message, Specifying a Transformation

```
DECLARE
   enqueue_options     DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
   message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   message_handle      RAW(16);
   message             test.message_typ;
BEGIN
   message := test.message_typ(001, 'NORMAL MESSAGE', 'enqueued to obj_queue');
   enqueue_options.transformation := 'message_order_transform';
   DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
      queue_name              => 'test.priority_queue',
      enqueue_options         => enqueue_options,
      message_properties      => message_properties,
      payload                 => message,
      msgid                   => message_handle);
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

See Also: "Using Advanced Queuing Interfaces" in *Oracle Objects for OLE Developer's Guide* for OO4O message-enqueuing examples

Enqueuing an Array of Messages

```
DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_ARRAY(
   queue_name                IN   VARCHAR2,
   enqueue_options           IN   enqueue_options_t,
   array_size                IN   PLS_INTEGER,
   message_properties_array  IN   message_properties_array_t,
   payload_array             IN   VARRAY,
   msid_array                OUT  msgid_array_t)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Use the ENQUEUE_ARRAY function to enqueue an array of payloads using a corresponding array of message properties. The output is an array of message identifiers of the enqueued messages. The function returns the number of messages successfully enqueued.

Array enqueuing is not supported for buffered messages, but you can still use DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_ARRAY() to enqueue buffered messages by setting array_size to 1.

See Also: "Enqueue Options" on page 10-2

The message_properties_array parameter is an array of message properties. Each element in the payload array must have a corresponding element in this record. All messages in an array have the same delivery mode.

See Also: "Message Properties" on page 10-3

The payload structure can be a VARRAY or nested table. The message IDs are returned into an array of RAW(16) entries of type DBMS_AQ.msgid_array_t.

As with array operations in the relational world, it is not possible to provide a single optimum array size that will be correct in all circumstances. Application developers must experiment with different array sizes to determine the optimal value for their particular applications.

Example 10–11 Enqueuing an Array of Messages

```
DECLARE
  enqueue_options       DBMS_AQ.enqueue_options_t;
  msg_prop_array        DBMS_AQ.message_properties_array_t;
  msg_prop              DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
  payload_array         test.msg_table;
  msgid_array           DBMS_AQ.msgid_array_t;
  retval                PLS_INTEGER;
BEGIN
  payload_array  := msg_table(
      message_typ(001, 'MESSAGE  1', 'array enqueued to obj_queue'),
      message_typ(001, 'MESSAGE  2', 'array enqueued to obj_queue'));
  msg_prop_array := DBMS_AQ.message_properties_array_t(msg_prop, msg_prop);

  retval := DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_ARRAY(
                queue_name              => 'test.obj_queue',
                enqueue_options         => enqueue_options,
                array_size              => 2,
                message_properties_array => msg_prop_array,
                payload_array           => payload_array,
                msgid_array             => msgid_array);
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Listening to One or More Queues

```
DBMS_AQ.LISTEN(
   agent_list            IN    aq$_agent_list_t,
   wait                  IN    BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT FOREVER,
   listen_delivery_mode  IN    PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT PERSISTENT,
   agent                 OUT   sys.aq$_agent
   message_delivery_mode OUT   PLS_INTEGER);
```

```
TYPE aq$_agent_list_t IS TABLE of aq$_agent INDEXED BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

This procedure specifies which queue or queues to monitor.

This call takes a list of agents as an argument. Each agent is identified by a unique combination of name, address, and protocol.

> **See Also:** "AQ Agent Type" on page 2-2

You specify the queue to be monitored in the address field of each agent listed. Agents must have dequeue privileges on each monitored queue. You must specify the name of the agent when monitoring multiconsumer queues; but you must not specify an agent name for single-consumer queues. Only local queues are supported as addresses. Protocol is reserved for future use.

Note: Listening to multiconsumer queues is not supported in the Java **API**.

The `listen_delivery_mode` parameter specifies what types of message interest the agent. If it is the default `PERSISTENT`, then the agent is informed about persistent messages only. If it is set to `BUFFERED`, then the agent is informed about buffered messages only. If it is set to `PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED`, then the agent is informed about both types.

This is a blocking call that returns the agent and message type when there is a message ready for consumption for an agent in the list. If there are messages for more than one agent, then only the first agent listed is returned. If there are no messages found when the wait time expires, then an error is raised.

A successful return from the `listen` call is only an indication that there is a message for one of the listed agents in one of the specified queues. The interested agent must still dequeue the relevant message.

Note: You cannot call `LISTEN` on **nonpersistent** queues.

Example 10–12 Listening to a Single-Consumer Queue with Zero Timeout

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
   agent            sys.aq$_agent;
   test_agent_list  DBMS_AQ.aq$_agent_list_t;
BEGIN
   test_agent_list(1) := sys.aq$_agent(NULL, 'test.obj_queue',  NULL);
   test_agent_list(2) := sys.aq$_agent(NULL, 'test.priority_queue', NULL);
   DBMS_AQ.LISTEN(
      agent_list   =>   test_agent_list,
      wait         =>   0,
      agent        =>   agent);
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Message in Queue: ' ||  agent.address);
END;
/
```

Even though both `test.obj_queue` and `test.priority_queue` contain messages (enqueued in Example 10–1 and Example 10–2 respectively) Example 10–12 returns only:

```
Message in Queue: "TEST"."OBJ_QUEUE"
```

If the order of agents in `test_agent_list` is reversed, so `test.priority_queue` appears before `test.obj_queue`, then the example returns:

```
Message in Queue: "TEST"."PRIORITY_QUEUE"
```

Dequeuing Messages

```
DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
   queue_name           IN      VARCHAR2,
   dequeue_options      IN      dequeue_options_t,
   message_properties   OUT     message_properties_t,
   payload              OUT     "type_name",
   msgid                OUT     RAW);
```

This procedure dequeues a message from the specified queue. Beginning with Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2), you can choose to dequeue only persistent messages, only buffered messages, or both. See `delivery_mode` in the following list of dequeue options.

See Also: "Message Properties" on page 10-3

Dequeue Options

The `dequeue_options` parameter specifies the options available for the dequeue operation. It has the following attributes:

- `consumer_name`

  A consumer can dequeue a message from a queue by supplying the name that was used in the `AQ$_AGENT` type of the `DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER` procedure or the recipient list of the message properties. If a value is specified, then only those messages matching `consumer_name` are accessed. If a queue is not set up for multiple consumers, then this field must be set to NULL (the default).

- `dequeue_mode`

  The `dequeue_mode` attribute specifies the locking behavior associated with the dequeue. If `BROWSE` is specified, then the message is dequeued without acquiring any lock. If `LOCKED` is specified, then the message is dequeued with a write lock that lasts for the duration of the transaction. If `REMOVE` is specified, then the message is dequeued and deleted (the default). The message can be retained in the queue table based on the retention properties. If `REMOVE_NO_DATA` is specified, then the message is marked as updated or deleted.

- `navigation`

  The `navigation` attribute specifies the position of the dequeued message. If `FIRST_MESSAGE` is specified, then the first available message matching the search criteria is dequeued. If `NEXT_MESSAGE` is specified, then the next available message matching the search criteria is dequeued (the default). If the previous message belongs to a message group, then the next available message matching the search criteria in the message group is dequeued.

  If `NEXT_TRANSACTION` is specified, then any messages in the current transaction group are skipped and the first message of the next transaction group is dequeued. This setting can only be used if message grouping is enabled for the queue.

- `visibility`

The visibility attribute specifies when the new message is dequeued. If ON_COMMIT is specified, then the dequeue is part of the current transaction (the default). If IMMEDIATE is specified, then the dequeue operation is an autonomous transaction that commits at the end of the operation. The visibility attribute is ignored in BROWSE dequeue mode.

Visibility must always be IMMEDIATE when dequeuing messages with delivery mode DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED or DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED.

- wait

  The wait attribute specifies the wait time if there is currently no message available matching the search criteria. If a number is specified, then the operation waits that number of seconds. If FOREVER is specified, then the operation waits forever (the default). If NO_WAIT is specified, then the operation does not wait.

- msgid

  The msgid attribute specifies the message identifier of the dequeued message. Only messages in the READY state are dequeued unless msgid is specified.

- correlation

  The correlation attribute specifies the correlation identifier of the dequeued message. The correlation identifier cannot be changed between successive dequeue calls without specifying the FIRST_MESSAGE navigation option.

  Correlation identifiers are application-defined identifiers that are not interpreted by Oracle® Database. You can use special pattern matching characters, such as the percent sign and the underscore. If more than one message satisfies the pattern, then the order of dequeuing is indeterminate, and the sort order of the queue is not honored.

  Note: Although dequeue options correlation and deq_condition are both supported for buffered messages, it is not possible to create indexes to optimize these queries.

- deq_condition

  The deq_condition attribute is a Boolean expression similar to the WHERE clause of a SQL query. This Boolean expression can include conditions on message properties, user data properties (object payloads only), and PL/SQL or SQL functions.

  To specify dequeue conditions on a message payload (object payload), use attributes of the object type in clauses. You must prefix each attribute with tab.user_data as a qualifier to indicate the specific column of the queue table that stores the payload.

  The deq_condition attribute cannot exceed 4000 characters. If more than one message satisfies the dequeue condition, then the order of dequeuing is indeterminate, and the sort order of the queue is not honored.

- transformation

  The transformation attribute specifies a transformation that will be applied after the message is dequeued but before returning the message to the caller.

- delivery_mode

The `delivery_mode` attribute specifies what types of messages to dequeue. If it is set to `DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT`, then only persistent messages are dequeued. If it is set to `DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED`, then only buffered messages are dequeued.

If it is the default `DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED`, then both persistent and buffered messages are dequeued. The `delivery_mode` attribute in the message properties of the dequeued message indicates whether the dequeued message was buffered or persistent.

The dequeue order is determined by the values specified at the time the queue table is created unless overridden by the message identifier and correlation identifier in dequeue options.

The database consistent read mechanism is applicable for queue operations. For example, a `BROWSE` call may not see a message that is enqueued after the beginning of the browsing transaction.

In a **commit-time queue**, a new feature of Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2), messages are not visible to `BROWSE` or `DEQUEUE` calls until a deterministic order can be established among them based on an **approximate CSCN**.

See Also:

- "Commit-Time Queues" in *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*
- "Dequeue Modes" on page 1-22

If the `navigation` attribute of the `dequeue_conditions` parameter is `NEXT_MESSAGE` (the default), then subsequent dequeues retrieve messages from the queue based on the snapshot obtained in the first dequeue. A message enqueued after the first dequeue command, therefore, will be processed only after processing all remaining messages in the queue. This is not a problem if all the messages have already been enqueued or if the queue does not have priority-based ordering. But if an application must process the highest-priority message in the queue, then it must use the `FIRST_MESSAGE` navigation option.

Note: It can also be more efficient to use the `FIRST_MESSAGE` navigation option when there are messages being concurrently enqueued. If the `FIRST_MESSAGE` option is not specified, then Oracle® Database continually generates the snapshot as of the first dequeue command, leading to poor performance. If the `FIRST_MESSAGE` option is specified, then Oracle® Database uses a new snapshot for every dequeue command.

Messages enqueued in the same transaction into a queue that has been enabled for message grouping form a group. If only one message is enqueued in the transaction, then this effectively forms a group of one message. There is no upper limit to the number of messages that can be grouped in a single transaction.

In queues that have not been enabled for message grouping, a dequeue in `LOCKED` or `REMOVE` mode locks only a single message. By contrast, a dequeue operation that seeks to dequeue a message that is part of a group locks the entire group. This is useful when all the messages in a group must be processed as a unit.

When all the messages in a group have been dequeued, the dequeue returns an error indicating that all messages in the group have been processed. The application can then use `NEXT_TRANSACTION` to start dequeuing messages from the next available

group. In the event that no groups are available, the dequeue times out after the period specified in the `wait` attribute of `dequeue_options`.

Typically, you expect the consumer of messages to access messages using the dequeue interface. You can view processed messages or messages still to be processed by browsing by message ID or by using `SELECT` commands.

Example 10–13 returns the message enqueued in Example 10–1 on page 10-5. It returns:

```
From Sender No.1
Subject: TEST MESSAGE
Text: First message to obj_queue
```

Example 10–13 Dequeuing Object Type Messages

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
dequeue_options     DBMS_AQ.dequeue_options_t;
message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
message_handle      RAW(16);
message             test.message_typ;
BEGIN
   dequeue_options.navigation := DBMS_AQ.FIRST_MESSAGE;
   DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
      queue_name          =>     'test.obj_queue',
      dequeue_options     =>     dequeue_options,
      message_properties  =>     message_properties,
      payload             =>     message,
      msgid               =>     message_handle);
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('From Sender No.'|| message.sender_id);
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Subject: '||message.subject);
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Text: '||message.text);
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Dequeuing LOB Type Messages

Example 10–14 creates procedure `blobdequeue()` to dequeue the LOB type messages enqueued in Example 10–4 on page 10-7. The actual dequeue is shown in Example 10–15. It returns:

```
Amount of data read: 2000
Amount of data read: 2000
Amount of data read: 2000
Amount of data read: 2000
Amount of data read: 2000
```

Example 10–14 Creating a Dequeue Procedure for LOB Type Messages

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE blobdequeue(msgno IN NUMBER) AS
   dequeue_options     DBMS_AQ.dequeue_options_t;
   message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   msgid               RAW(16);
   payload             test.lob_typ;
   lob_loc             BLOB;
   amount              BINARY_INTEGER;
   buffer              RAW(4096);
BEGIN
   DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
```

```
      queue_name          =>  'test.lob_queue',
      dequeue_options     =>   dequeue_options,
      message_properties  =>   message_properties,
      payload             =>   payload,
      msgid               =>   msgid);
   lob_loc                :=   payload.data;
   amount                 :=   2000;
   DBMS_LOB.READ(lob_loc, amount, 1, buffer);
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Amount of data read: '|| amount);
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 10–15 Dequeuing LOB Type Messages

```
BEGIN
   FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
     blobdequeue(i);
   END LOOP;
END;
/
```

Dequeuing Grouped Messages

You can dequeue the grouped messages enqueued in Example 10–8 on page 10-9 by running Example 10–16. It returns:

```
GROUP 1: Message 1 in group 1
GROUP 1: Message 2 in group 1
GROUP 1: Message 3 in group 1
Finished GROUP 1
GROUP 2: Message 1 in group 2
GROUP 2: Message 2 in group 2
GROUP 2: Message 3 in group 2
Finished GROUP 2
GROUP 3: Message 1 in group 3
GROUP 3: Message 2 in group 3
GROUP 3: Message 3 in group 3
Finished GROUP 3
No more messages
```

Example 10–16 Dequeuing Grouped Messages

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
   dequeue_options       DBMS_AQ.dequeue_options_t;
   message_properties    DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   message_handle        RAW(16);
   message               test.message_typ;
   no_messages           exception;
   end_of_group          exception;
   PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT (no_messages, -25228);
   PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT (end_of_group, -25235);
BEGIN
   dequeue_options.wait       := DBMS_AQ.NO_WAIT;
   dequeue_options.navigation := DBMS_AQ.FIRST_MESSAGE;
   LOOP
     BEGIN
     DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
        queue_name         => 'test.group_queue',
        dequeue_options    => dequeue_options,
```

```
        message_properties => message_properties,
        payload            => message,
        msgid              => message_handle);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(message.subject || ': ' || message.text );
      dequeue_options.navigation := DBMS_AQ.NEXT_MESSAGE;
      EXCEPTION
        WHEN end_of_group THEN
          DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Finished ' || message.subject);
          COMMIT;
          dequeue_options.navigation := DBMS_AQ.NEXT_TRANSACTION;
      END;
    END LOOP;
    EXCEPTION
      WHEN no_messages THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('No more messages');
END;
/
```

Dequeuing from a Multiconsumer Queue

You can dequeue the messages enqueued for `RED` in Example 10–7 on page 10-8 by running Example 10–17. If you change `RED` to `GREEN` and then to `BLUE`, you can use it to dequeue their messages as well. The output of the example will be different in each case.

`RED` is a subscriber to the multiconsumer queue and is also a specified recipient of MESSAGE 2, so it gets both messages:

```
Message: MESSAGE 1 .. For queue subscribers
Message: MESSAGE 2 .. For two recipients
No more messages for RED
```

`GREEN` is only a subscriber, so it gets only those messages in the queue for which no recipients have been specified (in this case, MESSAGE 1):

```
Message: MESSAGE 1 .. For queue subscribers
No more messages for GREEN
```

`BLUE`, while not a subscriber to the queue, is nevertheless specified to receive MESSAGE 2.

```
Message: MESSAGE 2 .. For two recipients
No more messages for BLUE
```

Example 10–17 Dequeuing Messages for RED from a Multiconsumer Queue

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  dequeue_options       DBMS_AQ.dequeue_options_t;
  message_properties    DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
  message_handle        RAW(16);
  message               test.message_typ;
  no_messages           exception;
  PRAGMA EXCEPTION_INIT (no_messages, -25228);
BEGIN
  dequeue_options.wait          := DBMS_AQ.NO_WAIT;
  dequeue_options.consumer_name := 'RED';
  dequeue_options.navigation    := DBMS_AQ.FIRST_MESSAGE;
  LOOP
   BEGIN
    DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
      queue_name         => 'test.multiconsumer_queue',
```

```
      dequeue_options    => dequeue_options,
      message_properties => message_properties,
      payload            => message,
      msgid              => message_handle);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Message: '|| message.subject ||' .. '|| message.text );
    dequeue_options.navigation := DBMS_AQ.NEXT_MESSAGE;
   END;
  END LOOP;
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN no_messages THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('No more messages for RED');
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 10–18 browses messages enqueued in Example 10–5 until it finds PINK, which it removes. The example returns:

```
Browsed Message Text: ORANGE enqueued first.
Browsed Message Text: ORANGE also enqueued second.
Browsed Message Text: YELLOW enqueued third.
Browsed Message Text: VIOLET enqueued fourth.
Browsed Message Text: PURPLE enqueued fifth.
Browsed Message Text: PINK enqueued sixth.
Removed Message Text: PINK enqueued sixth.
```

Dequeue Modes

Example 10–18 Dequeue in Browse Mode and Remove Specified Message

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
   dequeue_options     DBMS_AQ.dequeue_options_t;
   message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   message_handle      RAW(16);
   message             test.message_typ;
BEGIN
   dequeue_options.dequeue_mode := DBMS_AQ.BROWSE;
   LOOP
      DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
        queue_name              => 'test.obj_queue',
        dequeue_options         => dequeue_options,
        message_properties      => message_properties,
        payload                 => message,
        msgid                   => message_handle);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Browsed Message Text: ' || message.text);
      EXIT WHEN message.subject = 'PINK';
   END LOOP;
   dequeue_options.dequeue_mode := DBMS_AQ.REMOVE;
   dequeue_options.msgid        := message_handle;
   DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
           queue_name           => 'test.obj_queue',
           dequeue_options      => dequeue_options,
           message_properties   => message_properties,
           payload              => message,
           msgid                => message_handle);
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Removed Message Text: ' || message.text);
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Example 10–19 previews in locked mode the messages enqueued in Example 10–5 until it finds PURPLE, which it removes. The example returns:

```
Locked Message Text: ORANGE enqueued first.
Locked Message Text: ORANGE also enqueued second.
Locked Message Text: YELLOW enqueued third.
Locked Message Text: VIOLET enqueued fourth.
Locked Message Text: PURPLE enqueued fifth.
Removed Message Text: PURPLE enqueued fifth.
```

Example 10–19 Dequeue in Locked Mode and Remove Specified Message

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
   dequeue_options     DBMS_AQ.dequeue_options_t;
   message_properties  DBMS_AQ.message_properties_t;
   message_handle      RAW(16);
   message             test.message_typ;
BEGIN
   dequeue_options.dequeue_mode := DBMS_AQ.LOCKED;
   LOOP
      DBMS_AQ.dequeue(
        queue_name         => 'test.obj_queue',
        dequeue_options    => dequeue_options,
        message_properties => message_properties,
        payload            => message,
        msgid              => message_handle);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Locked Message Text: ' || message.text);
      EXIT WHEN message.subject = 'PURPLE';
   END LOOP;
   dequeue_options.dequeue_mode := DBMS_AQ.REMOVE;
   dequeue_options.msgid        := message_handle;
   DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
     queue_name           => 'test.obj_queue',
     dequeue_options      => dequeue_options,
     message_properties   => message_properties,
     payload              => message,
     msgid                => message_handle);
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Removed Message Text: ' || message.text);
   COMMIT;
END;
/
```

See Also: "Using Advanced Queuing Interfaces" in *Oracle Objects for OLE Developer's Guide* for OO4O message-dequeuing examples

Dequeuing an Array of Messages

```
DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY(
   queue_name                IN      VARCHAR2,
   dequeue_options           IN      dequeue_options_t,
   array_size                IN      PLS_INTEGER,
   message_properties_array  OUT     message_properties_array_t,
   payload_array             OUT     VARRAY,
   msgid_array               OUT     msgid_array_t)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

Use the DEQUEUE_ARRAY function to dequeue an array of payloads and a corresponding array of message properties. The output is an array of payloads, message IDs, and message properties of the dequeued messages. The function returns the number of messages successfully dequeued.

Array dequeuing is not supported for buffered messages, but you can still use DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY() to dequeue buffered messages by setting array_size to 1.

The payload structure can be a VARRAY or nested table. The message identifiers are returned into an array of RAW(16) entries of type DBMS_AQ.msgid_array_t. The message properties are returned into an array of type DBMS_AQ.message_properties_array_t.

As with array operations in the relational world, it is not possible to provide a single optimum array size that will be correct in all circumstances. Application developers must experiment with different array sizes to determine the optimal value for their particular applications.

All dequeue options available with DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE are also available with DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY. Beginning with Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2), you can choose to dequeue only persistent messages, only buffered messages, or both. In addition, the navigation attribute of dequeue_options offers two options specific to DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY.

See Also: "Dequeuing Messages" on page 10-13

When dequeuing messages, you might want to dequeue all the messages for a transaction group with a single call. You might also want to dequeue messages that span multiple transaction groups. You can specify either of these methods by using one of the following navigation methods:

- NEXT_MESSAGE_ONE_GROUP
- FIRST_MESSAGE_ONE_GROUP
- NEXT_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP
- FIRST_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP

Navigation method NEXT_MESSAGE_ONE_GROUP dequeues messages that match the search criteria from the next available transaction group into an array. Navigation method FIRST_MESSAGE_ONE_GROUP resets the position to the beginning of the queue and dequeues all the messages in a single transaction group that are available and match the search criteria.

The number of messages dequeued is determined by an array size limit. If the number of messages in the transaction group exceeds array_size, then multiple calls to DEQUEUE_ARRAY must be made to dequeue all the messages for the transaction group.

Navigation methods NEXT_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP and FIRST_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP work like their ONE_GROUP counterparts, but they are not limited to a single transaction group. Each message that is dequeued into the array has an associated set of message properties. Message property transaction_group determines which messages belong to the same transaction group.

Example 10–20 dequeues the messages enqueued in Example 10–11 on page 10-11. It returns:

```
Number of messages dequeued: 2
```

Example 10–20 Dequeuing an Array of Messages

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  dequeue_options       DBMS_AQ.dequeue_options_t;
  msg_prop_array        DBMS_AQ.message_properties_array_t :=
                        DBMS_AQ.message_properties_array_t();
  payload_array         test.msg_table;
  msgid_array           DBMS_AQ.msgid_array_t;
  retval                PLS_INTEGER;
BEGIN
  retval := DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY(
              queue_name               => 'test.obj_queue',
              dequeue_options          => dequeue_options,
              array_size               => 2,
              message_properties_array => msg_prop_array,
              payload_array            => payload_array,
              msgid_array              => msgid_array);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number of messages dequeued: ' || retval);
END;
/
```

Registering for Notification

```
DBMS_AQ.REGISTER(
   reg_list     IN SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO_LIST,
   reg_count    IN NUMBER);
```

This procedure registers an e-mail address, user-defined PL/SQL procedure, or HTTP URL for message notification.

> **Note:** In releases before Oracle Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2), the Oracle® Database notification feature was not supported for queues with names longer than 30 characters. This restriction no longer applies. The 24-character limit on names of user-generated queues still applies. See "Creating a Queue" on page 8-12.

The `reg_list` parameter is a list of `SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO` objects. You can specify notification quality of service, a new feature in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2), with the `qosflags` attribute of `SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO`.

> **See Also:** "AQ Registration Information Type" on page 2-3 for more information on `SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO` objects

The `reg_count` parameter specifies the number of entries in the `reg_list`. Each subscription requires its own `reg_list` entry. Interest in several subscriptions can be registered at one time.

When PL/SQL notification is received, the Oracle® Database message properties descriptor that the callback is invoked with specifies the `delivery_mode` of the message notified as `DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT` or `DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED`.

> **See Also:** "AQ Notification Descriptor Type" on page 2-5 for more information on the message properties descriptor

If you register for e-mail notifications, then you must set the host name and port name for the SMTP server that will be used by the database to send e-mail notifications. If required, you should set the send-from e-mail address, which is set by the database as the `sent from` field. You need a Java-enabled database to use this feature.

If you register for HTTP notifications, then you might want to set the host name and port number for the proxy server and a list of no-proxy domains that will be used by the database to post HTTP notifications.

An internal queue called `SYS.AQ_SRVNTFN_TABLE_Q` stores the notifications to be processed by the job queue processes. If notification fails, then Oracle® Database retries the failed notification up to `MAX_RETRIES` attempts.

> **Note:** You can change the `MAX_RETRIES` and `RETRY_DELAY` properties of `SYS.AQ_SRVNTFN_TABLE_Q`. The new settings are applied across all notifications.

Example 10–21 Registering for Notifications

```
DECLARE
  reginfo             sys.aq$_reg_info;
  reg_list            sys.aq$_reg_info_list;
BEGIN
  reginfo := sys.aq$_reg_info(
                      'test.obj_queue',
                      DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS,
                      'http://www.company.com:8080',
                      HEXTORAW('FF'));
  reg_list  := sys.aq$_reg_info_list(reginfo);
  DBMS_AQ.REGISTER(
    reg_list     => reg_list,
    reg_count    => 1);
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Unregistering for Notification

```
DBMS_AQ.UNREGISTER(
   reg_list     IN SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO_LIST,
   reg_count    IN NUMBER);
```

This procedure unregisters an e-mail address, user-defined PL/SQL procedure, or HTTP URL for message notification.

Posting for Subscriber Notification

```
DBMS_AQ.POST(
  post_list       IN  SYS.AQ$_POST_INFO_LIST,
  post_count      IN  NUMBER);
```

This procedure posts to a list of anonymous subscriptions, allowing all clients who are registered for the subscriptions to get notifications of persistent messages. This feature is not supported with buffered messages.

The count parameter specifies the number of entries in the post_list. Each posted subscription must have its own entry in the post_list. Several subscriptions can be posted to at one time.

The post_list parameter specifies the list of anonymous subscriptions to which you want to post. It has three attributes:

- name

  The name attribute specifies the name of the anonymous subscription to which you want to post.

- namespace

  The namespace attribute specifies the namespace of the subscription. To receive notifications from other applications through DBMS_AQ.POST the namespace must be DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS.

- payload

  The payload attribute specifies the payload to be posted to the anonymous subscription. It is possible for no payload to be associated with this call.

This call provides a best-effort guarantee. A notification goes to registered clients at most once. This call is primarily used for lightweight notification. If an application needs more rigid guarantees, then it can enqueue to a queue.

Example 10–22 Posting Object-Type Messages

```
DECLARE
  postinfo            sys.aq$_post_info;
  post_list           sys.aq$_post_info_list;
BEGIN
  postinfo  := sys.aq$_post_info('test.obj_queue',0,HEXTORAW('FF'));
  post_list := sys.aq$_post_info_list(postinfo);
  DBMS_AQ.POST(
    post_list       => post_list,
    post_count      => 1);
  COMMIT;
END;
/
```

Adding an Agent to the LDAP Server

```
DBMS_AQ.BIND_AGENT(
   agent        IN SYS.AQ$_AGENT,
   certificate  IN VARCHAR2 default NULL);
```

This procedure creates an entry for an Oracle® Database agent in the **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol** (LDAP) server.

The agent parameter specifies the Oracle® Database Agent that is to be registered in LDAP server.

> **See Also:** "AQ Agent Type" on page 2-2

The certificate parameter specifies the location (LDAP distinguished name) of the OrganizationalPerson entry in LDAP whose digital certificate (attribute usercertificate) is to be used for this agent. For example, "cn=OE, cn=ACME, cn=com" is a distinguished name for a OrganizationalPerson OE whose certificate

will be used with the specified agent. If the agent does not have a digital certificate, then this parameter is defaulted to null.

Removing an Agent from the LDAP Server

```
DBMS_AQ.UNBIND_AGENT(
   agent     IN SYS.AQ$_AGENT);
```

This procedure removes the entry for an Oracle® Database agent from the LDAP server.

11

Introducing Oracle JMS

This chapter describes the Oracle **Java Message Service** (JMS) interface to Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ).

This chapter contains these topics:

General Features of JMS and Oracle JMS

This section contains these topics:

JMS Connection and Session

This section contains these topics:

- JMS Session

ConnectionFactory Objects

A `ConnectionFactory` encapsulates a set of connection configuration parameters that has been defined by an administrator. A client uses it to create a connection with a JMS provider. In this case Oracle JMS, part of Oracle Database, is the JMS provider.

The three types of `ConnectionFactory` objects are:

- `ConnectionFactory`
- `QueueConnectionFactory`
- `TopicConnectionFactory`

Using AQjmsFactory to Obtain ConnectionFactory Objects

You can use the `AQjmsFactory` class to obtain a handle to a `ConnectionFactory`, `QueueConnectionFactory`, or `TopicConnectionFactory` object.

To obtain a `ConnectionFactory`, which supports both point-to-point and publish/subscribe operations, use `AQjmsFactory.getConnectionFactory()`. To obtain a `QueueConnectionFactory`, use `AQjmsFactory.getQueueConnectionFactory()`. To obtain a `TopicConnectionFactory`, use `AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory()`.

The `ConnectionFactory`, `QueueConnectionFactory`, or `TopicConnectionFactory` can be created using hostname, port number, and SID driver or by using JDBC URL and properties.

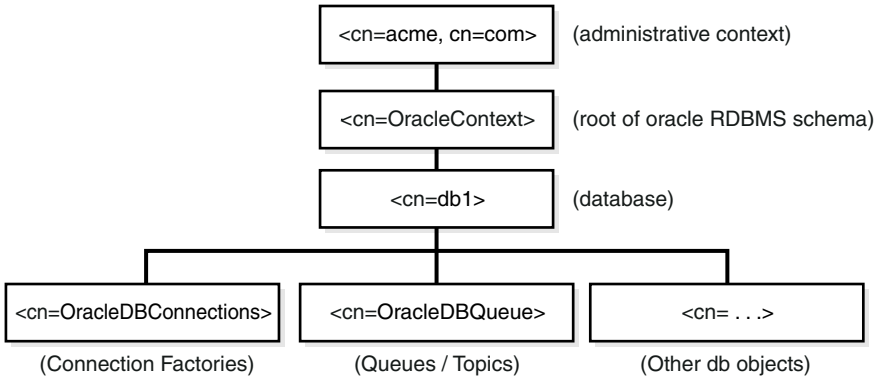
Using JNDI to Look Up ConnectionFactory Objects

A JMS administrator can register `ConnectionFactory` objects in a **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol** (LDAP) server. The following setup is required to enable **Java Naming and Directory Interface** (JNDI) lookup in JMS:

1. Register Database

   When the Oracle Database server is installed, the database must be registered with the LDAP server. This can be accomplished using the **Database Configuration Assistant** (DBCA). Figure 11–1 shows the structure of Oracle® Database entries in the LDAP server. `ConnectionFactory` information is stored under `<cn=OracleDBConnections>`, while topics and queues are stored under `<cn=OracleDBQueues>`.

Figure 11–1 Structure of Oracle® Database Entries in LDAP Server



2. Set Parameter `GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED`.

   The `GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED` system parameter for the database must be set to `TRUE`. This ensures that all queues and topics created in Oracle® Database are automatically registered with the LDAP server. This parameter can be set by using `ALTER SYSTEM SET GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = TRUE`.

3. Register `ConnectionFactory` Objects

   After the database has been set up to use an LDAP server, the JMS administrator can register `ConnectionFactory`, `QueueConnectionFactory`, and `TopicConnectionFactory` objects in LDAP by using `AQjmsFactory.registerConnectionFactory()`.

   The registration can be accomplished in one of the following ways:

   - Connect directly to the LDAP server

     The user must have the `GLOBAL_AQ_USER_ROLE` to register connection factories in LDAP.

     To connect directly to LDAP, the parameters for the `registerConnectionFactory` method include the LDAP context, the name of the `ConnectionFactory`, `QueueConnectionFactory`, or `TopicConnectionFactory`, hostname, database SID, port number, **JDBC driver** (thin or oci8) and factory type (queue or topic).

   - Connect to LDAP through the database server

     The user can log on to Oracle Database first and then have the database update the LDAP entry. The user that logs on to the database must have the `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` to perform this operation.

     To connect to LDAP through the database server, the parameters for the `registerConnectionFactory` method include a JDBC connection (to a user having `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE`), the name of the `ConnectionFactory`, `QueueConnectionFactory`, or `TopicConnectionFactory`, hostname, database SID, port number, JDBC driver (thin or oci8) and factory type (queue or topic).

JMS Connection

A JMS `Connection` is an active connection between a client and its JMS provider. A JMS `Connection` performs several critical services:

- Encapsulates either an open connection or a pool of connections with a JMS provider
- Typically represents an open TCP/IP socket (or a set of open sockets) between a client and a provider's service daemon
- Provides a structure for authenticating clients at the time of its creation
- Creates `Sessions`
- Provides connection metadata
- Supports an optional `ExceptionListener`

A JMS `Connection` to the database can be created by invoking `createConnection()`, `createQueueConnection()`, or `createTopicConnection()` and passing the parameters `username` and `password` on the `ConnectionFactory`, `QueueConnectionFactory`, or `TopicConnectionFactory` object respectively.

Some of the methods that are supported on the `Connection` object are

- `start()`

  This method starts or restart delivery of incoming messages.

- `stop()`

  This method temporarily stops delivery of incoming messages. When a `Connection` object is stopped, delivery to all of its message consumers is inhibited. Also, **synchronous** receive's block and messages are not delivered to message listener.

- `close()`

  This method closes the **JMS session** and releases all associated resources.

- `createSession(true, 0)`

  This method creates a JMS `Session` using a JMS `Connection` instance.

- `createQueueSession(true, 0)`

  This method creates a `QueueSession`.

- `createTopicSession(true, 0)`

  This method creates a `TopicSession`.

- `setExceptionListener(ExceptionListener)`

  This method sets an exception listener for the `Connection`. This allows a client to be notified of a problem asynchronously. If a `Connection` only consumes messages, then it has no other way to learn it has failed.

- `getExceptionListener()`

  This method gets the `ExceptionListener` for this `Connection`.

A JMS client typically creates a `Connection`, a `Session` and a number of `MessageProducer` and `MessageConsumer` objects. In the current version only one open `Session` for each `Connection` is allowed, except in the following cases:

- If the JDBC oci8 driver is used to create the **JMS connection**
- If the user provides an `OracleOCIConnectionPool` instance during JMS connection creation

When a Connection is created it is in stopped mode. In this state no messages can be delivered to it. It is typical to leave the Connection in stopped mode until setup is complete. At that point the Connection start() method is called and messages begin arriving at the Connection consumers. This setup convention minimizes any client confusion that can result from **asynchronous** message delivery while the client is still in the process of setup.

It is possible to start a Connection and to perform setup subsequently. Clients that do this must be prepared to handle asynchronous message delivery while they are still in the process of setting up. A MessageProducer can **send** messages while a Connection is stopped.

JMS Session

A JMS Session is a single threaded context for producing and consuming messages. Although it can allocate provider resources outside the **Java Virtual Machine** (JVM), it is considered a lightweight JMS object.

A Session serves several purposes:

- Constitutes a factory for MessageProducer and MessageConsumer objects
- Provides a way to get a handle to destination objects (queues/topics)
- Supplies provider-optimized message factories
- Supports a single series of transactions that combines work spanning session MessageProducer and MessageConsumer objects, organizing these into units
- Defines a serial order for the messages it consumes and the messages it produces
- Serializes execution of MessageListener objects registered with it

In Oracle Database 10*g*, you can create as many JMS Sessions as resources allow using a single JMS Connection, when using either JDBC thin or JDBC thick (OCI) drivers.

Because a provider can allocate some resources on behalf of a Session outside the JVM, clients should close them when they are not needed. Relying on garbage collection to eventually reclaim these resources may not be timely enough. The same is true for MessageProducer and MessageConsumer objects created by a Session.

Methods on the Session object include:

- commit()

  This method commits all messages performed in the transaction and releases locks currently held.

- rollback()

  This method rolls back any messages accomplished in the transaction and release locks currently held.

- close()

  This method closes the Session.

- getDBConnection()

  This method gets a handle to the underlying JDBC connection. This handle can be used to perform other SQL **DML** operations as part of the same Session. The method is specific to Oracle JMS.

- acknowledge()

This method acknowledges message receipt in a nontransactional session.

- `recover()`

  This method restarts message delivery in a nontransactional session. In effect, the series of delivered messages in the session is reset to the point after the last acknowledged message.

The following are some Oracle JMS extensions:

- `createQueueTable()`

  This method creates a **queue table**.

- `getQueueTable()`

  This method gets a handle to an existing queue table.

- `createQueue()`

  This method creates a queue.

- `getQueue()`

  This method gets a handle to an existing queue.

- `createTopic()`

  This method creates a topic.

- `getTopic()`

  This method gets a handle to an existing topic.

The `Session` object must be cast to `AQjmsSession` to use any of the extensions.

Note: The JMS specification expects providers to return null messages when receives are accomplished on a JMS `Connection` instance that has not been started.

After you create a `javax.jms.Connection` instance, you must call the `start()` method on it before you can receive messages. If you add a line like `t_conn.start();` any time after the connection has been created, but before the actual receive, then you can receive your messages.

JMS Destination

A `Destination` is an object a client uses to specify the destination where it sends messages, and the source from which it receives messages. A `Destination` object can be a `Queue` or a `Topic`. In Oracle® Database, these map to a *`schema.queue`* at a specific database. `Queue` maps to a single-consumer queue, and `Topic` maps to a multiconsumer queue.

Using a JMS Session to Obtain Destination Objects

`Destination` objects are created from a `Session` object using the following domain-specific `Session` methods:

- `AQjmsSession.getQueue(queue_owner, queue_name)`

  This method gets a handle to a JMS queue.

- `AQjmsSession.getTopic(topic_owner, topic_name)`

This method gets a handle to a **JMS topic**.

Using JNDI to Look Up Destination Objects

The database can be configured to register **schema** objects with an LDAP server. If a database has been configured to use LDAP and the GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED parameter has been set to TRUE, then all JMS queues and topics are automatically registered with the LDAP server when they are created. The administrator can also create aliases to the queues and topics registered in LDAP. Queues and topics that are registered in LDAP can be looked up through JNDI using the name or alias of the queue or topic.

See Also: "Adding an Alias to the LDAP Server" on page 8-30

JMS Destination Methods

Methods on the `Destination` object include:

- `alter()`

  This method alters a `Queue` or a `Topic`.

- `schedulePropagation()`

  This method schedules **propagation** from a source to a destination.

- `unschedulePropagation()`

  This method unschedules a previously scheduled propagation.

- `enablePropagationSchedule()`

  This method enables a propagation schedule.

- `disablePropagationSchedule()`

  This method disables a propagation schedule.

- `start()`

  This method starts a `Queue` or a `Topic`. The queue can be started for enqueue or **dequeue**. The topic can be started for publish or subscribe.

- `stop()`

  This method stops a `Queue` or a `Topic`. The queue is stopped for enqueue or dequeue. The topic is stopped for publish or subscribe.

- `drop()`

  This method drops a `Queue` or a `Topic`.

System-Level Access Control in JMS

Oracle8*i* or higher supports system-level access control for all queuing operations. This feature allows an application designer or DBA to create users as queue administrators. A queue administrator can invoke administrative and operational JMS interfaces on any queue in the database. This simplifies administrative work, because all administrative scripts for the queues in a database can be managed under one schema.

See Also: "Oracle Enterprise Manager Support" on page 4-6

When messages arrive at the destination queues, sessions based on the source queue schema name are used for enqueuing the newly arrived messages into the destination

queues. This means that you must grant enqueue privileges for the destination queues to schemas of the source queues.

To propagate to a remote destination queue, the login user (specified in the database link in the address field of the agent structure) should either be granted the `ENQUEUE_ANY` privilege, or be granted the rights to enqueue to the destination queue. However, you are not required to grant any explicit privileges if the login user in the database link also owns the queue tables at the destination.

Destination-Level Access Control in JMS

Oracle8*i* or higher supports access control for enqueue and dequeue operations at the queue or topic level. This feature allows the application designer to protect queues and topics created in one schema from applications running in other schemas. You can grant only minimal access privileges to the applications that run outside the schema of the queue or topic. The supported access privileges on a queue or topic are `ENQUEUE`, `DEQUEUE` and `ALL`.

See Also: "Oracle Enterprise Manager Support" on page 4-6

Retention and Message History in JMS

Messages are often related to each other. For example, if a message is produced as a result of the consumption of another message, then the two are related. As the application designer, you may want to keep track of such relationships. Oracle® Database allows users to retain messages in the queue table, which can then be queried in SQL for analysis.

Along with retention and message identifiers, Oracle® Database lets you automatically create message journals, also called tracking journals or event journals. Taken together, retention, message identifiers and SQL queries make it possible to build powerful message warehouses.

Supporting Oracle Real Application Clusters in JMS

Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) can be used to improve Oracle® Database performance by allowing different queues to be managed by different instances. You do this by specifying different instance affinities (preferences) for the queue tables that store the queues. This allows queue operations (enqueue/dequeue) or topic operations (**publish/subscribe**) on different queues or topics to occur in parallel.

The Oracle® Database queue monitor process continuously monitors the instance affinities of the queue tables. The queue monitor assigns ownership of a queue table to the specified primary instance if it is available, failing which it assigns it to the specified secondary instance.

If the owner instance of a queue table terminates, then the queue monitor changes ownership to a suitable instance such as the secondary instance.

Oracle® Database propagation is able to make use of Real Application Clusters, although it is transparent to the user. The affinities for jobs submitted on behalf of the propagation schedules are set to the same values as that of the affinities of the respective queue tables. Thus, a `job_queue_process` associated with the owner instance of a queue table is handling the propagation from queues stored in that queue table, thereby minimizing pinging.

See Also:

- "Scheduling a Queue Propagation" on page 8-24
- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*

Supporting Statistics Views in JMS

Each instance keeps its own Oracle® Database statistics information in its own **System Global Area** (SGA), and does not have knowledge of the statistics gathered by other instances. Then, when a `GV$AQ` view is queried by an instance, all other instances funnel their statistics information to the instance issuing the query.

The `GV$AQ` view can be queried at any time to see the number of messages in waiting, ready or expired state. The view also displays the average number of seconds messages have been waiting to be processed.

See Also: "(G)V$AQ: Number of Messages in Different States in Database" on page 9-8

Structured Payload/Message Types in JMS

JMS messages are composed of a header, properties, and a body.

The header consists of header fields, which contain values used by both clients and providers to identify and route messages. All messages support the same set of header fields.

Properties are optional header fields. In addition to standard properties defined by JMS, there can be provider-specific and application-specific properties.

The body is the message payload. JMS defines various types of message payloads, and a type that can store JMS messages of any or all JMS-specified message types.

This section contains these topics:

JMS Message Headers

A JMS message header contains the following fields:

- `JMSDestination`

  This field contains the destination to which the message is sent. In Oracle® Database this corresponds to the destination queue/topic. It is a `Destination` type set by JMS after the `Send` method has completed.

- `JMSDeliveryMode`

  This field determines whether the message is logged or not. JMS supports `PERSISTENT` delivery (where messages are logged to stable storage) and `NONPERSISTENT` delivery (messages not logged). It is a `INTEGER` set by JMS after

the Send method has completed. JMS permits an administrator to configure JMS to override the client-specified value for JMSDeliveryMode.

- JMSMessageID

  This field uniquely identifies a message in a provider. All message IDs must begin with the string ID:. It is a String type set by JMS after the Send method has completed.

- JMSTimeStamp

  This field contains the time the message was handed over to the provider to be sent. This maps to Oracle® Database message enqueue time. It is a Long type set by JMS after the Send method has completed.

- JMSCorrelationID

  This field can be used by a client to link one message with another. It is a String type set by the JMS client.

- JMSReplyTo

  This field contains a Destination type supplied by a client when a message is sent. Clients can use oracle.jms.AQjmsAgent; javax.jms.Queue; or javax.jms.Topic.

- JMSType

  This field contains a message type identifier supplied by a client at send time. It is a String type. For portability Oracle recommends that the JMSType be symbolic values.

- JMSExpiration

  This field is the sum of the enqueue time and the TimeToLive in non-J2EE compliance mode. In compliant mode, the JMSExpiration header value in a dequeued message is the sum of JMSTimeStamp when the message was enqueued (Greenwich Mean Time, in milliseconds) and the TimeToLive (in milliseconds). It is a Long type set by JMS after the Send method has completed. JMS permits an administrator to configure JMS to override the client-specified value for JMSExpiration.

- JMSPriority

  This field contains the priority of the message. It is a INTEGER set by JMS after the Send method has completed. In J2EE-compliance mode, the permitted values for priority are 0–9, with 9 the highest priority and 4 the default, in conformance with the Sun Microsystem JMS 1.1 standard. Noncompliant mode is the default. JMS permits an administrator to configure JMS to override the client-specified value for JMSPriority.

- JMSRedelivered

  This field is a Boolean set by the JMS provider.

See Also: "J2EE Compliance" on page 11-29

JMS Message Properties

JMS properties are set either explicitly by the client or automatically by the JMS provider (these are generally read-only). Some JMS properties are set using the parameters specified in Send and Receive operations.

Properties add optional header fields to a message. Properties allow a client, using a `messageSelector`, to have a JMS provider select messages on its behalf using application-specific criteria. Property names are strings and values can be: `Boolean`, `byte`, `short`, `int`, `long`, `float`, `double`, and `string`.

JMS-defined properties, which all begin with `"JMSX"`, include the following:

- `JMSXUserID`

  This field is the identity of the user sending the message. It is a `String` type set by JMS after the `Send` method has completed.

- `JMSXAppID`

  This field is the identity of the application sending the message. It is a `String` type set by JMS after the `Send` method has completed.

- `JMSXDeliveryCount`

  This field is the number of message delivery attempts. It is an `Integer` set by JMS after the `Send` method has completed.

- `JMSXGroupid`

  This field is the identity of the message group that this message belongs to. It is a `String` type set by the JMS client.

- `JMSXGroupSeq`

  This field is the sequence number of a message within a group. It is an `Integer` set by the JMS client.

- `JMSXRcvTimeStamp`

  This field is the time the message was delivered to the consumer (dequeue time). It is a `String` type set by JMS after the `Receive` method has completed.

- `JMSXState`

  This field is the message state, set by the provider. The message state can be `WAITING`, `READY`, `EXPIRED`, or `RETAINED`.

Oracle-specific JMS properties, which all begin with `JMS_Oracle`, include the following:

- `JMS_OracleExcpQ`

  This field is the queue name to send the message to if it cannot be delivered to the original destination. It is a `String` type set by the JMS client. Only destinations of type `EXCEPTION` can be specified in the `JMS_OracleExcpQ` property.

- `JMS_OracleDelay`

  This field is the time in seconds to delay the delivery of the message. It is an `Integer` set by the JMS client. This can affect the order of message delivery.

- `JMS_OracleOriginalMessageId`

  This field is set to the message identifier of the message in the source if the message is propagated from one destination to another. It is a `String` type set by the JMS provider. If the message is not propagated, then this property has the same value as `JMSMessageId`.

A client can add additional header fields to a message by defining properties. These properties can then be used in a `messageSelector` to select specific messages.

JMS Message Bodies

JMS provides five forms of message body:

- StreamMessage
- BytesMessage
- MapMessage
- TextMessage
- ObjectMessage
- AdtMessage

StreamMessage

A `StreamMessage` object is used to send a stream of Java primitives. It is filled and read sequentially. It inherits from `Message` and adds a `StreamMessage` body. Its methods are based largely on those found in `java.io.DataInputStream` and `java.io.DataOutputStream`.

The primitive types can be read or written explicitly using methods for each type. They can also be read or written generically as objects. To use `StreamMessage` objects, create the queue table with the `SYS.AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE` or `AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE` payload types.

`StreamMessage` objects support the conversions shown in Table 11–1. A value written as the row type can be read as the column type.

Table 11–1 StreamMessage Conversion

Input	Boolean	byte	short	char	int	long	float	double	String	byte[]
`Boolean`	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
`byte`	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
`short`	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
`char`	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
`int`	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
`long`	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
`float`	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-
`double`	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
`string`	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
`byte[]`	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X

BytesMessage

A `BytesMessage` object is used to send a message containing a stream of uninterpreted bytes. It inherits `Message` and adds a `BytesMessage` body. The receiver of the message interprets the bytes. Its methods are based largely on those found in `java.io.DataInputStream` and `java.io.DataOutputStream`.

This message type is for client encoding of existing message formats. If possible, one of the other self-defining message types should be used instead.

The primitive types can be written explicitly using methods for each type. They can also be written generically as objects. To use `BytesMessage` objects, create the queue table with `SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE` or `AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE` payload types.

MapMessage

A `MapMessage` object is used to send a set of name-value pairs where the names are `String` types, and the values are Java primitive types. The entries can be accessed sequentially or randomly by name. The order of the entries is undefined. It inherits from `Message` and adds a `MapMessage` body. The primitive types can be read or written explicitly using methods for each type. They can also be read or written generically as objects.

To use `MapMessage` objects, create the queue table with the `SYS.AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE` or `AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE` payload types. `MapMessage` objects support the conversions shown in Table 11–2. An "X" in the table means that a value written as the row type can be read as the column type.

Table 11–2 MapMessage Conversion

Input	Boolean	byte	short	char	int	long	float	double	String	byte[]
Boolean	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
byte	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
short	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
char	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
int	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
long	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
float	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-
double	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
string	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
byte[]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X

TextMessage

A `TextMessage` object is used to send a message containing a `java.lang.StringBuffer`. It inherits from `Message` and adds a `TextMessage` body. The text information can be read or written using methods `getText()` and `setText(...)`. To use `TextMessage` objects, create the queue table with the `SYS.AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE` or `AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE` payload types.

ObjectMessage

An `ObjectMessage` object is used to send a message that contains a serializable Java object. It inherits from Message and adds a body containing a single Java reference. Only serializable Java objects can be used. If a collection of Java objects must be sent, then one of the collection classes provided in JDK 1.4 can be used. The objects can be read or written using the methods `getObject()` and `setObject(...)`.To use `ObjectMessage` objects, create the queue table with the `SYS.AQ$_JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE` or `AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE` payload types.

AdtMessage

An `AdtMessage` object is used to send a message that contains a Java object that maps to an Oracle object type. These objects inherit from `Message` and add a body containing a Java object that implements the `CustomDatum` or `ORAData` interface.

> **See Also:** *Oracle Database Java Developer's Guide* for information about the `CustomDatum` and `ORAData` interfaces

To use AdtMessage objects, create the queue table with payload type as the Oracle object type. The AdtMessage payload can be read and written using the getAdtPayload and setAdtPayload methods.

You can also use an AdtMessage object to send messages to queues of type SYS.XMLType. You must use the oracle.xdb.XMLType class to create the message.

For AdtMessage objects, the client can get:

- JMSXDeliveryCount
- JMSXRecvTimeStamp
- JMSXState
- JMS_OracleExcpQ
- JMS_OracleDelay

Using Message Properties with Different Message Types

The following message properties can be set by the client using the setProperty call. For StreamMessage, BytesMessage, ObjectMessage, TextMessage, and MapMessage objects, the client can set:

- JMSXAppID
- JMSXGroupID
- JMSXGroupSeq
- JMS_OracleExcpQ
- JMS_OracleDelay

For AdtMessage objects, the client can set:

- JMS_OracleExcpQ
- JMS_OracleDelay

The following message properties can be obtained by the client using the getProperty call. For StreamMessage, BytesMessage, ObjectMessage, TextMessage, and MapMessage objects, the client can get:

- JMSXuserID
- JMSXAppID
- JMSXDeliveryCount
- JMSXGroupID
- JMSXGroupSeq
- JMSXRecvTimeStamp
- JMSXState
- JMS_OracleExcpQ
- JMS_OracleDelay
- JMS_OracleOriginalMessageID

Buffered Messaging with Oracle JMS

Users can send a nonpersistent JMS message by specifying the `deliveryMode` to be `NON_PERSISTENT` when sending a message. JMS nonpersistent messages are not required to be logged to stable storage, so they can be lost after a JMS system failure. JMS nonpersistent messages are similar to the buffered messages now available in Oracle® Database, but there are also important differences between the two.

Note: Do not confuse Oracle JMS nonpersistent messages with Oracle® Database nonpersistent queues, which are deprecated in Oracle Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2).

See Also:

- "Buffered Messaging" on page 1-12
- Appendix A, "Nonpersistent Queues"

Transaction Commits and Client Acknowledgments

The JMS `deliveryMode` is orthogonal to the transaction attribute of a message. JMS nonpersistent messages can be sent and received by either a transacted session or a nontransacted session. If a JMS nonpersistent message is sent and received by a transacted session, then the effect of the JMS operation is only visible after the transacted session commits. If it is received by a nontransacted session with `CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE` acknowledgment mode, then the effect of receiving this message is only visible after the client acknowledges the message. Without the acknowledgment, the message is not removed and will be redelivered if the client calls `Session.recover`.

Oracle® Database buffered messages, on the other hand, do not support these transaction or acknowledgment concepts. Both sending and receiving a buffered message must be in the `IMMEDIATE` visibility mode. The effects of the sending and receiving operations are therefore visible to the user immediately, no matter whether the session is committed or the messages are acknowledged.

Different APIs

Messages sent with the regular JMS send and publish methods are treated by Oracle® Database as persistent messages. The regular JMS receive methods receive only AQ persistent messages. To send and receive buffered messages, you must use the Oracle extension APIs `bufferSend`, `bufferPublish`, and `bufferReceive`.

See Also: *Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing Java API Reference* for more information on `bufferSend`, `bufferPublish`, and `bufferReceive`

Payload Limits

The Oracle® Database implementation of buffered messages does not support `LOB` attributes. This places limits on the payloads for the five types of standard JMS messages:

- JMS `TextMessage` payloads cannot exceed 4000 bytes.

  This limit might be even lower with some database character sets, because during the Oracle JMS character set conversion, Oracle JMS sometimes must make a conservative choice of using `CLOB` instead of `VARCHAR` to store the text payload in the database.

- JMS `BytesMessage` payloads cannot exceed 2000 bytes.
- JMS `ObjectMessage`, `StreamMessage`, and `MapMessage` data serialized by JAVA cannot exceed 2000 bytes.
- For all other Oracle JMS ADT messages, the corresponding Oracle database ADT cannot contain `LOB` attributes.

Different Constants

The Oracle® Database and Oracle JMS APIs use different numerical values to designate buffered and persistent messages, as shown in Table 11–3.

Table 11–3 Oracle Streams AQ and Oracle JMS Buffered Messaging Constants

API	Persistent Message	Buffered Message
Oracle® Database	`PERSISTENT := 1`	`BUFFERED :=2`
Oracle JMS	`PERSISTENT := 2`	`NON_PERSISTENT := 1`

JMS Point-to-Point Model Features

In the point-to-point model, clients exchange messages from one point to another. Message producers and consumers send and receive messages using single-consumer queues. An administrator creates the single-consumer queues with the `createQueue` method in `AQjmsSession`. Before they can be used, the queues must be enabled for enqueue/dequeue using the `start` call in `AQjmsDestination`. Clients obtain a handle to a previously created queue using the `getQueue` method on `AQjmsSession`.

In a single-consumer queue, a message can be consumed exactly once by a single consumer. If there are multiple processes or operating system threads concurrently dequeuing from the same queue, then each process dequeues the first unlocked message at the head of the queue. A locked message cannot be dequeued by a process other than the one that has created the lock.

After processing, the message is removed if the retention time of the queue is 0, or it is retained for a specified retention time. As long as the message is retained, it can be either queried using SQL on the queue table view or dequeued by specifying the message identifier of the processed message in a `QueueBrowser`.

QueueSender

A client uses a `QueueSender` to send messages to a queue. It is created by passing a queue to the `createSender` method in a client `Session`. A client also has the option of creating a `QueueSender` without supplying a queue. In that case a queue must be specified on every send operation.

A client can specify a default delivery mode, priority and `TimeToLive` for all messages sent by the `QueueSender`. Alternatively, the client can define these options for each message.

QueueReceiver

A client uses a `QueueReceiver` to receive messages from a queue. It is created using the `createQueueReceiver` method in a client `Session`. It can be created with or without a `messageSelector`.

QueueBrowser

A client uses a `QueueBrowser` to view messages on a queue without removing them. The browser method returns a `java.util.Enumeration` that is used to scan messages in the queue. The first call to `nextElement` gets a snapshot of the queue. A `QueueBrowser` can be created with or without a `messageSelector`.

A `QueueBrowser` can also optionally lock messages as it is scanning them. This is similar to a "`SELECT... for UPDATE`" command on the message. This prevents other consumers from removing the message while they are being scanned.

MessageSelector

A `messageSelector` allows the client to restrict messages delivered to the consumer to those that match the `messageSelector` expression. A `messageSelector` for queues containing payloads of type `TextMessage`, `StreamMessage`, `BytesMessage`, `ObjectMessage`, or `MapMessage` can contain any expression that has one or more of the following:

- JMS message identifier prefixed with "ID:"

  ```
  JMSMessageID ='ID:23452345'
  ```

- JMS message header fields or properties

  ```
  JMSPriority < 3 AND JMSCorrelationID = 'Fiction'

  JMSCorrelationID LIKE 'RE%'
  ```

- User-defined message properties

  ```
  color IN ('RED', BLUE', 'GREEN') AND price < 30000
  ```

The `messageSelector` for queues containing payloads of type `AdtMessage` can contain any expression that has one or more of the following:

- Message identifier without the "ID:" prefix

  ```
  msgid = '23434556566767676'
  ```

- Priority, correlation identifier, or both

  ```
  priority < 3 AND corrid = 'Fiction'
  ```

- Message payload

  ```
  tab.user_data.color = 'GREEN' AND tab.user_data.price < 30000
  ```

JMS Publish/Subscribe Model Features

This section contains these topics:

- TopicBrowser
- Setting Up JMS Publish/Subscribe Operations

JMS Publish/Subscribe Overview

JMS enables flexible and dynamic communication between applications functioning as publishers and applications playing the role of subscribers. The applications are not coupled together; they interact based on messages and message content.

In distributing messages, publisher applications are not required to handle or manage message recipients explicitly. This allows new subscriber applications to be added dynamically without changing any publisher application logic.

Similarly, subscriber applications receive messages based on message content without regard to which publisher applications are sending messages. This allows new publisher applications to be added dynamically without changing any subscriber application logic.

Subscriber applications specify interest by defining a rule-based subscription on message properties or the message content of a topic. The system automatically routes messages by computing recipients for published messages using the rule-based subscriptions.

In the publish/subscribe model, messages are published to and received from topics. A topic is created using the `CreateTopic()` method in an `AQjmsSession`. A client can obtain a handle to a previously-created topic using the `getTopic()` method in `AQjmsSession`.

DurableSubscriber

A client creates a `DurableSubscriber` with the `createDurableSubscriber()` method in a client `Session`. It can be created with or without a `messageSelector`.

A `messageSelector` allows the client to restrict messages delivered to the subscriber to those that match the selector. The syntax for the selector is described in detail in `createDurableSubscriber` in *Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing Java API Reference*.

> **See Also:** "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

When subscribers use the same name, durable subscriber action depends on the J2EE compliance mode set for an **Oracle Java Message Service** (OJMS) client at runtime.

> **See Also:** "J2EE Compliance" on page 11-29

In noncompliant mode, two durable `TopicSubscriber` objects with the same name can be active against two different topics. In compliant mode, durable subscribers with the same name are not allowed. If two subscribers use the same name and are created against the same topic, but the selector used for each subscriber is different, then the underlying Oracle® Database subscription is altered using the internal `DBMS_AQJMS.ALTER_SUBSCRIBER()` call.

If two subscribers use the same name and are created against two different topics, and if the client that uses the same subscription name also originally created the subscription name, then the existing subscription is dropped and the new subscription is created.

If two subscribers use the same name and are created against two different topics, and if a different client (a client that did not originate the subscription name) uses an

existing subscription name, then the subscription is not dropped and an error is thrown. Because it is not known if the subscription was created by JMS or PL/SQL, the subscription on the other topic should not be dropped.

RemoteSubscriber

Remote subscribers are defined using the `createRemoteSubscriber` call. The remote subscriber can be a specific consumer at the remote topic or all subscribers at the remote topic

A remote subscriber is defined using the `AQjmsAgent` structure. An `AQjmsAgent` consists of a name and address. The name refers to the `consumer_name` at the remote topic. The address refers to the remote topic:

schema.topic_name[@dblink]

To publish messages to a particular consumer at the remote topic, the `subscription_name` of the **recipient** at the remote topic must be specified in the name field of `AQjmsAgent`. The remote topic must be specified in the address field of `AQjmsAgent`.

To publish messages to all subscribers of the remote topic, the name field of `AQjmsAgent` must be set to null. The remote topic must be specified in the address field of `AQjmsAgent`.

TopicPublisher

Messages are published using `TopicPublisher`, which is created by passing a `Topic` to a `createPublisher` method. A client also has the option of creating a `TopicPublisher` without supplying a `Topic`. In this case, a `Topic` must be specified on every publish operation. A client can specify a default delivery mode, priority and `TimeToLive` for all messages sent by the `TopicPublisher`. It can also specify these options for each message.

Recipient Lists

In the JMS publish/subscribe model, clients can specify explicit recipient lists instead of having messages sent to all the subscribers of the topic. These recipients may or may not be existing subscribers of the topic. The recipient list overrides the subscription list on the topic for this message. Recipient lists functionality is an Oracle extension to JMS.

TopicReceiver

If the recipient name is explicitly specified in the recipient list, but that recipient is not a subscriber to the queue, then messages sent to it can be received by creating a `TopicReceiver`. If the subscriber name is not specified, then clients must use durable subscribers at the remote site to receive messages. `TopicReceiver` is an Oracle extension to JMS.

A `TopicReceiver` can be created with a `messageSelector`. This allows the client to restrict messages delivered to the recipient to those that match the selector.

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

TopicBrowser

A client uses a `TopicBrowser` to view messages on a topic without removing them. The browser method returns a `java.util.Enumeration` that is used to scan topic messages. Only durable subscribers are allowed to create a `TopicBrowser`. The first call to `nextElement` gets a snapshot of the topic.

> **See Also:** "Creating a TopicBrowser for Standard JMS Messages" on page 14-19

A `TopicBrowser` can optionally lock messages as it is scanning them. This is similar to a `SELECT... for UPDATE` command on the message. This prevents other consumers from removing the message while it is being scanned.

> **See Also:** "Creating a TopicBrowser for Standard JMS Messages, Locking Messages" on page 14-20

A `TopicBrowser` can be created with a `messageSelector`. This allows the client to restrict messages delivered to the browser to those that match the selector.

> **See Also:** "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

`TopicBrowser` supports a purge feature. This allows a client using a `TopicBrowser` to discard all messages that have been seen during the current browse operation on the topic. A purge is equivalent to a destructive receive of all of the seen messages (as if performed using a `TopicSubscriber`).

For a purge, a message is considered seen if it has been returned to the client using a call to the `nextElement()` operation on the `java.lang.Enumeration` for the `TopicBrowser`. Messages that have not yet been seen by the client are not discarded during a purge. A purge operation can be performed multiple times on the same `TopicBrowser`.

The effect of a purge becomes stable when the JMS `Session` used to create the `TopicBrowser` is committed. If the operations on the session are rolled back, then the effects of the purge operation are also undone.

> **See Also:** "Browsing Messages Using a TopicBrowser" on page 14-22

Setting Up JMS Publish/Subscribe Operations

Follow these steps to use the publish/subscribe model of communication in JMS:

1. Set up one or more topics to hold messages. These topics represent an area or subject of interest. For example, a topic can represent billed orders.
2. Enable enqueue/dequeue on the topic using the `start` call in `AQjmsDestination`.
3. Create a set of durable subscribers. Each subscriber can specify a `messageSelector` that selects the messages that the subscriber wishes to receive. A null `messageSelector` indicates that the subscriber wishes to receive all messages published on the topic.

   Subscribers can be local or remote. Local subscribers are durable subscribers defined on the same topic on which the message is published. Remote subscribers are other topics, or recipients on other topics that are defined as subscribers to a particular queue. In order to use remote subscribers, you must set up propagation

between the source and destination topics. Remote subscribers and propagation are Oracle extensions to JMS.

See Also: "Managing Propagations" on page 8-23

4. Create `TopicPublisher` objects using the `createPublisher()` method in the publisher `Session`. Messages are published using the `publish` call. Messages can be published to all subscribers to the topic or to a specified subset of recipients on the topic.
5. Subscribers receive messages on the topic by using the `receive` method.
6. Subscribers can also receive messages asynchronously by using message listeners.

See Also: "Listening to One or More Queues" on page 10-11

JMS MessageProducer Features

Priority and Ordering of Messages

Message ordering dictates the order in which messages are received from a queue or topic. The ordering method is specified when the queue table for the queue or topic is created. Currently, Oracle® Database supports ordering on message priority and enqueue time, producing four possible ways of ordering:

- First-In, First-Out (FIFO)

  If enqueue time was chosen as the ordering criteria, then messages are received in the order of the enqueue time. The enqueue time is assigned to the message by Oracle® Database at message publish/send time. This is also the default ordering.

- Priority Ordering

  If priority ordering was chosen, then each message is assigned a priority. Priority can be specified as a message property at publish/send time by the `MessageProducer`. The messages are received in the order of the priorities assigned.

- FIFO Priority

  If FIFO priority ordering was chosen, then the topic/queue acts like a priority queue. If two messages are assigned the same priority, then they are received in the order of their enqueue time.

- Enqueue Time Followed by Priority

  Messages with the same enqueue time are received according to their priorities. If the ordering criteria of two message is the same, then the order they are received is indeterminate. However, Oracle® Database does ensure that messages produced in one session with a particular ordering criteria are received in the order they were sent.

Specifying a Message Delay

Messages can be sent/published to a queue/topic with delay. The delay represents a time interval after which the message becomes available to the message consumer. A message specified with a delay is in a waiting state until the delay expires. Receiving by message identifier overrides the delay specification.

Delay is an Oracle® Database extension to JMS message properties. It requires the Oracle® Database background process queue monitor to be started.

Specifying a Message Expiration

Producers of messages can specify expiration limits, or `TimeToLive` for messages. This defines the period of time the message is available for a Message Consumer.

`TimeToLive` can be specified at send/publish time or using the set `TimeToLive` method of a `MessageProducer`, with the former overriding the latter. The Oracle® Database background process queue monitor must be running to implement `TimeToLive`.

Message Grouping

Messages belonging to a queue/topic can be grouped to form a set that can be consumed by only one consumer at a time. This requires the queue/topic be created in a queue table that is enabled for **transactional** message grouping. All messages belonging to a group must be created in the same transaction, and all messages created in one transaction belong to the same group.

Message grouping is an Oracle® Database extension to the JMS specification.

You can use this feature to divide a complex message into a linked series of simple messages. For example, an invoice directed to an invoices queue could be divided into a header message, followed by several messages representing details, followed by the trailer message.

Message grouping is also very useful if the message payload contains complex large objects such as images and video that can be segmented into smaller objects.

The priority, delay, and expiration properties for the messages in a group are determined solely by the message properties specified for the first message (head) of the group. Properties specified for subsequent messages in the group are ignored.

Message grouping is preserved during propagation. The destination topic must be enabled for transactional grouping.

> **See Also:** "Dequeue Features" on page 1-21 for a discussion of restrictions you must keep in mind if message grouping is to be preserved while dequeuing messages from a queue enabled for transactional grouping

JMS Message Consumer Features

This section contains these topics:

- Receiving Messages
- Message Navigation in Receive
- Browsing Messages
- Remove No Data

- Retry with Delay Interval
- Asynchronously Receiving Messages Using MessageListener
- Exception Queues

Receiving Messages

A JMS application can receive messages by creating a message consumer. Messages can be received synchronously using the `receive` call or asynchronously using a message listener.

There are three modes of receive:

- Block until a message arrives for a consumer
- Block for a maximum of the specified time
- Nonblocking

Message Navigation in Receive

If a consumer does not specify a navigation mode, then its first `receive` in a session retrieves the first message in the queue or topic, its second `receive` gets the next message, and so on. If a high priority message arrives for the consumer, then the consumer does not receive the message until it has cleared the messages that were already there before it.

To provide the consumer better control in navigating the queue for its messages, Oracle® Database offers several navigation modes as JMS extensions. These modes can be set at the `TopicSubscriber`, `QueueReceiver` or the `TopicReceiver`.

Two modes are available for ungrouped messages:

- `FIRST_MESSAGE`

  This mode resets the position to the beginning of the queue. It is useful for priority ordered queues, because it allows the consumer to remove the message on the top of the queue.

- `NEXT_MESSAGE`

  This mode gets whatever message follows the established position of the consumer. For example, a `NEXT_MESSAGE` applied when the position is at the fourth message will get the fifth message in the queue. This is the default action.

Three modes are available for grouped messages:

- `FIRST_MESSAGE`

  This mode resets the position to the beginning of the queue.

- `NEXT_MESSAGE`

  This mode sets the position to the next message in the same transaction.

- `NEXT_TRANSACTION`

  This mode sets the position to the first message in the next transaction.

The transaction grouping property can be negated if messages are received in the following ways:

- Receive by specifying a correlation identifier in the selector
- Receive by specifying a message identifier in the selector

- Committing before all the messages of a transaction group have been received

If the consumer reaches the end of the queue while using the `NEXT_MESSAGE` or `NEXT_TRANSACTION` option, and you have specified a blocking `receive()`, then the navigating position is automatically changed to the beginning of the queue.

By default, a `QueueReceiver`, `TopicReceiver`, or `TopicSubscriber` uses `FIRST_MESSAGE` for the first receive call, and `NEXT_MESSAGE` for subsequent `receive()` calls.

Browsing Messages

Aside from the usual `receive`, which allows the dequeuing client to delete the message from the queue, JMS provides an interface that allows the JMS client to browse its messages in the queue. A `QueueBrowser` can be created using the `createBrowser` method from `QueueSession`.

If a message is browsed, then it remains available for further processing. That does not necessarily mean that the message will remain available to the JMS session after it is browsed, because a `receive` call from a concurrent session might remove it.

To prevent a viewed message from being removed by a concurrent JMS client, you can view the message in the locked mode. To do this, you must create a `QueueBrowser` with the locked mode using the Oracle® Database extension to the JMS interface. The lock on the message is released when the session performs a commit or a rollback.

To remove a message viewed by a `QueueBrowser`, the session must create a `QueueReceiver` and use the `JMSmesssageID` as the selector.

Remove No Data

The consumer can remove a message from a queue or topic without retrieving it using the `receiveNoData` call. This is useful when the application has already examined the message, perhaps using a `QueueBrowser`. This mode allows the JMS client to avoid the overhead of retrieving a payload from the database, which can be substantial for a large message.

Retry with Delay Interval

If a transaction receiving a message from a queue/topic fails, then it is regarded as an unsuccessful attempt to remove the message. Oracle® Database records the number of failed attempts to remove the message in the message history.

An application can specify the maximum number of retries supported on messages at the queue/topic level. If the number of failed attempts to remove a message exceeds this maximum, then the message is moved to an exception queue.

Oracle® Database allows users to specify a `retry_delay` along with `max_retries`. This means that a message that has undergone a failed attempt at retrieving remains visible in the queue for dequeue after `retry_delay` interval. Until then it is in the `WAITING` state. The Oracle® Database background process time manager enforces the retry delay property.

The maximum retries and retry delay are properties of the queue/topic. They can be set when the queue/topic is created or by using the alter method on the queue/topic. The default value for MAX_RETRIES is 5.

Asynchronously Receiving Messages Using MessageListener

The JMS client can receive messages asynchronously by setting the `MessageListener` using the `setMessageListener` method.

When a message arrives for the consumer, the `onMessage` method of the message listener is invoked with the message. The message listener can commit or terminate the receipt of the message. The message listener does not receive messages if the JMS `Connection` has been stopped. The `receive` call must not be used to receive messages once the message listener has been set for the consumer.

The JMS client can receive messages asynchronously for all consumers in the session by setting the `MessageListener` at the session. No other mode for receiving messages must be used in the session once the message listener has been set.

Exception Queues

An exception queue is a repository for all expired or unserviceable messages. Applications cannot directly enqueue into exception queues. However, an application that intends to handle these expired or unserviceable messages can receive/remove them from the exception queue.

To retrieve messages from exception queues, the JMS client must use the point-to-point interface. The exception queue for messages intended for a topic must be created in a queue table with multiple consumers enabled. Like any other queue, the exception queue must be enabled for receiving messages using the `start` method in the `AQOracleQueue` class. You get an exception if you try to enable it for enqueue.

The exception queue is an Oracle-specific message property called `"JMS_OracleExcpQ"` that can be set with the message before sending/publishing it. If an exception queue is not specified, then the default exception queue is used. The default exception queue is automatically created when the queue table is created and is named `AQ$_`*`queue_table_name`*`_E`.

Messages are moved to the exception queue under the following conditions:

- The message was not dequeued within the specified `timeToLive`.

  For messages intended for more than one subscriber, the message is moved to the exception queue if one or more of the intended recipients is not able to dequeue the message within the specified `timeToLive`.

- The message was received successfully, but the application terminated the transaction that performed the `receive` because of an error while processing the message. The message is returned to the queue/topic and is available for any applications that are waiting to receive messages.

  A `receive` is considered rolled back or undone if the application terminates the entire transaction, or if it rolls back to a savepoint that was taken before the `receive`.

  Because this was a failed attempt to receive the message, its retry count is updated. If the retry count of the message exceeds the maximum value specified for the queue/topic where it resides, then it is moved to the exception queue.

  If a message has multiple subscribers, then the message is moved to the exception queue only when all the recipients of the message have exceeded the retry limit.

Note: If a dequeue transaction failed because the server process died (including `ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION`) or `SHUTDOWN ABORT` on the instance, then `RETRY_COUNT` is not incremented.

JMS Propagation

This section contains these topics:

- RemoteSubscriber
- Scheduling Propagation
- Enhanced Propagation Scheduling Capabilities
- Exception Handling During Propagation

RemoteSubscriber

Oracle® Database allows a subscriber at another database to subscribe to a topic. If a message published to the topic meets the criterion of the remote subscriber, then it is automatically propagated to the queue/topic at the remote database specified for the remote subscriber. Propagation is performed using database links and Oracle Net Services. This enables applications to communicate with each other without having to be connected to the same database.

There are two ways to implement remote subscribers:

- The `createRemoteSubscriber` method can be used to create a remote subscriber to/on the topic. The remote subscriber is specified as an instance of the class `AQjmsAgent`.
- The `AQjmsAgent` has a name and an address. The address consists of a queue/topic and the database link to the database of the subscriber.

There are two kinds of remote subscribers:

- The remote subscriber is a topic.

  This occurs when no name is specified for the remote subscriber in the `AQjmsAgent` object and the address is a topic. The message satisfying the subscriber's subscription is propagated to the remote topic. The propagated message is now available to all the subscriptions of the remote topic that it satisfies.

- A specific remote recipient is specified for the message.

  The remote subscription can be for a particular consumer at the remote database. If the name of the remote recipient is specified (in the `AQjmsAgent` object), then the message satisfying the subscription is propagated to the remote database for that recipient only. The recipient at the remote database uses the `TopicReceiver` interface to retrieve its messages. The remote subscription can also be for a point-to-point queue.

Scheduling Propagation

Propagation must be scheduled using the `schedule_propagation` method for every topic from which messages are propagated to target destination databases.

A schedule indicates the time frame during which messages can be propagated from the source topic. This time frame can depend on a number of factors such as network

traffic, the load at the source database, the load at the destination database, and so on. The schedule therefore must be tailored for the specific source and destination. When a schedule is created, a job is automatically submitted to the `job_queue` facility to handle propagation.

The administrative calls for propagation scheduling provide great flexibility for managing the schedules. The duration or propagation window parameter of a schedule specifies the time frame during which propagation must take place. If the duration is unspecified, then the time frame is an infinite single window. If a window must be repeated periodically, then a finite duration is specified along with a `next_time` function that defines the periodic interval between successive windows.

See Also: "Scheduling a Propagation" on page 12-18

The propagation schedules defined for a queue can be changed or dropped at any time during the life of the queue. In addition there are calls for temporarily disabling a schedule (instead of dropping the schedule) and enabling a disabled schedule. A schedule is active when messages are being propagated in that schedule. All the administrative calls can be made irrespective of whether the schedule is active or not. If a schedule is active, then it takes a few seconds for the calls to be executed.

Job queue processes must be started for propagation to take place. At least 2 job queue processes must be started. The database links to the destination database must also be valid. The source and destination topics of the propagation must be of the same message type. The remote topic must be enabled for enqueue. The user of the database link must also have enqueue privileges to the remote topic.

Enhanced Propagation Scheduling Capabilities

Catalog views defined for propagation provide the following information about active schedules:

- Name of the background process handling the schedule
- SID (session and serial number) for the session handling the propagation
- Instance handling a schedule (if using RAC)
- Previous successful execution of a schedule
- Next planned execution of a schedule

The following propagation statistics are maintained for each schedule, providing useful information to queue administrators for tuning:

- The total number of messages propagated in a schedule
- Total number of bytes propagated in a schedule
- Maximum number of messages propagated in a window
- Maximum number of bytes propagated in a window
- Average number of messages propagated in a window
- Average size of propagated messages
- Average time to propagated a message

Propagation has built-in support for handling failures and reporting errors. For example, if the database link specified is invalid, or if the remote database is unavailable, or if the remote topic/queue is not enabled for enqueuing, then the appropriate error message is reported. Propagation uses an exponential backoff

scheme for retrying propagation from a schedule that encountered a failure. If a schedule continuously encounters failures, then the first retry happens after 30 seconds, the second after 60 seconds, the third after 120 seconds and so forth. If the retry time is beyond the expiration time of the current window, then the next retry is attempted at the start time of the next window. A maximum of 16 retry attempts are made after which the schedule is automatically disabled.

Note: Once a retry attempt slips to the next propagation window, it will always do so; the exponential backoff scheme no longer governs retry scheduling. If the date function specified in the `next_time` parameter of `DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION()` results in a short interval between windows, then the number of unsuccessful retry attempts can quickly reach 16, disabling the schedule.

When a schedule is disabled automatically due to failures, the relevant information is written into the alert log. It is possible to check at any time if there were failures encountered by a schedule and if so how many successive failures were encountered, the error message indicating the cause for the failure and the time at which the last failure was encountered. By examining this information, an administrator can fix the failure and enable the schedule.

If propagation is successful during a retry, then the number of failures is reset to 0.

Propagation has built-in support for Real Application Clusters and is transparent to the user and the administrator. The job that handles propagation is submitted to the same instance as the owner of the queue table where the source topic resides. If at any time there is a failure at an instance and the queue table that stores the topic is migrated to a different instance, then the propagation job is also automatically migrated to the new instance. This minimizes the pinging between instances and thus offers better performance. Propagation has been designed to handle any number of concurrent schedules.

The number of `job_queue_processes` is limited to a maximum of 1000 and some of these can be used to handle jobs unrelated to propagation. Hence, propagation has built in support for multitasking and load balancing. The propagation algorithms are designed such that multiple schedules can be handled by a single snapshot (`job_queue`) process. The propagation load on a `job_queue` processes can be skewed based on the arrival rate of messages in the different source topics. If one process is overburdened with several active schedules while another is less loaded with many passive schedules, then propagation automatically redistributes the schedules among the processes such that they are loaded uniformly.

Exception Handling During Propagation

When a system error such as a network failure occurs, Oracle® Database continues to attempt to propagate messages using an exponential back-off algorithm. In some situations that indicate application errors in queue-to-dblink propagations, Oracle® Database marks messages as `UNDELIVERABLE` and logs a message in `alert.log`. Examples of such errors are when the remote queue does not exist or when there is a type mismatch between the source queue and the remote queue. The trace files in the `background_dump_dest` directory can provide additional information about the error.

When a new job queue process starts, it clears the mismatched type errors so the types can be reverified. If you have capped the number of job queue processes and propagation remains busy, then you might not want to wait for the job queue process

to terminate and restart. Queue types can be reverified at any time using DBMS_AQADM.VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES.

Note: When a type mismatch is detected in queue-to-queue propagation, propagation stops and throws an error. In such situations you must query the DBA_SCHEDULES view to determine the last error that occurred during propagation to a particular destination. The message is not marked as UNDELIVERABLE.

Message Transformation with JMS AQ

A **transformation** can be defined to map messages of one format to another. Transformations are useful when applications that use different formats to represent the same information must be integrated. Transformations can be SQL expressions and PL/SQL functions. Message transformation is an Oracle® Database extension to the standard JMS interface.

The transformations can be created using the DBMS_TRANSFORM.create_transformation procedure. Transformation can be specified for the following operations:

- Sending a message to a queue or topic
- Receiving a message from a queue or topic
- Creating a TopicSubscriber
- Creating a RemoteSubscriber. This enables propagation of messages between topics of different formats.

J2EE Compliance

In Oracle Database 10*g*, Oracle JMS conforms to the Sun Microsystems JMS 1.1 standard. You can define the J2EE compliance mode for an **Oracle Java Message Service** (OJMS) client at runtime. For compliance, set the Java property oracle.jms.j2eeCompliant to TRUE as a command line option. For noncompliance, do nothing. FALSE is the default value.

Features in Oracle® Database that support J2EE compliance (and are also available in the noncompliant mode) include:

- Nontransactional sessions
- Durable subscribers
- Temporary queues and topics
- Nonpersistent delivery mode
- Multiple JMS messages types on a single JMS **queue** or topic (using Oracle® Database queues of the AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE type)
- The noLocal option for durable subscribers

See Also:

- *Java Message Service Specification*, version 1.1, March 18, 2002, Sun Microsystems, Inc.
- "JMS Message Headers" on page 11-9 for information on how the Java property `oracle.jms.j2eeCompliant` affects JMSPriority and JMSExpiration
- "DurableSubscriber" on page 11-18 for information on how the Java property `oracle.jms.j2eeCompliant` affects durable subscribers

12

Oracle JMS Basic Operations

This chapter describes the basic operational **Java Message Service** (JMS) administrative interface to Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ).

This chapter contains these topics:

EXECUTE Privilege on DBMS_AQIN

Users should never directly call methods in the `DBMS_AQIN` package, but they do need the `EXECUTE` privilege on `DBMS_AQIN`. Use the following syntax to accomplish this:

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQIN to user;
```

Registering a ConnectionFactory

You can register a **ConnectionFactory** four ways:

Registering Through the Database Using JDBC Connection Parameters

```
public static int registerConnectionFactory(java.sql.Connection connection,
                                            java.lang.String conn_name,
```

```
                                        java.lang.String hostname,
                                        java.lang.String oracle_sid,
                                        int portno,
                                        java.lang.String driver,
                                        java.lang.String type)
                                 throws JMSException
```

This method registers a `QueueConnectionFactory` or TopicConnectionFactory through the database to a **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol** (LDAP) server with JDBC connection parameters. This method is static and has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`connection`	JDBC connection used in registration
`conn_name`	Name of the connection to be registered
`hostname`	Name of the host running Oracle® Database
`oracle_sid`	Oracle system identifier
`portno`	Port number
`driver`	JDBC driver type
`type`	Connection factory type (`QUEUE` or `TOPIC`)

The database connection passed to `registerConnectionFactory` must be granted `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE`. After registration, you can look up the connection factory using **Java Naming and Directory Interface** (JNDI).

Example 12–1 Registering Through the Database Using JDBC Connection Parameters

```
String              url;
java.sql.connection  db_conn;

url = "jdbc:oracle:thin:@sun-123:1521:db1";
db_conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "scott", "tiger");
AQjmsFactory.registerConnectionFactory(
   db_conn, "queue_conn1", "sun-123", "db1", 1521, "thin", "queue");
```

Registering Through the Database Using a JDBC URL

```
public static int registerConnectionFactory(java.sql.Connection connection,
                                        java.lang.String conn_name,
                                        java.lang.String jdbc_url,
                                        java.util.Properties info,
                                        java.lang.String type)
                                 throws JMSException
```

This method registers a `QueueConnectionFactory` or TopicConnectionFactory through the database with a JDBC URL to LDAP. It is static and has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`connection`	JDBC connection used in registration
`conn_name`	Name of the connection to be registered
`jdbc_url`	URL to connect to

Parameter	Description
info	Properties information
portno	Port number
type	Connection factory type (QUEUE or TOPIC)

The database connection passed to registerConnectionFactory must be granted AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE. After registration, you can look up the connection factory using JNDI.

Example 12–2 Registering Through the Database Using a JDBC URL

```
String                          url;
java.sql.connection             db_conn;

url = "jdbc:oracle:thin:@sun-123:1521:db1";
db_conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "scott", "tiger");
AQjmsFactory.registerConnectionFactory(
   db_conn, "topic_conn1", url, null, "topic");
```

Registering Through LDAP Using JDBC Connection Parameters

```
public static int registerConnectionFactory(java.util.Hashtable env,
                                            java.lang.String conn_name,
                                            java.lang.String hostname,
                                            java.lang.String oracle_sid,
                                            int portno,
                                            java.lang.String driver,
                                            java.lang.String type)
                                     throws JMSException
```

This method registers a QueueConnectionFactory or TopicConnectionFactory through LDAP with JDBC connection parameters to LDAP. It is static and has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
env	Environment of LDAP connection
conn_name	Name of the connection to be registered
hostname	Name of the host running Oracle® Database
oracle_sid	Oracle system identifier
portno	Port number
driver	JDBC driver type
type	Connection factory type (QUEUE or TOPIC)

The hash table passed to registerConnectionFactory() must contain all the information to establish a valid connection to the LDAP server. Furthermore, the connection must have write access to the connection factory entries in the LDAP server (which requires the LDAP user to be either the database itself or be granted GLOBAL_AQ_USER_ROLE). After registration, look up the connection factory using JNDI.

Example 12–3 Registering Through LDAP Using JDBC Connection Parameters

```
Hashtable           env = new Hashtable(5, 0.75f);
```

```
/* the following statements set in hashtable env:
   * service provider package
   * the URL of the ldap server
   * the distinguished name of the database server
   * the authentication method (simple)
   * the LDAP username
   * the LDAP user password
*/
env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, "com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory");
env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, "ldap://sun-456:389");
env.put("searchbase", "cn=db1,cn=Oraclecontext,cn=acme,cn=com");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_AUTHENTICATION, "simple");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_PRINCIPAL, "cn=db1aqadmin,cn=acme,cn=com");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_CREDENTIALS, "welcome");

AQjmsFactory.registerConnectionFactory(env,
                                       "queue_conn1",
                                       "sun-123",
                                       "db1",
                                       1521,
                                       "thin",
                                       "queue");
```

Registering Through LDAP Using a JDBC URL

```
public static int registerConnectionFactory(java.util.Hashtable env,
                                            java.lang.String conn_name,
                                            java.lang.String jdbc_url,
                                            java.util.Properties info,
                                            java.lang.String type)
                                     throws JMSException
```

This method registers a `QueueConnectionFactory` or TopicConnectionFactory through LDAP with JDBC connection parameters to LDAP. It is static and has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`env`	Environment of LDAP connection
`conn_name`	Name of the connection to be registered
`jdbc_url`	URL to connect to
info	Properties information
`type`	Connection factory type (`QUEUE` or `TOPIC`)

The hash table passed to `registerConnectionFactory()` must contain all the information to establish a valid connection to the LDAP server. Furthermore, the connection must have write access to the connection factory entries in the LDAP server (which requires the LDAP user to be either the database itself or be granted `GLOBAL_AQ_USER_ROLE`). After registration, look up the connection factory using JNDI.

Example 12–4 Registering Through LDAP Using a JDBC URL

```
String              url;
Hashtable           env = new Hashtable(5, 0.75f);

/* the following statements set in hashtable env:
   * service provider package
```

```
   * the URL of the ldap server
   * the distinguished name of the database server
   * the authentication method (simple)
   * the LDAP username
   * the LDAP user password
*/
env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, "com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory");
env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, "ldap://sun-456:389");
env.put("searchbase", "cn=db1,cn=Oraclecontext,cn=acme,cn=com");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_AUTHENTICATION, "simple");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_PRINCIPAL, "cn=db1aqadmin,cn=acme,cn=com");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_CREDENTIALS, "welcome");
url = "jdbc:oracle:thin:@sun-123:1521:db1";
AQjmsFactory.registerConnectionFactory(env, "topic_conn1", url, null, "topic");
```

Unregistering a Queue/Topic ConnectionFactory

You can unregister a queue/topic `ConnectionFactory` in LDAP two ways:

- Unregistering Through the Database
- Unregistering Through LDAP

Unregistering Through the Database

```
public static int unregisterConnectionFactory(java.sql.Connection connection,
                                              java.lang.String conn_name)
                                       throws JMSException
```

This method unregisters a `QueueConnectionFactory` or `TopicConnectionFactory` in LDAP. It is static and has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`connection`	JDBC connection used in registration
`conn_name`	Name of the connection to be registered

The database connection passed to `unregisterConnectionFactory()` must be granted `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE`.

Example 12–5 Unregistering Through the Database

```
String              url;
java.sql.connection  db_conn;

url = "jdbc:oracle:thin:@sun-123:1521:db1";
db_conn = DriverManager.getConnection(url, "scott", "tiger");
AQjmsFactory.unregisterConnectionFactory(db_conn, "topic_conn1");
```

Unregistering Through LDAP

```
public static int unregisterConnectionFactory(java.util.Hashtable env,
                                              java.lang.String conn_name)
                                       throws JMSException
```

This method unregisters a `QueueConnectionFactory` or TopicConnectionFactory in LDAP. It is static and has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
env	Environment of LDAP connection
conn_name	Name of the connection to be registered

The hash table passed to unregisterConnectionFactory() must contain all the information to establish a valid connection to the LDAP server. Furthermore, the connection must have write access to the connection factory entries in the LDAP server (which requires the LDAP user to be either the database itself or be granted GLOBAL_AQ_USER_ROLE).

Example 12–6 Unregistering Through LDAP

```
Hashtable            env = new Hashtable(5, 0.75f);

/* the following statements set in hashtable env:
   * service provider package
   * the distinguished name of the database server
   * the authentication method (simple)
   * the LDAP username
   * the LDAP user password
*/
env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, "com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory");
env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, "ldap://sun-456:389");
env.put("searchbase", "cn=db1,cn=Oraclecontext,cn=acme,cn=com");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_AUTHENTICATION, "simple");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_PRINCIPAL, "cn=db1aqadmin,cn=acme,cn=com");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_CREDENTIALS, "welcome");
url = "jdbc:oracle:thin:@sun-123:1521:db1";
AQjmsFactory.unregisterConnectionFactory(env, "queue_conn1");
```

Getting a QueueConnectionFactory or TopicConnectionFactory

This section contains these topics:

- Getting a QueueConnectionFactory with JDBC URL
- Getting a QueueConnectionFactory with JDBC Connection Parameters
- Getting a TopicConnectionFactory with JDBC URL
- Getting a TopicConnectionFactory with JDBC Connection Parameters
- Getting a QueueConnectionFactory or TopicConnectionFactory in LDAP

Getting a QueueConnectionFactory with JDBC URL

```
public static javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory getQueueConnectionFactory(
              java.lang.String jdbc_url,
              java.util.Properties info)
       throws JMSException
```

This method gets a QueueConnectionFactory with JDBC URL. It is static and has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
jdbc_url	URL to connect to

Parameter	Description
info	Properties information

Example 12–7 Getting a QueueConnectionFactory with JDBC URL

```
String      url          = "jdbc:oracle:oci10:internal/oracle"
Properties  info         = new Properties();
QueueConnectionFactory   qc_fact;

info.put("internal_logon", "sysdba");
qc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getQueueConnectionFactory(url, info);
```

Getting a QueueConnectionFactory with JDBC Connection Parameters

```
public static javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory getQueueConnectionFactory(
              java.lang.String hostname,
              java.lang.String oracle_sid,
              int portno,
              java.lang.String driver)
       throws JMSException
```

This method gets a `QueueConnectionFactory` with JDBC connection parameters. It is static and has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`hostname`	Name of the host running Oracle® Database
`oracle_sid`	Oracle system identifier
`portno`	Port number
`driver`	JDBC driver type

Example 12–8 Getting a QueueConnectionFactory with JDBC Connection Parameters

```
String      host         = "dlsun";
String      ora_sid      = "rdbms10i"
String      driver       = "thin";
int         port         = 5521;
QueueConnectionFactory   qc_fact;

qc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getQueueConnectionFactory(host, ora_sid, port, driver);
```

Getting a TopicConnectionFactory with JDBC URL

```
public static javax.jms.QueueConnectionFactory getQueueConnectionFactory(
              java.lang.String jdbc_url,
              java.util.Properties info)
       throws JMSException
```

This method gets a `TopicConnectionFactory` with a JDBC URL. It is static and has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`jdbc_url`	URL to connect to
info	Properties information

Example 12–9 Getting a TopicConnectionFactory with JDBC URL

```
String      url          = "jdbc:oracle:oci10:internal/oracle"
Properties  info         = new Properties();
TopicConnectionFactory   tc_fact;

info.put("internal_logon", "sysdba");
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(url, info);
```

Getting a TopicConnectionFactory with JDBC Connection Parameters

```
public static javax.jms.TopicConnectionFactory getTopicConnectionFactory(
              java.lang.String hostname,
              java.lang.String oracle_sid,
              int portno,
              java.lang.String driver)
       throws JMSException
```

This method gets a `TopicConnectionFactory` with JDBC connection parameters. It is static and has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`hostname`	Name of the host running Oracle® Database
`oracle_sid`	Oracle system identifier
`portno`	Port number
`driver`	JDBC driver type

Example 12–10 Getting a TopicConnectionFactory with JDBC Connection Parameters

```
String      host         = "dlsun";
String      ora_sid      = "rdbms10i"
String      driver       = "thin";
int         port         = 5521;
TopicConnectionFactory   tc_fact;

tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(host, ora_sid, port, driver);
```

Getting a QueueConnectionFactory or TopicConnectionFactory in LDAP

This method gets a `QueueConnectionFactory` or `TopicConnectionFactory` from LDAP.

Example 12–11 Getting a QueueConnectionFactory or TopicConnectionFactory in LDAP

```
Hashtable              env = new Hashtable(5, 0.75f);
DirContext             ctx;
queueConnectionFactory qc_fact;

/* the following statements set in hashtable env:
   * service provider package
   * the URL of the ldap server
   * the distinguished name of the database server
   * the authentication method (simple)
   * the LDAP username
   * the LDAP user password
*/
env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, "com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory");
env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, "ldap://sun-456:389");
```

```
env.put(Context.SECURITY_AUTHENTICATION, "simple");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_PRINCIPAL, "cn=db1aquser1,cn=acme,cn=com");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_CREDENTIALS, "welcome");

ctx = new InitialDirContext(env);
ctx =
(DirContext)ctx.lookup("cn=OracleDBConnections,cn=db1,cn=Oraclecontext,cn=acme,cn=
com");
qc_fact = (queueConnectionFactory)ctx.lookup("cn=queue_conn1");
```

Getting a Queue or Topic in LDAP

This method gets a queue or topic from LDAP.

Example 12–12 Getting a Queue or Topic in LDAP

```
Hashtable              env = new Hashtable(5, 0.75f);
DirContext             ctx;
topic                  topic_1;

/* the following statements set in hashtable env:
   * service provider package
   * the URL of the ldap server
   * the distinguished name of the database server
   * the authentication method (simple)
   * the LDAP username
   * the LDAP user password
*/
env.put(Context.INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY, "com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory");
env.put(Context.PROVIDER_URL, "ldap://sun-456:389");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_AUTHENTICATION, "simple");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_PRINCIPAL, "cn=db1aquser1,cn=acme,cn=com");
env.put(Context.SECURITY_CREDENTIALS, "welcome");

ctx = new InitialDirContext(env);
ctx =
(DirContext)ctx.lookup("cn=OracleDBQueues,cn=db1,cn=Oraclecontext,cn=acme,cn=com")
;
topic_1 = (topic)ctx.lookup("cn=topic_1");
```

Creating a Queue Table

```
public oracle.AQ.AQQueueTable createQueueTable(
                java.lang.String owner,
                java.lang.String name,
                oracle.AQ.AQQueueTableProperty property)
          throws JMSException
```

This method creates a **queue table**. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
owner	Queue table owner (**schema**)
name	Queue table name
property	Queue table properties

If the queue table is used to hold queues, then the queue table must not be multiconsumer enabled (default). If the queue table is used to hold topics, then the queue table must be multiconsumer enabled.

CLOB, **BLOB**, and **BFILE** objects are valid attributes for an Oracle® Database **object type** load. However, only CLOB and BLOB can be propagated using Oracle® Database **propagation** in Oracle8*i* and after.

Example 12–13 Creating a Queue Table

```
QueueSession              q_sess    = null;
AQQueueTable              q_table   = null;
AQQueueTableProperty      qt_prop   = null;

qt_prop = new AQQueueTableProperty("SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE");
q_table = ((AQjmsSession)q_sess).createQueueTable(
    "boluser", "bol_ship_queue_table", qt_prop);
```

Getting a Queue Table

```
public oracle.AQ.AQQueueTable getQueueTable(java.lang.String owner,
                                            java.lang.String name)
                                     throws JMSException
```

This method gets a queue table. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
owner	Queue table owner (**schema**)
name	Queue table name

If the caller that opened the connection is not the owner of the queue table, then the caller must have Oracle® Database **enqueue**/**dequeue** privileges on queues/topics in the queue table. Otherwise the queue table is not returned.

Example 12–14 Getting a Queue Table

```
QueueSession              q_sess;
AQQueueTable              q_table;

q_table = ((AQjmsSession)q_sess).getQueueTable(
   "boluser", "bol_ship_queue_table");
```

Creating a Queue

This section contains these topics:

- Creating a Point-to-Point Queue
- Creating a Publish/Subscribe Topic

Creating a Point-to-Point Queue

```
public javax.jms.Queue createQueue(
             oracle.AQ.AQQueueTable q_table,
             java.lang.String queue_name,
             oracle.jms.AQjmsDestinationProperty dest_property)
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a queue in a specified queue table. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
q_table	Queue table in which the queue is to be created. The queue table must be single-consumer.
queue_name	Name of the queue to be created
dest_property	Queue properties

This method is specific to OJMS. You cannot use standard Java `javax.jms.Session` objects with it. Instead, you must cast the standard type to the OJMS concrete class `oracle.jms.AQjmsSession`.

Example 12–15 Creating a Point-to-Point Queue

```
QueueSession             q_sess;
AQQueueTable             q_table;
AqjmsDestinationProperty dest_prop;
Queue                    queue;

queue = ((AQjmsSession)q_sess).createQueue(q_table, "jms_q1", dest_prop);
```

Creating a Publish/Subscribe Topic

```
public javax.jms.Topic createTopic(
             oracle.AQ.AQQueueTable q_table,
             java.lang.String topic_name,
             oracle.jms.AQjmsDestinationProperty dest_property)
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a topic in the **publish/subscribe** model. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
q_table	Queue table in which the queue is to be created. The queue table must be multiconsumer.
queue_name	Name of the queue to be created
dest_property	Queue properties

This method is specific to OJMS. You cannot use standard Java `javax.jms.Session` objects with it. Instead, you must cast the standard type to the OJMS concrete class `oracle.jms.AQjmsSession`.

Example 12–16 Creating a Publish/Subscribe Topic

```
TopicSession             t_sess;
AQQueueTable             q_table;
AqjmsDestinationProperty dest_prop;
Topic                    topic;

topic = ((AQjmsSessa)t_sess).createTopic(q_table, "jms_t1", dest_prop);
```

In Example 12–17, if an order cannot be filled because of insufficient inventory, then the transaction processing the order is terminated. The `bookedorders` topic is set up with `max_retries` = 4 and `retry_delay` = 12 hours.Thus, if an order is not filled up in two days, then it is moved to an exception queue.

Example 12–17 Specifying Max Retries and Max Delays in Messages

```
public BolOrder process_booked_order(TopicSession jms_session)
  {
    Topic            topic;
    TopicSubscriber  tsubs;
    ObjectMessage    obj_message;
    BolCustomer      customer;
    BolOrder         booked_order = null;
    String           country;
    int              i = 0;

    try
    {
      /* get a handle to the OE_bookedorders_topic */
      topic = ((AQjmsSession)jms_session).getTopic("WS",
                                                   "WS_bookedorders_topic");

      /* Create local subscriber - to track messages for Western Region  */
      tsubs = jms_session.createDurableSubscriber(topic, "SUBS1",
                                      "Region = 'Western' ",
                                                   false);

       /* wait for a message to show up in the topic */
       obj_message = (ObjectMessage)tsubs.receive(10);

       booked_order = (BolOrder)obj_message.getObject();

       customer = booked_order.getCustomer();
       country    = customer.getCountry();

       if (country == "US")
       {
          jms_session.commit();
       }
       else
       {
          jms_session.rollback();
          booked_order = null;
       }
    }catch (JMSException ex)
    { System.out.println("Exception " + ex) ;}

     return booked_order;
   }
```

Granting and Revoking Privileges

This section contains these topics:

- Granting Oracle® Database System Privileges
- Revoking Oracle® Database System Privileges
- Granting Publish/Subscribe Topic Privileges

Granting Oracle® Database System Privileges

```
public void grantSystemPrivilege(java.lang.String privilege,
                                 java.lang.String grantee,
                                 boolean admin_option)
                          throws JMSException
```

This method grants Oracle® Database system privileges to a user or role.

Parameter	Description
privilege	ENQUEUE_ANY, DEQUEUE_ANY or MANAGE_ANY
grantee	Grantee (user, role, or PUBLIC)
admin_option	If this is set to true, then the grantee is allowed to use this procedure to grant the system privilege to other users or roles

Initially only SYS and SYSTEM can use this procedure successfully. Users granted the ENQUEUE_ANY privilege are allowed to enqueue messages to any queues in the database. Users granted the DEQUEUE_ANY privilege are allowed to dequeue messages from any queues in the database. Users granted the MANAGE_ANY privilege are allowed to run DBMS_AQADM calls on any schemas in the database.

Example 12–18 Granting Oracle® Database System Privileges

```
TopicSession             t_sess;

((AQjmsSession)t_sess).grantSystemPrivilege("ENQUEUE_ANY", "scott", false);
```

Revoking Oracle® Database System Privileges

```
public void revokeSystemPrivilege(java.lang.String privilege,
                                  java.lang.String grantee)
                           throws JMSException
```

This method revokes Oracle® Database system privileges from a user or role. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
privilege	ENQUEUE_ANY, DEQUEUE_ANY or MANAGE_ANY
grantee	Grantee (user, role, or PUBLIC)

Users granted the ENQUEUE_ANY privilege are allowed to enqueue messages to any queues in the database. Users granted the DEQUEUE_ANY privilege are allowed to dequeue messages from any queues in the database. Users granted the MANAGE_ANY privilege are allowed to run DBMS_AQADM calls on any schemas in the database.

Example 12–19 Revoking Oracle® Database System Privileges

```
TopicSession             t_sess;
```

```
((AQjmsSession)t_sess).revokeSystemPrivilege("ENQUEUE_ANY", "scott");
```

Granting Publish/Subscribe Topic Privileges

```
public void grantTopicPrivilege(javax.jms.Session session,
                                 java.lang.String privilege,
                                 java.lang.String grantee,
                                 boolean grant_option)
                          throws JMSException
```

This method grants a topic privilege in the publish/subscribe model. Initially only the queue table owner can use this procedure to grant privileges on the topic. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
session	**JMS session**
privilege	ENQUEUE, DEQUEUE, or ALL (ALL means both.)
grantee	Grantee (user, role, or PUBLIC)
grant_option	If this is set to true, then the grantee is allowed to use this procedure to grant the system privilege to other users or roles

Example 12–20 Granting Publish/Subscribe Topic Privileges

```
TopicSession            t_sess;
Topic                   topic;

((AQjmsDestination)topic).grantTopicPrivilege(
   t_sess, "ENQUEUE", "scott", false);
```

Revoking Publish/Subscribe Topic Privileges

```
public void revokeTopicPrivilege(javax.jms.Session session,
                                  java.lang.String privilege,
                                  java.lang.String grantee)
                           throws JMSException
```

This method revokes a topic privilege in the publish/subscribe model. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
session	JMS session
privilege	ENQUEUE, DEQUEUE, or ALL (ALL means both.)
grantee	Revoked grantee (user, role, or PUBLIC)

Example 12–21 Revoking Publish/Subscribe Topic Privileges

```
TopicSession            t_sess;
Topic                   topic;

((AQjmsDestination)topic).revokeTopicPrivilege(t_sess, "ENQUEUE", "scott");
```

Granting Point-to-Point Queue Privileges

```
public void grantQueuePrivilege(javax.jms.Session session,
```

```
                                java.lang.String privilege,
                                java.lang.String grantee,
                                boolean grant_option)
                         throws JMSException
```

This method grants a queue privilege in the point-to-point model. Initially only the queue table owner can use this procedure to grant privileges on the queue. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
session	JMS session
privilege	ENQUEUE, DEQUEUE, or ALL (ALL means both.)
grantee	Grantee (user, role, or PUBLIC)
grant_option	If this is set to true, then the grantee is allowed to use this procedure to grant the system privilege to other users or roles

Example 12–22 Granting Point-to-Point Queue Privileges

```
QueueSession            q_sess;
Queue                   queue;

((AQjmsDestination)queue).grantQueuePrivilege(
   q_sess, "ENQUEUE", "scott", false);
```

Revoking Point-to-Point Queue Privileges

```
public void revokeQueuePrivilege(javax.jms.Session session,
                                 java.lang.String privilege,
                                 java.lang.String grantee)
                          throws JMSException
```

This method revokes queue privileges in the point-to-point model. Initially only the queue table owner can use this procedure to grant privileges on the queue. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
session	JMS session
privilege	ENQUEUE, DEQUEUE, or ALL (ALL means both.)
grantee	Revoked grantee (user, role, or PUBLIC)

To revoke a privilege, the revoker must be the original grantor of the privilege. Privileges propagated through the GRANT option are revoked if the grantor privilege is also revoked.

Example 12–23 Revoking Point-to-Point Queue Privileges

```
QueueSession            q_sess;
Queue                   queue;

((AQjmsDestination)queue).revokeQueuePrivilege(q_sess, "ENQUEUE", "scott");
```

Managing Destinations

This section contains these topics:

Starting a Destination

```
public void start(javax.jms.Session session,
                  boolean enqueue,
                  boolean dequeue)
           throws JMSException
```

This method starts a destination. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
session	JMS session
enqueue	If set to TRUE, then enqueue is enabled
dequeue	If set to TRUE, then dequeue is enabled

Example 12–24 Starting a Destination

```
TopicSession t_sess;
QueueSession q_sess;
Topic        topic;
Queue        queue;

(AQjmsDestination)topic.start(t_sess, true, true);
(AQjmsDestination)queue.start(q_sess, true, true);
```

Stopping a Destination

```
public void stop(javax.jms.Session session,
                 boolean enqueue,
                 boolean dequeue,
                 boolean wait)
          throws JMSException
```

This method stops a destination. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
session	JMS session
enqueue	If set to TRUE, then enqueue is disabled
dequeue	If set to TRUE, then dequeue is disabled
wait	If set to true, then pending transactions on the queue/topic are allowed to complete before the destination is stopped

Example 12–25 Stopping a Destination

```
TopicSession t_sess;
```

```
Topic        topic;

((AQjmsDestination)topic).stop(t_sess, true, false);
```

Altering a Destination

```
public void alter(javax.jms.Session session,
                  oracle.jms.AQjmsDestinationProperty dest_property)
           throws JMSException
```

This method alters a destination. It has the following properties:

Parameter	Description
session	JMS session
dest_property	New properties of the queue or topic

Example 12–26 Altering a Destination

```
QueueSession q_sess;
Queue        queue;
TopicSession t_sess;
Topic        topic;
AQjmsDestionationProperty dest_prop1, dest_prop2;

((AQjmsDestination)queue).alter(dest_prop1);
((AQjmsDestination)topic).alter(dest_prop2);
```

Dropping a Destination

```
public void drop(javax.jms.Session session)
          throws JMSException
```

This method drops a destination. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
session	JMS session

Example 12–27 Dropping a Destination

```
QueueSession q_sess;
Queue        queue;
TopicSession t_sess;
Topic        topic;

((AQjmsDestionation)queue).drop(q_sess);
((AQjmsDestionation)topic).drop(t_sess);
```

Propagation Schedules

This section contains these topics:

- Scheduling a Propagation
- Enabling a Propagation Schedule
- Altering a Propagation Schedule
- Disabling a Propagation Schedule

- Unscheduling a Propagation

Scheduling a Propagation

```
public void schedulePropagation(javax.jms.Session session,
                                java.lang.String destination,
                                java.util.Date start_time,
                                java.lang.Double duration,
                                java.lang.String next_time,
                                java.lang.Double latency)
                         throws JMSException
```

This method schedules a propagation. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`session`	JMS session
`destination`	Database link of the remote database for which propagation is being scheduled. A null string means that propagation is scheduled for all subscribers in the database of the topic.
`start_time`	Time propagation starts
`duration`	Duration of propagation
`next_time`	Next time propagation starts
`latency`	Latency in seconds that can be tolerated. Latency is the difference between the time a message was enqueued and the time it was propagated.

If a **message** has multiple recipients at the same destination in either the same or different queues, then it is propagated to all of them at the same time.

Example 12–28 Scheduling a Propagation

```
TopicSession t_sess;
Topic        topic;

((AQjmsDestination)topic).schedulePropagation(
   t_sess, null, null, null, null, new Double(0));
```

Enabling a Propagation Schedule

```
public void enablePropagationSchedule(javax.jms.Session session,
                                      java.lang.String destination)
                               throws JMSException
```

This method enables a propagation schedule. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`session`	JMS session
`destination`	Database link of the destination database. A null string means that propagation is to the local database.

Example 12–29 Enabling a Propagation Schedule

```
TopicSession            t_sess;
Topic                   topic;
```

```
((AQjmsDestination)topic).enablePropagationSchedule(t_sess, "dbs1");
```

Altering a Propagation Schedule

```
public void alterPropagationSchedule(javax.jms.Session session,
                                     java.lang.String destination,
                                     java.lang.Double duration,
                                     java.lang.String next_time,
                                     java.lang.Double latency)
                               throws JMSException
```

This method alters a propagation schedule. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`session`	JMS session
`destination`	Database link of the remote database for which propagation is being scheduled. A null string means that propagation is scheduled for all subscribers in the database of the topic.
`duration`	Duration of propagation
`next_time`	Next time propagation starts
`latency`	Latency in seconds that can be tolerated. Latency is the difference between the time a message was enqueued and the time it was propagated.

Example 12–30 Altering a Propagation Schedule

```
TopicSession             t_sess;
Topic                    topic;

((AQjmsDestination)topic).alterPropagationSchedule(
   t_sess, null, 30, null, new Double(30));
```

Disabling a Propagation Schedule

```
public void disablePropagationSchedule(javax.jms.Session session,
                                       java.lang.String destination)
                                 throws JMSException
```

This method disables a propagation schedule. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`session`	JMS session
`destination`	Database link of the destination database. A null string means that propagation is to the local database.

Example 12–31 Disabling a Propagation Schedule

```
TopicSession             t_sess;
Topic                    topic;

((AQjmsDestination)topic).disablePropagationSchedule(t_sess, "dbs1");
```

Unscheduling a Propagation

```
public void unschedulePropagation(javax.jms.Session session,
                                  java.lang.String destination)
                           throws JMSException
```

This method unschedules a previously scheduled propagation. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`session`	JMS session
`destination`	Database link of the destination database. A null string means that propagation is to the local database.

Example 12–32 Unscheduling a Propagation

```
TopicSession   t_sess;
Topic          topic;

((AQjmsDestination)topic).unschedulePropagation(t_sess, "dbs1");
```

13

Oracle JMS Point-to-Point

This chapter describes the components of the Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) **Java Message Service** (JMS) operational interface that are specific to point-to-point operations. Components that are shared by point-to-point and publish/subscribe are described in Chapter 15, "Oracle JMS Shared Interfaces".

This chapter contains these topics:

Creating a Connection with Username/Password

```
public javax.jms.Connection createConnection(
             java.lang.String username,
             java.lang.String password)
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a connection supporting both point-to-point and publish/subscribe operations with the specified username and password. This method is new and supports JMS version 1.1 specifications. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
username	Name of the user connecting to the database for queuing
password	Password for creating the connection to the server

Creating a Connection with Default ConnectionFactory Parameters

```
public javax.jms.Connection createConnection()
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a connection supporting both point-to-point and publish/subscribe operations with default **ConnectionFactory** parameters. This method is new and supports JMS version 1.1 specifications. If the ConnectionFactory properties do not contain a default username and password, then it throws a JMSException.

Creating a QueueConnection with Username/Password

```
public javax.jms.QueueConnection createQueueConnection(
             java.lang.String username,
             java.lang.String password)
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a **queue** connection with the specified username and password. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
username	Name of the user connecting to the database for queuing
password	Password for creating the connection to the server

Example 13–1 Creating a QueueConnection with Username/Password

```
QueueConnectionFactory qc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getQueueConnectionFactory(
   "sun123", "oratest", 5521, "thin");
QueueConnection qc_conn = qc_fact.createQueueConnection("jmsuser", "jmsuser");
```

Creating a QueueConnection with an Open JDBC Connection

```
public static javax.jms.QueueConnection createQueueConnection(
   java.sql.Connection jdbc_connection)
   throws JMSException
```

This method creates a queue connection with an open JDBC connection. It is static and has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
jdbc_connection	Valid open connection to the database

The method in Example 13–2 can be used if the user wants to use an existing JDBC connection (say from a connection pool) for JMS operations. In this case JMS does not open a new connection, but instead uses the supplied JDBC connection to create the JMS QueueConnection object.

Example 13–2 Creating a QueueConnection with an Open JDBC Connection

```
Connection db_conn;     /* previously opened JDBC connection */
QueueConnection qc_conn = AQjmsQueueConnectionFactory.createQueueConnection(
          db_conn);
```

The method in Example 13–3 is the only way to create a JMS `QueueConnection` when using JMS from a Java stored procedures inside the database (JDBC Server driver)

Example 13–3 Creating a QueueConnection from a Java Procedure Inside Database

```
OracleDriver ora = new OracleDriver();
QueueConnection qc_conn =
AQjmsQueueConnectionFactory.createQueueConnection(ora.defaultConnection());
```

Creating a QueueConnection with Default ConnectionFactory Parameters

```
public javax.jms.QueueConnection createQueueConnection()
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a queue connection with default **ConnectionFactory** parameters. If the queue connection factory properties do not contain a default username and password, then it throws a JMSException.

Creating a QueueConnection with an Open OracleOCIConnectionPool

```
public static javax.jms.QueueConnection createQueueConnection(
          oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleOCIConnectionPool cpool)
   throws JMSException
```

This method creates a queue connection with an open `OracleOCIConnectionPool`. It is static and has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`cpool`	Valid open OCI connection pool to the database

The method in Example 13–4 can be used if the user wants to use an existing `OracleOCIConnectionPool` instance for JMS operations. In this case JMS does not open an new `OracleOCIConnectionPool` instance, but instead uses the supplied `OracleOCIConnectionPool` instance to create the JMS QueueConnection object.

Example 13–4 Creating a QueueConnection with an Open OracleOCIConnectionPool

```
OracleOCIConnectionPool cpool; /* previously created OracleOCIConnectionPool */
QueueConnection qc_conn =
AQjmsQueueConnectionFactory.createQueueConnection(cpool);
```

Creating a Session

```
public javax.jms.Session createSession(boolean transacted,
                                                  int ack_mode)
                                          throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `Session`, which supports both point-to-point and publish/subscribe operations. This method is new and supports JMS version 1.1

specifications. Transactional and **nontransactional** sessions are supported. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
transacted	If set to true, then the session is **transactional**
ack_mode	Indicates whether the consumer or the client will acknowledge any messages it receives. It is ignored if the session is transactional. Legal values are Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, and Session.DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE.

Creating a QueueSession

```
public javax.jms.QueueSession createQueueSession(
   boolean transacted, int ack_mode)
        throws JMSException
```

This method creates a QueueSession. Transactional and nontransactional sessions are supported. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
transacted	If set to true, then the session is **transactional**
ack_mode	Indicates whether the consumer or the client will acknowledge any messages it receives. It is ignored if the session is transactional. Legal values are Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, and Session.DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE.

Example 13–5 Creating a Transactional QueueSession

```
QueueConnection qc_conn;
QueueSession  q_sess = qc_conn.createQueueSession(true, 0);
```

Creating a QueueSender

```
public javax.jms.QueueSender createSender(javax.jms.Queue queue)
                                    throws JMSException
```

This method creates a QueueSender. If a sender is created without a default queue, then the destination queue must be specified on every **send** operation. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
queue	Name of destination queue

Sending Messages Using a QueueSender with Default Send Options

```
public void send(javax.jms.Queue queue,
                 javax.jms.Message message)
          throws JMSException
```

This method sends a **message** using a QueueSender with default send options. This operation uses default values for message priority (1) and timeToLive (infinite). It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
queue	Queue to send this message to
message	Message to send

If the QueueSender has been created with a default queue, then the queue parameter may not necessarily be supplied in the send() call. If a queue is specified in the send() operation, then this value overrides the default queue of the QueueSender.

If the QueueSender has been created without a default queue, then the queue parameter must be specified in every send() call.

Example 13–6 Creating a Sender to Send Messages to Any Queue

```
/* Create a sender to send messages to any queue */
QueueSession  jms_sess;
QueueSender  sender1;
TextMessage  message;
sender1 = jms_sess.createSender(null);
sender1.send(queue, message);
```

Example 13–7 Creating a Sender to Send Messages to a Specific Queue

```
/* Create a sender to send messages to a specific queue */
QueueSession jms_sess;
QueueSender sender2;
Queue   billed_orders_que;
TextMessage  message;
sender2 = jms_sess.createSender(billed_orders_que);
sender2.send(queue, message);
```

Sending Messages Using a QueueSender by Specifying Send Options

```
public void send(javax.jms.Queue queue,
                 javax.jms.Message message,
                 int deliveryMode,
                 int priority,
                 long timeToLive)
          throws JMSException
```

This method sends messages using a QueueSender by specifying send options. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
queue	Queue to send this message to
message	Message to send
deliveryMode	Delivery mode to use
priority	Priority for this message
timeToLive	Message lifetime in milliseconds (zero is unlimited)

If the QueueSender has been created with a default queue, then the queue parameter may not necessarily be supplied in the send() call. If a queue is specified in the send() operation, then this value overrides the default queue of the QueueSender.

If the QueueSender has been created without a default queue, then the queue parameter must be specified in every send() call.

Example 13–8 Sending Messages Using a QueueSender by Specifying Send Options 1

```
/* Create a sender to send messages to any queue */
/* Send a message to new_orders_que with priority 2 and timetoLive 100000
   milliseconds */
QueueSession  jms_sess;
QueueSender  sender1;
TextMessage mesg;
Queue   new_orders_que
sender1 = jms_sess.createSender(null);
sender1.send(new_orders_que, mesg, DeliveryMode.PERSISTENT, 2, 100000);
```

Example 13–9 Sending Messages Using a QueueSender by Specifying Send Options 2

```
/* Create a sender to send messages to a specific queue */
/* Send a message with priority 1 and timetoLive 400000 milliseconds */
QueueSession jms_sess;
QueueSender sender2;
Queue   billed_orders_que;
TextMessage mesg;
sender2 = jms_sess.createSender(billed_orders_que);
sender2.send(mesg, DeliveryMode.PERSISTENT, 1, 400000);
```

Creating a QueueBrowser for Standard JMS Type Messages

```
public javax.jms.QueueBrowser createBrowser(javax.jms.Queue queue,
                                            java.lang.String messageSelector)
                                     throws JMSException
```

This method creates a QueueBrowser for queues with text, stream, objects, bytes or MapMessage message bodies. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
queue	Queue to access
messageSelector	Only messages with properties matching the messageSelector expression are delivered

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

Use methods in java.util.Enumeration to go through list of messages.

Example 13–10 Creating a QueueBrowser Without a Selector

```
/* Create a browser without a selector */
QueueSession    jms_session;
QueueBrowser    browser;
Queue           queue;
browser = jms_session.createBrowser(queue);
```

Example 13–11 Creating a QueueBrowser With a Specified Selector

```
/* Create a browser for queues with a specified selector */
QueueSession    jms_session;
QueueBrowser    browser;
```

```
Queue           queue;
/* create a Browser to look at messages with correlationID = RUSH  */
browser = jms_session.createBrowser(queue, "JMSCorrelationID = 'RUSH'");
```

Creating a QueueBrowser for Standard JMS Type Messages, Locking Messages

```
public javax.jms.QueueBrowser createBrowser(javax.jms.Queue queue,
                                            java.lang.String messageSelector,
                                            boolean locked)
                                     throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `QueueBrowser` for queues with TextMessage, StreamMessage, ObjectMessage, BytesMessage, or MapMessage message bodies, locking messages while browsing. Locked messages cannot be removed by other consumers until the browsing session ends the transaction. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`queue`	Queue to access
`messageSelector`	Only messages with properties matching the `messageSelector` expression are delivered
`locked`	If set to true, then messages are locked as they are browsed (similar to a SELECT for UPDATE)

Example 13–12 Creating a QueueBrowser Without a Selector, Locking Messages

```
/* Create a browser without a selector */
QueueSession    jms_session;
QueueBrowser    browser;
Queue           queue;
browser = jms_session.createBrowser(queue, null, true);
```

Example 13–13 Creating a QueueBrowser With a Specified Selector, Locking Messages

```
/* Create a browser for queues with a specified selector */
QueueSession    jms_session;
QueueBrowser    browser;
Queue           queue;
/* create a Browser to look at messages with
correlationID = RUSH in lock mode */
browser = jms_session.createBrowser(queue, "JMSCorrelationID = 'RUSH'", true);
```

Creating a QueueBrowser for Oracle Object Type Messages

```
public javax.jms.QueueBrowser createBrowser(javax.jms.Queue queue,
                                            java.lang.String messageSelector,
                                            java.lang.Object payload_factory)
                                     throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `QueueBrowser` for queues of Oracle **object type** messages. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`queue`	Queue to access

Parameter	Description
messageSelector	Only messages with properties matching the messageSelector expression are delivered
payload_factory	CustomDatumFactory or ORADataFactory for the java class that maps to the Oracle ADT

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

The CustomDatumFactory for a particular java class that maps to the SQL object payload can be obtained using the getFactory static method.

Note: CustomDatum support will be deprecated in a future release. Use ORADataFactory payload factories instead.

Assume the queue test_queue has payload of type SCOTT.EMPLOYEE and the java class that is generated by Jpublisher for this Oracle object type is called Employee. The Employee class implements the CustomDatum interface. The CustomDatumFactory for this class can be obtained by using the Employee.getFactory() method.

Example 13–14 Creating a QueueBrowser for ADTMessages

```
/* Create a browser for a Queue with AdtMessage messages of type EMPLOYEE*/
QueueSession jms_session
QueueBrowser browser;
Queue        test_queue;
browser = ((AQjmsSession)jms_session).createBrowser(test_queue,
                                                     "corrid='EXPRESS'",
                                                      Employee.getFactory());
```

Creating a QueueBrowser for Oracle Object Type Messages, Locking Messages

```
public javax.jms.QueueBrowser createBrowser(javax.jms.Queue queue,
                                            java.lang.String messageSelector,
                                            java.lang.Object payload_factory,
                                            boolean locked)
                                     throws JMSException
```

This method creates a QueueBrowser for queues of Oracle object type messages, locking messages while browsing. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
queue	Queue to access
messageSelector	Only messages with properties matching the messageSelector expression are delivered
payload_factory	CustomDatumFactory or ORADataFactory for the java class that maps to the Oracle ADT
locked	If set to true, then messages are locked as they are browsed (similar to a SELECT for UPDATE)

Note: `CustomDatum` support will be deprecated in a future release. Use `ORADataFactory` payload factories instead.

Example 13–15 Creating a QueueBrowser for AdtMessages, Locking Messages

```
/* Create a browser for a Queue with AdtMessage messagess of type EMPLOYEE* in
lock mode/
QueueSession jms_session
QueueBrowser browser;
Queue        test_queue;
browser = ((AQjmsSession)jms_session).createBrowser(test_queue,
                                                     null,
                                                     Employee.getFactory(),
                                                     true);
```

Creating a QueueReceiver for Standard JMS Type Messages

```
public javax.jms.QueueReceiver createReceiver(javax.jms.Queue queue,
                                              java.lang.String messageSelector)
                                       throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `QueueReceiver` for queues of standard JMS type messages. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`queue`	Queue to access
`messageSelector`	Only messages with properties matching the `messageSelector` expression are delivered

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

Example 13–16 Creating a QueueReceiver Without a Selector

```
/* Create a receiver without a selector */
QueueSession    jms_session
QueueReceiver   receiver;
Queue           queue;
receiver = jms_session.createReceiver(queue);
```

Example 13–17 Creating a QueueReceiver With a Specified Selector

```
/* Create a receiver for queues with a specified selector */
QueueSession    jms_session;
QueueReceiver   receiver;
Queue           queue;
/* create Receiver to receive messages with correlationID starting with EXP  */
browser = jms_session.createReceiver(queue, "JMSCorrelationID LIKE 'EXP%'");
```

Creating a QueueReceiver for Oracle Object Type Messages

```
public javax.jms.QueueReceiver createReceiver(javax.jms.Queue queue,
                                              java.lang.String messageSelector,
                                              java.lang.Object payload_factory)
                                       throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `QueueReceiver` for queues of Oracle object type messages. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`queue`	Queue to access
`messageSelector`	Only messages with properties matching the `messageSelector` expression are delivered
payload_factory	`CustomDatumFactory` or `ORADataFactory` for the java class that maps to the Oracle ADT

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

The `CustomDatumFactory` for a particular java class that maps to the SQL object type payload can be obtained using the `getFactory` static method.

Note: `CustomDatum` support will be deprecated in a future release. Use `ORADataFactory` payload factories instead.

Assume the queue `test_queue` has payload of type `SCOTT.EMPLOYEE` and the java class that is generated by Jpublisher for this Oracle object type is called Employee. The Employee class implements the `CustomDatum` interface. The `ORADataFactory` for this class can be obtained by using the Employee.getFactory() method.

Example 13–18 Creating a QueueReceiver for AdtMessage Messages

```
/* Create a receiver for a Queue with AdtMessage messages of type EMPLOYEE*/
QueueSession jms_session
QueueReceiver receiver;
Queue        test_queue;
browser = ((AQjmsSession)jms_session).createReceiver(
                test_queue,
               "JMSCorrelationID = 'MANAGER',
                Employee.getFactory());
```

14

Oracle JMS Publish/Subscribe

This chapter describes the components of the Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) **Java Message Service** (JMS) operational interface that are specific to **publish/subscribe** operations. Components that are shared by point-to-point and publish/subscribe are described in Chapter 15, "Oracle JMS Shared Interfaces".

This chapter contains these topics:

Creating a Connection with Username/Password

```
public javax.jms.Connection createConnection(
             java.lang.String username,
             java.lang.String password)
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a connection supporting both point-to-point and publish/subscribe operations with the specified username and password. This method is new and supports JMS version 1.1 specifications. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`username`	Name of the user connecting to the database for queuing
`password`	Password for creating the connection to the server

Creating a Connection with Default ConnectionFactory Parameters

```
public javax.jms.Connection createConnection()
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a connection supporting both point-to-point and publish/subscribe operations with default **ConnectionFactory** parameters. This method is new and supports JMS version 1.1 specifications. If the `ConnectionFactory` properties do not contain a default username and password, then it throws a JMSException.

Creating a TopicConnection with Username/Password

```
public javax.jms.TopicConnection createTopicConnection(
             java.lang.String username,
             java.lang.String password)
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `TopicConnection` with the specified username/password. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`username`	Name of the user connecting to the database for queuing
`password`	Password for creating the connection to the server

Example 14–1 Creating a TopicConnection with Username/Password

```
TopicConnectionFactory tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory("sun123",
"oratest", 5521, "thin");
/* Create a TopicConnection using a username/password */
TopicConnection tc_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmsuser", "jmsuser");
```

Creating a TopicConnection with Open JDBC Connection

```
public static javax.jms.TopicConnection createTopicConnection(
              java.sql.Connection jdbc_connection)
       throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `TopicConnection` with open JDBC connection. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`jdbc_connection`	Valid open connection to database

Example 14–2 Creating a TopicConnection with Open JDBC Connection

```
Connection db_conn;   /*previously opened JDBC connection */
TopicConnection tc_conn =
AQjmsTopicConnectionFactory createTopicConnection(db_conn);
```

Example 14–3 Creating a TopicConnection with New JDBC Connection

```
OracleDriver ora = new OracleDriver();
TopicConnection tc_conn =
AQjmsTopicConnectionFactory.createTopicConnection(ora.defaultConnection());
```

Creating a TopicConnection with an Open OracleOCIConnectionPool

```
public static javax.jms.TopicConnection createTopicConnection(
              oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleOCIConnectionPool cpool)
       throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `TopicConnection` with an open `OracleOCIConnectionPool`. It is static and has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`cpool`	Valid open OCI connection pool to the database

Example 14–4 Creating a TopicConnection with Open OracleOCIConnectionPool

```
OracleOCIConnectionPool cpool; /* previously created OracleOCIConnectionPool */
TopicConnection tc_conn =
AQjmsTopicConnectionFactory.createTopicConnection(cpool);
```

Creating a Session

```
public javax.jms.Session createSession(boolean transacted,
                                                    int ack_mode)
                                             throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `Session` supporting both point-to-point and publish/subscribe operations. It is new and supports JMS version 1.1 specifications. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`transacted`	If set to true, then the session is **transactional**

Parameter	Description
ack_mode	Indicates whether the consumer or the client will acknowledge any messages it receives. It is ignored if the session is transactional. Legal values are Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, and Session.DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE.

Creating a TopicSession

```
public javax.jms.TopicSession createTopicSession(boolean transacted,
                                                 int ack_mode)
                                          throws JMSException
```

This method creates a TopicSession. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
transacted	If set to true, then the session is **transactional**
ack_mode	Indicates whether the consumer or the client will acknowledge any messages it receives. It is ignored if the session is transactional. Legal values are Session.AUTO_ACKNOWLEDGE, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE, and Session.DUPS_OK_ACKNOWLEDGE.

Example 14–5 Creating a TopicSession

```
TopicConnection tc_conn;
TopicSession t_sess = tc_conn.createTopicSession(true,0);
```

Creating a TopicPublisher

```
public javax.jms.TopicPublisher createPublisher(javax.jms.Topic topic)
                                         throws JMSException
```

This method creates a TopicPublisher. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
topic	Topic to publish to, or null if this is an unidentified **producer**

Publishing Messages with Minimal Specification

```
public void publish(javax.jms.Message message)
            throws JMSException
```

This method publishes a message with minimal specification. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
message	Message to send

The TopicPublisher uses the default values for message priority (1) and timeToLive (infinite).

Example 14–6 Publishing Without Specifying Topic

```
/* Publish without specifying topic */
```

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicPublisher            publisher1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME",
          "MYSID",
           myport,
          "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
/* create TopicSession */
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
/* get shipped orders topic */
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE",
          "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
publisher1 = jms_sess.createPublisher(shipped_orders);
/* create TextMessage */
TextMessage     jms_sess.createTextMessage();
/* publish without specifying the topic */
publisher1.publish(text_message);
```

Example 14–7 Publishing Specifying Correlation and Delay

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicPublisher            publisher1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME",
          "MYSID",
           myport,
          "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE",
          "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
publisher1 = jms_sess.createPublisher(shipped_orders);
/* Create TextMessage */
TextMessage     jms_sess.createTextMessage();
/* Set correlation and delay */
/* Set correlation */
jms_sess.setJMSCorrelationID("FOO");
/* Set delay of 30 seconds */
jms_sess.setLongProperty("JMS_OracleDelay", 30);
/* Publish  */
publisher1.publish(text_message);
```

Publishing Messages Specifying Topic

```
public void publish(javax.jms.Topic topic, javax.jms.Message message)
            throws JMSException
```

This method publishes a message specifying the topic. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
topic	Topic to publish to
message	Message to send

If the TopicPublisher has been created with a default topic, then the topic parameter may not be specified in the publish() call. If a topic is specified, then that value overrides the default in the TopicPublisher. If the TopicPublisher has been created without a default topic, then the topic must be specified with the publish() call.

Example 14–8 Publishing Specifying Topic

```
/* Publish specifying topic */
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicPublisher            publisher1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          'MYHOSTNAME', 'MYSID', myport, 'oci8');
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
/* create TopicPublisher */
publisher1 = jms_sess.createPublisher(null);
/* get topic object */
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          'WS', 'Shipped_Orders_Topic');
/* create text message */
TextMessage     jms_sess.createTextMessage();
/* publish specifying the topic */
publisher1.publish(shipped_orders, text_message);
```

Publishing Messages Specifying Delivery Mode, Priority and TimeToLive

```
public void publish(javax.jms.Topic topic,
                    javax.jms.Message message,
                    oracle.jms.AQjmsAgent[] recipient_list,
                    int deliveryMode,
                    int priority,
                    long timeToLive)
             throws JMSException
```

This method publishes a message specifying delivery mode, priority and TimeToLive. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
topic	Topic to which to publish the message (overrides the default topic of the MessageProducer)
message	Message to publish

Parameter	Description
recipient_list	List of recipients to which the message is published. Recipients are of type AQjmsAgent.
deliveryMode	PERSISTENT or NON_PERSISTENT (only PERSISTENT is supported in this release)
priority	Priority for this message
timeToLive	Message lifetime in milliseconds (zero is unlimited)

Example 14–9 Publishing Specifying Priority and TimeToLive

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicPublisher            publisher1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
publisher1 = jms_sess.createPublisher(shipped_orders);
/* Create TextMessage */
TextMessage     jms_sess.createTextMessage();
/* Publish  message with priority 1 and time to live 200 seconds */
publisher1.publish(text_message, DeliveryMode.PERSISTENT, 1, 200000);
```

Publishing Messages Specifying a Recipient List

```
public void publish(javax.jms.Message message,
                    oracle.jms.AQjmsAgent[] recipient_list)
             throws JMSException
```

This method publishes a message specifying a **recipient** list overriding topic subscribers. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
message	Message to publish
recipient_list	List of recipients to which the message is published. Recipients are of type AQjmsAgent.

Example 14–10 Publishing Specifying a Recipient List Overriding Topic Subscribers

```
/* Publish specifying priority and timeToLive */
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicPublisher            publisher1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
AQjmsAgent[]              recipList;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
```

```
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
publisher1 = jms_sess.createPublisher(shipped_orders);
/* create TextMessage */
TextMessage     jms_sess.createTextMessage();
/* create two receivers */
recipList = new AQjmsAgent[2];
recipList[0] = new AQjmsAgent(
          "ES", "ES.shipped_orders_topic", AQAgent.DEFAULT_AGENT_PROTOCOL);
recipList[1] = new AQjmsAgent(
          "WS", "WS.shipped_orders_topic", AQAgent.DEFAULT_AGENT_PROTOCOL);
/* publish  message specifying a recipient list */
publisher1.publish(text_message, recipList);
```

Creating a DurableSubscriber for a JMS Topic Without Selector

```
public javax.jms.TopicSubscriber createDurableSubscriber(
             javax.jms.Topic topic,
             java.lang.String subs_name)
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a DurableSubscriber for a **JMS topic** without selector. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Non-temporary topic to subscribe to
`subs_name`	Name used to identify this subscription

Exclusive Access to Topics

`CreateDurableSubscriber()` and `Unsubscribe()` both require exclusive access to their target topics. If there are pending JMS `send()`, `publish()`, or `receive()` operations on the same topic when these calls are applied, then exception ORA - 4020 is raised. There are two solutions to the problem:

- Limit calls to `createDurableSubscriber()` and `Unsubscribe()` to the setup or cleanup phase when there are no other JMS operations pending on the topic. That makes sure that the required resources are not held by other JMS operational calls.
- Call `TopicSession.commit` before calling `createDurableSubscriber()` or `Unsubscribe()`.

Example 14–11 Creating a Durable Subscriber for a JMS Topic Without Selector

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicSubscriber           subscriber1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
AQjmsAgent[]              recipList;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
```

```
          "MYHOSTNAME",
          "MYSID",
           myport,
          "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE",
          "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
/* create a durable subscriber on the shipped_orders topic*/
subscriber1 = jms_sess.createDurableSubscriber(
          shipped_orders,
         'WesternShipping');
```

Creating a DurableSubscriber for a JMS Topic With Selector

```
public javax.jms.TopicSubscriber createDurableSubscriber(
             javax.jms.Topic topic,
             java.lang.String subs_name,
             java.lang.String messageSelector,
             boolean noLocal)
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a durable subscriber for a JMS topic with selector. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Non-temporary topic to subscribe to
`subs_name`	Name used to identify this subscription
`messageSelector`	Only messages with properties matching the `messageSelector` expression are delivered. A value of null or an empty string indicates that there is no `messageSelector` for the message consumer.
`noLocal`	If set to true, then it inhibits the delivery of messages published by its own connection

See Also: "Exclusive Access to Topics" on page 14-8

A client can change an existing durable subscription by creating a durable TopicSubscriber with the same name and a different `messageSelector`. An unsubscribe call is needed to end the subscription to the topic.

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

Example 14–12 Creating a Durable Subscriber for a JMS Topic With Selector

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicSubscriber           subscriber1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
AQjmsAgent[]              recipList;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
```

```
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
/* create a subscriber */
/* with condition on JMSPriority and user property 'Region' */
subscriber1 = jms_sess.createDurableSubscriber(
          shipped_orders, 'WesternShipping',
         "JMSPriority > 2 and Region like 'Western%'", false);
```

Creating a DurableSubscriber for an Oracle Object Type Topic Without Selector

```
public javax.jms.TopicSubscriber createDurableSubscriber(
             javax.jms.Topic topic,
             java.lang.String subs_name,
             java.lang.Object payload_factory)
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a durable subscriber for an Oracle **object type** topic without selector. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Non-temporary topic to subscribe to
`subs_name`	Name used to identify this subscription
`payload_factory`	`CustomDatumFactory` or `ORADataFactory` for the Java class that maps to the Oracle ADT

Note: `CustomDatum` support will be deprecated in a future release. Use `ORADataFactory` payload factories instead.

See Also: "Exclusive Access to Topics" on page 14-8

Example 14–13 Creating a Durable Subscriber for an Oracle Object Type Topic Without Selector

```
/* Subscribe to an ADT queue */
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              t_sess    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicSubscriber           subscriber1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       my[port = 5521;
AQjmsAgent[]              recipList;
/* the java mapping of the oracle object type created by J Publisher */
ADTMessage                message;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
/* create a subscriber, specifying the correct CustomDatumFactory */
```

```
subscriber1 = jms_sess.createDurableSubscriber(
          shipped_orders, 'WesternShipping', AQjmsAgent.getFactory());
```

Creating a DurableSubscriber for an Oracle Object Type Topic With Selector

```
public javax.jms.TopicSubscriber createDurableSubscriber(
             javax.jms.Topic topic,
             java.lang.String subs_name,
             java.lang.String messageSelector,
             boolean noLocal,
             java.lang.Object payload_factory)
      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a durable subscriber for an Oracle object type topic with selector. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Non-temporary topic to subscribe to
`subs_name`	Name used to identify this subscription
`messageSelector`	Only messages with properties matching the `messageSelector` expression are delivered. A value of null or an empty string indicates that there is no `messageSelector` for the message consumer.
`noLocal`	If set to true, then it inhibits the delivery of messages published by its own connection
`payload_factory`	`CustomDatumFactory` or `ORADataFactory` for the Java class that maps to the Oracle ADT

Note: `CustomDatum` support will be deprecated in a future release. Use `ORADataFactory` payload factories instead.

See Also: "Exclusive Access to Topics" on page 14-8

Example 14–14 Creating a Durable Subscriber for an Oracle Object Type Topic With Selector

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicSubscriber           subscriber1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
AQjmsAgent[]              recipList;
/* the java mapping of the oracle object type created by J Publisher */
ADTMessage                message;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
/* create a subscriber, specifying correct CustomDatumFactory and selector */
subscriber1 = jms_sess.createDurableSubscriber(
```

```
          shipped_orders, "WesternShipping",
         "priority > 1 and tab.user_data.region like 'WESTERN %'", false,
          ADTMessage.getFactory());
```

Specifying Transformations for Topic Subscribers

A transformation can be supplied when sending/publishing a message to a queue/topic. The transformation is applied before putting the message into the queue/topic.

The application can specify a transformation using the `setTransformation` interface in the `AQjmsQueueSender` and `AQjmsTopicPublisher` interfaces.

Example 14–15 Sending Messages to a Destination Using a Transformation

Suppose that the orders that are processed by the order entry application should be published to `WS_bookedorders_topic`. The transformation OE2WS (defined in the previous section) is supplied so that the messages are inserted into the topic in the correct format.

```
public void ship_bookedorders(
   TopicSession jms_session,
   AQjmsADTMessage adt_message)
{
    TopicPublisher  publisher;
    Topic           topic;

    try
    {
      /* get a handle to the WS_bookedorders_topic */
      topic = ((AQjmsSession)jms_session).getTopic("WS", "WS_bookedorders_topic");
      publisher = jms_session.createPublisher(topic);

      /* set the transformation in the publisher */
      ((AQjmsTopicPublisher)publisher).setTransformation("OE2WS");
      publisher.publish(topic, adt_message);
    }
    catch (JMSException ex)
    {
       System.out.println("Exception :" ex);
    }
}
```

A transformation can also be specified when creating topic subscribers using the `CreateDurableSubscriber()` call. The transformation is applied to the retrieved message before returning it to the subscriber. If the subscriber specified in the `CreateDurableSubscriber()` call already exists, then its transformation is set to the specified transformation.

Example 14–16 Specifying Transformations for Topic Subscribers

The Western Shipping application subscribes to the OE_bookedorders_topic with the transformation `OE2WS`. This transformation is applied to the messages and the returned message is of Oracle object type `WS.WS_orders`.

Suppose that the WSOrder java class has been generated by Jpublisher to map to the Oracle object `WS.WS_order`:

```
public AQjmsAdtMessage retrieve_bookedorders(TopicSession jms_session)
{
```

```
    TopicSubscriber     subscriber;
    Topic               topic;
    AQjmsAdtMessage     msg = null;

    try
    {
      /* get a handle to the OE_bookedorders_topic */
      topic = ((AQjmsSession)jms_session).getTopic("OE", "OE_bookedorders_topic");

      /* create a subscriber with the transformation OE2WS */
      subs = ((AQjmsSession)jms_session).createDurableSubscriber(
         topic, 'WShip', null, false, WSOrder.getFactory(), "OE2WS");
      msg = subscriber.receive(10);
    }
    catch (JMSException ex)
    {
        System.out.println("Exception :" ex);
    }
    return (AQjmsAdtMessage)msg;
}
```

Creating a Remote Subscriber for JMS Messages

```
public void createRemoteSubscriber(javax.jms.Topic topic,
                                   oracle.jms.AQjmsAgent remote_subscriber,
                                   java.lang.String messageSelector)
                            throws JMSException
```

This method creates a remote subscriber for topics of JMS messages. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Topic to subscribe to
`remote_subscriber`	`AQjmsAgent` that refers to the remote subscriber
`messageSelector`	Only messages with properties matching the `messageSelector` expression are delivered. A value of null or an empty string indicates that there is no `messageSelector` for the message consumer.

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

Oracle® Database allows topics to have remote subscribers, for example, subscribers at other topics in the same or different database. In order to use remote subscribers, you must set up **propagation** between the local and remote topic.

Remote subscribers can be a specific consumer at the remote topic or all subscribers at the remote topic. A remote subscriber is defined using the `AQjmsAgent` structure. An `AQjmsAgent` consists of a name and address. The name refers to the `consumer_name` at the remote topic. The address refers to the remote topic. Its syntax is `schema.topic_name[@dblink]`.

To publish messages to a particular consumer at the remote topic, the `subscription_name` of the recipient at the remote topic must be specified in the name field of `AQjmsAgent`, and the remote topic must be specified in the address field. To publish messages to all subscribers of the remote topic, the name field of `AQjmsAgent` must be set to null.

Example 14–17 Creating a Remote Subscriber for Topics of JMS Messages

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              t_sess    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicSubscriber           subscriber1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       my[port = 5521;
AQjmsAgent                remoteAgent;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
remoteAgent = new AQjmsAgent("WesternRegion", "WS.shipped_orders_topic", null);
/* create a remote subscriber (selector is null )*/
subscriber1 = ((AQjmsSession)jms_sess).createRemoteSubscriber(
          shipped_orders, remoteAgent, null);
```

Creating a Remote Subscriber for Oracle Object Type Messages

```
public void createRemoteSubscriber(javax.jms.Topic topic,
                                   oracle.jms.AQjmsAgent remote_subscriber,
                                   java.lang.String messageSelector,
                                   java.lang.Object payload_factory)
                            throws JMSException
```

This method creates a remote subscriber for topics of Oracle object type messages. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Topic to subscribe to
`remote_subscriber`	`AQjmsAgent` that refers to the remote subscriber
`messageSelector`	Only messages with properties matching the `messageSelector` expression are delivered. A value of null or an empty string indicates that there is no `messageSelector` for the message consumer.
`payload_factory`	`CustomDatumFactory` or `ORADataFactory` for the Java class that maps to the Oracle ADT

Note: `CustomDatum` support will be deprecated in a future release. Use `ORADataFactory` payload factories instead.

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

Oracle® Database allows topics to have remote subscribers, for example, subscribers at other topics in the same or different database. In order to use remote subscribers, you must set up **propagation** between the local and remote topic.

Remote subscribers can be a specific consumer at the remote topic or all subscribers at the remote topic. A remote subscriber is defined using the `AQjmsAgent` structure. An `AQjmsAgent` consists of a name and address. The name refers to the `consumer_name`

at the remote topic. The address refers to the remote topic. Its syntax is `schema.topic_name[@dblink]`.

To publish messages to a particular consumer at the remote topic, the `subscription_name` of the recipient at the remote topic must be specified in the name field of `AQjmsAgent`, and the remote topic must be specified in the address field. To publish messages to all subscribers of the remote topic, the name field of `AQjmsAgent` must be set to null.

Example 14–18 Creating a Remote Subscriber for Topics of Oracle Object Type Messages

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              t_sess    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicSubscriber           subscriber1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       my[port = 5521;
AQjmsAgent                remoteAgent;
ADTMessage                message;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
/* create TopicSession */
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
/* get the Shipped order topic */
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
/* create a remote agent */
remoteAgent = new AQjmsAgent("WesternRegion", "WS.shipped_orders_topic", null);
/* create a remote subscriber  with null selector*/
subscriber1 = ((AQjmsSession)jms_sess).createRemoteSubscriber(
          shipped_orders, remoteAgent, null, message.getFactory);
```

Note: AQ does not support the use of multiple dblink to the same destination. As a workaround, use a single database link for each destination.

Specifying Transformations for Remote Subscribers

Oracle® Database allows a remote subscriber, that is a subscriber at another database, to subscribe to a topic.

Transformations can be specified when creating remote subscribers using the `createRemoteSubscriber()` call. This enables propagation of messages between topics of different formats. When a message published at a topic meets the criterion of a remote subscriber, Oracle® Database automatically propagates the message to the queue/topic at the remote database specified for the remote subscriber. If a transformation is also specified, then Oracle® Database applies the transformation to the message before propagating it to the queue/topic at the remote database.

Example 14–19 Specifying Transformations for Remote Subscribers

A remote subscriber is created at the OE.OE_bookedorders_topic so that messages are automatically propagated to the WS.WS_bookedorders_topic. The transformation

OE2WS is specified when creating the remote subscriber so that the messages reaching the WS_bookedorders_topic have the correct format.

Suppose that the WSOrder java class has been generated by Jpublisher to map to the Oracle object `WS.WS_order`

```
public void create_remote_sub(TopicSession jms_session)
{
   AQjmsAgent          subscriber;
   Topic               topic;

   try
   {
     /* get a handle to the OE_bookedorders_topic */
     topic = ((AQjmsSession)jms_session).getTopic("OE", "OE_bookedorders_topic");
     subscriber = new AQjmsAgent("WShip", "WS.WS_bookedorders_topic");

     ((AQjmsSession )jms_session).createRemoteSubscriber(
        topic, subscriber, null, WSOrder.getFactory(),"OE2WS");
   }
   catch (JMSException ex)
   {
     System.out.println("Exception :" ex);
   }
}
```

Unsubscribing a Durable Subscription for a Local Subscriber

```
public void unsubscribe(javax.jms.Topic topic,
                        java.lang.String subs_name)
                 throws JMSException
```

This method unsubscribes a durable subscription for a local subscriber. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Non-temporary topic to unsubscribe
`subs_name`	Name used to identify this subscription

See Also: "Exclusive Access to Topics" on page 14-8

Example 14–20 Unsubscribing a Durable Subscription for a Local Subscriber

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
TopicSubscriber           subscriber1;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
AQjmsAgent[]              recipList;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
/* unsusbcribe "WesternShipping" from shipped_orders */
```

```
jms_sess.unsubscribe(shipped_orders, "WesternShipping");
```

Unsubscribing a Durable Subscription for a Remote Subscriber

```
public void unsubscribe(javax.jms.Topic topic,
                        oracle.jms.AQjmsAgent remote_subscriber)
                throws JMSException
```

This method unsubscribes a durable subscription for a remote subscriber. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Non-temporary topic to unsubscribe
`remote_subscriber`	`AQjmsAgent` that refers to the remote subscriber. The address field of the `AQjmsAgent` cannot be null.

See Also: "Exclusive Access to Topics" on page 14-8

Example 14–21 Unsubscribing a Durable Subscription for a Remote Subscriber

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              t_sess    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
AQjmsAgent                remoteAgent;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "OE", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
remoteAgent = new AQjmsAgent("WS", "WS.Shipped_Orders_Topic", null);
/* unsubscribe the remote agent from shipped_orders */
((AQjmsSession)jms_sess).unsubscribe(shipped_orders, remoteAgent);
```

Creating a TopicReceiver for a Topic of Standard JMS Type Messages

```
public oracle.jms.AQjmsTopicReceiver createTopicReceiver(
              javax.jms.Topic topic,
              java.lang.String receiver_name,
              java.lang.String messageSelector)
       throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `TopicReceiver` for a topic of standard JMS type messages. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Topic to access
`receiver_name`	Name of message receiver

Parameter	Description
messageSelector	Only messages with properties matching the messageSelector expression are delivered. A value of null or an empty string indicates that there is no messageSelector for the message consumer.

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

Oracle® Database allows messages to be sent to specified recipients. These receivers may or may not be subscribers of the topic. If the receiver is not a subscriber to the topic, then it receives only those messages that are explicitly addressed to it. This method must be used order to create a TopicReceiver object for consumers that are not durable subscribers.

Example 14–22 Creating a TopicReceiver for Standard JMS Type Messages

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              t_sess    = ull;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
TopicReceiver             receiver;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "WS", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
receiver = ((AQjmsSession)jms_sess).createTopicReceiver(
          shipped_orders, "WesternRegion", null);
```

Creating a TopicReceiver for a Topic of Oracle Object Type Messages

```
public oracle.jms.AQjmsTopicReceiver createTopicReceiver(
              javax.jms.Topic topic,
              java.lang.String receiver_name,
              java.lang.String messageSelector,
              java.lang.Object payload_factory)
       throws JMSException
```

This method creates a TopicReceiver for a topic of Oracle object type messages with selector. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
topic	Topic to access
receiver_name	Name of message receiver
messageSelector	Only messages with properties matching the messageSelector expression are delivered. A value of null or an empty string indicates that there is no messageSelector for the message consumer.
payload_factory	CustomDatumFactory or ORADataFactory for the Java class that maps to the Oracle ADT

Note: `CustomDatum` support will be deprecated in a future release. Use `ORADataFactory` payload factories instead.

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

Oracle® Database allows messages to be sent to all subscribers of a topic or to specified recipients. These receivers may or may not be subscribers of the topic. If the receiver is not a subscriber to the topic, then it receives only those messages that are explicitly addressed to it. This method must be used order to create a `TopicReceiver` object for consumers that are not durable subscribers.

Example 14–23 Creating a TopicReceiver for Oracle Object Type Messages

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              t_sess    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
TopicReceiver             receiver;
/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
          "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
          "WS", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");
receiver = ((AQjmsSession)jms_sess).createTopicReceiver(
          shipped_orders, "WesternRegion", null);
```

Creating a TopicBrowser for Standard JMS Messages

```
public oracle.jms.TopicBrowser createBrowser(javax.jms.Topic topic,
                                             java.lang.String cons_name,
                                             java.lang.String messageSelector)
                                      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `TopicBrowser` for topics with `TextMessage`, `StreamMessage`, `ObjectMessage`, `BytesMessage`, or `MapMessage` message bodies. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Topic to access
`cons_name`	Name of the durable subscriber or consumer
`messageSelector`	Only messages with properties matching the `messageSelector` expression are delivered. A value of null or an empty string indicates that there is no `messageSelector` for the message consumer.
`payload_factory`	`CustomDatumFactory` or `ORADataFactory` for the Java class that maps to the Oracle ADT

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

Example 14–24 Creating a TopicBrowser Without a Selector

```
/* Create a browser without a selector */
TopicSession    jms_session;
TopicBrowser    browser;
Topic           topic;
browser = ((AQjmsSession) jms_session).createBrowser(topic, "SUBS1");
```

Example 14–25 Creating a TopicBrowser With a Specified Selector

```
/* Create a browser for topics with a specified selector */
TopicSession    jms_session;
TopicBrowser    browser;
Topic           topic;
/* create a Browser to look at messages with correlationID = RUSH  */
browser = ((AQjmsSession) jms_session).createBrowser(
          topic, "SUBS1", "JMSCorrelationID = 'RUSH'");
```

Creating a TopicBrowser for Standard JMS Messages, Locking Messages

```
public oracle.jms.TopicBrowser createBrowser(javax.jms.Topic topic,
                                             java.lang.String cons_name,
                                             java.lang.String messageSelector,
                                             boolean locked)
                                      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `TopicBrowser` for topics with text, stream, objects, bytes or map messages, locking messages while browsing. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Topic to access
`cons_name`	Name of the durable subscriber or consumer
`messageSelector`	Only messages with properties matching the `messageSelector` expression are delivered. A value of null or an empty string indicates that there is no `messageSelector` for the message consumer.
`locked`	If set to true, then messages are locked as they are browsed (similar to a SELECT for UPDATE)

Example 14–26 Creating a TopicBrowser Without a Selector, Locking Messages While Browsing

```
/* Create a browser without a selector */
TopicSession    jms_session;
TopicBrowser    browser;
Topic           topic;
browser = ((AQjmsSession) jms_session).createBrowser(
          topic, "SUBS1", true);
```

Example 14–27 Creating a TopicBrowser With a Specified Selector, Locking Messages

```
/* Create a browser for topics with a specified selector */
TopicSession    jms_session;
TopicBrowser    browser;
Topic           topic;
/* create a Browser to look at messages with correlationID = RUSH in
lock mode */
browser = ((AQjmsSession) jms_session).createBrowser(
```

```
topic, "SUBS1", "JMSCorrelationID = 'RUSH'", true);
```

Creating a TopicBrowser for Oracle Object Type Messages

```
public oracle.jms.TopicBrowser createBrowser(javax.jms.Topic topic,
                                             java.lang.String cons_name,
                                             java.lang.String messageSelector,
                                             java.lang.Object payload_factory)
                                      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a `TopicBrowser` for topics of Oracle object type messages. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`topic`	Topic to access
`cons_name`	Name of the durable subscriber or consumer
`messageSelector`	Only messages with properties matching the `messageSelector` expression are delivered. A value of null or an empty string indicates that there is no `messageSelector` for the message consumer.
`payload_factory`	`CustomDatumFactory` or `ORADataFactory` for the Java class that maps to the Oracle ADT

Note: `CustomDatum` support will be deprecated in a future release. Use `ORADataFactory` payload factories instead.

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

The `CustomDatumFactory` for a particular Java class that maps to the SQL object type payload can be obtained using the `getFactory` static method. Assume the topic `test_topic` has payload of type `SCOTT.EMPLOYEE` and the Java class that is generated by Jpublisher for this Oracle object type is called `Employee`. The Employee class implements the `CustomDatum` interface. The `CustomDatumFactory` for this class can be obtained by using the `Employee.getFactory()` method.

Example 14–28 Creating a TopicBrowser for AdtMessage Messages

```
/* Create a browser for a Topic with AdtMessage messages of type EMPLOYEE*/
TopicSession jms_session
TopicBrowser browser;
Topic        test_topic;
browser = ((AQjmsSession) jms_session).createBrowser(
          test_topic, "SUBS1", Employee.getFactory());
```

Creating a TopicBrowser for Oracle Object Type Messages, Locking Messages

```
public oracle.jms.TopicBrowser createBrowser(javax.jms.Topic topic,
                                             java.lang.String cons_name,
                                             java.lang.String messageSelector,
                                             java.lang.Object payload_factory,
                                             boolean locked)
                                      throws JMSException
```

This method creates a TopicBrowser for topics of Oracle object type messages, locking messages while browsing. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
topic	Topic to access
cons_name	Name of the durable subscriber or consumer
messageSelector	Only messages with properties matching the messageSelector expression are delivered. A value of null or an empty string indicates that there is no messageSelector for the message consumer.
payload_factory	CustomDatumFactory or ORADataFactory for the Java class that maps to the Oracle ADT
locked	If set to true, then messages are locked as they are browsed (similar to a SELECT for UPDATE)

Note: CustomDatum support will be deprecated in a future release. Use ORADataFactory payload factories instead.

See Also: "MessageSelector" on page 11-17

Example 14–29 Creating a TopicBrowser for AdtMessage Messages, Locking Messages

```
/* Create a browser for a Topic with AdtMessage messages of type EMPLOYEE* in
lock mode/
TopicSession jms_session
TopicBrowser browser;
Topic        test_topic;
browser = ((AQjmsSession) jms_session).createBrowser(
          test_topic, "SUBS1", Employee.getFactory(), true);
```

Browsing Messages Using a TopicBrowser

```
public void purgeSeen()
              throws JMSException
```

This method browses messages using a TopicBrowser. Use methods in java.util.Enumeration to go through the list of messages. Use the method purgeSeen in TopicBrowser to purge messages that have been seen during the current browse.

Example 14–30 Creating a TopicBrowser with a Specified Selector

```
/* Create a browser for topics with a specified selector */
public void browse_rush_orders(TopicSession jms_session)
TopicBrowser    browser;
Topic           topic;
ObjectMessage   obj_message
BolOrder        new_order;
Enumeration     messages;
/* get a handle to the new_orders topic */
topic = ((AQjmsSession) jms_session).getTopic("OE", "OE_bookedorders_topic");
/* create a Browser to look at RUSH orders */
browser = ((AQjmsSession) jms_session).createBrowser(
          topic, "SUBS1", "JMSCorrelationID = 'RUSH'");
```

```
/* Browse through the messages */
for (messages = browser.elements() ; message.hasMoreElements() ;)
{obj_message = (ObjectMessage)message.nextElement();}
/* Purge messages seen during this browse */
browser.purgeSeen()
```

15

Oracle JMS Shared Interfaces

This chapter describes the **Java Message Service** (JMS) operational interface (shared interfaces) to Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ).

This chapter contains these topics:

Oracle® Database JMS Operational Interface: Shared Interfaces

This section discusses Oracle® Database shared interfaces for JMS operations.

This section contains these topics:

- Creating an ObjectMessage
- Creating a TextMessage
- Creating a JMS Message
- Creating an AdtMessage
- Setting JMS Correlation Identifier

Starting a JMS Connection

```
public void start()
          throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsConnection.start()` starts a **JMS connection** for receiving messages.

Getting a JMS Connection

```
public oracle.jms.AQjmsConnection getJmsConnection()
                                              throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsSession.getJmsConnection()` gets a JMS connection from a session.

Committing All Operations in a Session

```
public void commit()
           throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsSession.commit()` commits all JMS and SQL operations performed in a session.

Rolling Back All Operations in a Session

```
public void rollback()
              throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsSession.rollback()` terminates all JMS and SQL operations performed in a session.

Getting the JDBC Connection from a Session

```
public java.sql.Connection getDBConnection()
                                    throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsSession.getDBConnection()` gets the underlying JDBC connection from a **JMS session**. The JDBC connection can be used to perform SQL operations as part of the same transaction in which the JMS operations are accomplished.

Example 15–1 Getting Underlying JDBC Connection from JMS Session

```
java.sql.Connection db_conn;
QueueSession     jms_sess;
db_conn = ((AQjmsSession)jms_sess).getDBConnection();
```

Getting the OracleOCIConnectionPool from a JMS Connection

```
public oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleOCIConnectionPool getOCIConnectionPool()
```

AQjmsConnection.getOCIConnectionPool() gets the underlying OracleOCIConnectionPool from a JMS connection. The settings of the OracleOCIConnectionPool instance can be tuned by the user depending on the connection usage, for example, the number of sessions the user wants to create using the given connection. The user should not, however, close the OracleOCIConnectionPool instance being used by the JMS connection.

Example 15–2 Getting Underlying OracleOCIConnectionPool from JMS Connection

```
oracle.jdbc.pool.OracleOCIConnectionPool cpool;
QueueConnection jms_conn;
cpool = ((AQjmsConnection)jms_conn).getOCIConnectionPool();
```

Creating a BytesMessage

```
public javax.jms.BytesMessage createBytesMessage()
                                          throws JMSException
```

AQjmsSession.createBytesMessage() creates a bytes **message**. It can be used only if the **queue table** that contains the destination **queue**/topic was created with the SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE or AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE payload types.

Creating a MapMessage

```
public javax.jms.MapMessage createMapMessage()
                                       throws JMSException
```

AQjmsSession.createMapMessage() creates a map message. It can be used only if the queue table that contains the destination queue/topic was created with the SYS.AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE or AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE payload types.

Creating a StreamMessage

```
public javax.jms.StreamMessage createStreamMessage()
                                          throws JMSException
```

AQjmsSession.createStreamMessage() creates a stream message. It can be used only if the queue table that contains the destination queue/topic was created with the SYS.AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE or AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE payload types.

Creating an ObjectMessage

```
public javax.jms.ObjectMessage createObjectMessage(java.io.Serializable object)
                                          throws JMSException
```

AQjmsSession.createObjectMessage() creates an object message. It can be used only if the queue table that contains the destination queue/topic was created with the SYS.AQ$_JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE or AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE payload types.

Creating a TextMessage

```
public javax.jms.TextMessage createTextMessage()
                                       throws JMSException
```

AQjmsSession.createTextMessage() creates a text message. It can be used only if the queue table that contains the destination queue/topic was created with the SYS.AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE or AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE payload types.

Creating a JMS Message

```
public javax.jms.Message createMessage()
                                  throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsSession.createMessage()` creates a **JMS message**. You can use the `AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE` construct message to construct messages of different types. The message type must be one of the following:

- `DBMS_AQ.JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE`
- `DBMS_AQ.JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE`
- `DBMS_AQ.JMS_MAP_MESSAGE`
- `DBMS_AQ.JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE`
- `DBMS_AQ.JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE`

You can also use this ADT to create a header-only JMS message.

Creating an AdtMessage

```
public oracle.jms.AdtMessage createAdtMessage()
                                       throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsSession.createAdtMessage()` creates an `AdtMessage`. It can be used only if the queue table that contains the queue/topic was created with an Oracle ADT payload type. An `AdtMessage` must be populated with an object that implements the `CustomDatum` interface. This object must be the Java mapping of the SQL ADT defined as the payload for the queue/topic. Java classes corresponding to SQL ADT types can be generated using the Jpublisher tool.

Setting JMS Correlation Identifier

```
public void setJMSCorrelationID(java.lang.String correlationID)
                         throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.setJMSCorrelationID()` specifies the message correlation identifier.

Specifying JMS Message Properties

Property names starting with JMS are provider-specific. User-defined properties cannot start with JMS.

The following provider properties can be set by clients using text, stream, object, bytes or map messages:

- `JMSXAppID (string)`
- `JMSXGroupID (string)`
- `JMSXGroupSeq (int)`
- `JMS_OracleExcpQ (string)`

  This message property specifies the **exception queue**.
- `JMS_OracleDelay (int)`

  This message property specifies the message delay in seconds.

The following properties can be set on `AdtMessage`

- `JMS_OracleExcpQ (String)`

  This message property specifies the exception queue as "*schema*`.queue_name`"

- `JMS_OracleDelay (int)`

  This message property specifies the message delay in seconds.

This section contains these topics:

Setting a Boolean Message Property

```
public void setBooleanProperty(java.lang.String name,
                               boolean value)
                        throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.setBooleanProperty()` specifies a message property as Boolean. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the Boolean property
`value`	Boolean property value to set in the message

Setting a String Message Property

```
public void setStringProperty(java.lang.String name,
                              java.lang.String value)
                       throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.setStringProperty()` specifies a message property as string. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the string property
`value`	String property value to set in the message

Setting an Integer Message Property

```
public void setIntProperty(java.lang.String name,
                           int value)
                    throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.setIntProperty()` specifies a message property as integer. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the integer property
`value`	Integer property value to set in the message

Setting a Double Message Property

```
public void setDoubleProperty(java.lang.String name,
                              double value)
                       throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.setDoubleProperty()` specifies a message property as double. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the double property
`value`	Double property value to set in the message

Setting a Float Message Property

```
public void setFloatProperty(java.lang.String name,
                             float value)
                      throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.setFloatProperty()` specifies a message property as float. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the float property
`value`	Float property value to set in the message

Setting a Byte Message Property

```
public void setByteProperty(java.lang.String name,
                            byte value)
                     throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.setByteProperty()` specifies a message property as byte. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the byte property
`value`	Byte property value to set in the message

Setting a Long Message Property

```
public void setLongProperty(java.lang.String name,
                            long value)
                     throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.setLongProperty()` specifies a message property as long. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the long property
`value`	Long property value to set in the message

Setting a Short Message Property

```
public void setShortProperty(java.lang.String name,
                             short value)
                      throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.setShortProperty()` specifies a message property as short. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the short property
`value`	Short property value to set in the message

Setting an Object Message Property

```
public void setObjectProperty(java.lang.String name,
                              java.lang.Object value)
                       throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.setObjectProperty()` specifies a message property as object. Only objectified primitive values are supported: Boolean, byte, short, integer, long, float, double and string. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the Java object property
`value`	Java object property value to set in the message

Setting Default TimeToLive for All Messages Sent by a MessageProducer

```
public void setTimeToLive(long timeToLive)
                  throws JMSException
```

This method sets the default `TimeToLive` for all messages sent by a `MessageProducer`. It is calculated after message delay has taken effect. This method has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`timeToLive`	Message time to live in milliseconds (zero is unlimited)

Example 15–3 Setting Default TimeToLive for All Messages Sent by a MessageProducer

```
/* Set default timeToLive value to 100000 milliseconds for all messages sent by
the QueueSender*/
QueueSender sender;
sender.setTimeToLive(100000);
```

Setting Default Priority for All Messages Sent by a MessageProducer

```
public void setPriority(int priority)
                throws JMSException
```

This method sets the default `Priority` for all messages sent by a `MessageProducer`. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`priority`	Message priority for this message producer. The default is 4.

Priority values can be any integer. A smaller number indicates higher priority. If a priority value is explicitly specified during a `send()` operation, then it overrides the default value set by this method.

Example 15–4 Setting Default Priority Value for All Messages Sent by QueueSender

```
/* Set default priority value to 2 for all messages sent by the QueueSender*/
QueueSender sender;
sender.setPriority(2);
```

Example 15–5 Setting Default Priority Value for All Messages Sent by TopicPublisher

```
/* Set default priority value to 2 for all messages sent by the TopicPublisher*/
TopicPublisher publisher;
publisher.setPriority(1);
```

Creating an AQjms Agent

```
public void createAQAgent(java.lang.String agent_name,
                          boolean enable_http,
                  throws JMSException
```

This method creates an `AQjmsAgent`. It has the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
`agent_name`	Name of the AQ agent
`enable_http`	If set to true, then this agent is allowed to access AQ through HTTP

Receiving a Message Synchronously

You can receive a message synchronously by specifying Timeout or without waiting. You can also receive a message using a transformation:

- Using a Message Consumer by Specifying Timeout
- Using a Message Consumer Without Waiting
- Receiving Messages from a Destination Using a Transformation

Using a Message Consumer by Specifying Timeout

```
public javax.jms.Message receive(long timeout)
                          throws JMSException
```

This method receives a message using a message **consumer** by specifying timeout.

Parameter	Description
timeout	Timeout value in milliseconds

Example 15–6 Using a Message Consumer by Specifying Timeout

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              t_sess    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;

/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
   "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
   "WS", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");

/* create a subscriber, specifying the correct CustomDatumFactory  and
selector */
subscriber1 = jms_sess.createDurableSubscriber(
   shipped_orders, 'WesternShipping',
   " priority > 1 and tab.user_data.region like 'WESTERN %'",
   false, AQjmsAgent.getFactory());
/* receive, blocking for 30 seconds if there were no messages */
Message = subscriber.receive(30000);
```

Example 15–7 JMS: Blocking Until a Message Arrives

```
public BolOrder get_new_order1(QueueSession jms_session)
 {
   Queue            queue;
   QueueReceiver    qrec;
   ObjectMessage    obj_message;
   BolCustomer      customer;
   BolOrder         new_order = null;
   String           state;

   try
   {
   /* get a handle to the new_orders queue */
    queue = ((AQjmsSession) jms_session).getQueue("OE", "OE_neworders_que");
    qrec = jms_session.createReceiver(queue);

    /* wait for a message to show up in the queue */
    obj_message = (ObjectMessage)qrec.receive();
    new_order = (BolOrder)obj_message.getObject();
    customer = new_order.getCustomer();
    state    = customer.getState();
    System.out.println("Order:  for customer " + customer.getName());
   }
  catch (JMSException ex)
   {
     System.out.println("Exception: " + ex);
   }
```

```
  return new_order;
 }
```

Using a Message Consumer Without Waiting

```
public javax.jms.Message receiveNoWait()
                                throws JMSException
```

This method receives a message using a message consumer without waiting.

Example 15–8 JMS: Nonblocking Messages

```
public BolOrder poll_new_order3(QueueSession jms_session)
 {
   Queue            queue;
   QueueReceiver    qrec;
   ObjectMessage    obj_message;
   BolCustomer      customer;
   BolOrder         new_order = null;
   String           state;

   try
   {
    /* get a handle to the new_orders queue */
    queue = ((AQjmsSession) jms_session).getQueue("OE", "OE_neworders_que");
    qrec = jms_session.createReceiver(queue);

    /* check for a message to show in the queue */
    obj_message = (ObjectMessage)qrec.receiveNoWait();
    new_order = (BolOrder)obj_message.getObject();
    customer = new_order.getCustomer();
    state    = customer.getState();

    System.out.println("Order:  for customer " + customer.getName());
   }
   catch (JMSException ex)
   {
     System.out.println("Exception: " + ex);
   }
   return new_order;
 }
```

Receiving Messages from a Destination Using a Transformation

A transformation can be applied when receiving a message from a queue or topic. The transformation is applied to the message before returning it to JMS application.

The transformation can be specified using the `setTransformation()` interface of the `AQjmsQueueReceiver`, `AQjmsTopicSubscriber` or `AQjmsTopicReceiver`.

Example 15–9 JMS: Receiving Messages from a Destination Using a Transformation

Assume that the Western Shipping application retrieves messages from the OE_bookedorders_topic. It specifies the transformation `OE2WS` to retrieve the message as the Oracle object type `WS_order`. Assume that the WSOrder Java class has been generated by Jpublisher to map to the Oracle object `WS.WS_order`:

```
public AQjmsAdtMessage retrieve_bookedorders(TopicSession jms_session)
  AQjmsTopicReceiver  receiver;
  Topic               topic;
```

```
  Message             msg = null;

  try
  {
    /* get a handle to the OE_bookedorders_topic */
    topic = ((AQjmsSession)jms_session).getTopic("OE", "OE_bookedorders_topic");

    /* Create a receiver for WShip */
    receiver = ((AQjmsSession)jms_session).createTopicReceiver(
       topic, "WShip, null, WSOrder.getFactory());

    /* set the transformation in the publisher */
    receiver.setTransformation("OE2WS");
    msg = receiver.receive(10);
  }
  catch (JMSException ex)
  {
     System.out.println("Exception :", ex);
  }
       return (AQjmsAdtMessage)msg;
}
```

Specifying the Navigation Mode for Receiving Messages

```
public void setNavigationMode(int mode)
                      throws JMSException
```

This method specifies the navigation mode for receiving messages. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
mode	New value of the navigation mode

Example 15–10 Specifying Navigation Mode for Receiving Messages

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              t_sess    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;

/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
   "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic("WS", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");

/* create a subscriber, specifying the correct CustomDatumFactory and selector */
subscriber1 = jms_sess.createDurableSubscriber(
   shipped_orders, 'WesternShipping',
   "priority > 1 and tab.user_data.region like 'WESTERN %'", false,
   AQjmsAgent.getFactory());
subscriber1.setNavigationMode(AQjmsConstants.NAVIGATION_FIRST_MESSAGE);

/* get message for the subscriber, returning immediately if there was nomessage */
Message = subscriber.receive();
```

Receiving a Message Asynchronously

You can receive a message asynchronously two ways:

- Specifying a Message Listener at the Message Consumer
- Specifying a Message Listener at the Session

Specifying a Message Listener at the Message Consumer

```
public void setMessageListener(javax.jms.MessageListener myListener)
                        throws JMSException
```

This method specifies a message listener at the message consumer. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
myListener	Sets the consumer message listener

Example 15–11 Specifying Message Listener at Message Consumer

```
TopicConnectionFactory    tc_fact   = null;
TopicConnection           t_conn    = null;
TopicSession              t_sess    = null;
TopicSession              jms_sess;
Topic                     shipped_orders;
int                       myport = 5521;
MessageListener           mLis = null;

/* create connection and session */
tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
   "MYHOSTNAME", "MYSID", myport, "oci8");
t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection("jmstopic", "jmstopic");
jms_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
shipped_orders = ((AQjmsSession )jms_sess).getTopic(
    "WS", "Shipped_Orders_Topic");

/* create a subscriber, specifying the correct CustomDatumFactory and selector */
subscriber1 = jms_sess.createDurableSubscriber(
   shipped_orders, 'WesternShipping',
   "priority > 1 and tab.user_data.region like 'WESTERN %'",
   false, AQjmsAgent.getFactory());
mLis = new myListener(jms_sess, "foo");

/* get message for the subscriber, returning immediately if there was nomessage */
subscriber.setMessageListener(mLis);
The definition of the myListener class
import oracle.AQ.*;
import oracle.jms.*;
import javax.jms.*;
import java.lang.*;
import java.util.*;
public class myListener implements MessageListener
{
   TopicSession   mySess;
   String         myName;
   /* constructor */
   myListener(TopicSession t_sess, String t_name)
   {
      mySess = t_sess;
```

```
      myName = t_name;
   }
   public onMessage(Message m)
   {
      System.out.println("Retrieved message with correlation: " ||
m.getJMSCorrelationID());
      try{
        /* commit the dequeue */
        mySession.commit();
      } catch (java.sql.SQLException e)
      {System.out.println("SQL Exception on commit"); }
   }
}
```

Specifying a Message Listener at the Session

```
public void setMessageListener(javax.jms.MessageListener listener)
                        throws JMSException
```

This method specifies a message listener at the session.

Parameter	Description
`listener`	Message listener to associate with this session

Getting Message ID

This section contains these topics:

- Getting the Correlation Identifier
- Getting the Message Identifier

Getting the Correlation Identifier

```
public java.lang.String getJMSCorrelationID()
          throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.getJMSCorrelationID()` gets the correlation identifier of a message.

Getting the Message Identifier

```
public byte[] getJMSCorrelationIDAsBytes()
          throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.getJMSMessageID()` gets the message identifier of a message as bytes or a string.

Getting JMS Message Properties

This section contains these topics:

- Getting a Boolean Message Property
- Getting a String Message Property
- Getting an Integer Message Property
- Getting a Double Message Property

Getting a Boolean Message Property

```
public boolean getBooleanProperty(java.lang.String name)
         throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.getBooleanProperty()` gets a message property as Boolean. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the Boolean property

Getting a String Message Property

```
public java.lang.String getStringProperty(java.lang.String name)
         throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.getStringProperty()` gets a message property as string. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the string property

Getting an Integer Message Property

```
public int getIntProperty(java.lang.String name)
         throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.getIntProperty()` gets a message property as integer. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the integer property

Getting a Double Message Property

```
public double getDoubleProperty(java.lang.String name)
                        throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.getDoubleProperty()` gets a message property as double. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the double property

Getting a Float Message Property

```
public float getFloatProperty(java.lang.String name)
         throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.getFloatProperty()` gets a message property as float. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the float property

Getting a Byte Message Property

```
public byte getByteProperty(java.lang.String name)
         throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.getByteProperty()` gets a message property as byte. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the byte property

Getting a Long Message Property

```
public long getLongProperty(java.lang.String name)
         throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.getLongProperty()` gets a message property as long. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the long property

Getting a Short Message Property

```
public short getShortProperty(java.lang.String name)
                      throws JMSException
```

AQjmsMessage.getShortProperty() gets a message property as short. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`name`	Name of the short property

Getting an Object Message Property

```
public java.lang.Object getObjectProperty(java.lang.String name)
                                  throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsMessage.getObjectProperty()` gets a message property as object. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the object property

Example 15–12 Getting Message Property as an Object

```
TextMessage message;
message.getObjectProperty("empid", new Integer(1000);
```

Closing and Shutting Down

This section contains these topics:

- Closing a MessageProducer
- Closing a Message Consumer
- Stopping a JMS Connection
- Closing a JMS Session
- Closing a JMS Connection

Closing a MessageProducer

```
public void close()
          throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsProducer.close()` closes a `MessageProducer`.

Closing a Message Consumer

```
public void close()
          throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsConsumer.close()` closes a message consumer.

Stopping a JMS Connection

```
public void stop()
         throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsConnection.stop()` stops a JMS connection.

Closing a JMS Session

```
public void close()
          throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsSession.close()` closes a JMS session.

Closing a JMS Connection

```
public void close()
         throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsConnection.close()` closes a JMS connection and releases all resources allocated on behalf of the connection. Because the JMS provider typically allocates significant resources outside the JVM on behalf of a connection, clients should close

them when they are not needed. Relying on garbage collection to eventually reclaim these resources may not be timely enough.

Troubleshooting

This section contains these topics:

Getting a JMS Error Code

```
public java.lang.String getErrorCode()
```

`AQjmsException.getErrorCode()` gets the error code for a JMS exception.

Getting a JMS Error Number

```
public int getErrorNumber()
```

`AQjmsException.getErrorNumber()` gets the error number for a JMS exception.

> **Note:** This method will be deprecated in a future release. Use `getErrorCode()` instead.

Getting an Exception Linked to a JMS Exception

```
public java.lang.String getLinkString()
```

`AQjmsException.getLinkString()` gets the exception linked to a JMS exception. In general, this contains the SQL exception raised by the database.

Printing the Stack Trace for a JMS Exception

```
public void printStackTrace(java.io.PrintStream s)
```

`AQjmsException.printStackTrace()` prints the stack trace for a JMS exception.

Setting an Exception Listener

```
public void setExceptionListener(javax.jms.ExceptionListener listener)
                          throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsConnection.setExceptionListener()` specifies an exception listener for a connection. It has the following parameter:

Parameter	Description
`listener`	Exception listener

If an exception listener has been registered, then it is informed of any serious problem detected for a connection. This is accomplished by calling the listener `onException()` method, passing it a JMS exception describing the problem. This allows a JMS client to be notified of a problem asynchronously. Some connections only consume messages, so they have no other way to learn the connection has failed.

Example 15–13 Specifying Exception Listener for Connection

```
//register an exception listener
Connection jms_connection;
jms_connection.setExceptionListener(
    new ExceptionListener() {
        public void onException (JMSException jmsException) {
            System.out.println("JMS-EXCEPTION: " + jmsException.toString());
        }
    };
  );
```

Getting an Exception Listener

```
public javax.jms.ExceptionListener getExceptionListener()
                                                    throws JMSException
```

`AQjmsConnection.getExceptionListener()` gets the exception listener for the connection.

Example 15–14 Getting the Exception Listener for the Connection

```
//Get the exception listener
Connection jms_connection;
ExceptionListener el = jms_connection.getExceptionListener();
```

16

Oracle JMS Types Examples

This chapter provides examples that illustrate how to use Oracle JMS Types to **dequeue** and **enqueue** Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing (AQ) messages.

The chapter contains the following topics:

How to Run the Oracle® Database JMS Type Examples

To run Example 16–2 through Example 16–7 follow these steps:

1. Copy and save Example 16–1 as `setup.sql`.
2. Run `setup.sql` as follows:

   ```
   sqlplus /NOLOG @setup.sql
   ```

3. Log in to SQL*Plus as `jmsuser/jmsuser`.
4. Run the corresponding pair of SQL scripts for each type of **message**.

   For JMS `BytesMessage`, for example, run Example 16–2 on page 16-5 and Example 16–3 on page 16-7.
5. Ensure that your database parameter `java_pool-size` is large enough. For example, you can use `java_pool_size`=20M.

Setting Up the Examples

Example 16–1 performs the necessary setup for the JMS types examples. Copy and save it as `setup.sql`.

Example 16–1 Setting Up Environment for Running JMS Types Examples

```
connect sys;
enter password: password

Rem
Rem Create the JMS user: jmsuser
Rem
```

```
DROP USER jmsuser CASCADE;
CREATE USER jmsuser IDENTIFIED BY jmsuser;
GRANT DBA, AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE, AQ_USER_ROLE to jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQADM TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_LOB TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_JMS_PLSQL TO jmsuser;


set echo off
set verify off

connect sys

DROP USER jmsuser CASCADE;

ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for JMSUSER: ' HIDE

CREATE USER jmsuser IDENTIFIED BY &password;
GRANT DBA, AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE, AQ_USER_ROLE to jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQADM TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_LOB TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_JMS_PLSQL TO jmsuser;
connect jmsuser/&password

Rem
Rem Creating five AQ queue tables and five queues for five payloads:
Rem SYS.AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE
Rem SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE
Rem SYS.AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAG
Rem SYS.AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE
Rem SYS.AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE
Rem

EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE (Queue_table => 'jmsuser.jms_qtt_text',
    Queue_payload_type => 'SYS.AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE', compatible => '8.1.0');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE (Queue_table => 'jmsuser.jms_qtt_bytes',
    Queue_payload_type => 'SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE', compatible => '8.1.0');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE (Queue_table => 'jmsuser.jms_qtt_stream',
    Queue_payload_type => 'SYS.AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE', compatible => '8.1.0');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE (Queue_table => 'jmsuser.jms_qtt_map',
    Queue_payload_type => 'SYS.AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE', compatible => '8.1.0');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE (Queue_table => 'jmsuser.jms_qtt_general',
    Queue_payload_type => 'SYS.AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE', compatible => '8.1.0');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE (Queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_text_que',
    Queue_table => 'jmsuser.jms_qtt_text');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE (Queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_bytes_que',
    Queue_table => 'jmsuser.jms_qtt_bytes');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE (Queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_stream_que',
    Queue_table => 'jmsuser.jms_qtt_stream');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE (Queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_map_que',
    Queue_table => 'jmsuser.jms_qtt_map');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE (Queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_general_que',
    Queue_table => 'jmsuser.jms_qtt_general');

Rem
Rem Starting the queues and enable both enqueue and dequeue
Rem
```

```
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE (Queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_text_que');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE (Queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_bytes_que');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE (Queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_stream_que');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE (Queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_map_que');
EXECUTE DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE (Queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_general_que');

Rem The supporting utility used in the example to help display results in SQLPLUS
enviroment

Rem
Rem Display a RAW data in SQLPLUS
Rem
create or replace procedure display_raw(rdata raw)
IS
    pos                 pls_integer;
    length              pls_integer;
BEGIN
    pos := 1;
    length := UTL_RAW.LENGTH(rdata);

    WHILE pos <= length LOOP
      IF pos+20 > length+1 THEN
        dbms_output.put_line(UTL_RAW.SUBSTR(rdata, pos, length-pos+1));
      ELSE
        dbms_output.put_line(UTL_RAW.SUBSTR(rdata, pos, 20));
      END IF;
      pos := pos+20;
    END LOOP;

END display_raw;
/

show errors;

Rem
Rem Display a BLOB data in SQLPLUS
Rem
create or replace procedure display_blob(bdata blob)
IS
    pos                 pls_integer;
    length              pls_integer;
BEGIN
    length :=  dbms_lob.getlength(bdata);
    pos := 1;
    WHILE pos <= length LOOP
      display_raw(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(bdata, 2000, pos));
      pos := pos+2000;
    END LOOP;
END display_blob;
/

show errors;

Rem
Rem Display a VARCHAR data in SQLPLUS
Rem
create or replace procedure display_varchar(vdata varchar)
IS
    pos                 pls_integer;
    text_len            pls_integer;
```

```
BEGIN
    text_len :=  length(vdata);
    pos := 1;

    WHILE pos <= text_len LOOP
      IF pos+20 > text_len+1 THEN
        dbms_output.put_line(SUBSTR(vdata, pos, text_len-pos+1));
      ELSE
        dbms_output.put_line(SUBSTR(vdata, pos, 20));
      END IF;
      pos := pos+20;
    END LOOP;

END display_varchar;
/

show errors;

Rem
Rem Display a CLOB data in SQLPLUS
Rem
create or replace procedure display_clob(cdata clob)
IS
    pos                 pls_integer;
    length              pls_integer;
BEGIN
    length :=  dbms_lob.getlength(cdata);
    pos := 1;
    WHILE pos <= length LOOP
      display_varchar(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(cdata, 2000, pos));
      pos := pos+2000;
    END LOOP;
END display_clob;
/

show errors;

Rem
Rem Display a SYS.AQ$_JMS_EXCEPTION data in SQLPLUS
Rem
Rem When application receives an ORA-24197 error, It means the JAVA stored
Rem procedures has thrown some exceptions that could not be catergorized. The
Rem user can use GET_EXCEPTION procedure of SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE,
Rem SYS.AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAG or SYS.AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE
Rem to retrieve a SYS.AQ$_JMS_EXCEPTION object which contains more detailed
Rem information on this JAVA exception including the exception name, JAVA error
Rem message and stack trace.
Rem
Rem This utility function is to help display the SYS.AQ$_JMS_EXCEPTION object in
Rem SQLPLUS
Rem
create or replace procedure display_exp(exp SYS.AQ$_JMS_EXCEPTION)
IS
    pos1                pls_integer;
    pos2                pls_integer;
    text_data           varchar(2000);
BEGIN
    dbms_output.put_line('exception:'||exp.exp_name);
    dbms_output.put_line('err_msg:'||exp.err_msg);
    dbms_output.put_line('stack:'||length(exp.stack));
```

```
    pos1 := 1;
    LOOP
      pos2 := INSTR(exp.stack, chr(10), pos1);
      IF pos2 = 0 THEN
        pos2 := length(exp.stack)+1;
      END IF;

      dbms_output.put_line(SUBSTR(exp.stack, pos1, pos2-pos1));

      IF pos2 > length(exp.stack) THEN
        EXIT;
      END IF;

      pos1 := pos2+1;
    END LOOP;

END display_exp;
/

show errors;

EXIT;
```

JMS BytesMessage Examples

This section includes examples that illustrate enqueuing and dequeuing of a JMS `BytesMessage`.

Example 16–2 shows how to use JMS type member functions with `DBMS_AQ` functions to populate and enqueue a JMS `BytesMessage` represented as `sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message` type in the database. This message later can be dequeued by a JAVA **Oracle Java Message Service** (OJMS) client.

Example 16–2 Populating and Enqueuing a BytesMessage

```
set echo off
set verify off

connect sys

DROP USER jmsuser CASCADE;

ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for JMSUSER: ' HIDE

CREATE USER jmsuser IDENTIFIED BY &password;
GRANT DBA, AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE, AQ_USER_ROLE to jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQADM TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_LOB TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_JMS_PLSQL TO jmsuser;
connect jmsuser/&password

SET ECHO ON
set serveroutput on

DECLARE

    id                  pls_integer;
    agent               sys.aq$_agent := sys.aq$_agent(' ', null, 0);
    message             sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message;
```

```
    enqueue_options    dbms_aq.enqueue_options_t;
    message_properties dbms_aq.message_properties_t;
    msgid raw(16);

    java_exp           exception;
    pragma EXCEPTION_INIT(java_exp, -24197);
BEGIN

    -- Consturct a empty BytesMessage object
    message := sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message.construct;

    -- Shows how to set the JMS header
    message.set_replyto(agent);
    message.set_type('tkaqpet1');
    message.set_userid('jmsuser');
    message.set_appid('plsql_enq');
    message.set_groupid('st');
    message.set_groupseq(1);

    -- Shows how to set JMS user properties
    message.set_string_property('color', 'RED');
    message.set_int_property('year', 1999);
    message.set_float_property('price', 16999.99);
    message.set_long_property('mileage', 300000);
    message.set_boolean_property('import', True);
    message.set_byte_property('password', -127);

    -- Shows how to populate the message payload of aq$_jms_bytes_message

    -- Passing -1 reserve a new slot within the message store of sys.aq$_jms_
bytes_message.
    -- The maximum number of sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message type of messges to be
operated at
    -- the same time within a session is 20. Calling clean_body function with
parameter -1
    -- might result a ORA-24199 error if the messages currently operated is
already 20.
    -- The user is responsible to call clean or clean_all function to clean up
message store.
    id := message.clear_body(-1);

    -- Write data into the BytesMessage paylaod. These functions are analogy of
JMS JAVA api's.
    -- See the document for detail.

    -- Write a byte to the BytesMessage payload
    message.write_byte(id, 10);

    -- Write a RAW data as byte array to the BytesMessage payload
    message.write_bytes(id, UTL_RAW.XRANGE(HEXTORAW('00'), HEXTORAW('FF')));

    -- Write a portion of the RAW data as byte array to BytesMessage payload
    -- Note the offset follows JAVA convention, starting from 0
    message.write_bytes(id, UTL_RAW.XRANGE(HEXTORAW('00'), HEXTORAW('FF')), 0,
16);

    -- Write a char to the BytesMessage payload
    message.write_char(id, 'A');

    -- Write a double to the BytesMessage payload
```

```
    message.write_double(id, 9999.99);

    -- Write a float to the BytesMessage payload
    message.write_float(id, 99.99);

    -- Write a int to the BytesMessage payload
    message.write_int(id, 12345);

    -- Write a long to the BytesMessage payload
    message.write_long(id, 1234567);

    -- Write a short to the BytesMessage payload
    message.write_short(id, 123);

    -- Write a String to the BytesMessage payload,
    -- the String is encoded in UTF8 in the message payload
    message.write_utf(id, 'Hello World!');

    -- Flush the data from JAVA stored procedure (JServ) to PL/SQL side
    -- Without doing this, the PL/SQL message is still empty.
    message.flush(id);

    -- Use either clean_all or clean to clean up the message store when the user
    -- do not plan to do paylaod population on this message anymore
    sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message.clean_all();
    --message.clean(id);

    -- Enqueue this message into AQ queue using DBMS_AQ package
    dbms_aq.enqueue(queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_bytes_que',
                    enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
                    message_properties => message_properties,
                    payload => message,
                    msgid => msgid);


    EXCEPTION
    WHEN java_exp THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('exception information:');
      display_exp(sys.aq$_jms_stream_message.get_exception());

END;
/

commit;
```

Example 16–3 illustrates how to use JMS type member functions with `DBMS_AQ` functions to dequeue and retrieve data from a JMS `BytesMessage` represented as `sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message` type in the database. This message might be enqueued by a Java OJMS client.

Example 16–3 Dequeuing and Retrieving JMS BytesMessage Data

```
set echo off
set verify off

connect sys

DROP USER jmsuser CASCADE;

ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for JMSUSER: ' HIDE
```

```
CREATE USER jmsuser IDENTIFIED BY &password;
GRANT DBA, AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE, AQ_USER_ROLE to jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQADM TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_LOB TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_JMS_PLSQL TO jmsuser;
connect jmsuser/&password
set echo on
set serveroutput on size 20000

DECLARE

    id                 pls_integer;
    blob_data          blob;
    clob_data          clob;
    blob_len           pls_integer;
    message            sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message;
    agent              sys.aq$_agent;
    dequeue_options    dbms_aq.dequeue_options_t;
    message_properties dbms_aq.message_properties_t;
    msgid raw(16);
    gdata              sys.aq$_jms_value;

    java_exp           exception;
    pragma EXCEPTION_INIT(java_exp, -24197);
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (20000);

    -- Dequeue this message from AQ queue using DBMS_AQ package
    dbms_aq.dequeue(queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_bytes_que',
                    dequeue_options => dequeue_options,
                    message_properties => message_properties,
                    payload => message,
                    msgid => msgid);

    -- Retrieve the header
    agent := message.get_replyto;

    dbms_output.put_line('Type: ' || message.get_type ||
                         ' UserId: ' || message.get_userid ||
                         ' AppId: ' || message.get_appid ||
                         ' GroupId: ' || message.get_groupid ||
                         ' GroupSeq: ' || message.get_groupseq);

    -- Retrieve the user properties
    dbms_output.put_line('price: ' || message.get_float_property('price'));
    dbms_output.put_line('color: ' || message.get_string_property('color'));
    IF message.get_boolean_property('import') = TRUE THEN
       dbms_output.put_line('import: Yes' );
    ELSIF message.get_boolean_property('import') = FALSE THEN
       dbms_output.put_line('import: No' );
    END IF;
    dbms_output.put_line('year: ' || message.get_int_property('year'));
    dbms_output.put_line('mileage: ' || message.get_long_property('mileage'));
    dbms_output.put_line('password: ' || message.get_byte_property('password'));

-- Shows how to retrieve the message payload of aq$_jms_bytes_message

-- Prepare call, send the content in the PL/SQL aq$_jms_bytes_message object to
```

```
   -- Java stored procedure(Jserv) in the form of a byte array.
   -- Passing -1 reserves a new slot in msg store of sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message.
   -- Max number of sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message type of messges to be operated at
   -- the same time in a session is 20. Call clean_body fn. with parameter -1
   -- might result in ORA-24199 error if messages operated on are already 20.
   -- You must call clean or clean_all function to clean up message store.
    id := message.prepare(-1);

-- Read data from BytesMessage paylaod. These fns. are analogy of JMS Java
-- API's. See the JMS Types chapter for detail.
    dbms_output.put_line('Payload:');

    -- read a byte from the BytesMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_byte:' || message.read_byte(id));

    -- read a byte array into a blob object from the BytesMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_bytes:');
    blob_len := message.read_bytes(id, blob_data, 272);
    display_blob(blob_data);

    -- read a char from the BytesMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_char:'|| message.read_char(id));

    -- read a double from the BytesMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_double:'|| message.read_double(id));

    -- read a float from the BytesMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_float:'|| message.read_float(id));

    -- read a int from the BytesMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_int:'|| message.read_int(id));

    -- read a long from the BytesMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_long:'|| message.read_long(id));

    -- read a short from the BytesMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_short:'|| message.read_short(id));

    -- read a String from the BytesMessage payload.
    -- the String is in UTF8 encoding in the message payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_utf:');
    message.read_utf(id, clob_data);
    display_clob(clob_data);

    -- Use either clean_all or clean to clean up the message store when the user
    -- do not plan to do paylaod retrieving on this message anymore
    message.clean(id);
    -- sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message.clean_all();

    EXCEPTION
    WHEN java_exp THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('exception information:');
      display_exp(sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message.get_exception());

END;
/

commit;
```

JMS StreamMessage Examples

This section includes examples that illustrate enqueuing and dequeuing of a JMS `StreamMessage`.

Example 16–4 shows how to use JMS type member functions with `DBMS_AQ` functions to populate and enqueue a JMS `StreamMessage` represented as `sys.aq$_jms_stream_message` type in the database. This message later can be dequeued by a JAVA OJMS client.

Example 16–4 Populating and Enqueuing a JMS StreamMessage

```
set echo off
set verify off

connect sys

DROP USER jmsuser CASCADE;

ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for JMSUSER: ' HIDE

CREATE USER jmsuser IDENTIFIED BY &password;
GRANT DBA, AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE, AQ_USER_ROLE to jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQADM TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_LOB TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_JMS_PLSQL TO jmsuser;
connect jmsuser/&password
SET ECHO ON
set serveroutput on

DECLARE

    id                 pls_integer;
    agent              sys.aq$_agent := sys.aq$_agent(' ', null, 0);
    message            sys.aq$_jms_stream_message;
    enqueue_options    dbms_aq.enqueue_options_t;
    message_properties dbms_aq.message_properties_t;
    msgid raw(16);

    java_exp           exception;
    pragma EXCEPTION_INIT(java_exp, -24197);
BEGIN

    -- Consturct a empty StreamMessage object
    message := sys.aq$_jms_stream_message.construct;

    -- Shows how to set the JMS header
    message.set_replyto(agent);
    message.set_type('tkaqpet1');
    message.set_userid('jmsuser');
    message.set_appid('plsql_enq');
    message.set_groupid('st');
    message.set_groupseq(1);

    -- Shows how to set JMS user properties
    message.set_string_property('color', 'RED');
    message.set_int_property('year', 1999);
    message.set_float_property('price', 16999.99);
    message.set_long_property('mileage', 300000);
```

```
    message.set_boolean_property('import', True);
    message.set_byte_property('password', -127);

    -- Shows how to populate the message payload of aq$_jms_stream_message

    -- Passing -1 reserve a new slot within the message store of sys.aq$_jms_
stream_message.
    -- The maximum number of sys.aq$_jms_stream_message type of messges to be
operated at
    -- the same time within a session is 20. Calling clean_body function with
parameter -1
    -- might result a ORA-24199 error if the messages currently operated is
already 20.
    -- The user is responsible to call clean or clean_all function to clean up
message store.
    id := message.clear_body(-1);

    -- Write data into the message paylaod. These functions are analogy of JMS
JAVA api's.
    -- See the document for detail.

    -- Write a byte to the StreamMessage payload
    message.write_byte(id, 10);

    -- Write a RAW data as byte array to the StreamMessage payload
    message.write_bytes(id, UTL_RAW.XRANGE(HEXTORAW('00'), HEXTORAW('FF')));

    -- Write a portion of the RAW data as byte array to the StreamMessage payload
    -- Note the offset follows JAVA convention, starting from 0
    message.write_bytes(id, UTL_RAW.XRANGE(HEXTORAW('00'), HEXTORAW('FF')), 0,
16);

    -- Write a char to the StreamMessage payload
    message.write_char(id, 'A');

    -- Write a double to the StreamMessage payload
    message.write_double(id, 9999.99);

    -- Write a float to the StreamMessage payload
    message.write_float(id, 99.99);

    -- Write a int to the StreamMessage payload
    message.write_int(id, 12345);

    -- Write a long to the StreamMessage payload
    message.write_long(id, 1234567);

    -- Write a short to the StreamMessage payload
    message.write_short(id, 123);

    -- Write a String to the StreamMessage payload
    message.write_string(id, 'Hello World!');

    -- Flush the data from JAVA stored procedure (JServ) to PL/SQL side
    -- Without doing this, the PL/SQL message is still empty.
    message.flush(id);

    -- Use either clean_all or clean to clean up the message store when the user
    -- do not plan to do paylaod population on this message anymore
    sys.aq$_jms_stream_message.clean_all();
```

```
    --message.clean(id);

    -- Enqueue this message into AQ queue using DBMS_AQ package
    dbms_aq.enqueue(queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_stream_que',
                    enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
                    message_properties => message_properties,
                    payload => message,
                    msgid => msgid);


    EXCEPTION
    WHEN java_exp THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('exception information:');
      display_exp(sys.aq$_jms_stream_message.get_exception());

END;
/

commit;
```

Example 16–5 shows how to use JMS type member functions with `DBMS_AQ` functions to dequeue and retrieve data from a JMS `StreamMessage` represented as `sys.aq$_jms_stream_message` type in the database. This message might be enqueued by a JAVA OJMS client.

Example 16–5 Dequeuing and Retrieving Data From a JMS StreamMessage

```
set echo off
set verify off

connect sys

DROP USER jmsuser CASCADE;

ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for JMSUSER: ' HIDE

CREATE USER jmsuser IDENTIFIED BY &password;
GRANT DBA, AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE, AQ_USER_ROLE to jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQADM TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_LOB TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_JMS_PLSQL TO jmsuser;
connect jmsuser/&password
set echo on
set serveroutput on

DECLARE

    id                 pls_integer;
    blob_data          blob;
    clob_data          clob;
    message            sys.aq$_jms_stream_message;
    agent              sys.aq$_agent;
    dequeue_options    dbms_aq.dequeue_options_t;
    message_properties dbms_aq.message_properties_t;
    msgid raw(16);
    gdata              sys.aq$_jms_value;

    java_exp           exception;
    pragma EXCEPTION_INIT(java_exp, -24197);
```

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (20000);

    -- Dequeue this message from AQ queue using DBMS_AQ package
    dbms_aq.dequeue(queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_stream_que',
                    dequeue_options => dequeue_options,
                    message_properties => message_properties,
                    payload => message,
                    msgid => msgid);

    -- Retrieve the header
    agent := message.get_replyto;

    dbms_output.put_line('Type: ' || message.get_type ||
                         ' UserId: ' || message.get_userid ||
                         ' AppId: ' || message.get_appid ||
                         ' GroupId: ' || message.get_groupid ||
                         ' GroupSeq: ' || message.get_groupseq);

    -- Retrieve the user properties
    dbms_output.put_line('price: ' || message.get_float_property('price'));
    dbms_output.put_line('color: ' || message.get_string_property('color'));
    IF message.get_boolean_property('import') = TRUE THEN
       dbms_output.put_line('import: Yes' );
    ELSIF message.get_boolean_property('import') = FALSE THEN
       dbms_output.put_line('import: No' );
    END IF;
    dbms_output.put_line('year: ' || message.get_int_property('year'));
    dbms_output.put_line('mileage: ' || message.get_long_property('mileage'));
    dbms_output.put_line('password: ' || message.get_byte_property('password'));

    -- Shows how to retrieve the message payload of aq$_jms_stream_message

    -- The prepare call send the content in the PL/SQL aq$_jms_stream_message
object to
    -- JAVA stored procedure(Jserv) in the form of byte array.
    -- Passing -1 reserve a new slot within the message store of sys.aq$_jms_
stream_message.
    -- The maximum number of sys.aq$_jms_stream_message type of messges to be
operated at
    -- the same time within a session is 20. Calling clean_body function with
parameter -1
    -- might result a ORA-24199 error if the messages currently operated is
already 20.
    -- The user is responsible to call clean or clean_all function to clean up
message store.
    id := message.prepare(-1);


    -- Assume the users know the types of data in the StreamMessage payload.
    -- The user can use the specific read function corresponding with the data
type.
    -- These functions are analogy of JMS JAVA api's. See the document for detail.
    dbms_output.put_line('Retrieve payload by Type:');

    -- Read a byte from the StreamMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_byte:' || message.read_byte(id));

    -- Read a byte array into a blob object from the StreamMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_bytes:');
```

```
    message.read_bytes(id, blob_data);
    display_blob(blob_data);

    -- Read another byte array into a blob object from the StreamMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_bytes:');
    message.read_bytes(id, blob_data);
    display_blob(blob_data);

    -- Read a char from the StreamMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_char:'|| message.read_char(id));

    -- Read a double from the StreamMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_double:'|| message.read_double(id));

    -- Read a float from the StreamMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_float:'|| message.read_float(id));

    -- Read a int from the StreamMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_int:'|| message.read_int(id));

    -- Read a long from the StreamMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_long:'|| message.read_long(id));

    -- Read a short from the StreamMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_short:'|| message.read_short(id));

    -- Read a String into a clob data from the StreamMessage payload
    dbms_output.put_line('read_string:');
    message.read_string(id, clob_data);
    display_clob(clob_data);


    -- Assume the users do not know the types of data in the StreamMessage
payload.
    -- The user can use read_object method to read the data into a sys.aq$_jms_
value object
    -- These functions are analogy of JMS JAVA api's. See the document for detail.

    -- Reset the stream pointer to the begining of the message so that we can read
throught
    -- the message payload again.
    message.reset(id);

    LOOP
      message.read_object(id, gdata);
      IF gdata IS NULL THEN
        EXIT;
      END IF;

      CASE gdata.type
        WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_BYTE      THEN
                 dbms_output.put_line('read_object/byte:' || gdata.num_val);
        WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_SHORT     THEN
                 dbms_output.put_line('read_object/short:' || gdata.num_val);
        WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_INTEGER   THEN
                 dbms_output.put_line('read_object/int:' || gdata.num_val);
        WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_LONG      THEN
                 dbms_output.put_line('read_object/long:' || gdata.num_val);
        WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_FLOAT     THEN
                 dbms_output.put_line('read_object/float:' || gdata.num_val);
```

```
        WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_DOUBLE    THEN
                dbms_output.put_line('read_object/double:' || gdata.num_val);
        WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_BOOLEAN   THEN
                dbms_output.put_line('read_object/boolean:' || gdata.num_val);
        WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_CHARACTER THEN
                dbms_output.put_line('read_object/char:' || gdata.char_val);
        WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_STRING    THEN
                dbms_output.put_line('read_object/string:');
                display_clob(gdata.text_val);
        WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_BYTES     THEN
                dbms_output.put_line('read_object/bytes:');
                display_blob(gdata.bytes_val);
        ELSE dbms_output.put_line('No such data type');
      END CASE;

    END LOOP;

    -- Use either clean_all or clean to clean up the message store when the user
    -- do not plan to do paylaod retrieving on this message anymore
    message.clean(id);
    -- sys.aq$_jms_stream_message.clean_all();

    EXCEPTION
    WHEN java_exp THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('exception information:');
      display_exp(sys.aq$_jms_stream_message.get_exception());

END;
/

commit;
```

JMS MapMessage Examples

This section includes examples that illustrate enqueuing and dequeuing of a JMS `MapMessage`.

Example 16–6 shows how to use JMS type member functions with `DBMS_AQ` functions to populate and enqueue a JMS `MapMessage` represented as `sys.aq$_jms_map_message` type in the database. This message later can be dequeued by a JAVA OJMS client.

Example 16–6 Populating and Enqueuing a JMS MapMessage

```
set echo off
set verify off

connect sys

DROP USER jmsuser CASCADE;

ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for JMSUSER: ' HIDE

CREATE USER jmsuser IDENTIFIED BY &password;
GRANT DBA, AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE, AQ_USER_ROLE to jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQADM TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_LOB TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_JMS_PLSQL TO jmsuser;
connect jmsuser/&password
```

```
SET ECHO ON
set serveroutput on

DECLARE

    id                 pls_integer;
    agent              sys.aq$_agent := sys.aq$_agent(' ', null, 0);
    message            sys.aq$_jms_map_message;
    enqueue_options    dbms_aq.enqueue_options_t;
    message_properties dbms_aq.message_properties_t;
    msgid raw(16);

    java_exp           exception;
    pragma EXCEPTION_INIT(java_exp, -24197);
BEGIN

    -- Consturct a empty map message object
    message := sys.aq$_jms_map_message.construct;

    -- Shows how to set the JMS header
    message.set_replyto(agent);
    message.set_type('tkaqpet1');
    message.set_userid('jmsuser');
    message.set_appid('plsql_enq');
    message.set_groupid('st');
    message.set_groupseq(1);

    -- Shows how to set JMS user properties
    message.set_string_property('color', 'RED');
    message.set_int_property('year', 1999);
    message.set_float_property('price', 16999.99);
    message.set_long_property('mileage', 300000);
    message.set_boolean_property('import', True);
    message.set_byte_property('password', -127);

    -- Shows how to populate the message payload of aq$_jms_map_message

    -- Passing -1 reserve a new slot within the message store of sys.aq$_jms_map_
message.
    -- The maximum number of sys.aq$_jms_map_message type of messges to be
operated at
    -- the same time within a session is 20. Calling clean_body function with
parameter -1
    -- might result a ORA-24199 error if the messages currently operated is
already 20.
    -- The user is responsible to call clean or clean_all function to clean up
message store.
    id := message.clear_body(-1);

    -- Write data into the message paylaod. These functions are analogy of JMS
JAVA api's.
    -- See the document for detail.

    -- Set a byte entry in map message payload
    message.set_byte(id, 'BYTE', 10);

    -- Set a byte array entry using RAW data in map message payload
    message.set_bytes(id, 'BYTES', UTL_RAW.XRANGE(HEXTORAW('00'),
HEXTORAW('FF')));
```

```
    -- Set a byte array entry using only a portion of the RAW data in map message
payload
    -- Note the offset follows JAVA convention, starting from 0
    message.set_bytes(id, 'BYTES_PART', UTL_RAW.XRANGE(HEXTORAW('00'),
HEXTORAW('FF')), 0, 16);

    -- Set a char entry in map message payload
    message.set_char(id, 'CHAR', 'A');

    -- Set a double entry in map message payload
    message.set_double(id, 'DOUBLE', 9999.99);

    -- Set a float entry in map message payload
    message.set_float(id, 'FLOAT', 99.99);

    -- Set a int entry in map message payload
    message.set_int(id, 'INT', 12345);

    -- Set a long entry in map message payload
    message.set_long(id, 'LONG', 1234567);

    -- Set a short entry in map message payload
    message.set_short(id, 'SHORT', 123);

    -- Set a String entry in map message payload
    message.set_string(id, 'STRING', 'Hello World!');

    -- Flush the data from JAVA stored procedure (JServ) to PL/SQL side
    -- Without doing this, the PL/SQL message is still empty.
    message.flush(id);

    -- Use either clean_all or clean to clean up the message store when the user
    -- do not plan to do paylaod population on this message anymore
    sys.aq$_jms_map_message.clean_all();
    --message.clean(id);

    -- Enqueue this message into AQ queue using DBMS_AQ package
    dbms_aq.enqueue(queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_map_que',
                    enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
                    message_properties => message_properties,
                    payload => message,
                    msgid => msgid);

END;
/

commit;
```

Example 16–7 illustrates how to use JMS type member functions with `DBMS_AQ` functions to dequeue and retrieve data from a JMS `MapMessage` represented as `sys.aq$_jms_map_message` type in the database. This message can be enqueued by a Java OJMS client.

Example 16–7 Dequeuing and Retrieving Data From a JMS MapMessage

```
set echo off
set verify off

connect sys
```

```
DROP USER jmsuser CASCADE;

ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for JMSUSER: ' HIDE

CREATE USER jmsuser IDENTIFIED BY &password;
GRANT DBA, AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE, AQ_USER_ROLE to jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQADM TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_LOB TO jmsuser;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_JMS_PLSQL TO jmsuser;
connect jmsuser/&password

set echo on
set serveroutput on

DECLARE

    id                 pls_integer;
    blob_data          blob;
    clob_data          clob;
    message            sys.aq$_jms_map_message;
    agent              sys.aq$_agent;
    dequeue_options    dbms_aq.dequeue_options_t;
    message_properties dbms_aq.message_properties_t;
    msgid              raw(16);
    name_arr           sys.aq$_jms_namearray;
    gdata              sys.aq$_jms_value;

    java_exp           exception;
    pragma EXCEPTION_INIT(java_exp, -24197);
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (20000);

    -- Dequeue this message from AQ queue using DBMS_AQ package
    dbms_aq.dequeue(queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_map_que',
                    dequeue_options => dequeue_options,
                    message_properties => message_properties,
                    payload => message,
                    msgid => msgid);

    -- Retrieve the header
    agent := message.get_replyto;

    dbms_output.put_line('Type: ' || message.get_type ||
                         ' UserId: ' || message.get_userid ||
                         ' AppId: ' || message.get_appid ||
                         ' GroupId: ' || message.get_groupid ||
                         ' GroupSeq: ' || message.get_groupseq);

    -- Retrieve the user properties
    dbms_output.put_line('price: ' || message.get_float_property('price'));
    dbms_output.put_line('color: ' || message.get_string_property('color'));
    IF message.get_boolean_property('import') = TRUE THEN
       dbms_output.put_line('import: Yes' );
    ELSIF message.get_boolean_property('import') = FALSE THEN
       dbms_output.put_line('import: No' );
    END IF;
    dbms_output.put_line('year: ' || message.get_int_property('year'));
    dbms_output.put_line('mileage: ' || message.get_long_property('mileage'));
```

```
dbms_output.put_line('password: ' || message.get_byte_property('password'));


-- Shows how to retrieve the message payload of aq$_jms_map_message

-- 'Prepare' sends the content in the PL/SQL aq$_jms_map_message object to
-- Java stored procedure(Jserv) in the form of byte array.
-- Passing -1 reserve a new slot within the message store of
-- sys.aq$_jms_map_message. The maximum number of sys.aq$_jms_map_message
-- type of messges to be operated at the same time within a session is 20.
-- Calling clean_body function with parameter -1
-- might result a ORA-24199 error if the messages currently operated is
-- already 20. The user is responsible to call clean or clean_all function
-- to clean up message store.
id := message.prepare(-1);

-- Assume the users know the names and types in the map message payload.
-- The user can use names to get the corresponsing values.
-- These functions are analogous to JMS Java API's. See JMS Types chapter
-- for detail.
dbms_output.put_line('Retrieve payload by Name:');

-- Get a byte entry from the map message payload
dbms_output.put_line('get_byte:' || message.get_byte(id, 'BYTE'));

-- Get a byte array entry from the map message payload
dbms_output.put_line('get_bytes:');
message.get_bytes(id, 'BYTES', blob_data);
display_blob(blob_data);

-- Get another byte array entry from the map message payload
dbms_output.put_line('get_bytes:');
message.get_bytes(id, 'BYTES_PART', blob_data);
display_blob(blob_data);

-- Get a char entry from the map message payload
dbms_output.put_line('get_char:'|| message.get_char(id, 'CHAR'));

-- get a double entry from the map message payload
dbms_output.put_line('get_double:'|| message.get_double(id, 'DOUBLE'));

-- Get a float entry from the map message payload
dbms_output.put_line('get_float:'|| message.get_float(id, 'FLOAT'));

-- Get a int entry from the map message payload
dbms_output.put_line('get_int:'|| message.get_int(id, 'INT'));

-- Get a long entry from the map message payload
dbms_output.put_line('get_long:'|| message.get_long(id, 'LONG'));

-- Get a short entry from the map message payload
dbms_output.put_line('get_short:'|| message.get_short(id, 'SHORT'));

-- Get a String entry from the map message payload
dbms_output.put_line('get_string:');
message.get_string(id, 'STRING', clob_data);
display_clob(clob_data);

-- Assume users do not know names and types in map message payload.
-- User can first retrieve the name array containing all names in the
```

```
-- payload and iterate through the name list and get the corresponding
-- value. These functions are analogous to JMS Java API's.
-- See JMS Type chapter for detail.
dbms_output.put_line('Retrieve payload by iteration:');

-- Get the name array from the map message payload
name_arr := message.get_names(id);

-- Iterate through the name array to retrieve the value for each of the name.
FOR i IN name_arr.FIRST..name_arr.LAST LOOP

-- Test if a name exist in the map message payload
-- (It is not necessary in this case, just a demostration on how to use it)
  IF message.item_exists(id, name_arr(i)) THEN
    dbms_output.put_line('item exists:'||name_arr(i));

-- Because we do not know the type of entry, we must use sys.aq$_jms_value
-- type object for the data returned
   message.get_object(id, name_arr(i), gdata);
   IF gdata IS NOT NULL THEN
    CASE gdata.type
    WHEN   sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_BYTE
      THEN dbms_output.put_line('get_object/byte:' || gdata.num_val);
    WHEN   sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_SHORT
      THEN dbms_output.put_line('get_object/short:' || gdata.num_val);
    WHEN   sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_INTEGER
      THEN dbms_output.put_line('get_object/int:' || gdata.num_val);
    WHEN   sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_LONG
      THEN dbms_output.put_line('get_object/long:' || gdata.num_val);
    WHEN   sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_FLOAT
      THEN dbms_output.put_line('get_object/float:' || gdata.num_val);
    WHEN   sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_DOUBLE
      THEN dbms_output.put_line('get_object/double:' || gdata.num_val);
    WHEN   sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_BOOLEAN
      THEN dbms_output.put_line('get_object/boolean:' || gdata.num_val);
    WHEN   sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_CHARACTER
      THEN dbms_output.put_line('get_object/char:' || gdata.char_val);
    WHEN   sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_STRING
      THEN dbms_output.put_line('get_object/string:');
           display_clob(gdata.text_val);
    WHEN sys.dbms_jms_plsql.DATA_TYPE_BYTES
    THEN
         dbms_output.put_line('get_object/bytes:');
         display_blob(gdata.bytes_val);
      ELSE dbms_output.put_line('No such data type');
      END CASE;
    END IF;
  ELSE
    dbms_output.put_line('item not exists:'||name_arr(i));
  END IF;

END LOOP;


-- Use either clean_all or clean to clean up the message store when the user
-- do not plan to do paylaod population on this message anymore
message.clean(id);
-- sys.aq$_jms_map_message.clean_all();

EXCEPTION
```

```
    WHEN java_exp THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('exception information:');
      display_exp(sys.aq$_jms_stream_message.get_exception());

END;
/

commit;
```

More Oracle® Database JMS Examples

The sample program in Example 16–8 enqueues a large `TextMessage` (along with JMS user properties) in an Oracle® Database queue created through the OJMS administrative interfaces to hold JMS `TEXT` messages. Both the `TextMessage` and `BytesMessage` enqueued in this example can be dequeued using OJMS Java clients.

Example 16–8 Enqueuing a Large TextMessage

```
DECLARE

    text        varchar2(32767);
    agent       sys.aq$_agent   := sys.aq$_agent(' ', null, 0);
    message     sys.aq$_jms_text_message;

    enqueue_options    dbms_aq.enqueue_options_t;
    message_properties dbms_aq.message_properties_t;
    msgid               raw(16);

BEGIN

    message := sys.aq$_jms_text_message.construct;

    message.set_replyto(agent);
    message.set_type('tkaqpet2');
    message.set_userid('jmsuser');
    message.set_appid('plsql_enq');
    message.set_groupid('st');
    message.set_groupseq(1);

    message.set_boolean_property('import', True);
    message.set_string_property('color', 'RED');
    message.set_short_property('year', 1999);
    message.set_long_property('mileage', 300000);
    message.set_double_property('price', 16999.99);
    message.set_byte_property('password', 127);

    FOR i IN 1..500 LOOP
        text := CONCAT (text, '1234567890');
    END LOOP;

    message.set_text(text);

    dbms_aq.enqueue(queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_text_t1',
                    enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
                    message_properties => message_properties,
                    payload => message,
                    msgid => msgid);

END;
```

The sample program in Example 16–9 enqueues a large `BytesMessage`.

Example 16–9 Enqueuing a Large BytesMessage

```
DECLARE

    text        VARCHAR2(32767);
    bytes       RAW(32767);
    agent       sys.aq$_agent   := sys.aq$_agent(' ', null, 0);
    message     sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message;
    body        BLOB;
    position    INT;

    enqueue_options    dbms_aq.enqueue_options_t;
    message_properties dbms_aq.message_properties_t;
    msgid raw(16);

BEGIN

    message := sys.aq$_jms_bytes_message.construct;

    message.set_replyto(agent);
    message.set_type('tkaqper4');
    message.set_userid('jmsuser');
    message.set_appid('plsql_enq_raw');
    message.set_groupid('st');
    message.set_groupseq(1);

    message.set_boolean_property('import', True);
    message.set_string_property('color', 'RED');
    message.set_short_property('year', 1999);
    message.set_long_property('mileage', 300000);
    message.set_double_property('price', 16999.99);

--  prepare a huge payload into a blob

    FOR i IN 1..1000 LOOP
        text := CONCAT (text, '0123456789ABCDEF');
    END LOOP;

    bytes := HEXTORAW(text);

    dbms_lob.createtemporary(lob_loc => body, cache => TRUE);
    dbms_lob.open (body, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);
    position := 1 ;
    FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP
        dbms_lob.write ( lob_loc => body,
                amount => FLOOR((LENGTH(bytes)+1)/2),
                offset => position,
                buffer => bytes);
        position := position + FLOOR((LENGTH(bytes)+1)/2) ;
    END LOOP;

-- end of the preparation

    message.set_bytes(body);
    dbms_aq.enqueue(queue_name => 'jmsuser.jms_bytes_t1',
                      enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
                      message_properties => message_properties,
```

```
                        payload => message,
                        msgid => msgid);

    dbms_lob.freetemporary(lob_loc => body);
END;
```

17

Introducing Oracle Messaging Gateway

The Messaging Gateway administration package DBMS_MGWADM provides an interface for creating Messaging Gateway agents, managing agents, creating messaging system links, registering non-Oracle queues, and setting up propagation jobs.

This chapter contains these topics:

Introducing Oracle Messaging Gateway

Messaging Gateway enables communication between applications based on non-Oracle messaging systems and Oracle® Database.

Oracle® Database provides **propagation** between two Oracle® Database queues to enable e-business (HTTP through **IDAP**). Messaging Gateway extends this to applications based on non-Oracle messaging systems.

Because Messaging Gateway is integrated with Oracle® Database and Oracle Database, it offers reliable **message** delivery. Messaging Gateway guarantees that messages are delivered once and only once between Oracle® Database and non-Oracle messaging systems that support persistence. The PL/SQL interface provides an easy-to-learn administrative **API**, especially for developers already proficient in using Oracle® Database.

This release of Messaging Gateway supports the integration of Oracle® Database with applications based on WebSphere MQ 6.0 and TIB/Rendezvous 7.2.

Oracle Messaging Gateway Features

Messaging Gateway provides the following features:

- Extends Oracle® Database message propagation

  Messaging Gateway propagates messages between Oracle® Database and non-Oracle messaging systems. Messages sent by Oracle® Database applications can be received by non-Oracle messaging system applications. Conversely,

messages published by non-Oracle messaging system applications can be consumed by Oracle® Database applications.

See Also:

- "Propagation Processing Overview" on page 17-4
- Chapter 20, "Oracle Messaging Gateway Message Conversion"

- Support for **Java Message Service** (JMS) messaging systems

  Messaging Gateway propagates messages between Oracle Java Message Service (Oracle JMS) and WebSphere MQ Java Message Service (WebSphere MQ JMS).

- Native message format support

  Messaging Gateway supports the native message formats of messaging systems. Oracle® Database messages can have `RAW` or any Oracle **object type** payload. WebSphere MQ messages can be text or byte messages. TIB/Rendezvous messages can be any TIB/Rendezvous wire format datatype except the nested datatype `MSG` and those with unsigned integers.

- Message conversion

  Messaging Gateway facilitates message conversion between Oracle® Database messages and non-Oracle messaging system messages. Messages are converted through either automatic routines provided by Messaging Gateway or customized message **transformation** functions that you provide.

  Note: Messaging Gateway does not support message propagation between JMS and non-JMS messaging systems.

  See Also: "Converting Oracle Messaging Gateway Non-JMS Messages" on page 20-1

- Integration with Oracle Database

  Messaging Gateway is managed through a PL/SQL interface similar to that of Oracle® Database. Configuration information is stored in Oracle Database tables. Message propagation is carried out by an external process of the Oracle Database server.

- Guaranteed message delivery

  If the messaging systems at the propagation source and propagation destination both support transactions, then Messaging Gateway guarantees that persistent messages are propagated exactly once. If messages are not persistent or transactions are not supported by the messaging systems at the propagation source or propagation destination, then at-most-once propagation is guaranteed.

- Security support

  Messaging Gateway supports client authentication of Oracle Database and non-Oracle messaging systems.

  Messaging Gateway also allows Secure Socket Layer (SSL) support for IBM WebSphere MQ and WebSphere MQ JMS connections made by the Messaging Gateway agent.

- Multiple agent support

Messaging Gateway supports multiple agents for a given database. Users can partition propagation jobs based on functionality, organizations, or workload and assign them to different Messaging Gateway agents. This allows Messaging Gateway to scale in a RAC environment and enables propagation job grouping and isolation.

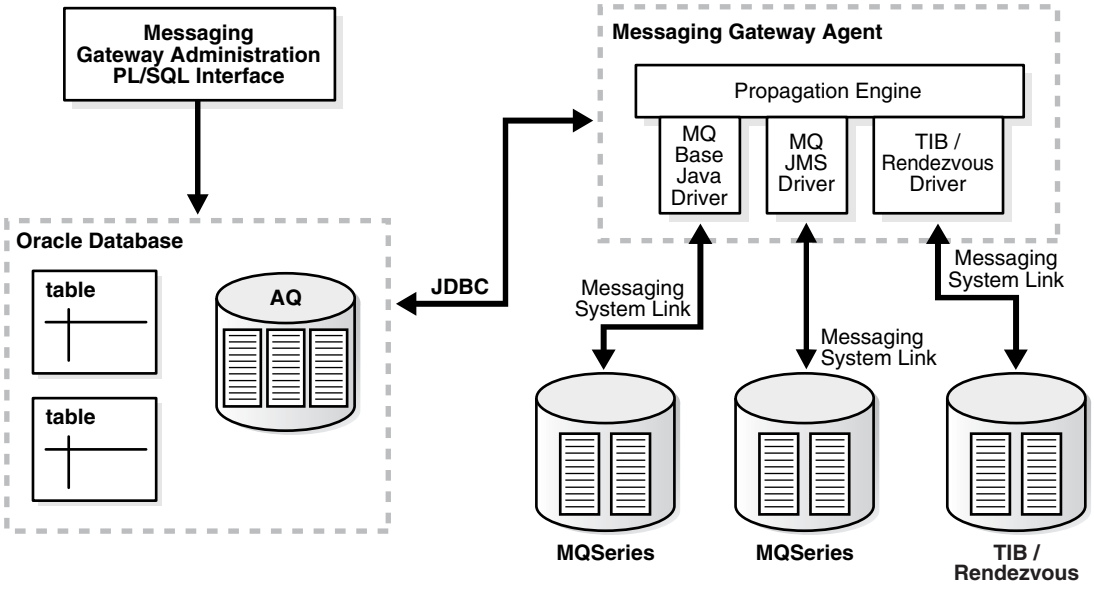
Oracle Messaging Gateway Architecture

Messaging Gateway has two main components:

- Administration Package DBMS_MGWADM
- Messaging Gateway Agent

Figure 17–1 shows how these components work together with Oracle Database and non-Oracle messaging systems.

Figure 17–1 Messaging Gateway Architecture



Administration Package DBMS_MGWADM

The Messaging Gateway administration package `DBMS_MGWADM` provides an interface for creating named Messaging Gateway agents, managing agents, creating messaging system links, registering non-Oracle queues, and setting up propagation jobs.

Users call the procedures in the package to make configuration changes regardless of whether the Messaging Gateway agent is running. If the Messaging Gateway agent is running, then the procedures in the package send notifications for configuration changes to the agent. The agent dynamically alters its configuration for most configuration changes, although some changes require that the agent be shut down and restarted before they take effect. All the procedures in the package are serialized to guarantee that the Messaging Gateway agent receives and processes notifications in the same order as they are made.

> **See Also:** *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information on `DBMS_MGWADM`

Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent

The Messaging Gateway agent runs as an external process of the Oracle Database server and processes propagation jobs. It is started and shut down by calling the `STARTUP` and `SHUTDOWN` procedures in `DBMS_MGWADM` package.

The Messaging Gateway agent contains a multithreaded propagation engine and a set of drivers for messaging systems. The propagation engine fairly schedules propagation jobs and processes propagation jobs concurrently. The polling thread in the agent periodically polls the source queues of enabled propagation jobs and wakes up worker threads to process propagation jobs if messages are available. The drivers for non-Oracle messaging systems run as clients of the messaging systems for all messaging operations.

Oracle Database

As an Oracle Database feature, Messaging Gateway provides a mechanism of message propagation between Oracle® Database and non-Oracle messaging systems. Oracle® Database is involved in every propagation job as either propagation source or propagation destination.

Messaging Gateway is managed through the PL/SQL administration package `DBMS_MGWADM`. All configuration information and execution state information of Messaging Gateway are stored in Oracle Database and can be accessed through database views.

The Messaging Gateway agent runs as an external procedure of the Oracle Database server. Therefore, it runs only when its associated database server is running.

Non-Oracle Messaging Systems

The Messaging Gateway agent connects to non-Oracle messaging systems through messaging system links. Messaging system links are communication channels between the Messaging Gateway agent and non-Oracle messaging systems. Users can use the administration package `DBMS_MGWADM` to configure multiple links to the same or different non-Oracle messaging systems.

Queues in non-Oracle messaging systems, such as WebSphere MQ queues, TIB/Rendezvous subjects, and WebSphere MQ JMS destinations (queues and topics) can all serve as propagation sources and destinations for Messaging Gateway. They are referred to as foreign queues. All foreign queues involved in message propagation as source queues, destination queues, or exception queues must be registered through the administration package. The registration of a foreign **queue** does not create the physical queue in a non-Oracle messaging system, but merely records information about the queue, such as the messaging system link to access it, its native name, and its domain (queue or topic). The physical queue must be created through the administration interface of the non-Oracle messaging system.

See Also: "Registering a Non-Oracle Queue" on page 19-13

Propagation Processing Overview

Propagation jobs must be defined in order for messages to be propagated from one messaging system to another. A propagation job defines the source queue, destination queue, and various other attributes that affect the processing of the propagation job.

If the propagation source is a queue (point-to-point), then the Messaging Gateway agent moves all messages in the queue to the destination. If the propagation source is a topic (**publish/subscribe**), then the Messaging Gateway agent creates a subscription

on the propagation source topic. The agent moves all messages that are published to the topic after the subscription is created.

A propagation job is processed when it is enabled. Disabling a propagation job stops propagation processing but does not stop message subscription.

When the Messaging Gateway agent processes a propagation job, it dequeues messages from the source queue and enqueues the messages to the destination queue. As each message is propagated, it is converted from its native format in the source messaging system to its native format in the destination messaging system. Messaging Gateway provides automatic message conversions between simple and commonly used message formats. You can customize message conversions by providing your own message transformation functions.

When the Messaging Gateway agent fails to convert a message from the source format to the destination format, the agent moves the message from the source queue to an **exception queue**, if the exception queue exists, and continues to process the propagation job.

If the Messaging Gateway agent runs into failures when processing a propagation job, it retries up to sixteen times in an exponential backoff scheme (from two seconds up to thirty minutes) before it stops retrying.

To guarantee reliable message delivery, Messaging Gateway requires logging queues in messaging systems that support transactions and persistent messages. The Messaging Gateway agent uses the logging queues to store the processing states of propagation jobs so that it can restore propagation processing from failures.

> **See Also:** "Configuring Oracle Messaging Gateway Propagation Jobs" on page 19-14

Oracle Streams AQ Buffered Messages and Messaging Gateway

Messaging Gateway does not support propagation of buffered messages. In outbound propagation, the Messaging Gateway agent dequeues only persistent messages from AQ queues. In inbound propagation, the Messaging Gateway agent always enqueues persistent messages into AQ queues.

18

Getting Started with Oracle Messaging Gateway

This chapter describes Oracle Messaging Gateway (MGW) prerequisites and how to load, set up, and unload Messaging Gateway. It also describes how to set up and modify the `mgw.ora` initialization file.

This chapter contains these topics:

Oracle Messaging Gateway Prerequisites

Messaging Gateway uses one Oracle Scheduler job for each Messaging Gateway agent. If the value of the `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` database initialization parameter is zero, then that parameter does not influence the number of Oracle Scheduler jobs that can run concurrently. However, if the value is non-zero, it effectively becomes the maximum number of Scheduler jobs and job queue jobs than can run concurrently. If a non-zero value is set, it should be large enough to accommodate a Scheduler job for each Messaging Gateway agent to be started.

Loading and Setting Up Oracle Messaging Gateway

Perform the following procedures before running Messaging Gateway:

Note: These setup instructions are specific to 32-bit versions of the Windows and Linux x86 operating systems. The tasks apply to both Windows and Linux operating systems, except where "Windows Operating System Only" or "Linux Operating System Only" is indicated. For other operating systems, see operating-system specific documentation.

Loading Database Objects into the Database

Using SQL*Plus, run *ORACLE_HOME*/mgw/admin/catmgw.sql as user SYS as SYSDBA. This script loads the database objects necessary for Messaging Gateway, including roles, tables, views, object types, and PL/SQL packages. It creates public synonyms for Messaging Gateway PL/SQL packages. It creates two roles, MGW_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE and MGW_AGENT_ROLE, with certain privileges granted. All objects are owned by SYS.

Modifying listener.ora for the External Procedure

This procedure is for Linux 32-bit operating systems only. Static service information for the listener is not necessary on the Windows operating system.

You must modify listener.ora so that the Messaging Gateway PL/SQL packages can call the external procedure.

1. Verify that the default **Inter-process Communication** (IPC) protocol address for the external procedures is set.

```
LISTENER = (ADDRESS_LIST=
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=IPC)(KEY=EXTPROC))
```

2. Add static service information for the listener in step 1. This involves setting a SID_DESC for the listener. Within the SID_DESC, the parameters described in Table 18–1 are important to Messaging Gateway and must be specified according to your own situation.

Table 18–1 SID_DESC Parameters

Parameter	Description
SID_NAME	The SID that is specified in the net service name in tnsnames.ora. In the following example, the SID_NAME is mgwextproc.
ENVS	Set up the LD_LIBRARY_PATH environment needed for the external procedure to run. The LD_LIBRARY_PATH must contain the following paths: *JRE_HOME*/lib/*PLATFORM_TYPE* *JRE_HOME*/lib/*PLATFORM_TYPE*/server *ORACLE_HOME*/lib It should also contain any additional libraries required by third-party messaging systems. See "Setting Up Non-Oracle Messaging Systems" on page 18-6.
ORACLE_HOME	Your Oracle home directory. Using $ORACLE_HOME does not work.
PROGRAM	The name of the external procedure agent, which is extproc

> **Note:** *JRE_HOME* represents the root directory of a JRE installation, just as *ORACLE_HOME* represents the root directory of an Oracle installation. Oracle recommends that you use the JRE installed with Oracle Database.

Example 18–1 adds SID_NAME mgwextproc to a listener.ora file for Linux x86.

Example 18–1 Adding Static Service Information for a Listener

```
# Add a SID_DESC
SID_LIST_LISTENER= (SID_LIST=
(SID_DESC =
   (SID_NAME= mgwextproc)
   (ENVS=
     "LD_LIBRARY_PATH=JRE_HOME/lib/i386:JRE_HOME/lib/i386/server:ORACLE_HOME/lib")
   (ORACLE_HOME=ORACLE_HOME)
   (PROGRAM = extproc))
```

Modifying tnsnames.ora for the External Procedure

This procedure is for Linux 32-bit operating systems only. For the external procedure, configure a net service name MGW_AGENT in tnsnames.ora whose connect descriptor matches the information configured in listener.ora, as shown in Example 18–2. The net service name must be MGW_AGENT (this value is fixed). The KEY value must match the KEY value specified for the IPC protocol in listener.ora. The SID value must match the value specified for SID_NAME of the SID_DESC entry in listener.ora.

Example 18–2 Configuring MGW_AGENT

```
MGW_AGENT =
(DESCRIPTION=
   (ADDRESS_LIST= (ADDRESS= (PROTOCOL=IPC)(KEY=EXTPROC)))
   (CONNECT_DATA= (SID=mgwextproc)))
```

> **Note:** If the names.default_domain parameter for sqlnet.ora has been used to set a default domain, then that domain must be appended to the MGW_AGENT net service name in tnsnames.ora. For example, if sqlnet.ora contains the entry names.default_domain=acme.com, then the net service name in tnsnames.ora must be MGW_AGENT.acme.com.

Setting Up a mgw.ora Initialization File

The Messaging Gateway default initialization file *ORACLE_HOME*/mgw/admin/mgw.ora is a text file. The Messaging Gateway external procedure uses it to get initialization parameters to start the Messaging Gateway agent. Copy *ORACLE_HOME*/mgw/admin/sample_mgw.ora to mgw.ora and modify it according to your situation.

The following procedure sets environment variables and other parameters required for all applications of Messaging Gateway:

1. **Windows Operating System Only:** Set the MGW_PRE_PATH variable. Its value is the path to the jvm.dll library:

```
set MGW_PRE_PATH = JRE_HOME\bin\client
```

This variable is prepended to the path inherited by the Messaging Gateway agent process.

2. Set CLASSPATH to include at least the following:
   - JRE runtime classes:

     JRE_HOME/lib/rt.jar

   - Oracle JDBC classes:

     ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/ojdbc5.jar

   - Oracle internationalization classes:

     ORACLE_HOME/jlib/orai18n.jar

   - SQLJ runtime:

     ORACLE_HOME/sqlj/lib/runtime12.jar

   - **Java Message Service** (JMS) interface

     ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/jmscommon.jar

   - Oracle JMS implementation classes

     ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqapi.jar

   - Java transaction **API**

     ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jta.jar

   - Any additional classes needed for Messaging Gateway to access non-Oracle messaging systems

     See Also: "Setting Up Non-Oracle Messaging Systems" on page 18-6

Note: Replace *ORACLE_HOME* with the appropriate, spelled-out value. Using $ORACLE_HOME, for example, does not work.

Users of the Windows operating system must set CLASSPATH using the Windows operating system path syntax.

Creating an Oracle Messaging Gateway Administration User

To perform Messaging Gateway administration work, a database user must be created with MGW_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE privileges, as shown in Example 18–3.

Example 18–3 Creating a Messaging Gateway Administrator User

```
CREATE USER admin_user IDENTIFIED BY admin_password;
GRANT CREATE SESSION to admin_user;
GRANT MGW_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE to admin_user;
```

Creating an Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent User

To establish the Messaging Gateway agent connection back to the database, a database user with MGW_AGENT_ROLE privileges must be created, as shown in Example 18–4.

Example 18–4 Creating a Messaging Gateway Agent User

```
CREATE USER agent_user IDENTIFIED BY agent_password;
GRANT CREATE SESSION to agent_user;
GRANT MGW_AGENT_ROLE to agent_user;
```

Configuring Oracle Messaging Gateway Connection Information

After the Messaging Gateway agent user is created, the administration user uses DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT to configure Messaging Gateway with the username, password, and database connect string used by the Messaging Gateway agent to connect back to the database, as shown in Example 18–5. Use the Messaging Gateway username and password that you created in "Creating an Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent User" on page 18-4. The database connect string parameter can be set to either a net service name in tnsnames.ora (with IPC protocol for better performance) or NULL. If NULL, then the oracle_sid parameter must be set in mgw.ora.

For this release, always specify a not NULL value for the database connect string parameter when calling DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT.

Example 18–5 Configuring Messaging Gateway Connection Information

```
set echo off
set verify off
connect admin_user

ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for AGENT_USER: ' HIDE

EXEC DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT(
      agent_name  => 'default_agent',
      username    => 'agent_user',
      password    => '&password',
      database    => 'agent_database');
```

Configuring Oracle Messaging Gateway in a RAC Environment

This section contains these topics:

- Configuring Connection Information for the MGW Agent Connections
- Setting the RAC Instance for the Messaging Gateway Agent

Configuring Connection Information for the MGW Agent Connections

You must make all database connections made by the Messaging Gateway agent to the instance on which the Messaging Gateway agent process is running. This ensures correct failover behavior in a Real Application Clusters (RAC) environment. You can configure connections this way by having the instances use slightly different tnsnames.ora files. Each file contains an entry with the same net service name, but the connect data refers to only the instance associated with that tnsnames.ora file. The common net service name would then be used for the database parameter when DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT is used to configure the Messaging Gateway agent database connection information.

For example, in a two-instance RAC environment with instances OraDB1 and OraDB2, where the net service name AGENT_DB is to be used, the tnsnames.ora for instance OraDB1 would look like this:

```
AGENT_DB =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = myhost1.mycorp.com)(PORT = 1521))
```

```
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SERVICE_NAME = OraDB10.mycorp.com)
      (INSTANCE_NAME = OraDB1)
    )
  )
```

The `tnsnames.ora` for `OraDB2` would look like this:

```
AGENT_DB =
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = myhost2.mycorp.com)(PORT = 1521))
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVER = DEDICATED)
      (SERVICE_NAME = OraDB10.mycorp.com)
      (INSTANCE_NAME = OraDB2)
    )
  )
```

You would then configure Messaging Gateway agent user connection information by running the following command:

```
EXEC DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT(
   agent_name   => 'default_agent',
   username     => 'agent_user',
   password     => 'agent_password',
   database     => 'agent_db');
```

Setting the RAC Instance for the Messaging Gateway Agent

Messaging Gateway provides service affinity for the Messaging Gateway agent external process by leveraging the database service support of the Oracle Scheduler. By default, a Messaging Gateway agent will use the default database service that is mapped to all instances. If you want a Messaging Gateway agent to start on a select group of database instances, you must create a database service for those instances and then assign the database service to the Messaging Gateway agent using the `SERVICE` parameter of the `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT` or `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT` procedures. The `DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP` procedure submits an Oracle Scheduler job that starts the Messaging Gateway agent external process when the Scheduler job is executed. The Scheduler job will use the database service configured for the Messaging Gateway agent.

The database service specified by the `SERVICE` parameter is only used for the service affinity of the Oracle Scheduler job and thus the service affinity for the Messaging Gateway external process. It is not used for the database connections made by the Messaging Gateway agent user. Those JDBC client connections are based on the values specified for the `DATABASE` and `CONNTYPE` parameters.

> **See Also:** "Running the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent on RAC" on page 19-5

Setting Up Non-Oracle Messaging Systems

This section contains these topics:

- Setting Up for TIB/Rendezvous
- Setting Up for WebSphere MQ Base Java or JMS

Setting Up for TIB/Rendezvous

Running as a TIB/Rendezvous Java client application, the Messaging Gateway agent requires TIB/Rendezvous software to be installed on the computer where the Messaging Gateway agent runs. In this section *TIBRV_HOME* refers to the installed TIB/Rendezvous software location.

Modifying listener.ora

On the Linux operating system, `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` in the entry for Messaging Gateway must include *TIBRV_HOME*`/lib` for the agent to access TIB/Rendezvous shared library files.

> **See Also:** "Modifying listener.ora for the External Procedure" on page 18-2

On the Windows operating system, you are not required to modify `listener.ora`. But the system environment variable `PATH` must include *TIBRV_HOME*`\bin`.

Modifying mgw.ora

`MGW_PRE_PATH` must include the directory that contains the TIB/Rendezvous license ticket file (`tibrv.tkt`), which usually is located in *TIBRV_HOME/bin*.

`CLASSPATH` must include the TIB/Rendezvous jar file *TIBRV_HOME*`/lib/tibrvj.jar`. If you use your own customized TIB/Rendezvous advisory message callback, then the location of the callback class must also be included.

You can set the following Java properties to change the default setting:

- `oracle.mgw.tibrv.encoding`
- `oracle.mgw.tibrv.intraProcAdvSubjects`
- `oracle.mgw.tibrv.advMsgCallback`

> **See Also:** "Understanding the mgw.ora Initialization File" on page 18-9

Example 18–6 Setting Java Properties

```
setJavaProp oracle.mgw.tibrv.encoding=ISO8859_1
setJavaProp oracle.mgw.tibrv.intraProcAdvSubjects=_RV.>
setJavaProp oracle.mgw.tibrv.advMsgCallback=MyadvCallback
```

Setting Up for WebSphere MQ Base Java or JMS

The WebSphere MQ client and WebSphere MQ classes for Java and JMS must be installed on the computer where the Messaging Gateway agent runs. In this section *MQ_HOME* refers to the location of the installed client. On the Linux operating system, this location is always `/opt/mqm`. On the Windows operating system, the installed location can vary.

Modifying listener.ora

No extra modification of `listener.ora` is necessary for Messaging Gateway to access WebSphere MQ.

Modifying mgw.ora

When using WebSphere MQ Base Java (non-JMS) interface, set `CLASSPATH` to include at least the following (in addition to those in "Setting Up a mgw.ora Initialization File" on page 18-3):

- *MQ_HOME*`/java/lib/com.ibm.mq.jar`
- *MQ_HOME*`/java/lib/connector.jar`

When using WebSphere MQ JMS interface, set `CLASSPATH` to include at least the following (in addition to those in "Setting Up a mgw.ora Initialization File" on page 18-3):

- *MQ_HOME*`/java/lib/com.ibm.mqjms.jar`
- *MQ_HOME*`/java/lib/com.ibm.mq.jar`
- *MQ_HOME*`/java/lib/connector.jar`

Verifying the Oracle Messaging Gateway Setup

The following procedure verifies the setup and includes a simple startup and shutdown of the Messaging Gateway agent:

1. Start the database listeners.

   Start the listener for the external procedure and other listeners for the regular database connection.

2. Test the database connect string for the Messaging Gateway agent user.

   Run `sqlplus` *agent_user*`/`*agent_password*`@`*agent_database*.

   If it is successful, then the Messaging Gateway agent is able to connect to the database.

3. **Linux Operating System Only:** Test the net service entry used to call the external procedure.

   Run `sqlplus` *agent_user*`/`*agent_password*`@MGW_AGENT`.

   This should fail with "ORA-28547: connection to server failed, probable Oracle Net admin error". Any other error indicates that the `tnsnames.ora`, `listener.ora`, or both are not correct.

4. Connect as *admin_user* and call `DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP` to start the Messaging Gateway agent.

5. Using the `MGW_GATEWAY` view, wait for `AGENT_STATUS` to change to `RUNNING` and `AGENT_PING` to change to `REACHABLE`.

6. Connect as *admin_user* and call `DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN` to shut down the Messaging Gateway agent.

7. Using the `MGW_GATEWAY` view, wait for `AGENT_STATUS` to change to `NOT_STARTED`.

Unloading Oracle Messaging Gateway

Use this procedure to unload Messaging Gateway:

1. Shut down Messaging Gateway.

2. Remove any user-created queues whose payload is a Messaging Gateway **canonical** type (for example, SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T).
3. Using SQL*Plus, run *ORACLE_HOME*/mgw/admin/catnomgw.sql as user SYS as SYSDBA.

   This drops the database objects used by Messaging Gateway, including roles, tables, views, packages, object types, and synonyms.
4. Remove entries for Messaging Gateway created in listener.ora and tnsnames.ora.

Understanding the mgw.ora Initialization File

Messaging Gateway reads initialization information from a text file when the Messaging Gateway agent starts. The initialization file contains lines for setting initialization parameters, environment variables, and Java properties. Each entity must be specified on one line. Leading whitespace is trimmed in all cases.

A Messaging Gateway administrator can specify the initialization file to be used for a Messaging Gateway agent via DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT and DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT. If an initialization file is not specified then a default initialization file will be used.

The default initialization file for the default agent is ORACLE_HOME/mgw/admin/mgw.ora.

The default initialization file for a named agent is ORACLE_HOME/mgw/admin/mgw_AGENTNAME.ora where AGENTNAME is the name in uppercase of the Messaging Gateway agent. For example, if the agent name is my_agent then the name of the agent's default initialization file is ORACLE_HOME/mgw/admin/mgw_MY_AGENT.ora. If the default initialization file for a named agent is not found then ORACLE_HOME/mgw/admin/mgw.ora will be used.

mgw.ora Initialization Parameters

The initialization parameters are typically specified by lines having a "*name*=*value*<NL>" format where *name* represents the parameter name, *value* represents its value and <NL> represents a new line.

log_directory

Usage: Specifies the directory where the Messaging Gateway log/trace file is created.

Format: log_directory = *value*

Default: *ORACLE_HOME*/mgw/log

Example: log_directory = /private/mgwlog

log_level

Usage: Specifies the level of logging detail recorded by the Messaging Gateway agent. The logging level can be dynamically changed by changed by calling DBMS_MGWADM.SET_LOG_LEVEL while the Messaging Gateway agent is running. Oracle recommends that log level 0 (the default value) be used at all times.

Format: log_level = *value*

Values:

0 for basic logging; equivalent to DBMS_MGWADM.BASIC_LOGGING

1 for light tracing; equivalent to DBMS_MGWADM.TRACE_LITE_LOGGING

2 for high tracing; equivalent to DBMS_MGWADM.TRACE_HIGH_LOGGING

3 for debug tracing; equivalent to DBMS_MGWADM.TRACE_DEBUG_LOGGING

Example: log_level = 0

mgw.ora Environment Variables

Because the Messaging Gateway process environment is not under the direct control of the user, certain environment variables should be set using the initialization file. The environment variables currently used by the Messaging Gateway agent are CLASSPATH, MGW_PRE_PATH, and ORACLE_SID.

Environment variables such as CLASSPATH and MGW_PRE_PATH are set so the Messaging Gateway agent can find the required shared objects, Java classes, and so on. Environment variables are specified by lines having a "set *env_var*=value<NL>" or "setenv *env_var*=*value*<NL>" format where *env_var* represents the name of the environment variable to set, *value* represents the value of the environment variable, and <NL> represents a new line.

CLASSPATH

Usage: Used by the **Java Virtual Machine** to find Java classes needed by the Messaging Gateway agent for **propagation** between Oracle® Database and non-Oracle messaging systems.

Format: set CLASSPATH=*value*

Example: set CLASSPATH=*ORACLE_HOME*/jdbc/lib/ojdbc5.jar:*JRE_HOME*/lib/rt.jar:*ORACLE_HOME*/sqlj/lib/runtime12.jar:*ORACLE_HOME*/jlib/orai18n.jar:*ORACLE_HOME*/rdbms/jlib/jmscommon.jar:*ORACLE_HOME*/rdbms/jlib/aqapi.jar:*ORACLE_HOME*/jlib/jta.jar:/opt/mqm/java/lib/com.ibm.mq.jar:/opt/mqm/java/lib/com.ibm.mqjms.jar:/opt/mqm/java/lib/connector.jar

MGW_PRE_PATH

Usage: Appended to the front of the path inherited by the Messaging Gateway process. For the Windows operating system, this variable must be set to indicate where the library jvm.dll is found.

Format: set MGW_PRE_PATH=*value*

Example: set MGW_PRE_PATH=*JRE_HOME*\bin\client

ORACLE_SID

Usage: Can be used when a service name is not specified when configuring Messaging Gateway.

Format: `set ORACLE_SID=value`

Example: `set ORACLE_SID=my_sid`

mgw.ora Java Properties

You must specify Java system properties for the Messaging Gateway JVM when working with TIB/Rendezvous subjects. You can use the `setJavaProp` parameter of the Messaging Gateway initialization file for this. Java properties are specified by lines having a `"setJavaProp prop_name=value<NL>"` format, where *prop_name* represents the name of the Java property to set, *value* represents the value of the Java property, and `<NL>` represents a new line character.

oracle.mgw.batch_size

Usage: This Java property represents the maximum number of messages propagated in one transaction. It serves as a default value if the Messaging Gateway job option, `MsgBatchSize`, is not specified. If altered from the default, then consideration should be given to the expected **message** size and the Messaging Gateway agent memory (see `max_memory` parameter of `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT`). The minimum value of this Java property is 1, the maximum is 100, and the default is 30.

> **See Also:** "DBMS_MGWADM" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

Syntax: `setJavaProp oracle.mgw.batch_size=value`

Example: `setJavaProp oracle.mgw.batch_size=10`

oracle.mgw.polling_interval

Usage: This parameter specifies the time (in milliseconds) that must elapse between polls for available messages of a propagation source **queue**. The default polling interval used by Messaging Gateway is 5000 milliseconds (5 seconds).

Syntax: `setJavaProp oracle.mgw.polling_interval=value`

Example: `setJavaProp oracle.mgw.polling_interval=1000`

oracle.mgw.tibrv.encoding

Usage: This parameter specifies the character encoding to be used by the TIB/Rendezvous messaging system links. Only one character set for all configured TIB/Rendezvous links is allowed due to TIB/Rendezvous restrictions. The default is ISO 8859-1 or the character set specified by the Java system property `file.encoding`.

Syntax: `setJavaProp oracle.mgw.tibrv.encoding=value`

Example: `setJavaProp oracle.mgw.tibrv.encoding=ISO8859_1`

oracle.mgw.tibrv.intraProcAdvSubjects

Usage Used for all TIB/Rendezvous messaging system links, this parameter specifies the names of system advisory subjects that present on the intraprocess transport.

Syntax `setJavaProp oracle.mgw.tibrv.intraProcAdvSubjects=`*`advisorySubjectName`*`[:`*`advisorySubjectName`*`]`

Example: `setJavaProp oracle.mgw.tibrv.intraProcAdvSubjects=_RV.>`

oracle.mgw.tibrv.advMsgCallback

Usage: Used for all TIB/Rendezvous messaging system links, this parameter specifies the name of the Java class that implements the `TibrvMsgCallback` interface to handle system advisory messages. If it is not specified, then the default system advisory message handler provided by Messaging Gateway is used, which writes system advisory messages into Messaging Gateway log files. If it is specified, then the directory where the class file is stored must be included in the `CLASSPATH` in `mgw.ora`.

Syntax: `setJavaProp oracle.mgw.tibrv.advMsgCallback=`*`className`*

Example: `setJavaProp oracle.mgw.tibrv.advMsgCallback=MyAdvCallback`

oracle.net.tns_admin

Usage: This parameter specifies the directory of the tnsnames.ora file. It must be set if the Messaging Gateway agent is configured to use the JDBC Thin driver and the database specifier of the agent connection information is a TNSNames alias. This does not need to be set if the JDBC OCI driver is used or the database specifier is something other than a TNSNames alias.

Syntax: `setJavaProp oracle.net.tns_admin=`*`value`*

Example: `setJavaProp oracle.net.tns_admin=/myoraclehome/network/admin`

mgw.ora Comment Lines

Comment lines are designated with a # character as the first character of the line.

19

Working with Oracle Messaging Gateway

After Oracle Messaging Gateway (MGW) is loaded and set up, it is ready to be configured and run. You can use `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT` to set the username, password, database specifier, and connection type the Messaging Gateway agent will use for creating database connections.

This chapter contains these topics:

- Configuring the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent
- Starting and Shutting Down the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent
- Configuring Messaging System Links
- Configuring Non-Oracle Messaging System Queues
- Configuring Oracle Messaging Gateway Propagation Jobs
- Propagation Jobs, Subscribers, and Schedules
- Configuration Properties

Note: All commands in the examples must be run as a user granted `MGW_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE`.

See Also: "DBMS_MGWADM" and "DBMS_MGWMSG" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

Configuring the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent

Messages are propagated between Oracle® Database and non-Oracle messaging systems by the Messaging Gateway agent. The Messaging Gateway agent runs as an external process of the Oracle Database server.

Messaging Gateway supports multiple agents for a given database. A default agent is automatically created that has the name of `DEFAULT_AGENT`. Additional named agents can be created to provide propagation job isolation and grouping, and scaling in a RAC environment. The default agent is usually sufficient for single instance, non-RAC, environments.

This section contains these topics:

- Creating a Messaging Gateway Agent
- Removing a Messaging Gateway Agent
- Database Connection

- Resource Limits

Creating a Messaging Gateway Agent

You can use DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT to create additional Messaging Gateway agents. The Messaging Gateway default agent, DEFAULT_AGENT, is automatically created when Messaging Gateway is installed and will always exist.

Agents can be configured with an agent user, connection information, database service, and resource limits when the agent is created, or at a later time using DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT. A Messaging Gateway agent must be configured with a database user that has been granted the role MGW_AGENT_ROLE before the agent can be started.

Example 19–1 creates the agent named myagent and specifies the database connection information for the agent user. Default values are used for all other parameters.

Example 19–1 Creating a Messaging Gateway Agent

```
SQL> exec DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT(
                         agent_name  => 'myagent',
                         username    => 'mgwagent',
                         password    => 'mgwagent_password',
                         database    => 'mydatabase');
```

Removing a Messaging Gateway Agent

A Messaging Gateway agent can be removed by calling DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_AGENT. Before an agent can be removed, all Messaging Gateway links associated with the agent must be removed and the agent shut down. The default agent, DEFAULT_AGENT, cannot be removed. Example 19–2 removes the agent named myagent.

Example 19–2 Removing a Messaging Gateway Agent

```
SQL> exec DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_AGENT(agent_name   => 'myagent');
```

Database Connection

The Messaging Gateway agent runs as a process external to the database. To access Oracle® Database and the Messaging Gateway packages, the Messaging Gateway agent needs to establish connections to the database. You can use DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT to set the username, password and the database connect string that the Messaging Gateway agent will use for creating database connections. The user must be granted the role MGW_AGENT_ROLE before the Messaging Gateway agent can be started.

Example 19–3 shows the Messaging Gateway default agent being configured for user mgwagent with password mgwagent_password using net service name mydatabase.

Example 19–3 Setting Database Connection Information

```
SQL> exec DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT (
                           agent_name => 'default_agent',
                           username   => 'mgwagent',
                           password   => 'mgwagent_password',
                           database   => 'mydatabase');
```

Resource Limits

You can use DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT to set resource limits for the Messaging Gateway agent. For example, you can set the heap size of the Messaging Gateway agent process and the number of propagation threads used by the agent process. The default values are 64 MB of memory heap and one propagation thread. For named agents, these values can also be specified when the agent is created by DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT.

Example 19–4 sets the heap size to 96 MB and two propagation threads for the agent myagent.

Example 19–4 Setting the Resource Limits

```
SQL> exec DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT(
                        agent_name  => 'myagent',
                        max_memory  => 96,
                        max_threads => 2);
```

The memory heap size and the number of propagation threads cannot be altered when the Messaging Gateway agent is running.

Starting and Shutting Down the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent

This section contains these topics:

- Starting the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent
- Shutting Down the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent
- Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent Scheduler Job
- Running the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent on RAC

Starting the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent

After the Messaging Gateway agent is configured, you can start the agent with DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP. Example 19–5 shows how to start the default agent and agent myagent.

Example 19–5 Starting the Messaging Gateway Agent

```
SQL> exec DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP;
SQL> exec DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP ('myagent');
```

You can use the MGW_GATEWAY view to check the status of the Messaging Gateway agent, as described in Chapter 21, "Monitoring Oracle Messaging Gateway".

Shutting Down the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent

You can use DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN to shut down the Messaging Gateway agent. Example 19–6 shows how to shut down the Messaging Gateway default agent and agent myagent.

Example 19–6 Shutting Down the Messaging Gateway Agent

```
SQL> exec DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN;
SQL> exec DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN ('myagent');
```

You can use the MGW_GATEWAY view to check if the Messaging Gateway agent has shut down successfully, as described in Chapter 21, "Monitoring Oracle Messaging Gateway".

Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent Scheduler Job

Messaging Gateway uses a Scheduler job to start the Messaging Gateway agent. This job is created when procedure DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP is called. When the job is run, it calls an external procedure that creates the Messaging Gateway agent in an external process. The job is removed after:

- The agent shuts down because DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN was called
- The agent terminates because a non-restartable error occurs

Messaging Gateway uses DBMS_SCHEDULER to create a repeatable Scheduler job with a repeat interval of one minute. The job is owned by SYS. A repeatable job enables the Messaging Gateway agent to restart automatically when a given job instance ends because of a database shutdown, database malfunction, or a restartable error. Only one instance of a Messaging Gateway agent job runs at a given time.

Each agent uses a Scheduler job class to specify the service affinity for the agent's Scheduler job. The job class will be configured with the database service specified by DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT or DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT. A database administrator is responsible for setting up the database service. If no database service is specified, the default database service that maps to every instance is used.

The name of the Scheduler job class used by the Messaging Gateway default agent is SYS.MGW_JOBCLS_DEFAULT_AGENT. The Scheduler job used by the default agent is SYS.MGW_JOB_DEFAULT_AGENT.

The name of the Scheduler job class used by a Messaging Gateway named agent is SYS.MGW_JOBCLS_<agent_name>. The Scheduler job used by a named agent is SYS.MGW_JOB_<agent_name>.

If the agent job encounters an error, then the error is classified as either a restartable error or non-restartable error. A restartable error indicates a problem that might go away if the agent job were to be restarted. A non-restartable error indicates a problem that is likely to persist and be encountered again if the agent job restarts. ORA-01089 (immediate shutdown in progress) and ORA-28576 (lost RPC connection to external procedure) are examples of restartable errors. ORA-06520 (error loading external library) is an example of a non-restartable error.

Messaging Gateway uses a database shutdown trigger. If the Messaging Gateway agent is running on the instance being shut down, then the trigger notifies the agent of the shutdown, and upon receipt of the notification, the agent will terminate the current run. The job scheduler will automatically schedule the job to run again at a future time.

If a Messaging Gateway agent job instance ends because of a database malfunction or a restartable error detected by the agent job, then the job will not be removed and the job scheduler will automatically schedule the job to run again at a future time.

The MGW_GATEWAY view shows the agent status, database service, and the database instance on which the Messaging Gateway agent is current running. The Oracle Scheduler views provide information about Scheduler jobs, job classes, and job run details.

See Also:

- "DBMS_SCHEDULER" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*
- Chapter 21, "Monitoring Oracle Messaging Gateway"

Running the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent on RAC

While the Messaging Gateway job startup and shutdown principles are the same for Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) and non-RAC environments, there are some things to keep in mind for a RAC environment.

A single process of each configured Messaging Gateway agent can be running, even in a RAC environment. For example, if the default agent and two named agents have been configured with an agent user, then one instance of all three agents could be running at the same time. The database service associated with each agent determines the service affinity of the agent's Scheduler job, and thus, the database instance on which the agent process can run.

When a database instance is shut down in a RAC environment, the Messaging Gateway shutdown trigger will notify the agent to shut down only if the Messaging Gateway agent is running on the instance being shut down. The job scheduler will automatically schedule the job to be run again at a future time, either on another instance, or if the job can only run on the instance being shut down, when that instance is restarted.

Oracle recommends that all database connections made by the Messaging Gateway agent be made to the instance on which the Messaging Gateway agent process is running. This ensures correct failover behavior in a RAC environment.

If a Messaging Gateway agent has been associated with a database service, the agent's Scheduler job will not run unless that service is current enabled on a running instance. When you shut down a database Oracle stops all services to that database and you may need to manually restart the services when you start the database.

See Also:

- "Configuring Oracle Messaging Gateway in a RAC Environment" on page 18-5
- "`DBMS_MGWADM`" and "`DBMS_SCHEDULER`" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

Configuring Messaging System Links

Running as a client of non-Oracle messaging systems, the Messaging Gateway agent communicates with non-Oracle messaging systems through messaging system links. A messaging system link is a set of connections between the Messaging Gateway agent and a non-Oracle messaging system.

To configure a messaging system link of a non-Oracle messaging system, users must provide information for the agent to make connections to the non-Oracle messaging system. Users can specify the maximum number of messaging connections.

An agent name will be associated with each messaging system link. This is done when the link is created and cannot be changed. The agent associated with the link is then responsible for processing all propagation jobs that use a registered queue associated with that link. The Messaging Gateway default agent will be used if an agent name is not specified when the messaging system link is created.

When configuring a messaging system link for a non-Oracle messaging system that supports transactions and persistent messages, the native name of log queues for inbound and outbound propagation must be specified in order to guarantee exactly-once **message** delivery. The log queues should be used only by the Messaging Gateway agent. No other programs should **enqueue** or **dequeue** messages of the log queues. The inbound log queue and outbound log queue can refer to the same physical queue, but better performance can be achieved if they refer to different physical queues.

One and only one Messaging Gateway agent should access a propagation log queue. This insures that a given log queue contains log records for only those propagation jobs processed by that agent and that the agent is free to discard any other log records it might encounter.

When configuring a messaging system link, users can also specify an `options` argument. An `options` argument is a set of {name, value} pairs of type `SYS.MGW_PROPERTY`.

This section contains these topics:

- Creating a WebSphere MQ Base Java Link
- Creating a WebSphere MQ JMS Link
- Creating a WebSphere MQ Link to Use SSL
- Creating a TIB/Rendezvous Link
- Altering a Messaging System Link
- Removing a Messaging System Link
- Views for Messaging System Links

Creating a WebSphere MQ Base Java Link

A WebSphere MQ Base Java link is created by calling `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK` with the following information provided:

- Interface type: `DBMS_MGWADM.MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE`
- WebSphere MQ connection information:
  - Host name and port number of the WebSphere MQ server
  - Queue manager name
  - Channel name
  - User name and password
- Maximum number of messaging connections allowed
- Log queue names for inbound and outbound propagation
- Optional information such as:
  - Send, receive, and security exits
  - Character sets

Example 19–7 configures a WebSphere MQ Base Java link `mqlink`. The link is configured to use the WebSphere MQ queue manager `my.queue.manager` on host `myhost.mydomain` and port 1414, using WebSphere MQ channel `mychannel`.

This example also sets the option to register a WebSphere MQ `SendExit` class. The class `mySendExit` must be in the `CLASSPATH` set in `mgw.ora`. The Messaging

Gateway default agent (DEFAULT_AGENT) is responsible for the link and all propagation jobs using the link.

Example 19–7 Configuring a WebSphere MQ Base Java Link

```
DECLARE
  v_options sys.mgw_properties;
  v_prop sys.mgw_mqseries_properties;
BEGIN
  v_prop := sys.mgw_mqseries_properties.construct();

  v_prop.interface_type := dbms_mgwadm.MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE;
  v_prop.max_connections := 1;
  v_prop.username := 'mqm';
  v_prop.password := 'mqm';
  v_prop.hostname := 'myhost.mydomain';
  v_prop.port     := 1414;
  v_prop.channel  := 'mychannel';
  v_prop.queue_manager := 'my.queue.manager';
  v_prop.outbound_log_queue := 'mylogq';

  -- Specify a WebSphere MQ send exit class 'mySendExit' to be associated with
  -- the queue.
  -- Note that this is used as an example of how to use the options parameter,
  -- but is not an option that is usually set.
  v_options := sys.mgw_properties(sys.mgw_property('MQ_SendExit',
                                                   'mySendExit'));
  dbms_mgwadm.create_msgsystem_link(
      linkname => 'mqlink', agent_name=>'default_agent', properties => v_prop,
      options => v_options );
END;
```

See Also:

- "Understanding the mgw.ora Initialization File" on page 18-9 for information on setting the CLASSPATH of the Messaging Gateway agent
- "WebSphere MQ System Properties" on page 19-20

Creating a WebSphere MQ JMS Link

A WebSphere MQ JMS link is created by calling DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK with the following information provided:

- Interface type

  Java Message Service (JMS) distinguishes between queue and topic connections. The Sun Microsystem JMS 1.1 standard supports domain unification that allows both JMS queues and topics to be accessed by a single JMS connection:

  - A WebSphere MQ JMS link created with interface type DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_CONNECTION can be used to access both JMS queues and topics. This is the recommended interface for a WebSphere MQ JMS link.
  - A WebSphere MQ JMS link created with interface type DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_QUEUE_CONNECTION can be used to access only JMS queues.
  - A WebSphere MQ JMS link created with interface type DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION can be used to access only JMS topics.

- WebSphere MQ connection information:

  - Host name and port number of the WebSphere MQ server
  - Queue manager name
  - Channel name
  - User name and password
- Maximum number of messaging connections allowed

  A messaging connection is mapped to a **JMS session**.
- Log destination (JMS queue or **JMS topic**) for inbound and outbound propagation

  The log destination type must be valid for the link type. JMS unified links and JMS queue links must use JMS queues for log destinations, and JMS topic links must use topics:

  - For a WebSphere MQ JMS unified or queue link, the log queue name must be the name of a physical WebSphere MQ JMS queue created using WebSphere MQ administration tools.
  - For a WebSphere MQ JMS topic link, the log topic name must be the name of a WebSphere MQ JMS topic. The physical WebSphere MQ queue used by that topic must be created using WebSphere MQ administration tools. By default, the physical queue used is `SYSTEM.JMS.D.SUBSCRIBER.QUEUE`. A link option can be used to specify a different physical queue.
- Optional information such as:
  - Send, receive, and security exits
  - Character sets
  - WebSphere MQ **publish/subscribe** configuration used for JMS topics

Example 19–8 configures a Messaging Gateway link to a WebSphere MQ queue manager using a JMS topic interface. The link is named `mqjmslink` and is configured to use the WebSphere MQ queue manager `my.queue.manager` on host `myhost.mydomain` and port 1414, using WebSphere MQ channel `mychannel`.

This example also uses the `options` parameter to specify a nondefault durable subscriber queue to be used with the log topic. The Messaging Gateway agent `myagent` is responsible for the link and all propagation jobs using the link.

Example 19–8 Configuring a WebSphere MQ JMS Link

```
DECLARE
  v_options sys.mgw_properties;
  v_prop sys.mgw_mqseries_properties;
BEGIN
  v_prop := sys.mgw_mqseries_properties.construct();
  v_prop.max_connections := 1;

  v_prop.interface_type := DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION;
  v_prop.username := 'mqm';
  v_prop.password := 'mqm';
  v_prop.hostname := 'myhost.mydomain';
  v_prop.port     := 1414;
  v_prop.channel  := 'mychannel';
  v_prop.queue_manager := 'my.queue.manager';

  v_prop.outbound_log_queue := 'mylogtopic'

  -- Specify a WebSphere MQ durable subscriber queue to be used with the
```

```
  -- log topic.
  v_options := sys.mgw_properties(
  sys.mgw_property('MQ_JMSDurSubQueue', 'myDSQueue'));

  DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(
      linkname     =>  'mqjmslink',
      agent_name   =>  'myagent',
      properties   =>   v_prop,
      options      =>   v_options );
END;
```

See Also:

- "Registering a WebSphere MQ JMS Queue or Topic" on page 19-13 for more information on JMS queues and topics
- "WebSphere MQ System Properties" on page 19-20

Creating a WebSphere MQ Link to Use SSL

Messaging Gateway allows SSL support for IBM WebSphere MQ and WebSphere MQ JMS connections. This section describes how to configure Messaging Gateway to use SSL for a WebSphere MQ Base Java link and the same information applies to a WebSphere MQ JMS link. There are no differences in terms of the Messaging Gateway configuration.

The following are needed in order to use SSL for WebSphere MQ connections:

- A WebSphere MQ channel configured to use SSL.
- A truststore and optionally a keystore file that are in a location accessible to the Messaging Gateway agent process. In a RAC environment, these files must be accessible to all instances on which the Messaging Gateway agent process might run, using the same path specification.
- Use `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK` to create a WebSphere MQ link with the desired SSL related link options. At minimum, the `MQ_SSLCIPHERSUITE` property should be set to specify the SSL ciphersuite used by the channel.
- Use `DBMS_MGWADM.SET_OPTION` to set certain JSSE Java properties for the Messaging Gateway agent assigned to the link.

JSEE related properties:

- `java.net.ssl.keyStore`

  This property is used to specify the location of the keystore. A keystore is a database of key material used for various purposes, including authentication and data integrity.

- `java.net.ssl.keyStorePassword`

  This property is used to specify the password of the keystore. This password is used to check the integrity of the data in the keystore before accessing it.

- `java.net.ssl.trustStore`

  This property is used to specify the location of the truststore. A truststore is a keystore that is used when making decisions about which clients and servers are trusted.

- `java.net.ssl.trustStorePassword`

This property is used to specify the password of the truststore. This password is used to check the integrity of the data in the truststore before accessing it.

The `java.net.ssl.keyStore` and `java.net.ssl.keyStorePassword` properties are only needed if the WebSphere MQ channel is configured to use SSL client authentication.

Example 19–9 configures a WebSphere MQ Base Java link mqssllink to use SSL connections using the `SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5` ciphersuite. It assumes the channel has been configured for SSL client authentication so the Messaging Gateway agent associated with the link, `DEFAULT_AGENT`, is configured with Java properties for both a keystore and a truststore.

This configuration should be done when the Messaging Gateway agent is shut down since the Java properties set by `DBMS_MGWADM.SET_OPTION` are set only when the agent first starts. If the agent is running when the configuration is done it will need to be shutdown and restarted before the SSL connections will be used.

Example 19–9 Configuring a WebSphere MQ Base Java Link for SSL

```
DECLARE
  v_options sys.mgw_properties;
  v_prop sys.mgw_mqseries_properties;
  v_agent varchar2(30) := 'default_agent';
BEGIN
     v_prop := sys.mgw_mqseries_properties.construct();
     v_prop.interface_type := DBMS_MGWADM.MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE;
     v_prop.max_connections := 1;
     v_prop.username := 'mqm';
     v_prop.password := 'mqm';
     v_prop.hostname := 'myhost.mydomain';
     v_prop.port := 1414;
     v_prop.channel := 'mysslchannel';
     v_prop.queue_manager := 'my.queue.manager';
     v_prop.outbound_log_queue := 'mylogq';

   -- specify the SSL ciphersuite
     v_options := sys.mgw_properties(
        sys.mgw_property('MQ_SSLCIPHERSUITE','SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5') );

     -- create the MQSeries link
    DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(linkname => 'mqssllink',
                                      agent_name => v_agent,
                                      properties => v_prop,
                                      options => v_options);

   -- set Java properties for the agent that specify the JSSE security
   -- properties for the keystore and truststore; the paths will be
   -- saved as cleartext and the passwords encrypted

   DBMS_MGWADM.SET_OPTION(target_type  => DBMS_MGWADM.AGENT_JAVA_PROP,
                          target_name  => v_agent,
                          option_name  => 'javax.net.ssl.keyStore',
                          option_value => '/tmp/mq_ssl/key.jks',
                          encrypted    => false);

   DBMS_MGWADM.SET_OPTION(target_type  => DBMS_MGWADM.AGENT_JAVA_PROP,
                          target_name  => v_agent,
                          option_name  => 'javax.net.ssl.keyStorePassword',
                          option_value => 'welcome',
                          encrypted    => true);
```

```
   DBMS_MGWADM.SET_OPTION(target_type  => DBMS_MGWADM.AGENT_JAVA_PROP,
                          target_name  => v_agent,
                          option_name  => 'javax.net.ssl.trustStore',
                          option_value => '/tmp/mq_ssl/trust.jks',
                          encrypted    => false);

   DBMS_MGWADM.SET_OPTION(target_type  => DBMS_MGWADM.AGENT_JAVA_PROP,
                          target_name  => v_agent,
                          option_name  => 'javax.net.ssl.trustStorePassword',
                          option_value => 'welcome',
                          encrypted    => true);
END;
```

See Also: "WebSphere MQ System Properties" on page 19-20

Creating a TIB/Rendezvous Link

A TIB/Rendezvous link is created by calling `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK` with three parameters (`service`, `network` and `daemon`) for the agent to create a corresponding transport of `TibrvRvdTransport` type.

A TIB/Rendezvous message system link does not need propagation log queues. Logging information is stored in memory. Therefore, Messaging Gateway can only guarantee at-most-once message delivery.

Example 19–10 configures a TIB/Rendezvous link named `rvlink` that connects to the `rvd` daemon on the local computer. An agent name is not specified for the link so the Messaging Gateway default agent (`DEFAULT_AGENT`) is responsible for the link and all propagation jobs using the link.

Example 19–10 Configuring a TIB/Rendezvous Link

```
DECLARE
  v_options sys.mgw_properties;
  v_prop     sys.mgw_tibrv_properties;
BEGIN
  v_prop := sys.mgw_tibrv_properties.construct();

  DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(linkname => 'rvlink', properties => v_prop);
END;
```

See Also: "TIB/Rendezvous System Properties" on page 19-22

Altering a Messaging System Link

Using `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK`, you can alter some link information after the link is created. You can alter link information with the Messaging Gateway agent running or shut down. Example 19–11 alters the link `mqlink` to change the `max_connections` property.

Example 19–11 Altering a WebSphere MQ Link

```
DECLARE
  v_options sys.mgw_properties;
  v_prop sys.mgw_mqseries_properties;
BEGIN
  -- use alter_construct() for initialization
  v_prop := sys.mgw_mqseries_properties.alter_construct();
```

```
  v_prop.max_connections := 2;

  DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(
    linkname => 'mqlink', properties => v_prop);
END;
```

See Also: "Configuration Properties" on page 19-20 for restrictions on changes when the Messaging Gateway agent is running

Removing a Messaging System Link

You can remove a Messaging Gateway link to a non-Oracle messaging system with `DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK`, but only if all registered queues associated with this link have already been unregistered. The link can be removed with the Messaging Gateway agent running or shut down. Example 19–12 removes the link `mqlink`.

Example 19–12 Removing a Messaging Gateway Link

```
BEGIN
  dbms_mgwadm.remove_msgsystem_link(linkname =>'mqlink');
END;
```

Views for Messaging System Links

You can use the `MGW_LINKS` view to check links that have been created. It lists the name and link type, as shown in Example 19–13.

Example 19–13 Listing All Messaging Gateway Links

```
SQL> select link_name, link_type from MGW_LINKS;

LINK_NAME     LINK_TYPE
------------------------
MQLINK        MQSERIES
RVLINK        TIBRV
```

You can use the `MGW_MQSERIES_LINKS` and `MGW_TIBRV_LINKS` views to check messaging system type-specific configuration information, as shown in Example 19–14.

Example 19–14 Checking Messaging System Link Configuration Information

```
SQL> select link_name, queue_manager, channel, hostname from mgw_mqseries_links;

LINK_NAME   QUEUE_MANAGER      CHANNEL     HOSTNAME
-----------------------------------------------------------
MQLINK      my.queue.manager  mychannel  myhost.mydomain

SQL> select link_name, service, network, daemon from mgw_tibrv_links;

LINK_NAME   SERVICE      NETWORK     DAEMON
-----------------------------------------------------
RVLINK
```

Configuring Non-Oracle Messaging System Queues

All non-Oracle messaging system queues involved in propagation as a source queue, destination queue, or **exception queue** must be registered through the Messaging

Gateway administration interface. You do not need to register Oracle® Database queues involved in propagation.

This section contains these topics:

- Registering a Non-Oracle Queue
- Unregistering a Non-Oracle Queue
- View for Registered Non-Oracle Queues

Registering a Non-Oracle Queue

You can register a non-Oracle queue using `DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE`. Registering a non-Oracle queue provides information for the Messaging Gateway agent to access the queue. However, it does not create the physical queue in the non-Oracle messaging system. The physical queue must be created using the non-Oracle messaging system administration interfaces before the Messaging Gateway agent accesses the queue.

The following information is used to register a non-Oracle queue:

- Name of the messaging system link used to access the queue
- Native name of the queue (its name in the non-Oracle messaging system)
- Domain of the queue
  - `DBMS_MGWADM.DOMAIN_QUEUE` for a point-to-point queue
  - `DBMS_MGWADM.DOMAIN_TOPIC` for a publish/subscribe queue
- Options specific to the non-Oracle messaging system

  These options are a set of {name, value} pairs, both of which are strings.

  See Also: "Optional Foreign Queue Configuration Properties" on page 19-25

Example 19–15 shows how to register the WebSphere MQ Base Java queue `my_mq_queue` as a Messaging Gateway queue `destq`.

Example 19–15 Registering a WebSphere MQ Base Java Queue

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE(
    name            => 'destq',
    linkname        => 'mqlink',
    provider_queue  => 'my_mq_queue',
    domain          => dbms_mgwadm.DOMAIN_QUEUE);
END;
```

Registering a WebSphere MQ Base Java Queue

The domain must be `DBMS_MGWADM.DOMAIN_QUEUE` or NULL, because only point-to-point queues are supported for WebSphere MQ.

Registering a WebSphere MQ JMS Queue or Topic

When registering a WebSphere MQ JMS queue, the domain must be `DBMS_MGWADM.DOMAIN_QUEUE`, and the `linkname` parameter must refer to a WebSphere MQ JMS unified link or queue link.

When registering a WebSphere MQ JMS topic, the domain must be DBMS_MGWADM.DOMAIN_TOPIC, and the linkname parameter must refer to a WebSphere MQ JMS unified link or topic link. The provider_queue for a WebSphere MQ JMS topic used as a propagation source may include wildcards. See WebSphere MQ documentation for **wildcard** syntax.

Registering a TIB/Rendezvous Subject

When registering a TIB/Rendezvous subject with Messaging Gateway, the provider_queue parameter specifies a TIB/Rendezvous subject name. The domain of a registered TIB/Rendezvous queue must be DBMS_MGWADM.DOMAIN_TOPIC or NULL.

A registered TIB/Rendezvous queue with provider_queue set to a wildcard subject name can be used as a propagation source queue for inbound propagation. It is not recommended to use queues with wildcard subject names as propagation destination queues or exception queues. As documented in TIB/Rendezvous, sending messages to wildcard subjects can trigger unexpected behavior. However, neither Messaging Gateway nor TIB/Rendezvous prevents you from doing so.

Unregistering a Non-Oracle Queue

A non-Oracle queue can be unregistered with DBMS_MGWADM.UNREGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE, but only if there are no propagation jobs referencing it.

Example 19–16 unregisters the queue destq of the link mqlink.

Example 19–16 Unregistering a Non-Oracle Queue

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGWADM.UNREGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE(name =>'destq', linkname=>'mqlink');
END;
```

View for Registered Non-Oracle Queues

You can use the MGW_FOREIGN_QUEUES view to check which non-Oracle queues are registered and what link each uses, as shown in Example 19–17.

Example 19–17 Checking Which Queues Are Registered

```
SELECT name, link_name, provider_queue FROM MGW_FOREIGN_QUEUES;

NAME   LINK_NAME   PROVIDER_QUEUE
-----------------------------------
DESTQ  MQLINK      my_mq_queue
```

Configuring Oracle Messaging Gateway Propagation Jobs

Propagating messages between an Oracle Streams AQ queue and a non-Oracle messaging system queue requires a propagation job. Each propagation job will have a unique propagation type, source, and destination triplet.

You can create a propagation job to propagate messages between JMS destinations. You can also create a propagation job to propagate messages between non-JMS queues. Messaging Gateway does not support message propagation between a JMS destination and a non-JMS queue.

This section contains these topics:

Propagation Job Overview

A propagation job specifies what messages are propagated and how the messages are propagated.

Messaging Gateway allows bidirectional message propagation. An outbound propagation moves messages from Oracle® Database to non-Oracle messaging systems. An inbound propagation moves messages from non-Oracle messaging systems to Oracle® Database.

If the propagation source is a queue (point-to-point), then the Messaging Gateway agent moves all messages from the source queue to the destination queue. If the propagation source is a topic (publish/subscribe), then the Messaging Gateway agent creates a subscriber of the propagation source queue in the messaging system. The agent only moves messages that are published to the source queue after the subscriber is created.

When propagating a message, the Messaging Gateway agent converts the message from the format in the source messaging system to the format in the destination messaging system. Users can customize the message conversion by providing a message **transformation**. If message conversion fails, then the message will be moved to an exception queue, if one has been provided, so that the agent can continue to propagate messages for the subscriber.

A Messaging Gateway exception queue is different from an Oracle® Database exception queue. Messaging Gateway moves a message to a Messaging Gateway exception queue when message conversion fails. Oracle® Database moves a message to an Oracle® Database exception queue after `MAX_RETRIES` dequeue attempts on the message.

Messages moved to an Oracle® Database exception queue may result in irrecoverable failures on the associated Messaging Gateway propagation job. To avoid the problem, the `MAX_RETRIES` parameter of any Oracle® Database queue that is used as the propagation source of a Messaging Gateway propagation job should be set to a value much larger than 16.

If the messaging system of the propagation source queue supports message selection, then a message selection rule can be specified for a propagation subscriber. Only messages that satisfy the message selector will be propagated.

Users can also specify propagation job options to control how messages are propagated, such as options for **JMS message** delivery mode and TIB/Rendezvous queue policies.

The `MGW_JOBS` view can be used to check the configuration and status of Messaging Gateway propagation jobs.

See Also: Chapter 21, "Monitoring Oracle Messaging Gateway"

Creating an Oracle Messaging Gateway Propagation Job

Messaging Gateway propagation jobs are created by DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB.

If the propagation source for non-JMS propagation is an Oracle Streams AQ queue, then the queue can be either a single consumer queue or multiple consumer queue. If it is a multiple consumer queue, Messaging Gateway creates a corresponding Oracle Streams AQ subscriber MGW_job_name for the propagation job job_name when DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB is called.

If the propagation source is a JMS topic, such as an **Oracle Java Message Service** (OJMS) topic or a WebSphere MQ JMS topic, then a JMS subscriber MGW_job_name is created on the topic in the source messaging system by the Messaging Gateway agent. If the agent is not running, then the subscriber will not be created until the agent is restarted.

If the propagation source is a queue, then only one propagation job can be created using that queue as the propagation source. If the propagation source is a topic, then multiple propagation jobs can be set up using that topic as the propagation source with each propagation job having its own corresponding subscriber on the topic in the messaging system.

Example 19–18 creates Messaging Gateway propagation job job_aq2mq.

Example 19–18 Creating a Messaging Gateway Propagation Job

```
BEGIN
   DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB(
     job_name            =>  'job_aq2mq',
     propagation_type    =>   DBMS_MGWADM.OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION,
     source              =>  'mquser.srcq',
     destination         =>  'deqq@mqlink');
END;
```

Note: If a WebSphere MQ JMS topic is involved in a propagation job and the interface type of the link is DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION, then a durable subscriber MGL_*subscriber_id* is created on the log topic. The durable subscriber is removed when the Messaging Gateway propagation job is successfully removed.

Enabling and Disabling a Propagation Job

A propagation job can be initially enabled or disabled when it is created by DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB. By default, a job is enabled when it is created. You can use DBMS_MGWADM.ENABLE_JOB to enable a propagation job and DBMS_MGWADM.DISABLE_JOB to disable a job. No propagation processing will occur when the job is disabled.

Example 19–19 enables the propagation for propagation job job_aq2mq.

Example 19–19 Enabling a Messaging Gateway Propagation Job

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGWADM.ENABLE_JOB(job_name => 'job_aq2mq');
END;
```

Example 19–20 disables the propagation for propagation job job_aq2mq.

Example 19–20 Disabling a Messaging Gateway Propagation Job

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGWADM.DISABLE_JOB(job_name => 'job_aq2mq');
END;
```

Resetting a Propagation Job

When a problem occurs with a propagation job, the Messaging Gateway agent retries the failed operation up to 16 times in an exponential backoff scheme before the propagation job stops. You can use `DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_JOB` to reset the failure count to zero to allow the agent to retry the failed operation immediately.

Example 19–21 resets the failure count for propagation job `job_aq2mq`.

Example 19–21 Resetting a Propagation Job

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_JOB (job_name => 'job_aq2mq');
END;
```

Altering a Propagation Job

After a propagation job is created you can alter the selection rule, transformation, exception queue, job options, and poll interval of the job using `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_JOB`. The job can be altered with the Messaging Gateway running or shut down.

Example 19–22 adds an exception queue for a propagation job.

Example 19–22 Altering Propagation Job by Adding an Exception Queue

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_JOB(
       job_name         =>  'job_aq2mq',
       exception_queue  =>  'mgwuser.my_ex_queue');
END;
```

Example 19–23 changes the polling interval for a propagation job. The polling interval determines how soon the agent can discover the available messages in the propagation source queue. The default polling interval is 5 seconds or the value set for `oracle.mgw.polling_interval` in the Messaging Gateway initialization file.

Example 19–23 Altering Propagation Job by Changing the Polling Interval

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_JOB(
        job_name       =>  'job_aq2mq',
        poll_interval  =>  2);
END;
```

Removing a Propagation Job

You can remove a Messaging Gateway propagation job by calling `DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB`.

Before removing the propagation job from the Messaging Gateway configuration, Messaging Gateway does the following cleanup:

- Removes from the messaging system the associated subscriber that may have been created by Messaging Gateway

- Removes propagation log records from log queues for the job being removed

Messaging Gateway may fail to do the cleanup because:

- The Messaging Gateway agent is not running
- Non-Oracle messaging system is not running
- The Messaging Gateway agent is unable to interact with the source or destination messaging system

If the Messaging Gateway cleanup fails for any reason, then the propagation job being removed is placed in a DELETE_PENDING state. The Messaging Gateway agent tries to clean up propagation jobs in a DELETE_PENDING state when:

- DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB is called and the Messaging Gateway agent is running.
- The Messaging Gateway agent is starting and finds a propagation job in a DELETE_PENDING state.

DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB has a force parameter that allows you to force the propagation job to be removed from the Messaging Gateway configuration without placing it in DELETE_PENDING state. This is useful in case of cleanup failures or if you want to remove a propagation job when the Messaging Gateway agent is not running.

Forcing a propagation job to be removed may result in obsolete log records being left in the log queues, and subscriptions in the messaging systems that may cause unnecessary message accumulation. Oracle recommends that the force option not be used for DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB if possible.

Example 19–24 removes a propagation job in a non-forced manner.

Example 19–24 Removing a Propagation Job

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB (job_name  =>  'job_aq2mq');
END;
```

Propagation Jobs, Subscribers, and Schedules

Subprograms are provided as part of the DBMS_MGWADM package that simplify the creation and management of propagation jobs. Those subprograms allow a user to configure a propagation job rather than a disjoint subscriber and schedule as was done in prior releases. Oracle recommends that you use the propagation job procedures but still supports the subscriber and schedule procedures for backward compatibility.

Table 19–1 lists the Messaging Gateway propagation job procedures and shows which subscriber and/or schedule procedures it replaces. All procedures are from the DBMS_MGWADM package.

Table 19–1 Messaging Gateway Propagation Job Subprograms

Job Procedure	Replaces Subscriber, Schedule Procedure
CREATE_JOB	ADD_SUBSCRIBER, SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION
ALTER_JOB	ALTER_SUBSCRIBER, ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE
REMOVE_JOB	REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER, UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION
ENABLE_JOB	ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE
DISABLE_JOB	DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE

Table 19–1 (Cont.) Messaging Gateway Propagation Job Subprograms

Job Procedure	Replaces Subscriber, Schedule Procedure
RESET_JOB	RESET_SUBSCRIBER

This section contains the following topics:

- Propagation Job, Subscriber, Schedule Interface Interoperability
- Propagation Job, Subscriber, Schedule Views
- Single Consumer Queue As Propagation Source

Propagation Job, Subscriber, Schedule Interface Interoperability

The user can create two types of propagation jobs, a new style job or an old style job. A new style job is created by DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB. An old style job is created by calling DBMS_MGWADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER and DBMS_MGWADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION using the same {propagation_type, source, destination} triplet. A subscriber that does not have a matching schedule, or a schedule that does not have a matching subscriber, is not considered to be a propagation job.

For new style job, the job name will serve as both the subscriber ID and the schedule ID. For an old style job, the subscriber ID is used as the job name.

Both the propagation job subprograms and the subscriber/schedule subprograms can be used for old style propagation jobs. Oracle recommends that you use the job subprograms to create and manage propagation jobs. The job subprograms cannot be used for an unmatched subscriber or schedule since those do not constitute a propagation job.

Only the new job subprograms can be used for new style propagation jobs. An error will occur if a user tries to call a subscriber or scheduler procedure on a new style job.

Other than DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB, calling the job subprograms for an old style job is straightforward and the results are effectively the same as calling the corresponding subscriber/schedule subprograms. There may be certain restrictions in the future but there are none at this time.

The DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB procedure can be used to remove both new style and old style jobs. A forced and non-forced remove is supported. If the Messaging Gateway agent is not running when a non-forced remove is done, the job will be flagged as delete pending and neither the underlying subscriber nor schedule will be removed at that time. The job (subscriber /schedule pair) will be removed once the agent is restarted and performs its cleanup work or a forced DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB is performed. In order to insure that the subscriber/schedule pair is removed at the same time, an error will occur if you first call DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB and subsequently attempt to call DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER or DBMS_MGWADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION for an old style job.

Once DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB as been called for a job and it has been flagged as delete pending, all job procedures, other than DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB, will fail for both new style and old style jobs. In addition, all subscriber and schedule subprograms will fail if the propagation job happens to be an old style job.DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER and DBMS_MGWADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION can be used for an old style job as long as DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB has not been called for that job. If DBMS_MGWADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION is called for an old style job, the schedule is immediately removed and it ceases to be a propagation job and DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_SUSCRIBER must be used to remove the subscriber. If DBMS_

MGWADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER is called for an old style job, the user can subsequently call DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB as long as the subscriber exists.

Propagation Job, Subscriber, Schedule Views

The MGW_JOBS view shows information for the current propagation jobs, both new style jobs and old style jobs, and includes all the pertinent information shown by the MGW_SUBSCRIBERS and MGW_SCHEDULES views. The MGW_SUBSCRIBERS and MGW_SCHEDULES views are still useful for finding an unmatched subscriber or schedule since they don't constitute a propagation job and will not show up in the MGW_JOBS view.

Single Consumer Queue As Propagation Source

Messaging Gateway allows an Oracle Streams AQ multiple consumer queue or a single consumer queue to be a propagation source for an outbound new style job created by DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB. A multiple consumer queue must be used for the propagation source for an outbound old style job. An error will occur if an administrator attempts to call DBMS_MGWADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER and the source is a single consumer queue.

An Oracle Streams AQ dequeue condition is not supported for native (non-JMS) outbound propagation when the propagation source is a single consumer queue.

Configuration Properties

This section summarizes basic and optional properties related to Messaging Gateway links, foreign queues, and propagation jobs.

This section contains these topics:

- WebSphere MQ System Properties
- TIB/Rendezvous System Properties
- Optional Link Configuration Properties
- Optional Foreign Queue Configuration Properties
- Optional Job Configuration Properties

WebSphere MQ System Properties

Table 19–2 summarizes the basic configuration properties for a WebSphere MQ messaging link. The table indicates which properties of SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES are optional (NULL allowed), which can be altered, and if alterable, which values can be dynamically changed.

> **See Also:** "SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES Type" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

Table 19–2 WebSphere MQ Link Properties

Attribute	NULL Allowed?	Alter Value?	Dynamic?
queue_manager	no	no	no
hostname	yes (1)	no	no
port	yes (1)	no	no

Table 19–2 (Cont.) WebSphere MQ Link Properties

Attribute	NULL Allowed?	Alter Value?	Dynamic?
channel	yes (1), (6)	yes	no
interface_type	yes (2)	no	no
max_connections	yes (3)	yes	yes
username	yes	yes	yes
password	yes	yes	yes
inbound_log_queue	yes (4)	yes(4)	yes
outbound_log_queue	yes (5)	yes(5)	yes

Notes on Table 19–2

1. If hostname is NULL, then the port and channel must be NULL. If the hostname is not NULL, then the port must be not NULL. If the hostname is NULL, then a WebSphere MQ bindings connection is used; otherwise a client connection is used.
2. If interface_type is NULL, then a default value of DBMS_MGWADM.MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE is used.
3. If max_connections is NULL, then a default value of 1 is used.
4. Attribute inbound_log_queue can be NULL if the link is not used for inbound propagation. The log queue can be altered only when no inbound propagation job references the link.
5. Attribute outbound_log_queue can be NULL if the link is not used for outbound propagation. The log queue can be altered only when no outbound propagation job references the link.
6. The channel attribute must be NULL if a client channel definition table (CCDT) is used. The MQ_ccdtURL link option can be used to specify a CCDT.

Table 19–3 summarizes the optional configuration properties supported when a WebSphere MQ Base Java interface is used to access the WebSphere MQ messaging system. Table 19–4 summarizes the optional configuration properties supported when a WebSphere MQ JMS interface is used. Each table lists the property name, where that property applies, whether the property can be altered, and if alterable, whether the value can be dynamically changed. Only the properties listed in the tables are supported, and any extra properties are ignored.

Table 19–3 Optional Configuration Properties for WebSphere MQ Base Java

Property Name	Used For	Alter Value?	Dynamic?
MQ_ccdtUrl	link	yes	no
MQ_ccsid	link	yes	no
MQ_ReceiveExit	link	yes	no
MQ_SecurityExit	link	yes	no
MQ_SendExit	link	yes	no
MQ_SSLCipherSuite	link	yes	no
MQ_SSLFipsRequired	link	yes	no
MQ_SSLPeerName	link	yes	no
MQ_SSLResetCount	link	yes	no

Table 19–3 (Cont.) Optional Configuration Properties for WebSphere MQ Base Java

Property Name	Used For	Alter Value?	Dynamic?
MQ_openOptions	foreign queue	no	no
MsgBatchSize	job	yes	yes
PreserveMessageID	job	yes	yes

Table 19–4 Optional Configuration Properties for WebSphere MQ JMS

Property Name	Used For	Alter Value?	Dynamic?
MQ_BrokerControlQueue	link	yes	no
MQ_BrokerPubQueue	link	yes	no
MQ_BrokerQueueManager	link	yes	no
MQ_BrokerVersion	link	yes	no
MQ_ccdtUrl	link	yes	no
MQ_ccsid	link	yes	no
MQ_JmsDurSubQueue	link	no	no
MQ_PubAckInterval	link	yes	no
MQ_ReceiveExit	link	yes	no
MQ_ReceiveExitInit	link	yes	no
MQ_SecurityExit	link	yes	no
MQ_SecurityExitInit	link	yes	no
MQ_SendExit	link	yes	no
MQ_SendExitInit	link	yes	no
MQ_SSLCipherSuite	link	yes	no
MQ_SSLCrl	link	yes	no
MQ_SSLFipsRequired	link	yes	no
MQ_SSLPeerName	link	yes	no
MQ_SSLResetCount	link	yes	no
MQ_CharacterSet	foreign queue	no	no
MQ_JmsDurSubQueue	foreign queue	no	no
MQ_JmsTargetClient	foreign queue	no	no
JMS_DeliveryMode	job	yes	yes
JMS_NoLocal	job	no	no
MsgBatchSize	job	yes	yes
PreserveMessageID	job	yes	yes

TIB/Rendezvous System Properties

Table 19–5 summarizes the basic configuration properties for a TIB/Rendezvous messaging link. It indicates which properties of `SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES` are optional (`NULL` allowed), which can be altered, and if alterable, which values can be dynamically changed.

See Also: "SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES Type" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

Table 19–5 TIB/Rendezvous Link Properties

Attribute	NULL allowed?	Alter value?	Dynamic?
service	yes(1)	no	no
daemon	yes(1)	no	no
network	yes(1)	no	no
cm_name	yes(2)	no	no
cm_ledger	yes(2)	no	no

Notes on Table 19–5:

1. System default values will be used if service, daemon, or network are NULL.
2. The cm_name and cm_ledger attributes are reserved for future use when TIB/Rendezvous certified messages are supported. At present, a NULL must be specified for these parameters when a TIB/Rendezvous link is configured.

Table 19–6 summarizes the optional configuration properties supported when a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system is used. The table lists the property name, where that property applies, whether the property can be altered, and if alterable, whether the value can be dynamically changed. Only the properties listed in the table are supported, and any extra properties will be ignored.

Table 19–6 Optional Properties for TIB/Rendezvous

Property Name	Used For	Alter Value?	Dynamic?
AQ_MsgProperties	job	yes	yes
MsgBatchSize	job	yes	yes
PreserveMessageID	job	yes	yes
RV_discardAmount	job	yes	no
RV_limitPolicy	job	yes	no
RV_maxEvents	job	yes	no

Optional Link Configuration Properties

This section describes optional link properties you can specify using the options parameter of DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK and DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK. Each listing also indicates which messaging system might use that property.

MQ_BrokerControlQueue

This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the name of the broker control queue and corresponds to WebSphere MQ JMS administration tool property BROKERCONQ. The WebSphere MQ default is SYSTEM.BROKER.CONTROL.QUEUE.

MQ_BrokerPubQueue

This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the name of the broker publish queue and corresponds to WebSphere MQ JMS administration tool property BROKERPUBQ. The WebSphere MQ default is SYSTEM.BROKER.DEFAULT.STREAM.

MQ_BrokerQueueManager
This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the name of the broker queue manager and corresponds to WebSphere MQ administration tool property `BROKERQMGR`. If it is not set, then no default is used.

MQ_BrokerVersion
This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the broker version number and corresponds to WebSphere MQ JMS administration tool property `BROKERVER`. The WebSphere MQ default is `0`.

MQ_ccdtUrl
This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java and WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the URL string of a client channel definition table (CCDT) to be used. If not set, a CCDT is not used. If a CCDT is used, then the `SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES.channel` link property must be `NULL`.

MQ_ccsid
This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java and WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the character set identifier to be used to translate information in the WebSphere MQ message header. This should be the integer value of the character set (for example, `819`) rather than a descriptive string. If it is not set, then the WebSphere MQ default character set `819` is used.

MQ_JmsDurSubQueue
This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It applies to WebSphere MQ JMS topic links only. The `SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERITES` attributes, `inbound_log_queue` and `outbound_log_queue`, specify the names of WebSphere MQ JMS topics used for propagation logging. This property specifies the name of the WebSphere MQ queue from which durable subscription messages are retrieved by the log topic subscribers. The WebSphere MQ default queue is `SYSTEM.JMS.D.SUBSCRIBER.QUEUE`.

MQ_PubAckInterval
This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the interval, in number of messages, between publish requests that require acknowledgment from the broker and corresponds to WebSphere MQ JMS administration tool property `PUBACKINT`. The WebSphere MQ default is `25`.

MQ_ReceiveExit
This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java and WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the fully qualified Java classname of a class implementing the `MQReceiveExit` interface. This class must be in the `CLASSPATH` of the Messaging Gateway agent. There is no default.

MQ_ReceiveExitInit
This initialization string is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It is passed by WebSphere MQ JMS to the constructor of the class specified by `MQ_ReceiveExit` and corresponds to WebSphere MQ JMS administration tool property `RECEXITINIT`. There is no default.

MQ_SecurityExit
This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java and WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the fully qualified Java classname of a class implementing the `MQSecurityExit` interface. This class must be in the `CLASSPATH` of the Messaging Gateway agent. There is no default.

MQ_SecurityExitInit
This initialization string is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It is passed by WebSphere MQ JMS to the constructor of the class specified by `MQ_SecurityExit` and corresponds to WebSphere MQ JMS administration tool property `SECEXITINIT`. There is no default.

MQ_SendExit
This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java and WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the fully qualified Java classname of a class implementing the `MQSendExit` interface. This class must be in the `CLASSPATH` of the Messaging Gateway agent. There is no default.

MQ_SendExitInit
This initialization string is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It is passed by WebSphere MQ JMS to the constructor of the class specified by `MQ_SendExit`. It corresponds to WebSphere MQ JMS administration tool property `SENDEXITINIT`. There is no default.

MQ_SSLCipherSuite
This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java and WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the CipherSuite to be used; for example, `SSL_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5`. This corresponds to the WebSphere MQ `SSLCIPHERSUITE` administration property.

MQ_SSLCrl
This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies a space-delimited list of LDAP servers that can be used for certificate revocation list (CRL) checking. If not set, no CRL checking is done. This corresponds to the WebSphere MQ `SSLCRL` administration property. This option is not supported for WebSphere MQ Base Java, and instead, a client channel definition table (CCDT) must be used if CRL checking is needed.

MQ_SSLFipsRequired
This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java and WebSphere MQ JMS. It indicates whether the CipherSuite being used is supported by the IBM Java JSSE FIPS provider (IBMSJSSEFIPS). The value should be `TRUE` or `FALSE`. The default value is `FALSE`. This corresponds to the WebSphere MQ `SSLFIPSREQUIRED` administration property.

MQ_SSLPeerName
This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java and WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies a distinguished name (DN) pattern that the queue manager certificate must match in order for a connection to be established. If not set, no DN check is performed. This corresponds to the WebSphere MQ `SSLPEERNAME` administration property.

MQ_SSLResetCount
This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java and WebSphere MQ JMS. It specifies the total number of bytes sent and received before the secret key is renegotiated. If not set, the key is not renegotiated. This corresponds to the WebSphere MQ `SSLRESETCOUNT` administration property.

Optional Foreign Queue Configuration Properties

This section describes optional foreign queue properties that you can specify using the `options` parameter of `DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE`. Each listing also indicates which messaging system might use that property.

MQ_CharacterSet

This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It is used only for outbound propagation to a JMS queue or topic. It specifies the character set to be used to encode text strings sent to the destination. It should be the integer value of the character set (for example, `1208`) rather than a descriptive string. The default value used by Messaging Gateway is `1208` (UTF8).

MQ_JmsDurSubQueue

This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It is a string representing the name of the WebSphere MQ queue from which durable subscription messages are retrieved by subscribers on this topic. It applies only to WebSphere MQ JMS topics. The WebSphere MQ default queue is `SYSTEM.JMS.D.SUBSCRIBER.QUEUE`.

MQ_JmsTargetClient

This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS. It is used only for outbound propagation to a JMS queue or topic. Supported values are `TRUE` and `FALSE`. `TRUE` indicates that WebSphere MQ should store the message as a JMS message. `FALSE` indicates that WebSphere MQ should store the message in non-JMS format so that non-JMS applications can access it. Default is `TRUE`.

MQ_openOptions

This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java. It specifies the value used for the `openOptions` argument of the WebSphere MQ Base Java `MQQueueManager.accessQueue` method. No value is required. But if one is given, then the Messaging Gateway agent adds `MQOO_OUTPUT` to the specified value for an enqueue (`put`) operation. `MQOO_INPUT_SHARED` is added for a dequeue (`get`) operation. The default is `MQOO_OUTPUT` for an enqueue/put operation; `MQOO_INPUT_SHARED` for a dequeue/get operation.

Optional Job Configuration Properties

This section describes optional propagation job properties that you can specify using the options parameter of `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB` and `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_JOB`.

AQ_MsgProperties

This property is used by TIB/Rendezvous. It specifies how Oracle Streams AQ message properties will be used during message propagation. Supported values are `TRUE` and `FALSE`. The default value is `FALSE`.

For an outbound propagation job, if the value is `TRUE` (case insensitive), then the Messaging Gateway agent will add a field for most Oracle Streams AQ message properties to the message propagated to the TIB/Rendezvous subject.

For an inbound propagation job, if the value is `TRUE` (case insensitive), then the Messaging Gateway agent will search the source message for a field with a reserved name, and if it exists, use its value to set the corresponding Oracle Streams AQ message property. A default value will be used if the field does not exist or does not have an expected datatype.

JMS_DeliveryMode

This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS and Oracle JMS. You can use this property when the propagation destination is a JMS messaging system. It sets the delivery mode of messages enqueued to the propagation destination queue by a JMS `MessageProducer`. The default is `PRESERVE_MSG`. Supported values and their associated delivery modes are:

- `PERSISTENT` (`DeliveryMode.PERSISTENT`)

- NON_PERSISTENT (DeliveryMode.NON_PERSISTENT)
- PRESERVE_MSG (delivery mode of the source JMS message is used)

JMS_NoLocal
This property is used by WebSphere MQ JMS and Oracle JMS. You can use it when the propagation source is a JMS messaging system. It sets the noLocal parameter of a JMS TopicSubscriber. TRUE indicates that messages that have been published to this topic through the same Messaging Gateway link will not be propagated. The default value FALSE indicates that such messages will be propagated from the topic.

MsgBatchSize
This property can be used by any supported messaging system. It specifies the maximum number of messages, if available, to be propagated in one transaction. The default is 30.

PreserveMessageID
This property is used by WebSphere MQ Base Java, WebSphere MQ JMS, TIB/Rendezvous, and Oracle JMS. It specifies whether Messaging Gateway should preserve the original message identifier when the message is propagated to the destination messaging system. The exact details depend on the capabilities of the messaging systems involved. Supported values are TRUE and FALSE. The default value is FALSE.

RV_discardAmount
This property is used by TIB/Rendezvous. It specifies the discard amount of a queue. It is meaningful only for an inbound propagation job. The default is 0.

RV_limitPolicy
This property is used by TIB/Rendezvous. It specifies the limit policy for resolving overflow of a queue limit. It is meaningful only for an inbound propagation job. The default is DISCARD_NONE. Supported values and their associated limit policies are: DISCARD_NONE, DISCARD_FIRST, DISCARD_LAST and DISCARD_NEW.

- DISCARD_NONE (TibrvQueue.DISCARD_NONE)
- DISCARD_FIRST (TibrvQueue.DISCARD_FIRST)
- DISCARD_LAST (TibrvQueue.DISCARD_LAST)
- DISCARD_NEW (TibrvQueue.DISCARD_NEW)

RV_maxEvents
This property is used by TIB/Rendezvous. It specifies the maximum event limit of a queue. It is meaningful only for an inbound propagation job. The default is 0.

20

Oracle Messaging Gateway Message Conversion

This chapter discusses how Oracle Messaging Gateway (MGW) converts **message** formats from one messaging system to another. A conversion is generally necessary when moving messages between Oracle® Database and another system, because different messaging systems have different message formats. **Java Message Service** (JMS) messages are a special case. A **JMS message** can be propagated only to a JMS destination, making conversion a simple process.

This chapter contains these topics:

Converting Oracle Messaging Gateway Non-JMS Messages

MGW converts the native message format of the source messaging system to the native message format of the destination messaging system during **propagation**. MGW uses **canonical** types and a model centering on Oracle® Database for the conversion.

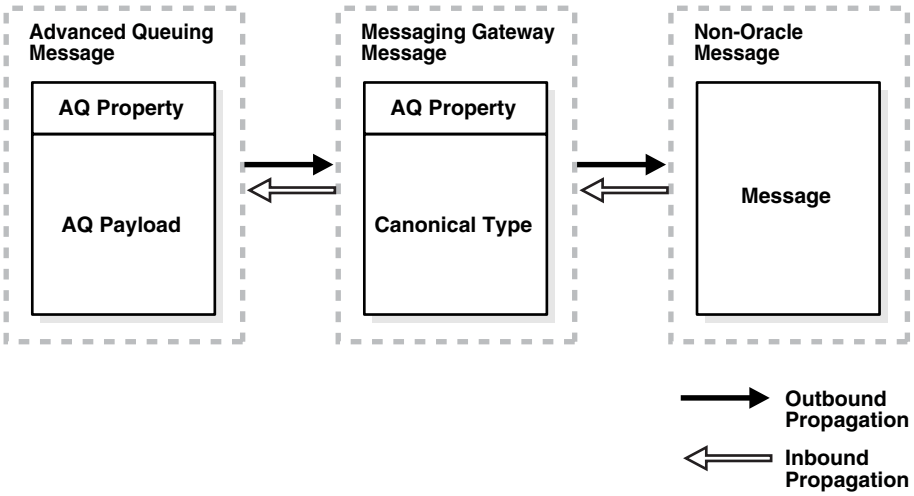
Overview of the Non-JMS Message Conversion Process

When a message is propagated by MGW, the message is converted from the native format of the source **queue** to the native format of the destination queue.

A native message usually contains a message header and a message body. The header contains the fixed header fields that all messages in that messaging system have, such as message properties in Oracle® Database and the fixed header in WebSphere MQ. The body contains message contents, such as the Oracle® Database payload, the WebSphere MQ message body, or the entire TIB/Rendezvous message. MGW converts both message header and message body components.

Figure 20–1 shows how non-JMS messages are converted in two stages. A message is first converted from the native format of the source queue to the MGW internal message format, and then it is converted from the internal message format to the native format of the destination queue.

Figure 20–1 Non-JMS Message Conversion



The MGW agent uses an internal message format consisting of a header that is similar to the Oracle® Database message properties and a body that is a representation of an MGW canonical type.

Oracle Messaging Gateway Canonical Types

MGW defines canonical types to support message conversion between Oracle® Database and non-Oracle messaging systems. A canonical type is a message type representation in the form of a PL/SQL Oracle type in Oracle Database. The canonical types are `RAW`, `SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T`, and `SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T`.

WebSphere MQ propagation supports the canonical types `SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T` and `RAW`. TIB/Rendezvous propagation supports the canonical types `SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T` and `RAW`.

> **See Also:** "DBMS_MGWMSG" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for Syntax and attribute information for `SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T` and `SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T`

Message Header Conversion

MGW provides default mappings between Oracle® Database message properties and non-Oracle message header fields that have a counterpart in Oracle® Database message properties with the same semantics. Where MGW does not provide a mapping, the message header fields are set to a default value, usually the default value defined by the messaging system.

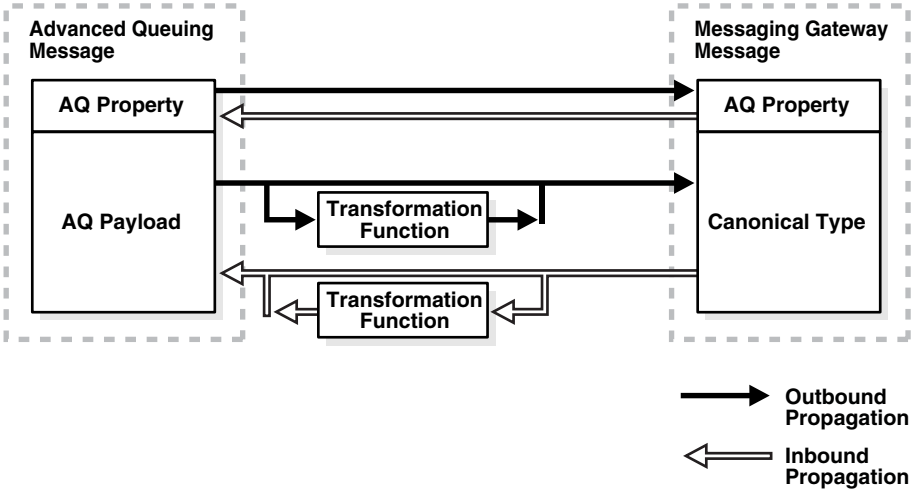
Handling Arbitrary Payload Types Using Message Transformations

When converting to or from Oracle® Database messages, the MGW agent uses only its canonical types. Arbitrary payload types are supported, however, with the assistance of user-defined Oracle® Database message transformations to convert between an Oracle® Database queue payload and an MGW canonical type.

For MGW to propagate messages from an Oracle® Database queue with an arbitrary **ADT** payload (outbound propagation), you must provide a mapping to an MGW canonical ADT. The **transformation** is invoked when the MGW agent dequeues messages from the Oracle® Database queue. Similarly, for MGW to propagate

messages to an Oracle® Database queue with an arbitrary ADT payload (inbound propagation), you must provide a mapping from an MGW canonical ADT. The transformation is invoked when the MGW agent enqueues messages to the Oracle® Database queue.

Figure 20–2 Oracle® Database Message Conversion



The transformation is always executed in the context of the MGW agent, which means that the MGW agent user (the user specified using `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT` or `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT`) must have `EXECUTE` privileges on the transformation function and the Oracle® Database payload type. This can be accomplished by granting the `EXECUTE` privilege to `PUBLIC` or by granting the `EXECUTE` privilege directly to the MGW agent user.

To configure a MGW propagation job with a transformation:

1. Create the transformation function.
2. Grant `EXECUTE` to the MGW agent user or to `PUBLIC` on the function and the object types it references.
3. Call `DBMS_TRANSFORM.CREATE_TRANSFORMATION` to register the transformation.
4. Call `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB` to create a MGW propagation job using the transformation, or `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_JOB` to alter an existing job.

The value passed in the transformation parameter for these APIs must be the registered transformation name and not the function name. For example, `trans_sampleadt_to_mgw_basic` is a stored procedure representing a transformation function with the signature shown in Example 20–1.

> **Note:** All commands in the examples must be run as a user granted `MGW_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE`, except for the commands to create transformations.

Example 20–1 Transformation Function Signature

```
FUNCTION trans_sampleadt_to_mgw_basic(in_msg IN mgwuser.sampleADT)
RETURN SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T;
```

You can create a transformation using DBMS_TRANSFORM.CREATE_TRANSFORMATION, as shown in Example 20–2.

Example 20–2 Creating a Transformation

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_TRANSFORM.CREATE_TRANSFORMATION(
        schema         => 'mgwuser',
        name           => 'sample_adt_to_mgw_basic',
        from_schema    => 'mgwuser',
        from_type      => 'sampleadt',
        to_schema      => 'sys',
        to_type        => 'MGW_BASIC_MSG_T',
        transformation => 'mgwuser.trans_sampleadt_to_mgw_basic(user_data)');
END;
```

Once created, this transformation can be registered with MGW when creating a propagation job. Example 20–3 creates job job_aq2mq, for whom messages are propagated from Oracle® Database queue mgwuser.srcq to non-Oracle messaging system queue destq@mqlink using transformation mgwuser.sample_adt_to_mgw_basic.

Example 20–3 Registering a Transformation

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB(
    job_name          =>   'job_aq2mq',
    propagation_type  =>    DBMS_MGWADM.OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION,
    source            =>   'mgwuser.srcq',
    destination       =>   'destq.mqlink',
    transformation    =>   'mgwuser.sample_adt_to_mgw_basic',
    exception_queue   =>   'mgwuser.excq');
END;
```

> **See Also:** "DBMS_MGWADM", "DBMS_MGWMSG", and "DBMS_TRANSFORM" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

An error that occurs while attempting a user-defined transformation is usually considered a message conversion exception, and the message is moved to the **exception queue** if it exists.

Handling Logical Change Records

MGW provides facilities to propagate Logical Change Records (LCRs). Routines are provided to help in creating transformations to handle the propagation of both row LCRs and DDL LCRs stored in queues with payload type ANYDATA. An LCR is propagated as an XML string stored in the appropriate message type.

> **Note:** For LCR propagation, you must load the XDB package.

Because Oracle Streams uses ANYDATA queues to store LCRs, an ANYDATA queue is the source for outbound propagation. The transformation must first convert the ANYDATA object containing an LCR into an XMLType object using the MGW routine DBMS_MGWMSG.LCR_TO_XML. If the ANYDATA object does not contain an LCR, then this routine raises an error. The XML document string of the LCR is then extracted from the

XMLType and placed in the appropriate MGW canonical type (SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T or SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T).

Example 20–4 illustrates a simplified transformation used for LCR outbound propagation. The transformation converts an ANYDATA payload containing an LCR to a SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T object. The string representing the LCR as an XML document is put in a field named ORACLE_LCR.

Example 20–4 Outbound LCR Transformation

```
create or replace function any2tibrv(adata in anydata)
return SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T is
    v_xml   XMLType;
    v_text  varchar2(2000);
    v_tibrv sys.mgw_tibrv_msg_t;
BEGIN
    v_xml   := dbms_mgwmsg.lcr_to_xml(adata);
    -- assume the lcr is smaller than 2000 characters long.
    v_text  := v_xml.getStringVal();
    v_tibrv := SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T.CONSTRUCT;
    v_tibrv.add_string('ORACLE_LCR', 0, v_text);
    return v_tibrv;
END any2tibrv;
```

For LCR inbound propagation, an MGW canonical type (SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T or SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T) is the transformation source type. A string in the format of an XML document representing an LCR must be contained in the canonical type. The transformation function must extract the string from the message, create an XMLType object from it, and convert it to an ANYDATA object containing an LCR with the MGW routine DBMS_MGWMSG.XML_TO_LCR. If the original XML document does not represent an LCR, then this routine raises an error.

Example 20–5 illustrates a simplified transformation used for LCR inbound propagation. The transformation converts a SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T object with a field containing an XML string representing an LCR to an ANYDATA object. The string representing the LCR as an XML document is taken from a field named ORACLE_LCR.

Example 20–5 Inbound LCR Transformation

```
create or replace function tibrv2any(tdata in sys.mgw_tibrv_msg_t)
return anydata is
    v_field   sys.mgw_tibrv_field_t;
    v_xml     XMLType;
    v_text    varchar2(2000);
    v_any     anydata;
BEGIN
    v_field := tdata.get_field_by_name('ORACLE_LCR');
    -- type checking
    v_text  := v_field.text_value;
    -- assume it is not null
    v_xml  := XMLType.createXML(v_text);
    v_any  := dbms_mgwmsg.xml_to_lcr(v_xml);
    return v_any;
END tibrv2any;
```

See Also:

- "DBMS_MGWMSG" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*
- *ORACLE_HOME*/mgw/samples/lcr for complete examples of LCR transformations

Message Conversion for WebSphere MQ

MGW converts between the MGW canonical types and the WebSphere MQ native message format. WebSphere MQ native messages consist of a fixed message header and a message body. The message body is treated as either a TEXT value or RAW (bytes) value. The canonical types supported for WebSphere MQ propagation are SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T and RAW.

Figure 20–3 Message Conversion for WebSphere MQ Using MGW_BASIC_MSG_T

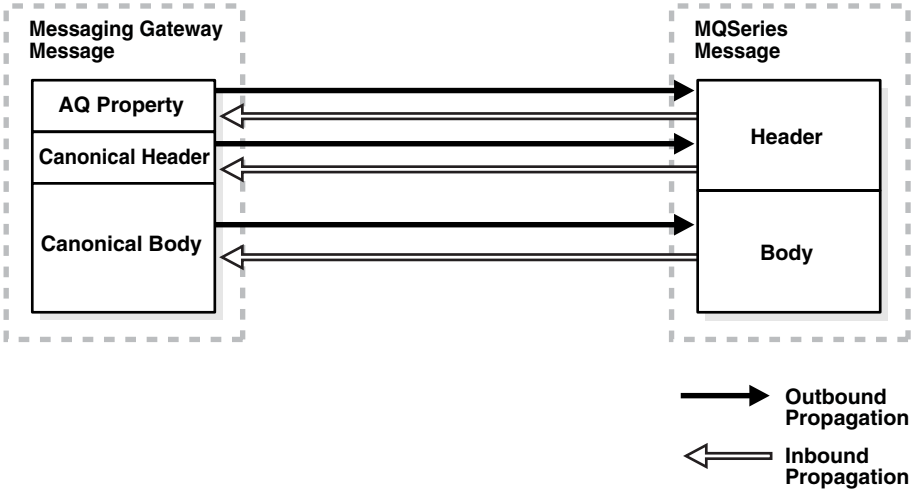


Figure 20–3 illustrates the message conversion performed by the MGW WebSphere MQ driver when using the canonical type SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T. For outbound propagation, the driver maps the Oracle® Database message properties and canonical message to a WebSphere MQ message having a fixed header and a message body. For inbound propagation, the driver maps a native message to a set of Oracle® Database message properties and a canonical message. When the canonical type is RAW, the mappings are the same, except no canonical headers exist.

WebSphere MQ Message Header Mappings

When the MGW canonical type used in an outbound propagation job is RAW, no WebSphere MQ header information is set from the RAW message body. Similarly, for inbound propagation no WebSphere MQ header information is preserved in the RAW message body. MGW canonical type SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T, however, has a header that can be used to specify WebSphere MQ header fields for outbound propagation, and preserve WebSphere MQ header fields for inbound propagation.

This section describes the message properties supported for the WebSphere MQ messaging system when using SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T as the canonical type. Table 20–1 defines the MGW {name, value} pairs used to describe the WebSphere MQ header properties. The first column refers to valid string values for the SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T.NAME field in the SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T header. The second

column refers to the SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T.TYPE value corresponding to the name. (Refer to "Notes on Table 20–1" on page 20-8 for explanations of the numbers in parentheses.)

> **See Also:** "DBMS_MGWMSG" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

For inbound propagation, the WebSphere MQ driver generates {name,value} pairs based on the source message header and stores them in the header part of the canonical message of the SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T type. For outbound propagation, the WebSphere MQ driver sets the message header and enqueue options from {name,value} pairs for these properties stored in the header part of the SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T canonical message.

Table 20–1 MGW Names for WebSphere MQ Header Values

MGW Name	MGW Type	WebSphere MQ Property Name	Used For
MGW_MQ_accountingToken	RAW_VALUE (size 32)	accountingToken	Outbound (1), Inbound
MGW_MQ_applicationIdData	TEXT_VALUE (size 32)	applicationIdData	Outbound (1), Inbound
MGW_MQ_applicationOriginData	TEXT_VALUE (size 4)	applicationOriginData	Outbound (1), Inbound
MGW_MQ_backoutCount	INTEGER_VALUE	backoutCount	Inbound
MGW_MQ_characterSet	INTEGER_VALUE	characterSet	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_correlationId	RAW_VALUE (size 24)	correlationId	Outbound (1), Inbound
MGW_MQ_encoding	INTEGER_VALUE	encoding	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_expiry	INTEGER_VALUE	expiry	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_feedback	INTEGER_VALUE	feedback	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_format	TEXT_VALUE (size 8)	format	Outbound (1), Inbound
MGW_MQ_groupId	RAW_VALUE (size 24)	groupId	Outbound (1), Inbound
MGW_MQ_messageFlags	INTEGER_VALUE	messageFlags	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_messageId	RAW_VALUE (size 24)	messageId	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_messageSequenceNumber	INTEGER_VALUE	messageSequenceNumber	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_messageType	INTEGER_VALUE	messageType	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_offset	INTEGER_VALUE	offset	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_originalLength	INTEGER_VALUE	originalLength	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_persistence	INTEGER_VALUE	persistence	Inbound
MGW_MQ_priority	INTEGER_VALUE	priority	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_putApplicationName	TEXT_VALUE (size 28)	putApplicationName	Outbound (1), Inbound
MGW_MQ_putApplicationType	INTEGER_VALUE	putApplicationType	Outbound (1), Inbound
MGW_MQ_putDateTime	DATE_VALUE	putDateTime	Inbound
MGW_MQ_putMessageOptions	INTEGER_VALUE	putMessageOptions	Outbound (1) (2)
MGW_MQ_replyToQueueManagerName	TEXT_VALUE (size 48)	replyToQueueManagerName	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_replyToQueueName	TEXT_VALUE (size 48)	replyToQueueName	Outbound, Inbound
MGW_MQ_report	INTEGER_VALUE	report	Outbound (1), Inbound
MGW_MQ_userId	TEXT_VALUE (size 12)	userId	Outbound, Inbound

Notes on Table 20–1

1. This use is subject to WebSphere MQ restrictions. For example, if `MGW_MQ_accountingToken` is set for an outgoing message, then WebSphere MQ overrides its value unless `MGW_MQ_putMessageOptions` is set to the WebSphere MQ constant `MQPMD_SET_ALL_CONTEXT`.

2. `MGW_MQ_putMessageOptions` is used as the `putMessageOptions` argument to the WebSphere MQ Base Java `Queue.put()` method. It is not part of the WebSphere MQ header information and is therefore not an actual message property.

   The value for the `openOptions` argument of the WebSphere MQ Base Java `MQQueueManager.accessQueue` method is specified when the WebSphere MQ queue is registered using the `DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE` call. Dependencies can exist between the two. For instance, for `MGW_MQ_putMessageOptions` to include `MQPMD_SET_ALL_CONTEXT, the MQ_openMessageOptions` queue option must include `MQOO_SET_CONTEXT`.

   The MGW agent adds the value `MQPMO_SYNCPOINT` to any value that you can specify.

MGW sets default values for two WebSphere MQ message header fields: `messageType` defaults to `MQMT_DATAGRAM` and `putMessageOptions` defaults to `MQPMO_SYNCPOINT`.

MGW provides two default mappings between Oracle® Database message properties and WebSphere MQ header fields.

One maps the Oracle® Database message property `expiration`, representing the time-to-live of the message at the time the message becomes available in the queue, to the WebSphere MQ header field `expiry`, representing the time-to-live of the message. For outbound propagation, the value used for `expiry` is determined by subtracting the time the message was available in the queue from the `expiration`, converted to tenths of a second. Oracle® Database value `NEVER` is mapped to `MQEI_UNLIMITED`. For inbound propagation, the value of `expiration` is simply `expiry` converted to seconds. WebSphere MQ value `MQEI_UNLIMITED` is mapped to `NEVER`.

The other default maps Oracle® Database message property `priority` with the WebSphere MQ header field `priority`. It is described in Table 20–2.

Table 20–2 Default Priority Mappings for Propagation

Propagation Type	Message System	Priority Values									
Outbound	Oracle® Database	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Outbound	WebSphere MQ	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Inbound	Oracle® Database	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Inbound	WebSphere MQ	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note: For outbound propagation, Oracle® Database priority values less than 0 are mapped to WebSphere MQ priority 9, and Oracle® Database priority values greater than 9 are mapped to WebSphere MQ priority 0.

WebSphere MQ Outbound Propagation

If no message transformation is provided for outbound propagation, then the Oracle® Database source queue payload type must be either SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T or RAW. If a message transformation is specified, then the target ADT of the transformation must be SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T, but the source ADT can be any ADT supported by Oracle® Database.

If the Oracle® Database queue payload is RAW, then the resulting WebSphere MQ message has the message body set to the value of the RAW bytes and, by default, the format field set to the value "MGW_Byte".

If the Oracle® Database queue payload or transformation target ADT is SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T, then the message is mapped to a WebSphere MQ native message as follows:

- The WebSphere MQ fixed header fields are based on the internal Oracle® Database message properties and the SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T.header attribute of the canonical message, as described in "WebSphere MQ Message Header Mappings" on page 20-6.
- If the canonical message has a TEXT body, then the WebSphere MQ format header field is set to MQFMT_STRING unless overridden by the header property MGW_MQ_format. The message body is treated as text.
- If the canonical message has a RAW body, then the WebSphere MQ format header field is set to "MGW_Byte" unless overridden by the header property MGW_MQ_format. The message body is treated as raw bytes.
- If the canonical message has both a TEXT and RAW body, then message conversion fails.
- If the canonical message has neither a TEXT nor RAW body, then no message body is set, and the WebSphere MQ format header field is MQFMT_NONE.
- If the canonical message has a TEXT body with both small and large values set (SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T.TEXT_BODY.small_value and SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T.TEXT_BODY.large_value not empty), then message conversion fails.
- If the canonical message has a RAW body with both small and large values set (SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T.RAW_BODY.small_value and SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T.RAW_BODY.large_value not empty), then message conversion fails.

If the job option PreserveMessageID is specified with a value of TRUE, then the correlationId field of the WebSphere message header will be set to the AQ source message identifier. The correlationId value will be a 24-byte value of the form "AQMSGID:"+*AQ_msgid* where *AQ_msgid* represents the 16-byte Streams AQ message identifier.

WebSphere MQ Inbound Propagation

If no message transformation is provided for inbound propagation, then the Oracle® Database destination queue payload type must be either SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T or RAW. If a message transformation is specified, then the source ADT of the transformation must be SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T, but the destination ADT can be any ADT supported by Oracle® Database.

If the Oracle® Database queue payload is RAW and the incoming WebSphere MQ message has a format of MQFMT_STRING, then message conversion fails. Otherwise the message body is considered as raw bytes and enqueued directly to the destination

queue. If the number of bytes is greater than 32KB, then message conversion fails. The actual limit is 32512 bytes rather than 32767 bytes.

If the Oracle® Database queue payload or transformation source ADT is `SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T`, then the WebSphere MQ message is mapped to a `SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T` message as follows:

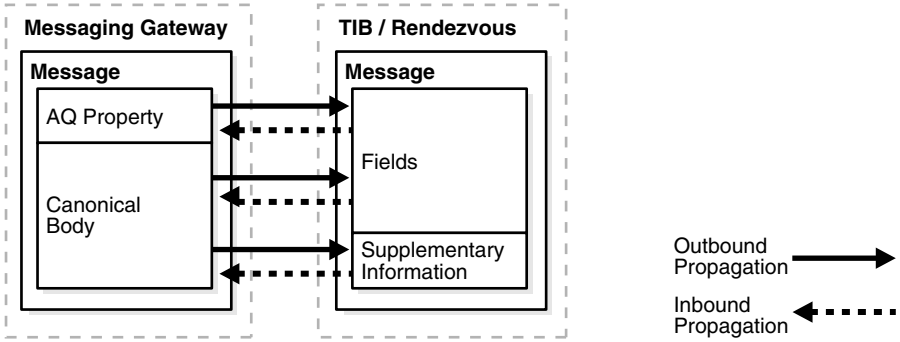
- Specific WebSphere MQ header fields are mapped to Oracle® Database message properties as previously described.
- The `SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T.header` attribute of the canonical message is set to {name, value} pairs based on the WebSphere MQ header fields, as described in Table 20–1. These values preserve the original content of the WebSphere MQ message header.
- If the WebSphere MQ `format` header field is `MQFMT_STRING`, then the WebSphere MQ message body is treated as text, and its value is mapped to `SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T.text_body`. For any other `format` value, the message body is treated as raw bytes, and its value is mapped to `SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T.raw_body`.

See Also: "WebSphere MQ Message Header Mappings" on page 20-6

Message Conversion for TIB/Rendezvous

MGW regards a TIB/Rendezvous message as a set of fields and supplementary information. Figure 20–4 shows how messages are converted between MGW and TIB/Rendezvous.

Figure 20–4 Message Conversion for TIB/Rendezvous



When a message conversion failure occurs, messages are moved to an exception queue (if one has been provided), so that MGW can continue propagation of the remaining messages in the source queue. In inbound propagation from TIB/Rendezvous, an exception queue is a registered subject.

All TIB/Rendezvous wire format datatypes for TIB/Rendezvous fields are supported, except for the datatypes with unsigned integers and the nested message type. User-defined custom datatypes are not supported in this release. If a message contains data of the unsupported datatypes, then a message conversion failure occurs when the message is processed. A message conversion failure results in moving the failed message from the source queue to the exception queue, if an exception queue is provided.

Table 20–3 shows the datatype mapping used when MGW converts between a native TIB/Rendezvous message and the canonical ADT. For each supported

TIB/Rendezvous wire format type, it shows the Oracle type used to store the data and the DBMS_MGWMSG constant that represents that type.

Table 20–3 TIB/Rendezvous Datatype Mapping

TIB/Rendezvous Wire Format	Oracle Type	ADT Field Type
Bool	NUMBER	TIBRVMSG_BOOL
F32	NUMBER	TIBRVMSG_F32
F64	NUMBER	TIBRVMSG_F64
I8	NUMBER	TIBRVMSG_I8
I16	NUMBER	TIBRVMSG_I16
I32	NUMBER	TIBRVMSG_I32
I64	NUMBER	TIBRVMSG_I64
U8	not supported	not supported
U16	not supported	not supported
U32	not supported	not supported
U64	not supported	not supported
IPADDR32	VARCHAR2	TIBRVMSG_IPADDR32
IPPORT16	NUMBER	TIBRVMSG_IPPORT16
DATETIME	DATE	TIBRVMSG_DATETIME
F32ARRAY	SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T	TIBRVMSG_F32ARRAY
F64ARRAY	SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T	TIBRVMSG_F64ARRAY
I8ARRAY	SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T	TIBRVMSG_I8ARRAY
I16ARRAY	SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T	TIBRVMSG_I16ARRAY
I32ARRAY	SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T	TIBRVMSG_I32ARRAY
I64ARRAY	SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T	TIBRVMSG_I64ARRAY
U8ARRAY	not supported	not supported
U16ARRAY	not supported	not supported
U32ARRAY	not supported	not supported
U64ARRAY	not supported	not supported
MSG	not supported	not supported
OPAQUE	RAW or BLOB	TIBRVMSG_OPAQUE
STRING	VARCHAR2 or CLOB	TIBRVMSG_STRING
XML	RAW or BLOB	TIBRVMSG_XML

For propagation between Oracle® Database and TIB/Rendezvous, MGW provides direct support for the Oracle® Database payload types RAW and SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T. To support any other Oracle® Database payload type, you must supply a transformation.

AQ Message Property Mapping for TIB/Rendezvous

This section describes the mapping between Oracle Streams AQ message properties and TIB/Rendezvous fields. This mapping is used to preserve Streams AQ message properties during outbound propagation, and set Streams AQ message properties during inbound propagation.

Table 20–4 describes the Streams AQ message properties supported using TIB/Rendezvous fields. The first column indicates the `DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T` field for the Streams AQ message property. The second and third columns indicate the name and datatype used for the TIB/Rendezvous field. The last column indicates if the message property is supported for inbound and outbound propagation.

Table 20–4 TIB/Rendezvous and MGW Names for Oracle® Database Message Properties

Oracle® Database Message Property	MGW Name	TIB/Rendezvous Wire Format Datatype	Used For
`priority`	`MGW_AQ_priority`	`TibrvMsg.I32`	Outbound, Inbound
`expiration`	`MGW_AQ_expiration`	`TibrvMsg.I32`	Outbound, Inbound
`delay`	`MGW_AQ_delay`	`TibrvMsg.I32`	Outbound, Inbound
`correlation`	`MGW_AQ_correlation`	`TibrvMsg.STRING`	Outbound, Inbound
`exception_queue`	`MGW_AQ_exception_queue`	`TibrvMsg.STRING`	Outbound, Inbound
`enqueue_time`	`MGW_AQ_enqueue_time`	`TibrvMsg.DATETIME`	Outbound
`original_msgid`	`MGW_AQ_original_msgid`	`TibrvMsg.OPAQUE`	Outbound
`msgid` (1)	`MGW_AQ_messageID`	`TibrvMsg.OPAQUE`	Outbound

Notes on Table 20–4:

1. The `msgid` Streams AQ property represents the Streams AQ message identifier, rather than a particular field of the `DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T` record.

TIB/Rendezvous Outbound Propagation

If no propagation transformation is provided for outbound propagation, then the Oracle® Database source queue payload type must be either `SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T` or `RAW`. If a propagation transformation is specified, then the target ADT of the transformation must be `SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T`, but the source ADT can be any ADT supported by Oracle® Database.

If the Oracle® Database queue payload or transformation target ADT is `SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T`, then:

- Every field in the source message is converted to a TIB/Rendezvous message field of the resulting TIB/Rendezvous message.
- If the `reply_subject` attribute is not `NULL`, then the reply subject supplementary information is set.
- The `send_subject` field is ignored.

If the Oracle® Database queue payload is `RAW`, then:

- The resulting message contains a field named `MGW_RAW_MSG` with value `TibrvMsg.OPAQUE`. The field ID is set to 0.

If the job option AQ_MsgProperties is specified with a value of TRUE, then the MGW agent generates fields to preserve the Streams AQ message properties in the TIB/Rendezvous message according to Table 20–4.

If the PreserveMessageID job option is specified with a value of TRUE, then the Streams AQ message identifier (msgid) is preserved in the TIB/Rendezvous message according to Table 20–4.

TIB/Rendezvous Inbound Propagation

If no propagation transformation is provided for inbound propagation, then the Oracle® Database destination queue payload type must be either RAW or SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T. If a propagation transformation is specified, then the target ADT of the transformation can be any ADT supported by Oracle® Database, but the source ADT of the transformation must be SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T.

If the Oracle® Database queue payload or transformation source ADT is SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T, then:

- Every field in the source TIB/Rendezvous message is converted to a field of the resulting message of the SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T type.
- The MGW agent extracts the send subject name from the source TIB/Rendezvous message and sets the send_subject attribute in SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T. The send subject name is usually the same as the subject name of the registered propagation source queue, but it might be different when wildcards are used.
- The MGW agent extracts the reply subject name from the source TIB/Rendezvous message, if it exists, and sets the reply_subject attribute in SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T.
- If the source TIB/Rendezvous message contains more than three large text fields (greater than 4000 bytes of text) or more than three large bytes fields (greater than 2000 bytes), then message conversion fails.

If the Oracle® Database queue payload is RAW, then:

- The Oracle® Database message payload is the field data if the source TIB/Rendezvous message has a field named MGW_RAW_MSG of type TibrvMsg.OPAQUE or TibrvMsg.XML. The field name and ID are ignored. If no such field exists or has an unexpected type, then a message conversion failure occurs.
- A message conversion failure occurs if the RAW data size is greater than 32KB. This is due to a restriction on the data size allowed for a bind variable. Also, the actual limit is 32512 rather than 32767.

If the job option AQ_MsgProperties is specified with a value of TRUE, then the MGW agent searches for fields in the original TIB/Rendezvous messages with reserved field names. Table 20–4 shows the field name strings and the corresponding values used in the TIB/Rendezvous message.

If such fields exist, then the MGW agent uses the field value to set the corresponding Oracle® Database message properties, instead of using the default values. If there is more than one such field with the same name, then only the first one is used. Such fields are removed from the resulting payload only if the Oracle® Database queue payload is RAW. If a field with the reserved name does not have the expected datatype, then it causes a message conversion failure.

> **See Also:** "DBMS_MGWMSG" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for the value datatypes

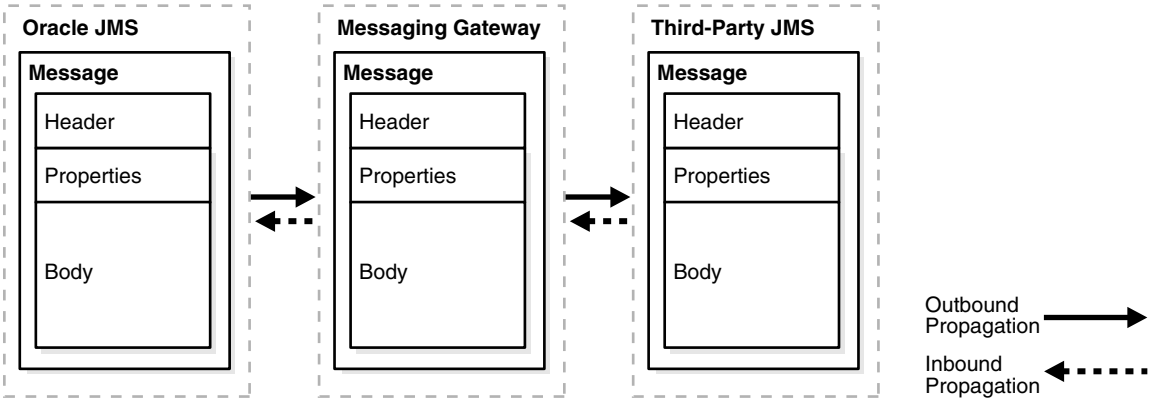
JMS Messages

MGW propagates only JMS messages between Oracle JMS and non-Oracle JMS systems, without changing the message content. Figure 20–5 shows JMS message propagation.

MGW supports only the standard JMS message types. It does not support:

- JMS provider extensions, because any such extensions would not be recognized by the destination JMS system. An attempt to propagate any such non-JMS message results in an error.
- User transformations for JMS propagation.
- Propagation of Logical Change Records (LCRs).

Figure 20–5 JMS Message Propagation



For the purposes of this discussion, a JMS message is a Java object of a class that implements one of the five JMS message interfaces. Table 20–5 shows the JMS message interfaces and the corresponding Oracle JMS ADTs. The table also shows the interface, `javax.jms.Message`, which can be any one of the five specific types, and the corresponding generic Oracle JMS type `SYS.AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE`.

Table 20–5 Oracle JMS Message Conversion

JMS Message	ADT
`javax.jms.TextMessage`	`SYS.AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE`
`javax.jms.BytesMessage`	`SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE`
`javax.jms.MapMessage`	`SYS.AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE`
`javax.jms.StreamMessage`	`SYS.AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE`
`javax.jms.ObjectMessage`	`SYS.AQ$_JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE`
`javax.jms.Message`	`SYS.AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE`

When a propagation job is activated, the MGW agent checks the Oracle® Database payload type for the propagation source or destination. If the type is one of those listed in Table 20–5 or `ANYDATA`, then message propagation is attempted. Otherwise an exception is logged and propagation is not attempted.

The MGW agent may add a JMS `String` property named `OracleMGW_OriginalMessageID` to the JMS message sent to the destination queue in order to

preserve the original message identifier of the source message. This property is added if the `PreserveMessageID` job option is specified with a value of `TRUE`. It will also be added for any message moved to an exception queue upon a message conversion failure.

JMS Outbound Propagation

When dequeuing a message from an Oracle® Database queue, Oracle JMS converts instances of the ADTs shown in Table 20–5 into JMS messages. In addition it can convert instances of `ANYDATA` into JMS messages, depending on the content.

A queue with payload type `ANYDATA` can hold messages that do not map to a JMS message. MGW fails to dequeue such a message. An error is logged and propagation of messages from that queue does not continue until the message is removed.

JMS Inbound Propagation

Every message successfully dequeued using WebSphere MQ JMS is a JMS message. No message conversion is necessary prior to enqueuing using Oracle JMS. However, if the payload ADT of the propagation destination does not accept the type of the inbound message, then an exception is logged and an attempt is made to place the message in an exception queue. An example of such type mismatches is a JMS `TextMessage` and a queue payload type `SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE`.

21

Monitoring Oracle Messaging Gateway

This chapter discusses means of monitoring the Oracle Messaging Gateway (MGW) agent, abnormal situations you may experience, several sources of information about Messaging Gateway errors and exceptions, and suggested remedies.

This chapter contains these topics:

Oracle Messaging Gateway Log Files

Messaging Gateway agent status, history, and errors are recorded in Messaging Gateway log files. A different log file is created each time the Messaging Gateway agent is started. You should monitor the log file because any errors, configuration information read at startup time, or dynamic configuration information is written to the log.

The format of the log file name for the default agent is:

```
oramgw-hostname-timestamp-processid.log
```

The format of the log file name for a named agent is:

```
oramgw-AGENTNAME-hostname-timestamp-processid.log
```

By default the Messaging Gateway log file is in *ORACLE_HOME*`/mgw/log`. This location can overridden by the parameter `log_directory` in the Messaging Gateway initialization file used by the agent, usually `mgw.ora`.

This section contains these topics:

Sample Oracle Messaging Gateway Log File

The following sample log file shows the Messaging Gateway agent starting. The sample log file shows that a messaging link, a registered foreign queue, a propagation job, and a schedule associated with the job have been added. The log file shows that the propagation job has been activated. The last line indicates that the Messaging Gateway is up and running and ready to propagate messages.

Example 21–1 Sample Messaging Gateway Log File

```
>>2007-01-16 15:04:49 MGW C-Bootstrap 0 LOG process-id=11080
Bootstrap program starting
>>2007-01-16 15:04:50 MGW C-Bootstrap 0 LOG process-id=11080
JVM created -- heapsize = 64
>>2007-01-16 15:04:53 MGW Engine 0 200 main
MGW Agent version: 11.1.0.0
>>2007-01-16 15:04:53 MGW AdminMgr 0 LOG main
Connecting to database using connect string = jdbc:oracle:oci:@INST1
>>2007-01-16 15:05:00 MGW Engine 0 200 main
MGW Component version: 11.1.0.3.0
>>2007-01-16 15:05:01 MGW Engine 0 200 main
MGW agent name: DEFAULT_AGENT, MGW job instance id:
273006EC6ED255F1E040578C6D021A8C, MGW database instance: 1
>>2007-01-16 15:05:09 MGW Engine 0 1 main
Agent is initializing.
>>2007-01-16 15:05:09 MGW Engine 0 23 main
The number of worker threads is set to 1.
>>2007-01-16 15:05:09 MGW Engine 0 22 main
The default polling interval is set to 5000ms.
>>2007-01-16 15:05:09 MGW MQD 0 LOG main
Creating MQSeries messaging link:
link : MQLINK
link type : Base Java interface
queue manager : my.queue.manager
channel : channel1
host : my.machine
port : 1414
user :
ccdt url :
ssl cipherSuite :
connections : 1
inbound logQ : logq1
outbound logQ : logq2
>>2007-01-16 15:05:09 MGW Engine 0 4 main
Link MQLINK has been added.
>>2007-01-16 15:05:09 MGW Engine 0 7 main
Queue DESTQ@MQLINK has been registered; provider queue: MGWUSER.MYQUEUE.
>>2007-01-16 15:05:09 MGW Engine 0 9 main
Propagation Schedule JOB_AQ2MQ (MGWUSER.MGW_BASIC_SRC --> DESTQ@MQLINK) has been
added.
>>2007-01-16 15:05:09 MGW AQN 0 LOG main
Creating AQ messaging link:
link : oracleMgwAq
link type : native
database : INST1
user : MGWAGENT
connection type : JDBC OCI
connections : 1
inbound logQ : SYS.MGW_RECV_LOG
outbound logQ : SYS.MGW_SEND_LOG
>>2007-01-16 15:05:10 MGW Engine 0 19 main
MGW propagation job JOB_AQ2MQ has been activated.
>>2007-01-16 15:05:10 MGW Engine 0 14 main
MGW propagation job JOB_AQ2MQ (MGWUSER.MGW_BASIC_SRC --> DESTQ@MQLINK) has been
added.
>>2007-01-16 15:05:11 MGW Engine 0 2 main
Agent is up and running.
```

Interpreting Exception Messages in an Oracle Messaging Gateway Log File

Exception messages logged to the Messaging Gateway log file may include one or more linked exceptions, identified by `[Linked-exception]` in the log file. These are often the most useful means of determining the cause of a problem. For instance, a linked exception could be a `java.sql.SQLException`, possibly including an Oracle error message, a PL/SQL stack trace, or both.

The following example shows entries from a Messaging Gateway log file when an invalid value (`bad_service_name`) was specified for the `database` parameter of `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT` or `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT`. This resulted in the Messaging Gateway agent being unable to establish database connections.

Example 21–2 Sample Exception Message

```
>>2003-07-22 15:27:26  MGW  AdminMgr  0  LOG  main
Connecting to database using connect string = jdbc:oracle:oci8:@BAD_SERVICE_NAME
>>2003-07-22 15:27:29  MGW  Engine  0  EXCEPTION  main
oracle.mgw.admin.MgwAdminException: [241]  Failed to connect to database. SQL
error: 12154, connect string: jdbc:oracle:oci8:@BAD_SERVICE_NAME
[ …Java stack trace here…]
[Linked-exception]
java.sql.SQLException: ORA-12154: TNS:could not resolve the connect identifier
specified
[ …Java stack trace here…]
>>2003-07-22 15:27:29  MGW  Engine  0  25  main
Agent is shutting down.
```

Monitoring the Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent Status

This section contains these topics:

- MGW_GATEWAY View
- Oracle Messaging Gateway Irrecoverable Error Messages
- Other Oracle Messaging Gateway Error Conditions

MGW_GATEWAY View

The `MGW_GATEWAY` view monitors the progress of the Messaging Gateway agent. Among the fields that can be used to monitor the agent are:

- `AGENT_NAME`
- `AGENT_INSTANCE`
- `AGENT_PING`
- `AGENT_STATUS`
- `LAST_ERROR_MSG`
- `SERVICE`

The `AGENT_STATUS` field shows the status of the agent. This column has the following possible values:

NOT_STARTED
Indicates that the agent is neither running nor scheduled to be run.

START_SCHEDULED
Indicates that the agent job is waiting to be run by the job scheduler.

STARTING
Indicates that the agent is in the process of starting.

INITIALIZING
Indicates that the agent has started and is reading configuration data.

RUNNING
Indicates that the agent is ready to propagate any available messages or process dynamic configuration changes.

SHUTTING_DOWN
Indicates that the agent is in the process of shutting down.

BROKEN
Indicates that, while attempting to start an agent process, Messaging Gateway has detected another agent already running. This situation should never occur under normal usage.

Querying the AGENT_PING field pings the Messaging Gateway agent. Its value is either REACHABLE or UNREACHABLE. An agent with status of RUNNING should almost always be REACHABLE.

The columns LAST_ERROR_MSG, LAST_ERROR_DATE, and LAST_ERROR_TIME give valuable information if an error in starting or running the Messaging Gateway agent occurs. AGENT_INSTANCE indicates the Oracle Database instance on which the Messaging Gateway instance was started.

> **See Also:** "DBMS_MGWADM" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information on the MGW_GATEWAY view

Oracle Messaging Gateway Irrecoverable Error Messages

A status of NOT_STARTED in the AGENT_STATUS field of the MGW_GATEWAY view indicates that the Messaging Gateway agent is not running. If the AGENT_STATUS is NOT_STARTED and the LAST_ERROR_MSG field is not NULL, then the Messaging Gateway agent has encountered an irrecoverable error while starting or running. Check if a Messaging Gateway log file has been generated and whether it indicates any errors. If a log file is not present, then the Messaging Gateway agent process was probably not started.

This section describes the causes and solutions for some error messages that may appear in the LAST_ERROR_MSG field of the MGW_GATEWAY view. Unless indicated otherwise, the Messaging Gateway agent will not attempt to restart itself when one of these errors occurs.

ORA-01089: Immediate shutdown in progress - no operations are permitted

The Messaging Gateway agent has shut down because the SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE command was used to shut down a running Oracle Database instance on which the agent was running. The agent will restart itself on the next available database instance on which it is set up to run.

ORA-06520: PL/SQL: Error loading external library

The Messaging Gateway agent process was unable to start because the shared library was not loaded. This may be because the Java shared library was not in the library path. Verify that the library path in `listener.ora` has been set correctly.

ORA-28575: Unable to open RPC connection to external procedure agent

The Messaging Gateway agent was unable to start. It will attempt to start again automatically.

Possible causes include:

- The listener is not running. If you have modified `listener.ora`, then you must stop and restart the listener before the changes will take effect.
- Values in `tnsnames.ora`, `listener.ora`, or both are not correct.

  In particular, `tnsnames.ora` must have a net service name entry of `MGW_AGENT`. This entry is not needed for Messaging Gateway on Windows. The SID value specified for `CONNECT_DATA` of the `MGW_AGENT` net service name in `tnsnames.ora` must match the `SID_NAME` value of the `SID_DESC` entry in `listener.ora`. If the `MGW_AGENT` net service name is set up for an **Inter-process Communication** (IPC) connection, then the `KEY` values for `ADDRESS` in `tnsnames.ora` and `listener.ora` must match. If the `names.default_domain` parameter for `sqlnet.ora` has been used to set a default domain, then that domain must be appended to the `MGW_AGENT` net service name in `tnsnames.ora`.

ORA-28576: Lost RPC connection to external procedure agent

The Messaging Gateway agent process ended prematurely. This may be because the process was stopped by an outside entity or because an internal error caused a malfunction. The agent will attempt to start again automatically. Check the Messaging Gateway log file to determine if further information is available. If the problem persists, then contact Oracle Support Services for assistance.

ORA-32830: Result code -2 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

An error occurred when the Messaging Gateway agent tried to read its initialization file, usually `mgw.ora`. Verify that the file is readable.

ORA-32830: Result code -3 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

An error occurred creating the Messaging Gateway log file. Verify that the log directory can be written to. The default location is *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/mgw/log`.

ORA-32830: Result code -8 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

An error occurred starting the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). Verify that:

- You are using the correct Java version
- Your operating system version and patch level are sufficient for the JDK version
- You are using a reasonable value for the JVM heap size

  The heap size is specified by the `max_memory` parameter of `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT`
- On Windows platforms, verify the `MGW_PRE_PATH` set in `mgw.ora` contains the path to the correct JVM library (`jvm.dll`).

ORA-32830: Result code -12 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

An error occurred writing to the Messaging Gateway log file. Check the free disk space or any other issues that might result in file I/O problems.

ORA-32830: Result code -17 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

The JVM was successfully created but an error occurred trying to call the MGW Java agent program. Verify that the CLASSPATH set in `mgw.ora` is correct.

ORA-32830: Result code -19 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

The Messaging Gateway agent was configured to use a particular initialization file but that file does not exist. The `INITFILE` field of the `MGW_GATEWAY` view shows the full pathname of the file specified by the administrator. Either create that initialization file, or use `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT` to set `INITFILE` to another file or `NULL` to use the default initialization file.

ORA-32830: Result code -100 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

The Messaging Gateway agent JVM encountered a runtime exception or error on startup before it could write to the log file.

ORA-32830: Result code -101 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

An irrecoverable error caused the Messaging Gateway agent to shut down. Check the Messaging Gateway log file for further information. Verify that the values specified in `mgw.ora` are correct. Incorrect values can cause the Messaging Gateway agent to terminate due to unusual error conditions.

ORA-32830: Result code -102 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

The Messaging Gateway agent shut down because the version of file *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/mgw/jlib/mgw.jar` does not match the version of the Messaging Gateway PL/SQL packages. Verify that all Messaging Gateway components are from the same release.

ORA-32830: Result code -103 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

The Messaging Gateway agent shut down because the database instance on which it was running was shutting down. The agent should restart automatically, either on another instance if set up to do so, or when the instance that shut down is restarted.

ORA-32830: Result code -104 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

See previous error.

ORA-32830: Result code -105 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

The Messaging Gateway agent detected that it was running when it should not be. This should not happen. If it does, `AGENT_STATUS` will be `BROKEN` and the agent will shut down automatically. If you encounter this error:

- Terminate any Messaging Gateway agent process that may still be running. The process is usually named `extprocmgwextproc`.
- Run `DBMS_MGWADM.CLEANUP_GATEWAY(DBMS_MGWADM.CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE)`.
- Start the Messaging Gateway agent using `DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP`.

ORA-32830: Result code -106 returned by Messaging Gateway agent

See previous error.

> **See Also:** "DBMS-MGWADM" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

Other Oracle Messaging Gateway Error Conditions

This section discusses possible causes for AGENT_STATUS remaining START_SCHEDULED in MGW_GATEWAY view for an extended period.

Database Service Not Started

Messaging Gateway uses an Oracle Scheduler job to start the Messaging Gateway agent. Oracle Scheduler allows you to specify a database service under which a job should be run (service affinity). Messaging Gateway allows an administrator to configure the Messaging Gateway agent with a database service that will be used to configure the Scheduler job class associated with that agent.

When you shutdown a database Oracle stops all services to that database. You may need to manually restart the services when you start the database. If a Scheduler job is associated with a service then the job will not run until the service is started. If AGENT_STATUS for a Messaging Gateway agent remains START_SCHEDULED for an extended period that might indicate that the database service is disabled or no database instances associated with the service are running. Use the MGW_GATEWAY view, Oracle Scheduler views, and service views to determine how the agent was configured and the current state of the Scheduler job and database service.

> **See Also:** Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent Scheduler Job on page 19-4 for information about Oracle Scheduler objects used by Messaging Gateway.

Too Few Job Queue Processes

Messaging Gateway uses Oracle Scheduler to start the Messaging Gateway external process. When AGENT_STATUS is START_SCHEDULED, the Messaging Gateway agent Scheduler job is waiting to be run by the Scheduler. The Messaging Gateway job will not run until there is an available job process. Messaging Gateway holds its Scheduler job process for the lifetime of the Messaging Gateway agent session. If multiple Messaging Gateway agents have been started, each agent uses its own Scheduler job and require its own job process.

If the value of the database initialization parameter JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES is zero, then that parameter does not influence the number of Oracle Scheduler jobs that can concurrently run. However, if the value is non-zero, it effectively becomes the maximum number of Scheduler jobs and job queue jobs than can concurrently run.

If Messaging Gateway status remains START_SCHEDULED for an extended period of time, then it may indicate that the database has been started with a non-zero value for JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES and that all jobs processes are busy. If the value is non-zero, verify that the database instance has been started with enough job queue processes so that one is available for each Messaging Gateway agent.

Scheduler Job Broken or Disabled

The Messaging Gateway agent status will remain START_SCHEDULED if the Oracle Scheduler job associated with a Messaging Gateway agent has become disabled or broken for some reason. To determine if this is the case, use the DBA_SCHEDULER_JOBS view to look at STATE field for the agent's Scheduler job. Normally the Scheduler job state will be SCHEDULED when the Messaging Gateway agent's Scheduler job is waiting to be run, or RUNNING when the Messaging Gateway agent is running. The agent's Scheduler job should not exist if the Messaging Gateway agent status is NOT_STARTED.

Check other Scheduler views, such as DBA_SCHEDULER_JOB_RUN_DETAILS, for additional information about the Messaging Gateway Scheduler jobs. Also check the MGW_GATEWAY view and the Messaging Gateway log file for any error messages that may indicate a problem.

> **See Also:** Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent Scheduler Job on page 19-4 for information about Oracle Scheduler objects used by Messaging Gateway

Real Application Clusters (RAC) Environment

If Messaging Gateway is being used in a RAC environment and the agent has been configured with a database service but no database instances are running that have the service enabled, then the Messaging Gateway AGENT_STATUS will remain START_SCHEDULED until the service is started on a running database instance.

Monitoring Oracle Messaging Gateway Propagation

Messaging Gateway **propagation** can be monitored using the MGW_JOBS view and the Messaging Gateway log file. The view provides information on propagated messages and errors that may have occurred during propagation attempts. The log file can be used to determine the cause of the errors.

Besides showing configuration information, the MGW_JOBS view also has dynamic information that can be used to monitor **message** propagation. Applicable fields include STATUS, ENABLED, PROPAGATED_MSGS, EXCEPTIONQ_MSGS, FAILURES, LAST_ERROR_MSG, LAST_ERROR_DATE, and LAST_ERROR_TIME.

The STATUS field indicates current status of the job. READY means that the job is ready for propagation (but only if the ENABLED field is TRUE). RETRY means that a propagation failure occurred but that propagation will be retried. FAILED means that the agent has stopped propagation for the job due to an unrecoverable error or the maximum number of consecutive propagation failures has been reached. DELETE_PENDING means job removal is pending due to DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB being called but certain cleanup tasks pertaining to the job are still outstanding. SUBSCRIBER_DELETE_PENDING means that DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER has been called on an old style propagation job but certain cleanup tasks pertaining to the job are still outstanding.

The ENABLED field indicates whether the propagation job is currently enabled. TRUE indicates the job is enabled while FALSE indicates the job is disabled. No propagation will occur unless the job is enabled.

The PROPAGATED_MSGS field of the MGW_JOBS view indicates how many messages have been successfully propagated. This field is reset to zero when the Messaging Gateway agent is started.

If a Messaging Gateway propagation job has been configured with an **exception queue**, then the Messaging Gateway agent will move messages to that exception queue the first time the Messaging Gateway agent encounters a propagation failure caused by a message conversion failure. A message conversion failure is indicated by oracle.mgw.common.MessageException in the Messaging Gateway log file. The EXCEPTIONQ_MSGS field indicates how many messages have been moved to the exception queue. This field is reset to zero when the Messaging Gateway agent is started.

If an error occurs during message propagation for a propagation job, a count is incremented in the FAILURES field. This field indicates the number of failures encountered since the last successful propagation of messages. Each time a failure occurs, an error message and the time it occurred will be shown by LAST_ERROR_MSG, LAST_ERROR_DATE, and LAST_ERROR_TIME. When the number of failures reaches sixteen, Messaging Gateway halts propagation attempts for this propagation job. To resume propagation attempts you must call DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_JOB for the propagation job.

If an error occurs, then examine the Messaging Gateway log file for further information.

> **See Also:** "DBMS_MGWADM" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

Oracle Messaging Gateway Agent Error Messages

This section lists some of the most commonly occurring errors that are shown in the LAST_ERROR_MSG column of the MGW_JOBS view and logged to the Messaging Gateway agent log file. Also shown are some errors that require special action. When you notice that a failure has occurred, look at the linked exceptions in the log file to determine the root cause of the problem.

Two primary types of errors are logged to the Messaging Gateway agent log file:

- `oracle.mgw.common.MessageException`

  This error type is logged when a message conversion failure occurs. The Messaging Gateway agent probably cannot propagate the message causing the failure, and the propagation job will eventually be stopped.

- `oracle.mgw.common.GatewayException`

  This error type is logged when some failure other than message conversion occurs. Depending on the cause, the problem may fix itself or require user action.

[221] Failed to access <*messaging_system*> queue: <*queue*>

An error occurred while trying to access either an Oracle® Database queue or a non-Oracle queue. Check the linked exception error code and message in the log file.

[241] Failed to connect to database. SQL error: <*error*>, connect string: <*connect_string*>

This is probably caused by incorrect MGW agent connection information specified for DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT or DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT. Either the Messaging Gateway agent user or password is incorrect or the database specifier (database parameter) is incorrect. Verify that the connection information is correct for the connection type used by the agent, JDBC OCI or JDBC Thin.

If the database parameter is NULL, then check the Messaging Gateway log file for the following Oracle linked errors:

```
ORA-01034: ORACLE not available
ORA-27101: shared memory realm does not exist
```

These two errors together indicate that the Messaging Gateway agent is attempting to connect to the database using a local IPC connection, but the ORACLE_SID value is not correct.

A local connection is used when the database parameter is set to NULL. If a local connection is desired, the correct ORACLE_SID value must be set in the Messaging Gateway agent process. This can be done by adding the following line to the MGW initialization file, usually mgw.ora:

```
set ORACLE_SID = sid_value
```

ORACLE_SID need not be set in the MGW initialization file if the database parameter is not NULL.

If setting ORACLE_SID in the MGW initialization file does not work, then the database parameter must be set to a value that is not NULL.

If the JDBC Thin connection is used, then the database parameter must be not NULL. If the JDBC Thin connection is used and the database parameter is a TNSNames alias, make sure that the oracle.net.tns_names Java property is set in the MGW initialization file. The property can be set by adding the following line to the MGW initialization file:

```
setJavaProp oracle.net.tns_admin=<directory containing tnsnames.ora>
```

See Also: "oracle.net.tns_admin" on page 18-12 for more information

[415] Missing messages from source queue of job <*job_name*>

Possible causes include:

- The agent partially processed persistent messages that were dequeued by someone other than the Messaging Gateway agent.
- The propagation source queue was purged or re-created.
- A message was moved to the Oracle® Database exception queue.

If this error occurs, then call procedure CLEANUP_GATEWAY in the DBMS_MGWADM package:

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CLEANUP_GATEWAY (
       action => DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_SUB_MISSING_MESSAGE,
       sarg => <job_name>);
```

The call takes effect only if the propagation job has encountered the missing message problem and the agent is running. The agent treats the missing messages as **nonpersistent** messages and continues processing the propagation job.

See Also: "Propagation Job Overview" on page 19-15 for more information on Messaging Gateway exception queues

[416] Missing log records in receiving log queue for job <*job_name*>

Possible causes include:

- Log records were dequeued from the log queues by someone other than the Messaging Gateway agent.
- The log queues were purged or re-created.

If this error occurs, then call procedure CLEANUP_GATEWAY in the DBMS_MGWADM package:

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CLEANUP_GATEWAY (
       action => DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_SUB_MISSING_LOG_REC,
       sarg => <job_name>);
```

The call takes effect only if the propagation job has encountered the missing log records problem and the agent is running.

> **Note:** Calling procedure `DBMS_MGWADM.CLEANUP_GATEWAY` may result in duplicated messages if the missing messages have already been propagated to the destination queue. Users should check the source and destination queues for any messages that exist in both places. If such messages exist, then they should be removed from either the source or destination queue before calling this procedure.

[417] Missing log records in sending log queue for job <*job_name*>

See previous error.

[421] WARNING: Unable to get connections to recover job <*job_name*>

This message is a warning message indicating that the Messaging Gateway agent failed to get a connection to recover the propagation job, because other propagation jobs are using them all. The agent will keep trying to get a connection until it succeeds.

If this message is repeated many times for a WebSphere MQ link, then increase the maximum number of connections used by the Messaging Gateway link associated with the propagation job.

> **See Also:** "Altering a Messaging System Link" on page 19-11

[434] Failed to access queue <*queue*>; provider queue <*queue*>

This message indicates that a messaging system native queue cannot be accessed. The queue may have been registered by `DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE`, or it may be an Oracle® Database queue. The linked exceptions should give more information.

Possible causes include:

- The foreign queue was registered incorrectly, or the Messaging Gateway link was configured incorrectly.

  Verify configuration information. If possible, use the same configuration information to run a sample application of the non-Oracle messaging system.

- The non-Oracle messaging system is not accessible.

  Check that the non-Oracle messaging system is running and can be accessed using the information supplied in the Messaging Gateway link.

- The Oracle® Database queue does not exist. Perhaps the queue was removed after the Messaging Gateway propagation job was created.

  Check that the Oracle® Database queue still exists.

[436] LOW MEMORY WARNING: total memory = < >, free_mem = < >

The Messaging Gateway agent JVM is running low on memory. Java garbage collection will be invoked, but this may represent a JVM heap size that is too small. Use the `max_memory` parameter of `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT` to increase the JVM heap size. If the Messaging Gateway agent is running, then it must be restarted for this change to take effect.

[703] Failed to retrieve information for transformation <*transformation_id*>

The Messaging Gateway agent could not obtain all the information it needs about the **transformation**. The transformation parameter of `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB` must specify the name of the registered transformation and not the name of the transformation function.

Possible causes include:

- The transformation does not exist. Verify that the transformation has been created. You can see this from the following query performed as user SYS:

  ```
  SELECT TRANSFORMATION_ID, OWNER FROM DBA_TRANSFORMATIONS;
  ```

- The wrong transformation is registered with Messaging Gateway. Verify that the transformation registered is the one intended.
- The Messaging Gateway agent user does not have `EXECUTE` privilege on the **object type** used for the `from_type` or the `to_type` of the transformation indicated in the exception.

  It is not sufficient to grant `EXECUTE` to `MGW_AGENT_ROLE` and then grant `MGW_AGENT_ROLE` to the agent user. You must grant `EXECUTE` privilege on the object type directly to the agent user or to `PUBLIC`.

  Example 21–3 shows such a case for the `from_type`. It also shows the use of linked exceptions for determining the precise cause of the error.

Example 21–3 No EXECUTE Privilege on Object Type

```
Errors occurred during processing of job JOB_AQ2MQ_2
oracle.mgw.common.GatewayException: [703] Failed to retrieve information for
transformation mgwuser.SAMPLEADT_TO_MGW_BASIC_MSG
[…Java stack trace here…]
[Linked-exception]
java.sql.SQLException: "from_type" is null
[…Java stack trace here…]
```

[720] AQ payload type <*type*> not supported; queue: <*queue*>

The payload type of the Oracle® Database queue used by a Messaging Gateway propagation job is not directly supported by Messaging Gateway. For non-JMS propagation, Messaging Gateway directly supports the payload types `RAW`, `SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T` and `SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T`.

Possible actions include:

- Configure the Messaging Gateway propagation job to use a transformation that converts the queue payload type to a supported type.
- Remove the Messaging Gateway propagation job and create a new job that uses an Oracle® Database queue with a supported payload type.

  For **Java Message Service** (JMS) propagation, the Messaging Gateway propagation job must be removed and a new job created whose Oracle® Database payload type is supported by **Oracle Java Message Service** (OJMS). Transformations are not supported for JMS propagation.

[721] Transformation type <*type*> not supported; queue: <*queue_name*>, transform: <*transformation*>

A Messaging Gateway propagation job was configured with a transformation that uses an object type that is not one of the Messaging Gateway **canonical** types.

For an outbound job, the transformation `from_type` must be the Oracle® Database payload type, and the `to_type` must be a Messaging Gateway canonical type. For an inbound job, the transformation `from_type` must be a Messaging Gateway canonical type and the `to_type` must be the Oracle® Database payload type.

[722] Message transformation failed; queue: <*queue_name*>, transform: <*transformation*>

An error occurred while attempting execution of the transformation. ORA-25229 is typically thrown by Oracle® Database when the transformation function raises a PL/SQL exception or some other Oracle error occurs when attempting to use the transformation.

Possible causes include:

- The Messaging Gateway agent user does not have `EXECUTE` privilege on the transformation function. This is illustrated in Example 21–4.

  It is not sufficient to grant `EXECUTE` to `MGW_AGENT_ROLE` and then grant `MGW_AGENT_ROLE` to the Messaging Gateway agent user. You must grant `EXECUTE` privilege on the transformation function directly to the Messaging Gateway agent user or to `PUBLIC`.

Example 21–4 No EXECUTE Privilege on Transformation Function

```
Errors occurred during processing of job JOB_MQ2AQ_2
oracle.mgw.common.GatewayException: [722] Message transformation failed queue:
MGWUSER.DESTQ_SIMPLEADT, transform: MGWUSER.MGW_BASIC_MSG_TO_SIMPLEADT
[…Java stack trace here…]
[Linked-exception]
oracle.mgw.common.MessageException: [722] Message transformation failed;
queue: MGWUSER.DESTQ_SIMPLEADT, transform:
MGWUSER.MGW_BASIC_MSG_TO_SIMPLEADT
[…Java stack trace here…]
[Linked-exception]
java.sql.SQLException: ORA-25229: error on transformation of message msgid:
9749DB80C85B0BD4E03408002086745E
ORA-00604: error occurred at recursive SQL level 1
ORA-00904: invalid column name
[…Java stack trace here…]
```

- The transformation function does not exist, even though the registered transformation does. If the transformation function does not exist, it must be re-created.
- The Messaging Gateway agent user does not have `EXECUTE` privilege on the payload object type for the queue indicated in the exception.

  It is not sufficient to grant `EXECUTE` to `MGW_AGENT_ROLE` and then grant `MGW_AGENT_ROLE` to the Messaging Gateway agent user. You must grant `EXECUTE` privilege on the object type directly to the Messaging Gateway agent user or to `PUBLIC`.
- The transformation function raised the error. Verify that the transformation function can handle all messages it receives.

[724] Message conversion not supported; to AQ payload type: <*type*>, from type: <*type*>

A Messaging Gateway propagation job is configured for inbound propagation where the canonical message type generated by the non-Oracle messaging system link is not

compatible with the Oracle® Database queue payload type. For example, propagation from a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system to an Oracle® Database queue with a SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T payload type, or propagation from WebSphere MQ to an Oracle® Database queue with a SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T payload type.

Possible actions include:

- Configure the Messaging Gateway propagation job with a transformation that maps the canonical message type generated by the non-Oracle messaging link to the Oracle® Database payload type.
- Remove the Messaging Gateway propagation job and create a new job whose Oracle® Database queue payload type matches the canonical message type generated by the non-Oracle link.

[725] Text message not supported for RAW payload

A Messaging Gateway propagation job is configured for inbound propagation to an Oracle® Database destination having a RAW payload type. A text message was received from the source (non-Oracle) queue resulting in a message conversion failure.

If support for text data is required, remove the Messaging Gateway propagation job and create a new job to an Oracle® Database destination whose payload type supports text data.

[726] Message size <*size*> too large for RAW payload; maximum size is <*size*>

A Messaging Gateway propagation job is configured for inbound propagation to an Oracle® Database destination having a RAW payload type. A message conversion failure occurred when a message containing a large RAW value was received from the source (non-Oracle) queue.

If large data support is required, remove the Messaging Gateway propagation job and create a new job to an Oracle® Database destination whose payload type supports large data, usually in the form of an object type with a **BLOB** attribute.

[728] Message contains too many large (BLOB) fields

The source message contains too many fields that must be stored in BLOB types. SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T is limited to three BLOB fields. Reduce the number of large fields in the message, perhaps by breaking them into smaller fields or combining them into fewer large fields.

[729] Message contains too many large (CLOB) fields

The source message contains too many fields that contain a large text value that must be stored in a CLOB. SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T is limited to three CLOB fields. Reduce the number of large fields in the message, perhaps by breaking them into smaller fields or combining them into fewer large fields.

[805] MQSeries Message error while enqueuing to queue: <*queue*>

WebSphere MQ returned an error when an attempt was made to put a message in a WebSphere MQ queue. Check the linked exception error code and message in the log file. Consult WebSphere MQ documentation.

22

Using ANYDATA Queues for User Messages

This chapter describes how to use and manage Oracle® Database when enqueuing and propagating. It describes ANYDATA queues and user messages.

Oracle Streams uses queues of type ANYDATA to store three types of messages:

- Captured **logical change record** (LCR)

  This message type, produced by an Oracle Streams capture process, is not discussed in this guide.

  See Also: "Streams Capture Process" in *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*

- User-enqueued LCR

  This is a message containing an LCR that was enqueued by a user or application.

- User message

  This is a non-LCR message created and enqueued by a user or application.

All three types of messages can be used for information sharing within a single database or between databases.

This chapter contains these topics:

- ANYDATA Queues and User Messages
- Message Propagation and ANYDATA Queues
- Enqueuing User Messages in ANYDATA Queues
- Dequeuing User Messages from ANYDATA Queues
- Propagating User Messages from ANYDATA Queues to Typed Queues
- Propagating User-Enqueued LCRs from ANYDATA Queues to Typed Queues

  See Also: *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information about the ANYDATA type

ANYDATA Queues and User Messages

This section contains these topics:

- ANYDATA Wrapper for User Messages Payloads
- Programmatic Interfaces for Enqueue and Dequeue of User Messages

  See Also: *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*

ANYDATA Wrapper for User Messages Payloads

You can wrap almost any type of payload in an ANYDATA payload with the Convert*data_type* static functions of the ANYDATA type, where *data_type* is the type of object to wrap. These functions take the object as input and return an ANYDATA object.

The following datatypes cannot be wrapped in an ANYDATA wrapper:

- Nested table
- **NCLOB**
- ROWID and UROWID

The following datatypes can be directly wrapped in an ANYDATA wrapper, but they cannot be present in a user-defined type payload wrapped in an ANYDATA wrapper:

- **CLOB**
- **BLOB**
- **BFILE**
- **VARRAY**

> **See Also:** *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information about the ANYDATA type

Programmatic Interfaces for Enqueue and Dequeue of User Messages

Your applications can use the following programmatic interfaces to enqueue user messages into an ANYDATA queue and dequeue user messages from an ANYDATA queue:

- PL/SQL (DBMS_AQ package)
- **Java Message Service** (JMS)
- OCI

The following sections provide information about using these interfaces to enqueue user messages into and dequeue user messages from an ANYDATA queue.

> **See Also:** Chapter 3, "Oracle® Database: Programmatic Interfaces" for more information about these programmatic interfaces

Enqueuing User Messages Using PL/SQL

To enqueue a user message containing an LCR into an ANYDATA queue using PL/SQL, first create the LCR to be enqueued. You use the constructor for the SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD type to create a row LCR, and you use the constructor for the SYS.LCR$_DDL_RECORD type to create a DDL LCR. Then you use the ANYDATA.ConvertObject function to convert the LCR into an ANYDATA payload and enqueue it using the DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE procedure.

To enqueue a user message containing a non-LCR object into an ANYDATA queue using PL/SQL, you use one of the ANYDATA.Convert* functions to convert the object into an ANYDATA payload and enqueue it using the DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE procedure.

See Also:

- "Enqueuing Messages" on page 10-2
- Chapter 23, "Oracle Streams Messaging Example"
- *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*, "Managing a Streams Messaging Environment"

Enqueuing User Messages Using OCI or JMS

To enqueue a user message containing an LCR into an `ANYDATA` queue using JMS or OCI, you must represent the LCR in XML format. To construct an LCR, use the `oracle.xdb.XMLType` class. LCRs are defined in the `SYS` **schema**. The LCR schema must be loaded into the `SYS` schema using the `catxlcr.sql` script in *`ORACLE_HOME`*`/rdbms/admin`.

To enqueue a message using OCI, perform the same actions that you would to enqueue a message into a typed queue. To enqueue a message using JMS, a user must have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AQ`, `DBMS_AQIN` and `DBMS_AQJMS` packages.

Note: Enqueue of JMS types and XML types does not work with `ANYDATA` queues unless you call `DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_JMS_TYPES(`*`queue_table_name`*`)` after `DBMS_STREAMS_ADM.SET_UP_QUEUE(`*`queue_name`*`)`. Enabling a queue for these types may affect import/export of the queue table.

A non-LCR user message can be a message of any user-defined type or a JMS type. The JMS types include the following:

- `javax.jms.TextMessage`
- `javax.jms.MapMessage`
- `javax.jms.StreamMessage`
- `javax.jms.ObjectMessage`
- `javax.jms.BytesMessage`

When using user-defined types, you must generate the Java class for the message using Jpublisher, which implements the `ORAData` interface. To enqueue a message into an `ANYDATA` queue, you can use methods `QueueSender.send` or `TopicPublisher.publish`.

See Also:

- "Enqueuing and Dequeuing Messages Using JMS" on page 23-18
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for more information about representing messages in XML format
- *Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing Java API Reference* for more information about the `oracle.jms` Java package
- The `OCIAQenq` function in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* for more information about enqueuing messages using OCI

Dequeuing User Messages Using PL/SQL

To dequeue a user message from an ANYDATA queue using PL/SQL, you use the DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE procedure and specify ANYDATA as the payload. The user message can contain an LCR or another type of object.

See Also: "Dequeuing Messages" on page 10-13

Dequeuing User Messages Using OCI or JMS

In an ANYDATA queue, user messages containing LCRs in XML format are represented as oracle.xdb.XMLType. Non-LCR messages can be any user-defined type or a JMS type.

To dequeue a message from an ANYDATA queue using JMS, you can use methods QueueReceiver, TopicSubscriber, or TopicReceiver. Because the queue can contain different types of objects wrapped in ANYDATA wrappers, you must register a list of SQL types and their corresponding Java classes in the type map of the **JMS session**. JMS types are already preregistered in the type map.

For example, suppose a queue contains user-enqueued LCR messages represented as oracle.xdb.XMLType and non-LCR messages of type person and address. The classes JPerson.java and JAddress.java are the ORAData mappings for person and address, respectively. Before dequeuing the message, the type map must be populated as follows:

```
java.util.Map map = ((AQjmsSession)q_sess).getTypeMap();

map.put("SCOTT.PERSON", Class.forName("JPerson"));
map.put("SCOTT.ADDRESS", Class.forName("JAddress"));
map.put("SYS.XMLTYPE", Class.forName("oracle.xdb.XMLType"));  // For LCRs
```

When using a messageSelector with a QueueReceiver or TopicPublisher, the selector can contain any SQL expression that has a combination of one or more of the following:

- **JMS message** header fields or properties

  These include JMSPriority, JMSCorrelationID, JMSType, JMSXUserI, JMSXAppID, JMSXGroupID, and JMSXGroupSeq. An example of a JMS message field messageSelector is:

  ```
  JMSPriority < 3 AND JMSCorrelationID = 'Fiction'
  ```

- User-defined message properties

  An example of a user-defined message properties messageSelector is:

  ```
  color IN ('RED', 'BLUE', 'GREEN') AND price < 30000
  ```

- PL/SQL functions

  An example of a PL/SQL function messageSelector is:

  ```
  hr.GET_TYPE(tab.user_data) = 'HR.EMPLOYEES'
  ```

To dequeue a message from an ANYDATA queue using OCI, perform the same actions that you would to dequeue a message from a typed queue.

See Also:

- "Enqueuing and Dequeuing Messages Using JMS" on page 23-18
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for more information about representing messages in XML format
- *Oracle Streams Advanced Queuing Java API Reference* for more information about the `oracle.jms` Java package
- The `OCIAQdeq` function in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* for more information about dequeuing messages using OCI

Message Propagation and ANYDATA Queues

`ANYDATA` queues can interoperate with typed queues. Table 22–1 shows the types of propagation possible between queues.

Table 22–1 Propagation Between Different Types of Queues

Source Queue	Destination Queue	Transformation
`ANYDATA`	`ANYDATA`	None
Typed	`ANYDATA`	Implicit **Note:** Propagation is possible only if the messages in the typed queue meet the restrictions outlined in "Object Type Support" on page 1-3.
`ANYDATA`	Typed	Requires a rule to filter messages and a user-defined **transformation**. Only messages containing a payload of the same type as the typed queue can be propagated to the typed queue.
Typed	Typed	Follows Oracle® Database rules

Note: Propagations cannot propagate user-enqueued `ANYDATA` messages that encapsulate payloads of object types, varrays, or nested tables between databases with different character sets. Propagations can propagate such messages between databases with the same character set.

Although you cannot use **Simple Object Access Protocol** (SOAP) to interact directly with an `ANYDATA` queue, you can use SOAP by propagating messages between an `ANYDATA` queue and a typed queue. If you want to enqueue a message into an `ANYDATA` queue using SOAP, you must first configure propagation from a typed queue to the `ANYDATA` queue. Then you can use SOAP to enqueue a message into the typed queue. The message is propagated automatically from the typed queue to the `ANYDATA` queue.

If you want to use SOAP to dequeue a message that is in an `ANYDATA` queue, then you can configure propagation from the `ANYDATA` queue to a typed queue. The message is propagated automatically from the `ANYDATA` queue to the typed queue, where it is available for access using SOAP.

See Also: "Propagating Messages Between an ANYDATA Queue and a Typed Queue" in *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*

Enqueuing User Messages in ANYDATA Queues

This section provides examples of enqueuing messages into an ANYDATA queue. The examples assume you are in a SQL*Plus testing environment with access to two databases named db01 and db02. The first few examples prepare the testing environment for the other examples in this chapter.

In Example 22–1, you connect as a user with administrative privileges at databases db01 and db02 to create administrator user strmadmin and to grant EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS_AQ package to sample schema user oe.

Example 22–1 Creating ANYDATA Users

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ TO oe;
CREATE USER strmadmin IDENTIFIED BY strmadmin DEFAULT TABLESPACE example;
GRANT DBA TO strmadmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_STREAMS_ADM TO strmadmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_TRANSFORM TO strmadmin;
```

In Example 22–2, you connect to db01 as strmadmin to create ANYDATA queue oe_queue_any. The oe user is configured automatically as a secure user of the oe_queue_any queue and is given ENQUEUE and DEQUEUE privileges on the queue.

Example 22–2 Creating an ANYDATA Queue

```
CONNECT strmadmin;
Enter password: password
BEGIN
  DBMS_STREAMS_ADM.SET_UP_QUEUE(
    queue_table  => 'oe_qtab_any',
    queue_name   => 'oe_queue_any',
    queue_user   => 'oe');
END;
/
```

In Example 22–3, you add a **subscriber** to the oe_queue_any queue. This subscriber performs explicit dequeues of messages. The ADD_SUBSCRIBER procedure will automatically create an AQ_AGENT.

Example 22–3 Adding a Subscriber to the ANYDATA Queue

```
DECLARE
  subscriber SYS.AQ$_AGENT;
BEGIN
  subscriber :=  SYS.AQ$_AGENT('LOCAL_AGENT', NULL, NULL);
  SYS.DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
    queue_name  =>  'strmadmin.oe_queue_any',
    subscriber  =>  subscriber);
END;
/
```

In Example 22–4, you associate the oe user with the local_agent agent.

Example 22–4 Associating a User with an AQ_AGENT

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS(
    agent_name  => 'local_agent',
    db_username => 'oe');
END;
```

```
/
```

In Example 22–5, you connect to database db01 as user oe to create an enqueue procedure. It takes an object of ANYDATA type as an input parameter and enqueues a message containing the payload into an existing ANYDATA queue.

Example 22–5 Creating an Enqueue Procedure

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;

set echo on
CREATE PROCEDURE oe.enq_proc (payload ANYDATA)  IS
  enqopt     DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T;
  mprop      DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T;
  enq_msgid  RAW(16);
BEGIN
  mprop.SENDER_ID := SYS.AQ$_AGENT('LOCAL_AGENT', NULL, NULL);
  DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
    queue_name          =>  'strmadmin.oe_queue_any',
    enqueue_options     =>  enqopt,
    message_properties  =>  mprop,
    payload             =>  payload,
    msgid               =>  enq_msgid);
END;
/
```

In Example 22–6, you use procedure oe.enq_proc to enqueue a message of type VARCHAR2 into an ANYDATA queue.

Example 22–6 Enqueuing a VARCHAR2 Message into an ANYDATA Queue

```
EXEC oe.enq_proc(ANYDATA.ConvertVarchar2('Chemicals - SW'));
COMMIT;
```

In Example 22–7, you use procedure oe.enq_proc to enqueue a message of type NUMBER into an ANYDATA queue.

Example 22–7 Enqueuing a NUMBER Message into an ANYDATA Queue

```
EXEC oe.enq_proc(ANYDATA.ConvertNumber('16'));
COMMIT;
```

In Example 22–8, you use procedure oe.enq_proc to enqueue a user-defined type message into an ANYDATA queue.

Example 22–8 Enqueuing a User-Defined Type Message into an ANYDATA Queue

```
BEGIN
  oe.enq_proc(ANYDATA.ConvertObject(oe.cust_address_typ(
    '1646 Brazil Blvd','361168','Chennai','Tam', 'IN')));
END;
/
COMMIT;
```

> **See Also:** "Viewing the Contents of User-Enqueued Events in a Queue" in *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration*

Dequeuing User Messages from ANYDATA Queues

This section provides examples of dequeuing messages from an ANYDATA queue. The examples assume that you have completed the examples in "Enqueuing User Messages in ANYDATA Queues" on page 22-6.

To dequeue messages, you must know the **consumer** of the messages. To find the consumer for the messages in a queue, connect as the owner of the queue and query the AQ$*queue_table_name* view, where *queue_table_name* is the name of the **queue table** containing the queue.

In Example 22–9, you connect to database db01 as strmadmin, the owner of queue oe_queue_any, and perform a query on the AQ$OE_QTAB_ANY view. The query returns three rows, with LOCAL_AGENT as the CONSUMER_NAME in each row.

Example 22–9 Determining the Consumer of Messages in a Queue

```
CONNECT strmadmin;
Enter password: password
SELECT MSG_ID, MSG_STATE, CONSUMER_NAME FROM AQ$OE_QTAB_ANY;
```

In Example 22–10, you connect to database db01 as user oe to create a dequeue procedure that takes as an input the consumer of the messages you want to dequeue, dequeues messages of oe.cust_address_typ, and prints the contents of the messages.

Example 22–10 Creating a Dequeue Procedure for an ANYDATA Queue

```
CONNECT oe; -- @db01
Enter password: password

CREATE PROCEDURE oe.get_cust_address (
consumer IN VARCHAR2) AS
  address         OE.CUST_ADDRESS_TYP;
  deq_address     ANYDATA;
  msgid           RAW(16);
  deqopt          DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T;
  mprop           DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T;
  new_addresses   BOOLEAN := TRUE;
  next_trans      EXCEPTION;
  no_messages     EXCEPTION;
  pragma exception_init (next_trans, -25235);
  pragma exception_init (no_messages, -25228);
  num_var         pls_integer;
BEGIN
  deqopt.consumer_name := consumer;
  deqopt.wait := 1;
  WHILE (new_addresses) LOOP
  BEGIN
    DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
      queue_name          =>  'strmadmin.oe_queue_any',
      dequeue_options     =>  deqopt,
      message_properties  =>  mprop,
      payload             =>  deq_address,
      msgid               =>  msgid);
    deqopt.navigation := DBMS_AQ.NEXT;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('****');
    IF (deq_address.GetTypeName() = 'OE.CUST_ADDRESS_TYP') THEN
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Message TYPE is: ' || deq_address.GetTypeName());
       num_var := deq_address.GetObject(address);
```

```
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(' **** CUSTOMER ADDRESS **** ');
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(address.street_address);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(address.postal_code);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(address.city);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(address.state_province);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(address.country_id);
    ELSE
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Message TYPE is: ' || deq_address.GetTypeName());
    END IF;
  COMMIT;
  EXCEPTION
     WHEN next_trans THEN
       deqopt.navigation := DBMS_AQ.NEXT_TRANSACTION;
     WHEN no_messages THEN
       new_addresses := FALSE;
       DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No more messages');
  END;
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

In Example 22–11, you use procedure `oe.get_cust_address`, created in Example 22–10, specifying `LOCAL_AGENT` as the consumer.

Example 22–11 Dequeuing Messages from an ANYDATA Queue

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 100000
EXEC oe.get_cust_address('LOCAL_AGENT');
```

The example returns:

```
****
Message TYPE is: SYS.VARCHAR2
****
Message TYPE is: SYS.NUMBER
****
Message TYPE is: OE.CUST_ADDRESS_TYP
**** CUSTOMER ADDRESS ****
1646 Brazil Blvd
361168
Chennai
Tam
IN
No more messages
```

Propagating User Messages from ANYDATA Queues to Typed Queues

This section provides examples showing how to propagate non-LCR user messages between an `ANYDATA` queue and a typed queue.

Note: The examples in this section assume that you have completed the examples in "Enqueuing User Messages in ANYDATA Queues" on page 22-6.

See Also: "Message Propagation and ANYDATA Queues" on page 22-5 for more information about propagation between `ANYDATA` and typed queues

The first few examples set up propagation from the ANYDATA queue oe_queue_any, created in Example 22–2 on page 22-6, to a typed queue in database db02. In Example 22–12, you connect as sample schema user oe to grant EXECUTE privilege on oe.cust_address_typ at databases db01 and db02 to administrator user strmadmin.

Example 22–12 Granting EXECUTE Privilege on a Type

```
CONNECT oe; -- @db01
Enter password: password

GRANT EXECUTE ON oe.cust_address_typ TO strmadmin;
CONNECT oe; -- @db02
Enter password: password

GRANT EXECUTE ON oe.cust_address_typ TO strmadmin;
```

In Example 22–13, you connect to database db02 as administrator user strmadmin and create a destination queue of type oe.cust_address_typ.

Example 22–13 Creating a Typed Destination Queue

```
CONNECT strmadmin;
Enter password: password

BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
    queue_table         => 'strmadmin.oe_qtab_address',
    queue_payload_type  => 'oe.cust_address_typ',
    multiple_consumers  => true);
  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
    queue_name          => 'strmadmin.oe_queue_address',
    queue_table         => 'strmadmin.oe_qtab_address');
  DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE(
    queue_name          => 'strmadmin.oe_queue_address');
END;
/
```

In Example 22–14, you connect to database db01 as administrator user strmadmin to create a database link from db01 to db02.

Example 22–14 Creating a Database Link

```
CONNECT strmadmin;
Enter password: password

CREATE DATABASE LINK db02 CONNECT TO strmadmin IDENTIFIED BY password
  USING 'db02';
```

In Example 22–15, you create function any_to_cust_address_typ in the strmadmin schema at db01 that takes an ANYDATA payload containing an oe.cust_address_typ object and returns an oe.cust_address_typ object.

Example 22–15 Creating a Function to Extract a Typed Object from an ANYDATA Object

```
CONNECT strmadmin;
Enter password: password

CREATE FUNCTION strmadmin.any_to_cust_address_typ(in_any IN ANYDATA)
RETURN OE.CUST_ADDRESS_TYP
```

```
AS
  address       OE.CUST_ADDRESS_TYP;
  num_var       NUMBER;
  type_name     VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
  type_name := in_any.GetTypeName();
  IF (type_name = 'OE.CUST_ADDRESS_TYP') THEN
    num_var := in_any.GetObject(address);
    RETURN address;
  ELSE
    raise_application_error(-20101, 'Conversion failed - ' || type_name);
  END IF;
END;
/
```

In Example 22–16, you create a transformation at `db01` using the `DBMS_TRANSFORM` package.

Example 22–16 Creating an ANYDATA to Typed Object Transformation

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_TRANSFORM.CREATE_TRANSFORMATION(
   schema         => 'strmadmin',
   name           => 'anytoaddress',
   from_schema    => 'SYS',
   from_type      => 'ANYDATA',
   to_schema      => 'oe',
   to_type        => 'cust_address_typ',
   transformation => 'strmadmin.any_to_cust_address_typ(source.user_data)');
END;
/
```

In Example 22–17, you create a subscriber for the typed queue. The subscriber must contain a rule that ensures that only messages of the appropriate type are propagated to the destination queue.

Example 22–17 Creating Subscriber ADDRESS_AGENT_REMOTE

```
DECLARE
  subscriber  SYS.AQ$_AGENT;
BEGIN
  subscriber := SYS.AQ$_AGENT ('ADDRESS_AGENT_REMOTE',
                               'STRMADMIN.OE_QUEUE_ADDRESS@DB02',
                               0);
  DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
    queue_name     => 'strmadmin.oe_queue_any',
    subscriber     => subscriber,
    rule           => 'TAB.USER_DATA.GetTypeName()=''OE.CUST_ADDRESS_TYP''',
    transformation => 'strmadmin.anytoaddress');
END;
/
```

In Example 22–18, you schedule propagation between the `ANYDATA` queue at `db01` and the typed queue at `db02`.

Example 22–18 Scheduling Propagation from an ANYDATA Queue to a Typed Queue

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION(
    queue_name    => 'strmadmin.oe_queue_any',
```

```
    destination  => 'db02');
END;
/
```

In Example 22–19, you connect to database db01 as sample schema user oe to enqueue a message of oe.cust_address_typ type wrapped in an ANYDATA wrapper. This example uses the enqueue procedure oe.enq_proc created in Example 22–5 on page 22-7.

Example 22–19 Enqueuing a Typed Message in an ANYDATA Wrapper

```
CONNECT oe;
Enter password: password

BEGIN
  oe.enq_proc(ANYDATA.ConvertObject(oe.cust_address_typ(
    '1668 Chong Tao','111181','Beijing',NULL,'CN')));
END;
/
COMMIT;
```

After allowing some time for propagation, in Example 22–20 you query queue table AQ$OE_QTAB_ADDRESS at db02 to view the propagated message.

Example 22–20 Viewing the Propagated Message

```
CONNECT strmadmin;
Enter password: password

SELECT MSG_ID, MSG_STATE, CONSUMER_NAME FROM AQ$OE_QTAB_ADDRESS;
```

The example returns one message for ADDRESS_AGENT_REMOTE:

```
MSG_ID                           MSG_STATE        CONSUMER_NAME
-------------------------------- ---------------- ------------------------------
EBEF5CACC4665A6FE030578CE70A370D READY            ADDRESS_AGENT_REMOTE

1 row selected.
```

> **See Also:** Chapter 20, "Oracle Messaging Gateway Message Conversion" for more information about transformations during propagation

Propagating User-Enqueued LCRs from ANYDATA Queues to Typed Queues

You can propagate user-enqueued LCRs to an appropriate typed queue, but propagation of captured LCRs to a typed queue is not supported.

> **See Also:** "Streams Capture Process" in *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration* for more information on capture processes

To propagate user-enqueued LCRs from an ANYDATA queue to a typed queue, you complete the same steps as you do for non-LCR messages, but Oracle supplies the transformation functions. You can use the following functions in the DBMS_STREAMS package to transform LCRs in ANYDATA queues to messages in typed queues:

- CONVERT_ANYDATA_TO_LCR_ROW transforms an ANYDATA payload containing a row LCR into a SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD payload.

- CONVERT_ANYDATA_TO_LCR_DDL transforms an ANYDATA payload containing a DDL LCR into a SYS.LCR$_DDL_RECORD payload.

The examples in this section set up propagation of row LCRs from an ANYDATA queue named oe_queue_any to a typed queue of type SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD named oe_queue_lcr. The source queue oe_queue_any is at database db01, and the destination queue oe_queue_lcr is created at database db02 in Example 22–21.

> **Note:** The examples in this section assume you have already run the examples in the preceding sections of this chapter.

Example 22–21 Creating a Queue of Type LCR$_ROW_RECORD

```
CONNECT strmadmin;
Enter password: password

BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE(
    queue_table         => 'strmadmin.oe_qtab_lcr',
    queue_payload_type  => 'SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD',
    multiple_consumers  => true);
  DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE(
    queue_name   => 'strmadmin.oe_queue_lcr',
    queue_table  => 'strmadmin.oe_qtab_lcr');
  DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE(
    queue_name   => 'strmadmin.oe_queue_lcr');
END;
/
```

In Example 22–22, you connect to db01 as administrator user strmadmin to create an ANYDATA to LCR$_ROW_RECORD transformation at db01 using the DBMS_TRANSFORM package.

Example 22–22 Creating an ANYDATA to LCR$_ROW_RECORD Transformation

```
CONNECT strmadmin;
Enter password: password

BEGIN
  DBMS_TRANSFORM.CREATE_TRANSFORMATION(
    schema         => 'strmadmin',
    name           => 'anytolcr',
    from_schema    => 'SYS',
    from_type      => 'ANYDATA',
    to_schema      => 'SYS',
    to_type        => 'LCR$_ROW_RECORD',
    transformation =>
          'SYS.DBMS_STREAMS.CONVERT_ANYDATA_TO_LCR_ROW(source.user_data)');
END;
/
```

In Example 22–23, you create a subscriber at the typed queue. The subscriber specifies the anytolcr transformation created in Example 22–22 for the transformation parameter.

Example 22–23 Creating Subscriber ROW_LCR_AGENT_REMOTE

```
DECLARE
  subscriber  SYS.AQ$_AGENT;
```

```
BEGIN
  subscriber := SYS.AQ$_AGENT(
    'ROW_LCR_AGENT_REMOTE',
    'STRMADMIN.OE_QUEUE_LCR@DB02',
    0);
  DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
    queue_name     => 'strmadmin.oe_queue_any',
    subscriber     => subscriber,
    rule           => 'TAB.USER_DATA.GetTypeName()=''SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD''',
    transformation => 'strmadmin.anytolcr');
END;
/
```

In Example 22–24, you connect to database `db01` as sample schema user `oe` to create a procedure to construct and enqueue a row LCR into the `strmadmin.oe_queue_any` queue.

Example 22–24 Creating a Procedure to Construct and Enqueue a Row LCR

```
CONNECT oe;
Enter password: password

CREATE PROCEDURE oe.enq_row_lcr_proc(
  source_dbname  VARCHAR2,
  cmd_type       VARCHAR2,
  obj_owner      VARCHAR2,
  obj_name       VARCHAR2,
  old_vals       SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST,
  new_vals       SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST)
AS
  eopt           DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T;
  mprop          DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T;
  enq_msgid      RAW(16);
  row_lcr        SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD;
BEGIN
  mprop.SENDER_ID := SYS.AQ$_AGENT('LOCAL_AGENT', NULL, NULL);
  row_lcr := SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD.CONSTRUCT(
    source_database_name  =>  source_dbname,
    command_type          =>  cmd_type,
    object_owner          =>  obj_owner,
    object_name           =>  obj_name,
    old_values            =>  old_vals,
    new_values            =>  new_vals);
  DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
    queue_name            =>  'strmadmin.oe_queue_any',
    enqueue_options       =>  eopt,
    message_properties    =>  mprop,
    payload               =>  ANYDATA.ConvertObject(row_lcr),
    msgid                 =>  enq_msgid);
END enq_row_lcr_proc;
/
```

In Example 22–25, you use the `oe.enq_row_lcr_proc` procedure first to create a row LCR that inserts a row into the `oe.inventories` table, and then to enqueue the row LCR into the `strmadmin.oe_queue_any` queue.

Note: This example does not insert a new row in the `oe.inventories` table. The new row is inserted when an Oracle Streams apply process dequeues the row LCR and applies it.

Example 22–25 Creating and Enqueuing a Row LCR

```
DECLARE
  newunit1  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newunit2  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newunit3  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newvals   SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST;
BEGIN
  newunit1 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'PRODUCT_ID',
    ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(3503),
    DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,
    NULL,
    NULL);
  newunit2 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'WAREHOUSE_ID',
    ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(1),
    DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,
    NULL,
    NULL);
  newunit3 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'QUANTITY_ON_HAND',
    ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(157),
    DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,
    NULL,
    NULL);
  newvals := SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST(newunit1,newunit2,newunit3);
oe.enq_row_lcr_proc(
  source_dbname  =>  'DB01',
  cmd_type       =>  'INSERT',
  obj_owner      =>  'OE',
  obj_name       =>  'INVENTORIES',
  old_vals       =>  NULL,
  new_vals       =>  newvals);
END;
/
COMMIT;
```

The LCR is propagated to database `db02` by the schedule created in Example 22–18 on page 22-11. After allowing some time for propagation, in Example 22–26 you query queue table `AQ$OE_QTAB_LCR` at `db02` to view the propagated message.

Example 22–26 Viewing the Propagated LCR

```
CONNECT strmadmin;
Enter password: password

SELECT MSG_ID, MSG_STATE, CONSUMER_NAME FROM AQ$OE_QTAB_LCR;
```

The example returns one message for `ROW_LCR_AGENT_REMOTE`:

```
MSG_ID                           MSG_STATE        CONSUMER_NAME
-------------------------------- ---------------- ------------------------------
ECE2B0F912DDFF5EE030578CE70A04BB READY            ROW_LCR_AGENT_REMOTE
```

See Also: "DBMS_STREAMS" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information about the row LCR and DDL LCR conversion functions

23

Oracle Streams Messaging Example

The examples in this chapter illustrate a messaging environment that can be constructed using Oracle Streams. The examples assume you are in a SQL*Plus testing environment with access to a database named `db01`.

This chapter contains these topics:

> **See Also:** *Oracle Streams Concepts and Administration* for more information about messaging and `ANYDATA` queues

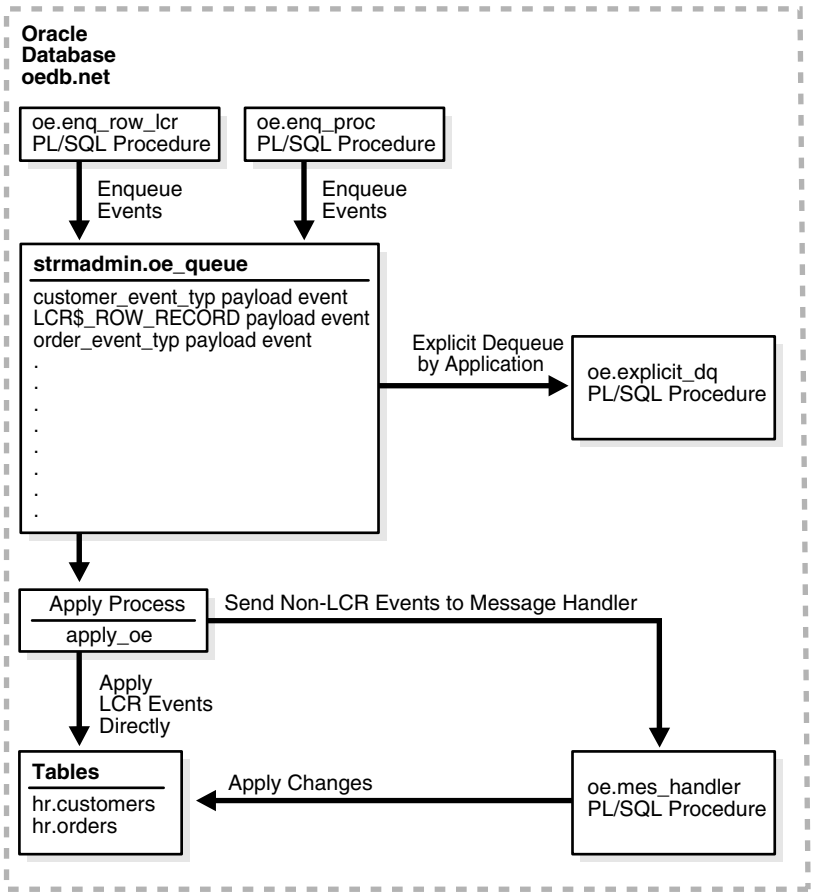
Overview of Messaging Example

This example illustrates using a single `ANYDATA` **queue** to create an Oracle Streams messaging environment in which **message** payloads of different types are stored in the same queue. Specifically, this example illustrates the following messaging features of Oracle Streams:

- Enqueuing messages containing order payload as `ANYDATA` payloads
- Enqueuing messages containing customer payload as `ANYDATA` payloads
- Enqueuing messages containing row LCRs as `ANYDATA` payloads
- Creating a rule set for applying the events
- Creating an evaluation context used by the rule set
- Creating an Oracle Streams apply process to **dequeue** and process the events based on **rules**
- Creating a message handler and associating it with the apply process
- Explicitly dequeuing and processing events based on rules without using the apply process

Figure 23–1 provides an overview of this environment.

Figure 23–1 Example Oracle Streams Messaging Environment



Setting Up Users and Creating an ANYDATA Queue

Because the examples in this chapter use the `oe` sample **schema**, the `oe` user must have privileges to run the subprograms in the `DBMS_AQ` package. This is accomplished in Example 23–1.

> **Note:** The `oe` user is specified as the queue user when the `ANYDATA` queue is created in Example 23–2 on page 23-3. The `SET_UP_QUEUE` procedure grants the `oe` user **enqueue** and **dequeue** privileges on the queue, but the `oe` user also needs `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AQ` package to enqueue and dequeue messages.

Most of the configuration and administration actions illustrated in these examples are performed by the Oracle Streams administrator `strmadmin`. Example 23–1 also creates this user and grants the necessary privileges. These privileges enable the user to run subprograms in packages related to Oracle Streams, create rule sets, create rules, and monitor the Oracle Streams environment by querying data dictionary views.

In Example 23–1, you connect to database `db01` as a user with administrative privileges.

Example 23–1 Setting Up ANYDATA Users

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ TO oe;
CREATE USER strmadmin IDENTIFIED  BY strmadmin DEFAULT TABLESPACE example;
GRANT DBA, SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE    TO strmadmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_APPLY_ADM   TO strmadmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQ          TO strmadmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQADM       TO strmadmin;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_STREAMS_ADM TO strmadmin;
BEGIN
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
    privilege    => DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE_SET_OBJ,
    grantee      => 'strmadmin',
    grant_option => FALSE);
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
    privilege    => DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE_OBJ,
    grantee      => 'strmadmin',
    grant_option => FALSE);
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
    privilege    => DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT_OBJ,
    grantee      => 'strmadmin',
    grant_option => FALSE);
END;
/
```

Note:

- The `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE` is not required for the Oracle Streams administrator. It is granted in this example so that the Oracle Streams administrator can monitor the environment easily.
- If you plan to use the Oracle Streams tool in Oracle Enterprise Manager, then grant the Oracle Streams administrator `SELECT ANY DICTIONARY` privilege, in addition to the privileges shown in this step.

In Example 23–2, you connect to database `db01` as administrator user `strmadmin` to create `ANYDATA` queue `oe_queue`. The `SET_UP_QUEUE` procedure creates a queue table for the queue and then creates and starts the queue.

Example 23–2 Creating an ANYDATA Queue

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  DBMS_STREAMS_ADM.SET_UP_QUEUE(
    queue_table => 'oe_queue_table',
    queue_name  => 'oe_queue');
END;
/
```

In Example 23–3, you connect to database `db01` as administrator user `strmadmin` to grant the `oe` user privileges on queue `oe_queue`, create agent `explicit_enq` that

will be used to perform explicit enqueue operations on the queue, and associate the oe user with the agent.

Queue oe_queue is a secure queue because it was created using SET_UP_QUEUE. For a user to perform enqueue and dequeue operations on a secure queue, the user must be configured as a secure queue user of the queue. Associating the oe user with agent explicit_enq enables the oe user to perform enqueue operations on this queue.

Example 23–3 Enabling Enqueue on the ANYDATA Queue

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  SYS.DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE(
    privilege  => 'ALL',
    queue_name => 'strmadmin.oe_queue',
    grantee    => 'oe');
  SYS.DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT(
    agent_name  => 'explicit_enq');
  DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS(
    agent_name  => 'explicit_enq',
    db_username => 'oe');
END;
/
```

Creating Enqueue Procedures

The examples in this section create two PL/SQL procedures that enqueue messages into the ANYDATA queue oe_queue. One procedure enqueues non-LCR messages, and the other procedure enqueues row LCR messages.

In Example 23–4, you connect to database db01 as sample schema user oe to create a type to represent orders based on the columns in the oe.orders table. This type is used for messages that are enqueued into the ANYDATA queue oe_queue. The type attributes include the columns in the oe.orders table, along with one extra attribute named action. The value of the action attribute for instances of this type is used to determine the correct action to perform on the instance (either apply process dequeue or explicit dequeue).

Example 23–4 Creating an Orders Type

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on

CREATE TYPE order_event_typ AS OBJECT(
  order_id       NUMBER(12),
  order_date     TIMESTAMP(6) WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
  order_mode     VARCHAR2(8),
  customer_id    NUMBER(6),
  order_status   NUMBER(2),
  order_total    NUMBER(8,2),
  sales_rep_id   NUMBER(6),
```

```
  promotion_id   NUMBER(6),
  action         VARCHAR(7));
/
```

In Example 23–5, you connect to database db01 as sample schema user oe to create a type to represent customers based on the columns in the oe.customers table. This type is used for messages that are enqueued into the ANYDATA queue oe_queue. The type attributes include the columns in the oe.customers table, along with one extra attribute named action. The value of the action attribute for instances of this type is used to determine the correct action to perform on the instance (either apply process dequeue or explicit dequeue).

> **Note:** This example assumes you have dropped the cust_geo_location column from the oe.customers table. This column is useful only with Oracle Spatial.

Example 23–5 Creating a Customers Type

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on

CREATE TYPE customer_event_typ AS OBJECT(
  customer_id         NUMBER(6),
  cust_first_name     VARCHAR2(20),
  cust_last_name      VARCHAR2(20),
  cust_address        CUST_ADDRESS_TYP,
  phone_numbers       PHONE_LIST_TYP,
  nls_language        VARCHAR2(3),
  nls_territory       VARCHAR2(30),
  credit_limit        NUMBER(9,2),
  cust_email          VARCHAR2(30),
  account_mgr_id      NUMBER(6),
  date_of_birth       DATE,
  marital_status      VARCHAR2(20),
  gender              VARCHAR2(1),
  income_level        VARCHAR2(20),
  action              VARCHAR(7));
/
```

In Example 23–6, you connect to database db01 as sample schema user oe to create a PL/SQL procedure called enq_proc to enqueue non-LCR messages into ANYDATA queue oe_queue.

> **Note:** A single enqueued message can be dequeued by both an apply process and an explicit dequeue, but the examples in this chapter do not illustrate this capability.

Example 23–6 Creating a Procedure to Enqueue Non-LCR Messages

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE oe.enq_proc (event IN ANYDATA) IS
    enqopt       DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T;
    mprop        DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T;
    enq_eventid  RAW(16);
  BEGIN
    mprop.SENDER_ID := SYS.AQ$_AGENT('explicit_enq', NULL, NULL);
    DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
      queue_name          =>  'strmadmin.oe_queue',
      enqueue_options     =>  enqopt,
      message_properties  =>  mprop,
      payload             =>  event,
      msgid               =>  enq_eventid);
END;
/
```

In Example 23–7, you connect to database `db01` as sample schema user `oe` to create a PL/SQL procedure called `enq_row_lcr` that constructs a row LCR and then enqueues the row LCR into `ANYDATA` queue oe_queue.

> **See Also:** *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for more information about LCR constructors

Example 23–7 Creating a Procedure to Construct and Enqueue Row LCR Events

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on

CREATE PROCEDURE oe.enq_row_lcr(
  source_dbname  VARCHAR2,
  cmd_type       VARCHAR2,
  obj_owner      VARCHAR2,
  obj_name       VARCHAR2,
  old_vals       SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST,
  new_vals       SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST)
AS
  eopt           DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T;
  mprop          DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T;
  enq_msgid      RAW(16);
  row_lcr        SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD;
BEGIN
  mprop.SENDER_ID := SYS.AQ$_AGENT('explicit_enq', NULL, NULL);
  row_lcr := SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD.CONSTRUCT(
    source_database_name  =>  source_dbname,
    command_type          =>  cmd_type,
    object_owner          =>  obj_owner,
    object_name           =>  obj_name,
    old_values            =>  old_vals,
    new_values            =>  new_vals);
  DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
    queue_name         =>  'strmadmin.oe_queue',
    enqueue_options    =>  eopt,
    message_properties =>  mprop,
    payload            =>  ANYDATA.ConvertObject(row_lcr),
    msgid              =>  enq_msgid);
END enq_row_lcr;
/
```

Configuring an Apply Process

The examples in this section configure an apply process to apply the user-enqueued messages in the ANYDATA queue oe_queue.

In Example 23–8, you connect to database db01 as sample schema user oe to create a function called get_oe_action and to grant EXECUTE privilege on the function to administrator user strmadmin.

This function determines the value of the action attribute in the messages in queue oe_queue. It is used in rules later in this chapter to determine the value of the action attribute for an event. Then, the clients of the **rules engine** perform the appropriate action for the event (either dequeue by apply process or explicit dequeue). In this example, the clients of the **rules engine** are the apply process and the oe.explicit_dq PL/SQL procedure.

Example 23–8 Creating a Function to Determine the Value of the Action Attribute

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on

CREATE FUNCTION oe.get_oe_action (event IN ANYDATA)
RETURN VARCHAR2
IS
  ord         oe.order_event_typ;
  cust        oe.customer_event_typ;
  num         NUMBER;
  type_name   VARCHAR2(61);
BEGIN
  type_name := event.GETTYPENAME;
  IF type_name = 'OE.ORDER_EVENT_TYP' THEN
    num := event.GETOBJECT(ord);
    RETURN ord.action;
  ELSIF type_name = 'OE.CUSTOMER_EVENT_TYP' THEN
    num := event.GETOBJECT(cust);
    RETURN cust.action;
  ELSE
    RETURN NULL;
  END IF;
END;
/
GRANT EXECUTE ON get_oe_action TO strmadmin;
```

In Example 23–9, you connect to database db01 as sample schema user oe to create a PL/SQL procedure called mes_handler that is used as a message handler by the apply process. You also grant EXECUTE privilege on this procedure to administrator user strmadmin. This procedure takes the payload in a user-enqueued message of type oe.order_event_typ or oe.customer_event_typ and inserts it as a row in the oe.orders table or oe.customers table, respectively.

Example 23–9 Creating a Message Handler

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE oe.mes_handler (event IN ANYDATA) IS
  ord           oe.order_event_typ;
  cust          oe.customer_event_typ;
  num           NUMBER;
  type_name     VARCHAR2(61);
BEGIN
  type_name := event.GETTYPENAME;
  IF type_name = 'OE.ORDER_EVENT_TYP' THEN
    num := event.GETOBJECT(ord);
    INSERT INTO oe.orders VALUES (ord.order_id, ord.order_date,
      ord.order_mode, ord.customer_id, ord.order_status, ord.order_total,
      ord.sales_rep_id, ord.promotion_id);
  ELSIF type_name = 'OE.CUSTOMER_EVENT_TYP' THEN
    num := event.GETOBJECT(cust);
    INSERT INTO oe.customers VALUES (cust.customer_id, cust.cust_first_name,
      cust.cust_last_name, cust.cust_address, cust.phone_numbers,
      cust.nls_language, cust.nls_territory, cust.credit_limit, cust.cust_email,
      cust.account_mgr_id, cust.date_of_birth, cust.marital_status,
      cust.gender, cust.income_level);
  END IF;
END;
/
GRANT EXECUTE ON mes_handler TO strmadmin;
```

In Example 23–10, you connect to database `db01` as administrator user `strmadmin` to create an evaluation context for the rule set.

Example 23–10 Creating an Evaluation Context for the Rule Set

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

DECLARE
  table_alias     SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST;
BEGIN
  table_alias := SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST(
    SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS('tab', 'strmadmin.oe_queue_table'));
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT(
    evaluation_context_name  =>  'oe_eval_context',
    table_aliases            =>  table_alias);
END;
/
```

In Example 23–11, you connect to database `db01` as administrator user `strmadmin` to create a rule set for the apply process.

Example 23–11 Creating a Rule Set for the Apply Process

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE_SET(
```

```
    rule_set_name       =>  'apply_oe_rs',
    evaluation_context  =>  'strmadmin.oe_eval_context');
END;
/
```

In Example 23–12, you connect to database db01 as administrator user strmadmin to create a rule that evaluates to TRUE if the action value of a message is apply. Notice that tab.user_data is passed to the oe.get_oe_action function. The tab.user_data column holds the event payload in a queue table. The table alias for the queue table was specified as tab in Example 23–10 on page 23-8.

Example 23–12 Creating a Rule that Evaluates to TRUE if Action Is Apply

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE(
    rule_name   => 'strmadmin.apply_action',
    condition   => 'oe.get_oe_action(tab.user_data) = ''APPLY'' ');
END;
/
```

In Example 23–13, you connect to database db01 as administrator user strmadmin to create a rule that evaluates to TRUE if the event in the queue is a row LCR that changes either the oe.orders table or the oe.customers table. This rule enables the apply process to apply user-enqueued changes to the tables directly.

For convenience, this rule uses the Oracle-supplied evaluation context SYS.STREAMS$_EVALUATION_CONTEXT because the rule is used to evaluate LCRs. When this rule is added to the rule set, the Oracle-supplied evaluation context is used for the rule during evaluation instead of evaluation context oe_eval_context created in Example 23–10 on page 23-8.

Example 23–13 Creating a Rule that Evaluates to TRUE for Row LCR Events

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE(
    rule_name           =>  'apply_lcrs',
    condition           =>  ':dml.GET_OBJECT_OWNER() = ''OE'' AND ' ||
                            ' (:dml.GET_OBJECT_NAME() = ''ORDERS'' OR ' ||
                            ':dml.GET_OBJECT_NAME() = ''CUSTOMERS'') ',
    evaluation_context  =>  'SYS.STREAMS$_EVALUATION_CONTEXT');
END;
/
```

In Example 23–14, you connect to database db01 as administrator user strmadmin to add the apply_action rule created in Example 23–12 on page 23-9 and the apply_lcrs rule created in Example 23–13 on page 23-9 to the apply_oe_rs rule set created in Example 23–11 on page 23-8.

Example 23–14 Adding Rules to the Rule Set

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.ADD_RULE(
    rule_name          =>  'apply_action',
    rule_set_name      =>  'apply_oe_rs');
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.ADD_RULE(
    rule_name          =>  'apply_lcrs',
    rule_set_name      =>  'apply_oe_rs');
END;
/
```

In Example 23–15, you connect to database `db01` as administrator user `strmadmin` to create an apply process that is associated with queue `oe_queue`, that uses the `apply_oe_rs` rule set, and that uses the `mes_handler` procedure as a message handler.

Example 23–15 Creating an Apply Process

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  DBMS_APPLY_ADM.CREATE_APPLY(
    queue_name       =>  'strmadmin.oe_queue',
    apply_name       =>  'apply_oe',
    rule_set_name    =>  'strmadmin.apply_oe_rs',
    message_handler  =>  'oe.mes_handler',
    apply_user       =>  'oe',
    apply_captured   =>  false);
END;
/
```

Because `oe` was specified as the apply user when the apply process was created in Example 23–15 on page 23-10, you must grant this user `EXECUTE` privilege on the `strmadmin.apply_oe_rs` rule set used by the apply process. You connect to database `db01` as administrator user `strmadmin` to accomplish this in Example 23–16.

Example 23–16 Granting EXECUTE Privilege on the Rule Set To oe User

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE(
    privilege    => DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ON_RULE_SET,
    object_name  => 'strmadmin.apply_oe_rs',
    grantee      => 'oe',
    grant_option => FALSE);
END;
```

```
/
```

In Example 23–17, you connect to database db01 as administrator user strmadmin to start the apply process with the disable_on_error parameter set to n so that the apply process is not disabled if it encounters an error.

Example 23–17 Starting the Apply Process

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_PARAMETER(
    apply_name  => 'apply_oe',
    parameter   => 'disable_on_error',
    value       => 'n');
  DBMS_APPLY_ADM.START_APPLY(
    apply_name  =>  'apply_oe');
END;
/
```

Configuring Explicit Dequeue

The examples in this section illustrate how to configure explicit dequeue of messages based on message contents.

In Example 23–18, you connect to database db01 as administrator user strmadmin to create agent explicit_dq. This agent is used to perform explicit dequeue operations on the oe_queue queue.

Example 23–18 Creating an Agent for Explicit Dequeue

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  SYS.DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT(
    agent_name      => 'explicit_dq');
END;
/
```

The oe_queue queue is a secure queue because it was created using SET_UP_QUEUE in Example 23–2 on page 23-3. For a user to perform enqueue and dequeue operations on a secure queue, the user must be configured as a secure queue user of the queue.

In Example 23–19, you connect to database db01 as administrator user strmadmin to associate the oe user with agent explicit_dq. The oe user is able to perform dequeue operations on the oe_queue queue when the agent is used to create a **subscriber** to the queue in Example 23–20 on page 23-12.

Example 23–19 Associating User oe with Agent explicit_dq

```
set echo off
```

```
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS(
    agent_name  => 'explicit_dq',
    db_username => 'oe');
END;
/
```

In Example 23–20, you connect to database `db01` as administrator user `strmadmin` to add a subscriber to the `oe_queue` queue. This subscriber will perform explicit dequeues of messages. A subscriber rule is used to dequeue any messages where the `action` value is not `apply`. If the action value is `apply` for a message, then the message is ignored by the subscriber. Such messages are dequeued and processed by the apply process.

Example 23–20 Adding a Subscriber to the oe_queue Queue

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for STRMADMIN: ' HIDE
CONNECT strmadmin/&password@db01;
set echo on

DECLARE
  subscriber SYS.AQ$_AGENT;
BEGIN
  subscriber :=  SYS.AQ$_AGENT('explicit_dq', NULL, NULL);
  SYS.DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
    queue_name  =>  'strmadmin.oe_queue',
    subscriber  =>  subscriber,
    rule        =>  'oe.get_oe_action(tab.user_data) != ''APPLY''');
END;
/
```

In Example 23–21, you connect to database `db01` as sample schema user `oe` to create a PL/SQL procedure called `explicit_dq` to dequeue messages explicitly using the subscriber created in Example 23–20 on page 23-12.

The procedure commits after the dequeue of the messages. The commit informs the queue that the dequeued messages have been consumed successfully by this subscriber.

The procedure can process multiple transactions and uses two exception handlers. Exception handler `next_trans` moves to the next transaction, and exception handler `no_messages` exits the loop when there are no more messages.

Example 23–21 Creating a Procedure to Dequeue Messages Explicitly

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on

CREATE PROCEDURE oe.explicit_dq (consumer IN VARCHAR2) AS
  deqopt       DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T;
```

```
  mprop        DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T;
  msgid        RAW(16);
  payload      ANYDATA;
  new_messages BOOLEAN := TRUE;
  ord          oe.order_event_typ;
  cust         oe.customer_event_typ;
  tc           pls_integer;
  next_trans   EXCEPTION;
  no_messages  EXCEPTION;
  pragma exception_init (next_trans, -25235);
  pragma exception_init (no_messages, -25228);
BEGIN
  deqopt.consumer_name := consumer;
  deqopt.wait := 1;
  WHILE (new_messages) LOOP
    BEGIN
    DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
      queue_name          =>  'strmadmin.oe_queue',
      dequeue_options     =>  deqopt,
      message_properties  =>  mprop,
      payload             =>  payload,
      msgid               =>  msgid);
    COMMIT;
    deqopt.navigation := DBMS_AQ.NEXT;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Message Dequeued');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Type Name := ' || payload.GetTypeName);
    IF (payload.GetTypeName = 'OE.ORDER_EVENT_TYP') THEN
      tc := payload.GetObject(ord);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('order_id     - ' || ord.order_id);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('order_date   - ' || ord.order_date);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('order_mode   - ' || ord.order_mode);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('customer_id  - ' || ord.customer_id);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('order_status - ' || ord.order_status);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('order_total  - ' || ord.order_total);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('sales_rep_id - ' || ord.sales_rep_id);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('promotion_id - ' || ord.promotion_id);
    END IF;
    IF (payload.GetTypeName = 'OE.CUSTOMER_EVENT_TYP') THEN
      tc := payload.GetObject(cust);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('customer_id       - ' || cust.customer_id);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('cust_first_name   - ' || cust.cust_first_name);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('cust_last_name    - ' || cust.cust_last_name);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('street_address    - ' ||
                           cust.cust_address.street_address);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('postal_code       - ' ||
                           cust.cust_address.postal_code);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('city              - ' || cust.cust_address.city);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('state_province    - ' ||
                           cust.cust_address.state_province);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('country_id        - ' ||
                           cust.cust_address.country_id);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('phone_number1     - ' || cust.phone_numbers(1));
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('phone_number2     - ' || cust.phone_numbers(2));
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('phone_number3     - ' || cust.phone_numbers(3));
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('nls_language      - ' || cust.nls_language);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('nls_territory     - ' || cust.nls_territory);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('credit_limit      - ' || cust.credit_limit);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('cust_email        - ' || cust.cust_email);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('account_mgr_id    - ' || cust.account_mgr_id);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('date_of_birth     - ' || cust.date_of_birth);
```

```
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('marital_status    - ' || cust.marital_status);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('gender            - ' || cust.gender);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('income_level      - ' || cust.income_level);
    END IF;
    EXCEPTION
      WHEN next_trans THEN
      deqopt.navigation := DBMS_AQ.NEXT_TRANSACTION;
      WHEN no_messages THEN
        new_messages  := FALSE;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No more messagess');
     END;
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

Enqueuing Messages

The examples in this section illustrate how to enqueue non-LCR messages and row LCR messages into a queue.

> **Note:** It is possible to dequeue user-enqueued LCRs explicitly, but these examples do not illustrate this capability.

In Example 23–22, you connect to database `db01` as sample schema user `oe` to enqueue two messages with `apply` for the `action` value. Based on the apply process rules, the apply process dequeues and processes these messages with the `oe.mes_handler` message handler procedure created in Example 23–9 on page 23-7. The `COMMIT` after the enqueues makes these two enqueues part of the same transaction. An enqueued message is not visible until the session that enqueued it commits the enqueue.

Example 23–22 Enqueuing Non-LCR Messages to Be Dequeued by an Apply Process

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  oe.enq_proc(ANYDATA.convertobject(oe.order_event_typ(
    2500,'05-MAY-01','online',117,3,44699,161,NULL,'APPLY')));
END;
/
BEGIN
  oe.enq_proc(ANYDATA.convertobject(oe.customer_event_typ(
    990,'Hester','Prynne',oe.cust_address_typ('555 Beacon Street',
    '02109','Boston','MA','US'),oe.phone_list_typ('+1 617 123 4104',
    '+1 617 083 4381','+1 617 742 5813'),'i','AMERICA',5000,
    'a@scarlet_letter.com',145,NULL,'SINGLE','F','UNDER 50,000','APPLY')));
END;
/
COMMIT;
```

In Example 23–23, you connect to database `db01` as sample schema user `oe` to enqueue two messages with `dequeue` for the `action` value. The `oe.explicit_dq`

procedure created in Example 23–21 on page 23-12 dequeues these messages because the `action` is not `apply`. Based on the apply process rules, the apply process ignores these messages. The `COMMIT` after the enqueues makes these two enqueues part of the same transaction.

Example 23–23 Enqueuing Non-LCR Messages to Be Dequeued Explicitly

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on

BEGIN
  oe.enq_proc(ANYDATA.convertobject(oe.order_event_typ(
    2501,'22-JAN-00','direct',117,3,22788,161,NULL,'DEQUEUE')));
END;
/
BEGIN
  oe.enq_proc(ANYDATA.convertobject(oe.customer_event_typ(
    991,'Nick','Carraway',oe.cust_address_typ('10th Street',
    '11101','Long Island','NY','US'),oe.phone_list_typ('+1 718 786 2287',
    '+1 718 511 9114', '+1 718 888 4832'),'i','AMERICA',3000,
    'nick@great_gatsby.com',149,NULL,'MARRIED','M','OVER 150,000','DEQUEUE')));
END;
/
COMMIT;
```

In Example 23–24, you connect to database `db01` as sample schema user `oe` to create a row LCR that inserts a row into the `oe.orders` table and another LCR that updates that row. The apply process applies these messages directly.

> **Note:** Enqueued LCRs should commit at transaction boundaries. In this example, a `COMMIT` statement is run after each enqueue, making each enqueue a separate transaction. However, you can perform multiple LCR enqueues before a commit if there is more than one LCR in a transaction.

Example 23–24 Enqueuing Row LCRs to Be Dequeued by an Apply Process

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on

DECLARE
  newunit1  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newunit2  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newunit3  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newunit4  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newunit5  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newunit6  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newunit7  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newunit8  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newvals   SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST;
BEGIN
  newunit1 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
```

```
    'ORDER_ID',ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(2502),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,NULL,NULL);
  newunit2 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'ORDER_DATE',ANYDATA.ConvertTimestampLTZ('04-NOV-00'),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,
    NULL,NULL);
  newunit3 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'ORDER_MODE',ANYDATA.ConvertVarchar2('online'),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,NULL,NULL);
  newunit4 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'CUSTOMER_ID',ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(145),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,NULL,NULL);
  newunit5 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'ORDER_STATUS',ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(3),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,NULL,NULL);
  newunit6 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'ORDER_TOTAL',ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(35199),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,NULL,NULL);
  newunit7 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'SALES_REP_ID',ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(160),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,NULL,NULL);
  newunit8 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'PROMOTION_ID',ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(1),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,NULL,NULL);
  newvals := SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST(
    newunit1,newunit2,newunit3,newunit4,newunit5,newunit6,newunit7,newunit8);
  oe.enq_row_lcr('DB01','INSERT','OE','ORDERS',NULL,newvals);
END;
/
COMMIT;
DECLARE
  oldunit1  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  oldunit2  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  oldvals   SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST;
  newunit1  SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT;
  newvals   SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST;
BEGIN
  oldunit1 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'ORDER_ID',ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(2502),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,NULL,NULL);
  oldunit2 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'ORDER_TOTAL',ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(35199),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,NULL,NULL);
  oldvals := SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST(oldunit1,oldunit2);
  newunit1 := SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT(
    'ORDER_TOTAL',ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(5235),DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB,NULL,NULL);
  newvals := SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST(newunit1);
  oe.enq_row_lcr('DB01','UPDATE','OE','ORDERS',oldvals,newvals);
END;
/
COMMIT;
```

Dequeuing Messages Explicitly and Querying for Applied Messages

The examples in this section illustrate how to dequeue messages explicitly and query messages that were applied by the apply process. The examples use messages that were enqueued in the previous section.

In Example 23–25, you connect to database `db01` as sample schema user `oe` to run procedure `explicit_dq`, created in Example 23–21 on page 23-12. You specify subscriber `explicit_dq`, added in Example 23–20 on page 23-12, as the **consumer** of the messages you want to dequeue. In these examples, messages that are not dequeued explicitly by this procedure are dequeued by the apply process.

Example 23–25 Dequeuing Messages Explicitly

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
```

```
set echo on

CREATE PROCEDURE oe.enq_proc (payload ANYDATA)  IS
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 100000;
EXEC oe.explicit_dq('explicit_dq');
```

The example returns the payload of the messages enqueued in Example 23–23 on page 23-15:

```
Message Dequeued
Type Name := OE.ORDER_EVENT_TYP
order_id     - 2501
order_date   - 22-JAN-00 12.00.00.000000 AM
order_mode   - direct
customer_id  - 117
order_status - 3
order_total  - 22788
sales_rep_id - 161
promotion_id -
Message Dequeued
Type Name := OE.CUSTOMER_EVENT_TYP
customer_id       - 991
cust_first_name   - Nick
cust_last_name    - Carraway
street_address    - 10th Street
postal_code       - 11101
city              - Long Island
state_province    - NY
country_id        - US
phone_number1     - +1 718 786 2287
phone_number2     - +1 718 511 9114
phone_number3     - +1 718 888 4832
nls_language      - i
nls_territory     - AMERICA
credit_limit      - 3000
cust_email        - nick@great_gatsby.com
account_mgr_id    - 149
date_of_birth     -
marital_status    - MARRIED
gender            - M
income_level      - OVER 150,000
No more messages
```

Example 23–26, you connect to database `db01` as sample schema user `oe` to query the `oe.orders` and `oe.customers` tables to see the rows corresponding to the messages applied by apply process `apply_oe`, created in Example 23–15 on page 23-10.

Example 23–26 Querying for Applied Messages

```
set echo off
set verify off
ACCEPT password CHAR PROMPT 'Enter the password for OE: ' HIDE
CONNECT oe/&password@db01;
set echo on

CREATE PROCEDURE oe.enq_proc (payload ANYDATA)  IS
SELECT order_id, order_date, customer_id, order_total
  FROM oe.orders WHERE order_id = 2500;
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_last_name, cust_email
  FROM oe.customers WHERE customer_id = 990;
```

```
SELECT order_id, order_date, customer_id, order_total
  FROM oe.orders WHERE order_id = 2502;
```

The example returns three rows:

```
  ORDER_ID ORDER_DATE                    CUSTOMER_ID ORDER_TOTAL
---------- ------------------------------ ----------- -----------
      2500 05-MAY-01 12.00.00.000000 AM           117       44699

1 row selected.

CUST_FIRST_NAME      CUST_LAST_NAME       CUST_EMAIL
-------------------- -------------------- ------------------------------
Hester               Prynne               a@scarlet_letter.com

1 row selected.

  ORDER_ID ORDER_DATE                    CUSTOMER_ID ORDER_TOTAL
---------- ------------------------------ ----------- -----------
      2502 04-NOV-00 12.00.00.000000 AM           145        5235

1 row selected.
```

Enqueuing and Dequeuing Messages Using JMS

The examples in this section illustrate how to enqueue non-LCR messages and row LCRs into a queue and then dequeue them using **Java Message Service** (JMS).

The following jar and zip files should be in the CLASSPATH based on the release of JDK you are using.

For JDK 1.4.x, the CLASSPATH must contain:

ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/classes12.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/ojdbc14.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jndi.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/jta.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqapi13.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/jmscommon.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/xdb.jar
ORACLE_HOME/xdk/lib/xmlparserv2.jar

For JDK 1.3.x, the CLASSPATH must contain:

ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/classes12.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jndi.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqapi13.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/jmscommon.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/xdb.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/jta.jar
ORACLE_HOME/xdk/lib/xmlparserv2.jar

For JDK 1.2.x, the CLASSPATH must contain:

ORACLE_HOME/jdbc/lib/classes12.jar
ORACLE_HOME/jlib/jndi.jar
ORACLE_HOME/lib/jta.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqapi12.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/jmscommon.jar
ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/xdb.jar
ORACLE_HOME/xdk/lib/xmlparserv2.jar

Also, make sure LD_LIBRARY_PATH (Linux and Solaris) or PATH (Windows) includes *ORACLE_HOME*/lib.

These examples show sample schema user oe enqueuing JMS messages into a queue and agent explicit_dq dequeuing them. Agent explicit_dq was created in Example 23–18 on page 23-11, associated with sample schema user oe in Example 23–19 on page 23-11, and made a subscriber to queue oe_queue in Example 23–20 on page 23-12.

Sample schema user oe was granted EXECUTE on DBMS_AQ in Example 23–1 on page 23-3. In order for this user to use the Oracle JMS interface, it must have EXECUTE privilege on DBMS_AQIN as well. In Example 23–27, you connect to database db01 as a user with administrative privileges to grant the necessary privilege to oe.

> **See Also:** "Accessing Standard and Oracle JMS Applications" on page 3-5

Example 23–27 Granting EXECUTE on DBMS_AQIN to User oe

```
GRANT EXECUTE on DBMS_AQIN to oe;
```

Enqueue of JMS types and XML types does not work with Oracle Streams ANYDATA queues unless you call DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_JMS_TYPES(*queue_table_name*) after DBMS_STREAMS_ADM.SET_UP_QUEUE(). In Example 23–28, you connect to database db01 as administrator user strmadmin, created in Example 23–1 on page 23-3, to run ENABLE_JMS_TYPES on ANYDATA queue table oe_queue_table, created in Example 23–2 on page 23-3.

Example 23–28 Enabling JMS Types on an ANYDATA Queue

```
CONNECT strmadmin;
Enter password: password
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_JMS_TYPES('oe_queue_table');
END;
/
```

> **Note:** Enabling an Oracle Streams queue for these types may affect import/export of the queue table.

In Example 23–29, you connect to database db01 as sample schema user oe to create types address and person.

Example 23–29 Creating Oracle Object Types address and person

```
CONNECT oe;
Enter password: password
CREATE TYPE address AS OBJECT (street VARCHAR (30), num NUMBER)
/
CREATE TYPE person AS OBJECT (name VARCHAR (30), home ADDRESS)
/
```

In Example 23–30, you use JPublisher to generate two Java classes named JPerson and JAddress for the person and address types, respectively. The input to JPublisher is a file called input.typ with the following lines:

```
SQL PERSON AS JPerson
SQL ADDRESS AS JAddress
```

Example 23–30 Creating Java Classes That Map to Oracle Object Types

```
jpub -input=input.typ -user=OE/OE
```

Example 23–31 is the Java code that you use to publish JMS text messages, LCRs, and non-LCR ADT messages into an Oracle Streams topic. It does the following:

- Creates a `TopicConnectionFactory` using the JDBC OCI driver

  Note: The JDBC OCI driver is your only choice for accessing Oracle Streams through JMS.

- Creates a `TopicSession`
- Starts the connection
- Creates method `publishUserMessages()` to publish an ADT message and a JMS text message to an Oracle Streams topic
- Creates method `publishLcrMessages()` to publish an XML LCR message to an Oracle Streams topic
- Publishes three messages, providing feedback as it proceeds

Method `publishUserMessages()` does the following:

- Gets the topic
- Creates a publisher
- Specifies agent `explicit_enq` to access queue `oe_queue`
- Creates a `PERSON` ADT message
- Sets the payload in the message
- Specifies `explicit_dq` as the recipient
- Publishes the `PERSON` ADT message
- Creates a JMS Text message
- Publishes the JMS Text message

Method `publishLcrMessages()` does the following:

- Gets the topic
- Creates a publisher
- Gets the JDBC connection
- Specifies agent `explicit_enq` to access queue `oe_queue`
- Creates an ADT message
- Creates the LCR representation in XML
- Creates the `XMLType` containing the LCR
- Sets the payload in the message
- Specifies `explicit_dq` as the recipient
- Publishes the LCR

The code is compiled in Example 23–33 on page 23-27. For now, just save it as `StreamsEnq.java`.

Example 23–31 Java Code for Enqueuing Messages

```
import oracle.AQ.*;
import oracle.jms.*;
import javax.jms.*;
import java.lang.*;
import oracle.xdb.*;

public class StreamsEnq
{
  public static void main (String args [])
       throws java.sql.SQLException, ClassNotFoundException, JMSException
  {
     TopicConnectionFactory tc_fact= null;
     TopicConnection        t_conn = null;
     TopicSession           t_sess = null;

     try
     {
       if (args.length < 3 )
         System.out.println("Usage:java filename [SID] [HOST] [PORT]");
       else
       {
         tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
                     args[1], args[0], Integer.parseInt(args[2]), "oci8");
         t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection( "OE","OE");
         t_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
         t_conn.start() ;
         publishUserMessages(t_sess);
         publishLcrMessages(t_sess);
         t_sess.close() ;
         t_conn.close() ;
         System.out.println("End of StreamsEnq Demo") ;
       }
     }
     catch (Exception ex)
     {
       System.out.println("Exception-1: " + ex);
       ex.printStackTrace();
     }
  }

  public static void publishUserMessages(TopicSession t_sess) throws Exception
  {
    Topic           topic     = null;
    TopicPublisher  t_pub     = null;
    JPerson         pers      = null;
    JAddress        addr      = null;
    TextMessage     t_msg     = null;
    AdtMessage      adt_msg   = null;
    AQjmsAgent      agent     = null;
    AQjmsAgent[]    recipList = null;

    try
    {
      topic = ((AQjmsSession)t_sess).getTopic("strmadmin", "oe_queue");
      t_pub = t_sess.createPublisher(topic);
      agent = new AQjmsAgent("explicit_enq", null);
      adt_msg = ((AQjmsSession)t_sess).createAdtMessage();
      pers = new JPerson();
      addr = new JAddress();
```

```
    addr.setNum(new java.math.BigDecimal(500));
    addr.setStreet("Oracle Pkwy");
    pers.setName("Mark");
    pers.setHome(addr);
    adt_msg.setAdtPayload(pers);
    ((AQjmsMessage)adt_msg).setSenderID(agent);
    System.out.println("Publish message 1 -type  PERSON\n");
    recipList = new AQjmsAgent[1];
    recipList[0] = new AQjmsAgent("explicit_dq", null);
    ((AQjmsTopicPublisher)t_pub).publish(topic, adt_msg, recipList);
    t_sess.commit();

    t_msg = t_sess.createTextMessage();
    t_msg.setText("Test message");
    t_msg.setStringProperty("color", "BLUE");
    t_msg.setIntProperty("year", 1999);
    ((AQjmsMessage)t_msg).setSenderID(agent);
    System.out.println("Publish message 2 -type  JMS TextMessage\n");
    ((AQjmsTopicPublisher)t_pub).publish(topic, t_msg, recipList);
    t_sess.commit();

  }
  catch (JMSException jms_ex)
  {
    System.out.println("JMS Exception: " + jms_ex);
    if(jms_ex.getLinkedException() != null)
      System.out.println("Linked Exception: " + jms_ex.getLinkedException());
  }
}

public static void publishLcrMessages(TopicSession t_sess) throws Exception
{
  Topic                topic     = null;
  TopicPublisher       t_pub     = null;
  XMLType              xml_lcr   = null;
  AdtMessage           adt_msg   = null;
  AQjmsAgent           agent     = null;
  StringBuffer         lcr_data  = null;
  AQjmsAgent[]         recipList = null;
  java.sql.Connection  db_conn   = null;

  try
  {
    topic = ((AQjmsSession)t_sess).getTopic("strmadmin", "oe_queue");
    t_pub = t_sess.createPublisher(topic);
    db_conn = ((AQjmsSession)t_sess).getDBConnection();
    agent = new AQjmsAgent("explicit_enq", null);
    adt_msg = ((AQjmsSession)t_sess).createAdtMessage();
    lcr_data = new StringBuffer();

    lcr_data.append("<ROW_LCR ");
    lcr_data.append("xmlns='http://xmlns.oracle.com/streams/schemas/lcr' \n");
    lcr_data.append("xmlns:xsi='http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance' \n");
    lcr_data.append("xsi:schemaLocation='http://xmlns.oracle.com/streams/schemas/lcr ");
    lcr_data.append("http://xmlns.oracle.com/streams/schemas/lcr/streamslcr.xsd'");
    lcr_data.append("> \n");
    lcr_data.append("<source_database_name>source_dbname</source_database_name> \n");
    lcr_data.append("<command_type>INSERT</command_type> \n");
    lcr_data.append("<object_owner>Ram</object_owner> \n");
    lcr_data.append("<object_name>Emp</object_name> \n");
```

```
lcr_data.append("<tag>0ABC</tag> \n");
lcr_data.append("<transaction_id>0.0.0</transaction_id> \n");
lcr_data.append("<scn>0</scn> \n");
lcr_data.append("<old_values> \n");
lcr_data.append("<old_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<column_name>C01</column_name> \n");
lcr_data.append("<data><varchar2>Clob old</varchar2></data> \n");
lcr_data.append("</old_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<old_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<column_name>C02</column_name> \n");
lcr_data.append("<data><varchar2>A123FF</varchar2></data> \n");
lcr_data.append("</old_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<old_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<column_name>C03</column_name> \n");
lcr_data.append("<data> \n");
lcr_data.append("<date><value>1997-11-24</value><format>SYYYY-MM-DD</format></date> \n");
lcr_data.append("</data> \n");
lcr_data.append("</old_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<old_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<column_name>C04</column_name> \n");
lcr_data.append("<data> \n");
lcr_data.append("<timestamp><value>1999-05-31T13:20:00.000</value>");
lcr_data.append("<format>SYYYY-MM-DD\"T\"HH24:MI:SS.FF</format></timestamp> \n");
lcr_data.append("</data> \n");
lcr_data.append("</old_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<old_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<column_name>C05</column_name> \n");
lcr_data.append("<data><raw>ABCDE</raw></data> \n");
lcr_data.append("</old_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("</old_values> \n");
lcr_data.append("<new_values> \n");
lcr_data.append("<new_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<column_name>C01</column_name> \n");
lcr_data.append("<data><varchar2>A123FF</varchar2></data> \n");
lcr_data.append("</new_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<new_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<column_name>C02</column_name> \n");
lcr_data.append("<data><number>35.23</number></data> \n");
lcr_data.append("</new_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<new_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<column_name>C03</column_name> \n");
lcr_data.append("<data><number>-100000</number></data> \n");
lcr_data.append("</new_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<new_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<column_name>C04</column_name> \n");
lcr_data.append("<data><varchar2>Hello</varchar2></data> \n");
lcr_data.append("</new_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<new_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("<column_name>C05</column_name> \n");
lcr_data.append("<data><char>world</char></data> \n");
lcr_data.append("</new_value> \n");
lcr_data.append("</new_values> \n");
lcr_data.append("</ROW_LCR>");

xml_lcr = oracle.xdb.XMLType.createXML(db_conn, lcr_data.toString());
adt_msg.setAdtPayload(xml_lcr);
((AQjmsMessage)adt_msg).setSenderID(agent);
System.out.println("Publish message 3 - XMLType containing LCR ROW\n");
recipList = new AQjmsAgent[1];
recipList[0] = new AQjmsAgent("explicit_dq", null);
```

```
      ((AQjmsTopicPublisher)t_pub).publish(topic, adt_msg, recipList);
      t_sess.commit();

    }
    catch (JMSException jms_ex)
    {
      System.out.println("JMS Exception: " + jms_ex);
      if(jms_ex.getLinkedException() != null)
        System.out.println("Linked Exception: " + jms_ex.getLinkedException());
    }
  }
}
```

Example 23–32 is the Java code you use to receive messages from a Oracle Streams topic. It does the following:

- Creates a `TopicConnectionFactory` using the JDBC OCI driver

  Note: The JDBC OCI driver is your only choice for accessing Oracle Streams through JMS.

- Creates a `TopicSession`
- Starts the connection
- Creates method `receiveMessages()` to receive messages from an Oracle Streams topic
- Receives three messages, providing feedback as it proceeds

Method `receiveMessages()` does the following:

- Gets the topic
- Creates a `TopicReceiver` to receive messages for consumer `explicit_dq`
- Registers mappings for `ADDRESS` and `PERSON` in the JMS typemap
- Registers a mapping for `XMLType` in the typemap (required for LCRs)
- Receives the enqueued messages

The code is compiled in Example 23–33 on page 23-27. For now, just save it as `StreamsDeq.java`.

Example 23–32 Java Code for Dequeuing Messages

```
import oracle.AQ.*;
import oracle.jms.*;
import javax.jms.*;
import java.lang.*;
import oracle.xdb.*;
import java.sql.SQLException;

public class StreamsDeq
{
  public static void main (String args [])
       throws java.sql.SQLException, ClassNotFoundException, JMSException
  {
     TopicConnectionFactory tc_fact= null;
     TopicConnection        t_conn = null;
     TopicSession           t_sess = null;
```

```
    try
    {
      if (args.length < 3 )
        System.out.println("Usage:java filename [SID] [HOST] [PORT]");
      else
      {
        tc_fact = AQjmsFactory.getTopicConnectionFactory(
                    args[1], args[0], Integer.parseInt(args[2]), "oci8");
        t_conn = tc_fact.createTopicConnection( "OE","OE");

        t_sess = t_conn.createTopicSession(true, Session.CLIENT_ACKNOWLEDGE);
        t_conn.start() ;

        receiveMessages(t_sess);

        t_sess.close() ;
        t_conn.close() ;
        System.out.println("\nEnd of StreamsDeq Demo") ;
      }
    }
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
      System.out.println("Exception-1: " + ex);
      ex.printStackTrace();
    }
}

public static void receiveMessages(TopicSession t_sess) throws Exception
{
  Topic           topic   = null;
  JPerson         pers    = null;
  JAddress        addr    = null;
  XMLType         xtype   = null;
  TextMessage     t_msg   = null;
  AdtMessage      adt_msg = null;
  Message         jms_msg = null;
  TopicReceiver   t_recv  = null;
  int             i       = 0;
  java.util.Map map= null;

  try
  {
    topic = ((AQjmsSession)t_sess).getTopic("strmadmin", "oe_queue");
    t_recv = ((AQjmsSession)t_sess).createTopicReceiver(topic, "explicit_dq", null);
    map = ((AQjmsSession)t_sess).getTypeMap();
    map.put("OE.PERSON", Class.forName("JPerson"));
    map.put("OE.ADDRESS", Class.forName("JAddress"));
    map.put("SYS.XMLTYPE", Class.forName("oracle.xdb.XMLTypeFactory"));
    System.out.println("Receive messages ...\n");
    do
    {
      try
      {
        jms_msg = (t_recv.receive(10));
        i++;

        ((AQjmsTopicReceiver)t_recv).setNavigationMode(AQjmsConstants.NAVIGATION_NEXT_MESSAGE);
      }
      catch (JMSException jms_ex2)
      {
```

```
      if((jms_ex2.getLinkedException() != null) &&
         (jms_ex2.getLinkedException() instanceof SQLException))
      {
        SQLException sql_ex2 =(SQLException)(jms_ex2.getLinkedException());
        if(sql_ex2.getErrorCode() == 25235)
        {
          ((AQjmsTopicReceiver)t_recv).setNavigationMode(
                                          AQjmsConstants.NAVIGATION_NEXT_TRANSACTION);
          continue;
        }
        else
          throw jms_ex2;
      }
      else
        throw jms_ex2;
    }
    if(jms_msg == null)
    {
      System.out.println("\nNo more messages");
    }
    else
    {
      if(jms_msg instanceof AdtMessage)
      {
        adt_msg = (AdtMessage)jms_msg;

        System.out.println("Retrieved message " + i + ": " +
                           adt_msg.getAdtPayload());
        if(adt_msg.getAdtPayload() instanceof JPerson)
        {
          pers =(JPerson)( adt_msg.getAdtPayload());
          System.out.println("PERSON: Name: " + pers.getName());
        }
        else if(adt_msg.getAdtPayload() instanceof JAddress)
        {
          addr =(JAddress)( adt_msg.getAdtPayload());
          System.out.println("ADDRESS: Street" + addr.getStreet());
        }
        else if(adt_msg.getAdtPayload() instanceof oracle.xdb.XMLType)
        {
          xtype = (XMLType)adt_msg.getAdtPayload();
          System.out.println("XMLType: Data: \n" + xtype.getStringVal());
        }
        System.out.println("Msg id: " + adt_msg.getJMSMessageID());
        System.out.println();
      }
      else if(jms_msg instanceof TextMessage)
      {
        t_msg = (TextMessage)jms_msg;

        System.out.println("Retrieved message " + i + ": " +
                           t_msg.getText());
        System.out.println("Msg id: " + t_msg.getJMSMessageID());
        System.out.println();
      }
      else
        System.out.println("Invalid message type");
    }
  } while (jms_msg != null);
  t_sess.commit();
```

```
    }
    catch (JMSException jms_ex)
    {
      System.out.println("JMS Exception: " + jms_ex);
      if(jms_ex.getLinkedException() != null)
        System.out.println("Linked Exception: " + jms_ex.getLinkedException());
      t_sess.rollback();
    }
    catch (java.sql.SQLException sql_ex)
    {
      System.out.println("SQL Exception: " + sql_ex);
      sql_ex.printStackTrace();
      t_sess.rollback();
    }
  }
}
```

In Example 23–33, you compile the scripts.

Example 23–33 Compiling StreamsEnq.java and StreamsDeq.java

```
javac StreamsEnq.java StreamsDeq.java JPerson.java JAddress.java
```

In Example 23–34, you run the enqueue program, specifying values for *ORACLE_SID*, *HOST*, and *PORT* that are appropriate for your testing environment.

Example 23–34 Running StreamsEnq

```
java StreamsEnq  ORACLE_SID HOST PORT
```

The example returns:

```
Publish message 1 -type  PERSON
Publish message 2 -type  JMS TextMessage
Publish message 3 - XMLType containing LCR ROW
End of StreamsEnq Demo
```

In Example 23–35, you run the dequeue program, specifying values for *ORACLE_SID*, *HOST*, and *PORT* that are appropriate for your testing environment.

Example 23–35 Running StreamsDeq

```
java StreamsDeq  ORACLE_SID HOST PORT
```

A

Nonpersistent Queues

This appendix describes nonpersistent queues, which are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). Oracle recommends that you use buffered messaging instead.

See Also: "Buffered Messaging" on page 1-12

Oracle® Database can deliver nonpersistent messages asynchronously to subscribers. These messages can be event-driven and do not persist beyond the failure of the system (or instance). The messages are stored in a system-created queue table. Oracle® Database supports persistent and nonpersistent messages with a common **API**.

Nonpersistent queues, which can be either single-consumer or multiconsumer, provide a mechanism for notification to all currently connected users. Subscribers can be added to multiconsumer nonpersistent queues, and nonpersistent queues can be destinations for propagation.

You use the enqueue interface to enqueue messages into a nonpersistent queue in the usual way. You can enqueue RAW and Oracle object type messages into a nonpersistent queue. OCI notifications are used to deliver such messages to users that are currently registered for notification.

This appendix contains these topics:

Creating Nonpersistent Queues

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_NP_QUEUE (
   queue_name              IN        VARCHAR2,
   multiple_consumers      IN        BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
   comment                 IN        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

This procedure creates a **nonpersistent** queue.

Only local recipients are supported for nonpersistent queues. The queue can be either single-consumer or multiconsumer. All queue names must be unique within a schema. The queues are created in an 8.1-compatible system-created queue table (`AQ$_MEM_SC` or `AQ$_MEM_MC`) in the same schema as that specified by the queue name. If the queue

name does not specify a schema name, then the queue is created in the login user's schema.

> **Note:** Names of nonpersistent queues must not be longer than 24 characters. If you attempt to create a nonpersistent queue with a longer name, error ORA-24019 results.

Managing Nonpersistent Queues

Once a queue is created with `CREATE_NP_QUEUE`, it can be enabled by calling `START_QUEUE`. By default, the queue is created with both enqueue and dequeue disabled.

You can enqueue RAW and Oracle object type messages into a nonpersistent queue. You cannot dequeue from a nonpersistent queue. The only way to retrieve a message from a nonpersistent queue is by using the **Oracle Call Interface** (OCI) notification mechanism. You cannot invoke the `listen` call on a nonpersistent queue.

A nonpersistent queue can be dropped only by its owner.

Compatibility of Nonpersistent Queues

For 8.1-style or higher queues, the `compatible` parameter of `init.ora` and the `compatible` parameter of the **queue table** should be set to 8.1 or higher to use nonpersistent queues.

Nonpersistent Queue Notification

For nonpersistent queues, the message is delivered as part of the notification. Table A–1 shows the actions performed for **nonpersistent** queues for different notification mechanisms when RAW presentation is specified. Table A–2 shows the actions performed when XML presentation is specified.

Table A–1 Actions Performed for Nonpersistent Queues When RAW Presentation Specified

Queue Payload Type	OCI Callback	E-mail	PL/SQL Callback
RAW	OCI callback receives the RAW data in the payload.	Not supported	PL/SQL callback receives the RAW data in the payload.
Oracle object type	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported

Table A–2 Actions Performed for Nonpersistent Queues When XML Presentation Specified

Queue Payload Type	OCI Callback	E-mail	PL/SQL Callback
RAW	OCI callback receives the XML data in the payload.	XML data is formatted as a SOAP message and e-mailed to the registered e-mail address.	PL/SQL callback receives the XML data in the payload.
Oracle object type	OCI callback receives the XML data in the payload.	XML data is formatted as a SOAP message and e-mailed to the registered e-mail address.	PL/SQL callback receives the XML data in the payload.

Restrictions on Nonpersistent Queues

You can create nonpersistent queues of `RAW` and Oracle object type.You are limited to sending messages only to subscribers and explicitly specified recipients who are local.

Propagation is not supported from nonpersistent queues. When retrieving messages, you cannot use the dequeue call, but must instead employ the asynchronous notification mechanism, registering for the notification by mean of `OCISubscriptionRegister`.

The `visibility` attribute of `enqueue_options` must be set to `IMMEDIATE` for nonpersistent messages.

See Also: "Enqueue Options" on page 10-2

B

JMS and AQ XML Servlet Error Messages

A list of error messages is provided to aid you in troubleshooting problems.

JMS Error Messages

JMS-101 Invalid delivery mode (string)

Cause: The delivery mode is not supported

Action: The valid delivery mode is AQjmsConstants.PERSISTENT

JMS-102 Feature not supported (string)

Cause: This feature is not supported in the current release

Action: Self-explanatory

JMS-104 Message Payload must be specified

Cause: The message payload was null

Action: Specify a non-null payload for the message

JMS-105 Agent must be specified

Cause: AQjmsAgent object was null

Action: Specify a valid AQjmsAgent representing the remote subscriber

JMS-106 Cannot have more than one open Session on a JMSConnection

Cause: There is already one open JMS session on the connection. Cannot have more than one open session on a connection

Action: Close the open session and then open a new one

JMS-107 Operation not allowed on (string)

Cause: The specified operation is not allowed on this object

Action: Self-explanatory

JMS-108 Messages of type (string) not allowed with Destinations containing payload of type (string)

Cause: There was a mismatch between the message type being used and the payload type specified for the destination

Action: Use the message type that maps to the payload specified for the queue table that contains this destination

JMS-109 Class not found: (string)

Cause: The specified class was not found

Action: Make sure your `CLASSPATH` contains the class

JMS-110 Property (string) not writeable

Cause: An attempt was made to update a read-only message header field or property

Action: Self-explanatory

JMS-111 Connection must be specified

Cause: The connection object was null

Action: Specify a non-null JDBC connection

JMS-112 Connection is invalid

Cause: The JDBC connection is invalid

Action: Specify a non-null oracle JDBC connection

JMS-113 Connection is in stopped state

Cause: An attempt was made to receive messages on a connection that is in stopped state

Action: Start the connection

JMS-114 Connection is closed

Cause: An attempt was made to use a Connection that has been closed

Action: Create a new connection

JMS-115 Consumer is closed

Cause: An attempt was mode to use a Consumer that has been closed

Action: Create a new Message Consumer

JMS-116 Subscriber name must be specified

Cause: Subscriber name was null

Action: Specify a non-null subscription name

JMS-117 Conversion failed - invalid property type

Cause: An error occurred while converting the property to the requested type

Action: Use the method corresponding to the property data type to retrieve it

JMS-119 Invalid Property value

Cause: The property value specified is invalid

Action: Use the appropriate type of value for the property being set

JMS-120 Dequeue failed

Cause: An error occurred while receiving the message

Action: See message inside the JMSException and linked SQLException for more information

JMS-121 DestinationProperty must be specified

Cause: A null AQjmsDestinationProperty was specified while creating a queue/topic

Action: Specify a non-null AQjmsDestinationProperty for the destination

JMS-122 Internal error (string)

Cause: Internal error occurred

Action: Call Support

JMS-123 Interval must be at least (integer) seconds

Cause: An invalid interval was specified

Action: The interval must be greater than 30 seconds

JMS-124 Invalid Dequeue mode

Cause: Invalid dequeue mode was specified

Action: Valid Dequeue modes are AQConstants.DEQUEUE_BROWSE, AQConstants.DEQUEUE_REMOVE, AQConstants.DEQUEUE_LOCKED, AQConstants.DEQUEUE_REMOVE_NODATA

JMS-125 Invalid Queue specified

Cause: An invalid Queue object was specified

Action: Specify a valid Queue handle

JMS-126 Invalid Topic specified

Cause: An invalid Topic object was specified

Action: Specify a valid Topic handle

JMS-127 Invalid Destination

Cause: An invalid destination object was specified

Action: Specify a valid destination (Queue/Topic) object

JMS-128 Invalid Navigation mode

Cause: An invalid navigation mode was specified

Action: The valid navigation modes are AQjmsConstants.NAVIGATION_FIRST_MESSAGE, AQjmsConstants.NAVIGATION_NEXT_MESSAGE, AQjmsConstants.NAVIGATION_NEXT_TRANSACTION

JMS-129 Invalid Payload type

Cause: There was a mismatch between the message type being used and the payload type specified for the destination

Action: Use the message type that maps to the payload specified for the queue table that contains this destination. For ADT messages, use the appropriate CustomDatum factory to create the message consumer

JMS-130 JMS queue cannot be multi-consumer enabled

Cause: An attempt was made to get a AQ multi-consumer queue as a JMS queue

Action: JMS queues cannot be multi-consumer enabled

JMS-131 Session is closed

Cause: An attempt was made to use a session that has been closed

Action: Open a new session

JMS-132 Maximum number of properties (integer) exceeded

Cause: Maximum number of user defined properties for the message has been exceeded

Action: Self-explanatory

JMS-133 Message must be specified

Cause: Message specified was null

Action: Specify a non-null message

JMS-134 Name must be specified

Cause: Queue or Queue table Name specified was null

Action: Specify a non-null name

JMS-135 Driver (string) not supported

Cause: The specified driver is not supported

Action: Valid drivers are oci8 and thin. To use the kprb driver get the kprb connection using getDefaultConnection() and use the static createTopicConnection and createQueueConnection methods

JMS-136 Payload factory can only be specified for destinations with ADT payloads

Cause: A CustomDatumFactory was specified for consumers on destinations not containing ADT payloads

Action: This field must be set to null for destinations containing payloads of type SYS.AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE, SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE, SYS.AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE, SYS.AQ$_JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE, SYS.AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE

JMS-137 Payload factory must be specified for destinations with ADT payloads

Cause: CustomDatumFactory was not specified for destinations containing ADT payloads

Action: For destinations containing ADT messages, a CustomDatumFactory for a java class that maps to the SQL ADT type of the destination must be specified

JMS-138 Producer is closed

Cause: An attempt was made to use a producer that has been closed

Action: Create a new Message Producer

JMS-139 Property name must be specified

Cause: Property name was null

Action: Specify a non-null property name

JMS-140 Invalid System property

Cause: Invalid system property name specified.

Action: Specify one of the valid JMS system properties

JMS-142 JMS topic must be created in multi-consumer enabled queue tables

Cause: An attempt was made to create a JMS topic in a single-consumer queue table

Action: JMS topics can only be created in queue tables that are multi-consumer enabled

JMS-143 Queue must be specified

Cause: Null queue was specified

Action: Specify a non-null queue

JMS-144 JMS queue cannot be created in multiconsumer enabled queue tables

Cause: An attempt was made to create a JMS queue in a multi-consumer queue table

Action: JMS queues can only be created in queue tables that are not multi-consumer enabled

JMS-145 Invalid recipient list

Cause: The recipient list specified was empty

Action: Specify a recipient list with at least one recipient

JMS-146 Registration failed

Cause: An error occurred while registering the type in the type map

Action: Self-explanatory

JMS-147 Invalid ReplyTo destination type

Cause: The ReplyTo destination object type is invalid

Action: The ReplyTo destination must be of type AQjmsAgent

JMS-148 Property name size exceeded

Cause: The property name is greater than the maximum size

Action: Specify a property name that is less than 100 characters

JMS-149 Subscriber must be specified

Cause: Subscriber specified was null

Action: Specify a non-null subscriber

JMS-150 Property not supported

Cause: An attempt was made to use a property that is not supported

Action: Self-explanatory

JMS-151 Topics cannot be of type EXCEPTION

Cause: Topics cannot be of type AQjmsConstants.EXCEPTION

Action: Specify topics to be of type AQjmsConstants.NORMAL

JMS-153 Invalid System property type

Cause: The type of the value specified does not match the type defined for the system property being set

Action: Use the correct type for the setting the system property

JMS-154 Invalid value for sequence deviation

Cause: The sequence deviation is invalid

Action: Valid values are AQEnqueueOption.DEVIATION_BEFORE, AQEnqueueOption.DEVIATION_TOP

JMS-155 AQ Exception (string)

Cause: An error occurred in the AQ java layer

Action: See the message inside the JMSException and the linked exception for more information

JMS-156 Invalid Class (string)

Cause: Class specified is invalid

Action: Make sure your `CLASSPATH` has the specified class

JMS-157 IO Exception (string)

Cause: IO exception

Action: See message is JMSException for details

JMS-158 SQL Exception (string)

Cause: SQL Exception

Action: See message inside linked SQLException for details

JMS-159 Invalid selector (string)

Cause: The selector specified is either invalid or too long

Action: Check the syntax of the selector

JMS-160 EOF Exception (string)

Cause: EOF exception occurred while reading the byte stream

Action: Self-explanatory

JMS-161 MessageFormat Exception: (string)

Cause: An error occurred while converting the stream data to specified type

Action: Check the type of data expected on the stream and use the appropriate read method

JMS-162 Message not Readable

Cause: Message is in write-only mode

Action: Call the reset method to make the message readable

JMS-163 Message not Writeable

Cause: Message is in read-only mode

Action: Use the clearBody method to make the message writeable

JMS-164 No such element

Cause: Element with specified name was not found in the map message

Action: Self-explanatory

JMS-165 Maximum size of property value exceeded

Cause: The property value exceeded the maximum length allowed

Action: Values for JMS defined properties can be a maximum of length of 100, Values for User defined properties can have a maximum length of 2000

JMS-166 Topic must be specified

Cause: Topic specified was null

Action: Specify a non-null topic

JMS-167 Payload factory or Sql_data_class must be specified

Cause: Payload factory or Sql_data_class not specified for queues containing object payloads

Action: Specify a CustomDatumFactory or the SQLData class of the java object that maps to the ADT type defined for the queue.

JMS-168 Cannot specify both payload factory and sql_data_class

Cause: Both CustomDatumFactory and SQLData class were specified during dequeue

Action: Specify either the CustomDatumFactory or the SQLData class of the java object that maps to the ADT type defined for the queue.

JMS-169 Sql_data_class cannot be null

Cause: SQLData class specified is null

Action: Specify the SQLData class that maps to the ADT type defined for the queue

JMS-171 Message is not defined to contain (string)

Cause: Invalid payload type in message

Action: Check if the queue is defined to contain RAW or OBJECT payloads and use the appropriate payload type in the message

JMS-172 More than one queue table matches query (string)

Cause: More than one queue table matches the query

Action: Specify both owner and queue table name

JMS-173 Queue Table (string) not found

Cause: The specified queue table was not found

Action: Specify a valid queue table

JMS-174 Class must be specified for queues with object payloads\n. Use dequeue(deq_option,payload_fact) or dequeue(deq_option, sql_data_cl)

Cause: This dequeue method cannot be used to dequeue from queues with OBJECT payloads

Action: Use the either dequeue(deq_option, payload_fact) or dequeue(deq_option, sql_data_cl)

JMS-175 DequeueOption must be specified

Cause: DequeueOption specified is null

Action: Specify a non-null dequeue option

JMS-176 EnqueueOption must be specified

Cause: EnqueueOption specified is null

Action: Specify a non-null enqueue option

JMS-177 Invalid payload type: Use dequeue(deq_option) for raw payload queues

Cause: This method cannot be used to dequeue from queues with RAW payload

Action: Use the dequeue(deq_option) method

JMS-178 Invalid Queue name - (string)

Cause: The queue name specified is null or invalid

Action: Specify a queue name that is not null. The queue name must not be qualified with the schema name. The schema name must be specified as the value of the owner parameter

JMS-179 Invalid Queue Table name - (string)

Cause: The queue table name specified is null or invalid

Action: Specify a queue table name that is not null. The queue table name must not be qualified with the schema name. The schema name must be specified as the value of the owner parameter

JMS-180 Invalid Queue Type

Cause: Queue type is invalid

Action: Valid types are AQConstants.NORMAL or AQConstants.EXCEPTION

JMS-181 Invalid value for wait_time

Cause: Invalid value for wait type

Action: Wait time can be AQDequeueOption.WAIT_FOREVER, AQDequeueOption.WAIT_NONE or any value greater than 0

JMS-182 More than one queue matches query

Cause: More than one queue matches query

Action: Specify both the owner and name of the queue

JMS-183 No AQ driver registered

Cause: No AQDriver registered

Action: Make sure that the AQ java driver is registered. Use Class.forName("oracle.AQ.AQOracleDriver")

JMS-184 Queue object is invalid

Cause: The queue object is invalid

Action: The underlying JDBC connection may have been closed. Get the queue handle again

JMS-185 QueueProperty must be specified

Cause: AQQueueProperty specified is null

Action: Specify a non-null AQQueueProperty

JMS-186 QueueTableProperty must be specified

Cause: QueueTableProperty specified is null

Action: Specify a non-null AQQueueTableProperty

JMS-187 Queue Table must be specified

Cause: Queue Table specified is null

Action: Specify a non-null queue table

JMS-188 QueueTable object is invalid

Cause: The queue table object is invalid

Action: The underlying JDBC connection may have been closed. Get the queue table handle again

JMS-189 Byte array too small

Cause: The byte array given is too small to hold the data requested

Action: Specify a byte array that is large enough to hold the data requested or reduce the length requested

JMS-190 Queue (string) not found

Cause: The specified queue was not found

Action: Specify a valid queue

JMS-191 sql_data_cl must be a class that implements SQLData interface

Cause: The class specified does not support the java.sql.SQLData interface

Action: Self-explanatory

JMS-192 Invalid Visibility value

Cause: Visibility value specified is invalid

Action: Valid values areAQConstants.VISIBILITY_ONCOMMIT, AQConstants.VISIBILITY_IMMEDIATE

JMS-193 JMS queues cannot contain payload of type RAW

Cause: An attempt was made to create a JMS queue with RAW payload

Action: JMS queues/topics cannot contain RAW payload

JMS-194 Session object is invalid

Cause: Session object is invalid

Action: The underlying JDBC connection may have been closed. Create a new session

JMS-195 Invalid object type: object must implement CustomDatum or SQLData interface

Cause: Invalid object type specified

Action: Object must implement CustomDatum or SQLData interface

JMS-196 Cannot have more than one open QueueBrowser for the same destination on a JMS Session

Cause: There is already an open QueueBrowser for this queue on this session

Action: There cannot be more than one queue browser for the same queue in a particular session. Close the existing QueueBrowser and then open a new one

JMS-197 Agent address must be specified for remote subscriber

Cause: Address field is null for remote subscriber

Action: The address field must contain the fully qualified name of the remote topic

JMS-198 Invalid operation: Privileged message listener set for the Session

Cause: The client tried to use a message consumer to receive messages when the session message listener was set.

Action: Use the session's message listener to consume messages. The consumer's methods for receiving messages must not be used.

JMS-199 Registration for notification failed

Cause: Listener Registration failed

Action: See error message in linked Exception for details

JMS-200 Destination must be specified

Cause: Destination is null

Action: Specify a non-null destination

JMS-201 All Recipients in recipient_list must be specified

Cause: One or more elements in the recipient list are null

Action: All AQjmsAgents in the recipient list must be specified

JMS-202 Unregister for asynchronous receipt of messages failed

Cause: An error occurred while removing the registration of the consumer with the database for asynchronous receipt

Action: Check error message in linked exception for details

JMS-203 Payload Factory must be specified

Cause: Null Payload Factory was specified

Action: Specify a non null payload factory

JMS-204 An error occurred in the AQ JNI layer

Cause: JNI Error

Action: Check error message in linked exception for details

JMS-205 Naming Exception

Cause: Naming exception

Action: Check error message in linked exception for details

JMS-206 XA Exception XAError-{0} :: OracleError-{1}

Cause: An error occurred in the XA layer

Action: See the message inside the linked XAException for more information

JMS-207 JMS Exception {0}

Cause: An error occurred in the JMS layer

Action: See the message inside the linked JMSException for more information

JMS-208 XML SQL Exception

Cause: An error occurred in the XML SQL layer

Action: See the message inside the linked AQxmlException for more information

JMS-209 XML SAX Exception

Cause: An error occurred in the XML SAX layer

Action: See the message inside the linked AQxmlException for more information

JMS-210 XML Parse Exception

Cause: An error occurred in the XML Parser layer

Action: See the message inside the linked AQxmlException for more information

JMS-220 Connection no longer available

Cause: Connection to the database no longer available.

Action: Comment: This may happen if the database/network/machine is not accessible. This may be a transient failure.

JMS-221 Free physical database connection unavailable in connection pool

Cause: A free physical database connection was not available in the OCI connection pool in order to perform the specified operation.

Action: Try performing the operation later

AQ XML Servlet Error Messages

JMS-400 Destination name must be specified

Cause: A null Destination name was specified

Action: Specify a non-null destination name

JMS-402 Class not found: {0}

Cause: The specified class was not found

Action: Make sure your `CLASSPATH` contains the class specified in the error message

JMS-403 IO Exception {0}

Cause: IO exception

Action: See the message inside the linked AQxmlException for more information

JMS-404 XML Parse Exception

Cause: An error occurred in the XML Parser layer

Action: See the message inside the linked AQxmlException for more information

JMS-405 XML SAX Exception

Cause: An error occurred in the XML SAX layer

Action: See the message inside the linked AQxmlException for more information

JMS-406 JMS Exception {0}

Cause: An error occurred in the JMS layer

Action: See the message inside the linked JMSException for more information

JMS-407 Operation not allowed on {0}

Cause: The specified operation is not allowed on this object

Action: Check that the user performing the operation has the required privileges

JMS-408 Conversion failed - invalid property type

Cause: An error occurred while converting the property to the requested type

Action: Use the method corresponding to the property data type to retrieve it

JMS-409 No such element

Cause: Element with specified name was not found in the map message

Action: Specify a valid element name

JMS-410 XML SQL Exception

Cause: An error occurred in the JDBC SQL layer

Action: See the message inside the linked SQLException for more information

JMS-411 Payload body cannot be null

Cause: An invalid body string or document was specified

Action: Specify a non-null body string or document for the payload

JMS-412 Byte conversion failed

Cause: An invalid username/password was specified

Action: Specify a non-null username and password

JMS-413 Autocommit not allowed for operation

Cause: The autocommit flag cannot be set for this operation

Action: Do not set the autocommit flag

JMS-414 Destination owner must be specified

Cause: A null Destination owner was specified

Action: Specify a non-null destination name

JMS-415 Invalid Visibility value

Cause: Visibility value specified is invalid

Action: Valid values are AQxmlConstants.VISIBILITY_ONCOMMIT, AQxmlConstants.VISIBILITY_IMMEDIATE

JMS-416 Invalid Dequeue mode

Cause: Invalid dequeue mode was specified

Action: Valid Dequeue modes are AQxmlConstants.DEQUEUE_BROWSE, AQxmlConstants.DEQUEUE_REMOVE, AQxmlConstants.DEQUEUE_LOCKED, AQxmlConstants.DEQUEUE_REMOVE_NODATA

JMS-417 Invalid Navigation mode

Cause: An invalid navigation mode was specified

Action: The valid navigation modes are:

- AQxmlConstants.NAVIGATION_FIRST_MESSAGE
- AQxmlConstants.NAVIGATION_NEXT_MESSAGE
- AQxmlConstants.NAVIGATION_NEXT_TRANSACTION

JMS-418 Invalid value for wait_time

Cause: Invalid value for wait type

Action: Wait time can be AQDequeueOption.WAIT_FOREVER, AQDequeueOption.WAIT_NONE, or any value greater than 0

JMS-419 Invalid ConnectionPoolDataSource

Cause: A null or invalid ConnectionPoolDataSource was specified

Action: Specify a valid OracleConnectionPoolDataSource object with the correct URL and user/password

JMS-420 Invalid value for cache_size

Cause: An invalid cache_size was specified

Action: Cache size must be greater than 0

JMS-421 Invalid value for cache_scheme

Cause: An invalid cache scheme was specified

Action: The valid cache schemes are:

- OracleConnectionCacheImpl
- .DYNAMIC_SCHEME
- OracleConnectionCacheImpl.FIXED_WAIT_SCHEME

JMS-422 Invalid tag - {0}

Cause: An invalid tag was encountered in the XML document

Action: Verify that the XML document conforms to the AQ schema

JMS-423 Invalid value

Cause: An invalid value was specified

Action: Verify that the value specified in the XML document conforms to those specified in the AQ schema

JMS-424 Invalid message header

Cause: The message header specified is null or invalid

Action: Specify a valid message header

JMS-425 Property name must be specified

Cause: Property name was null

Action: Specify a non-null property name

JMS-426 Property does not exist

Cause: Invalid property name specified. The property does not exist

Action: The property does not exist

JMS-427 Subscriber name must be specified

Cause: Subscriber name was null

Action: Specify a non-null subscription name

JMS-428 Valid message must be specified

Cause: Message was null

Action: Specify a non-null message

JMS-429 Register Option must be specified

Cause: Register option is null

Action: Specify a non-null Register Option

JMS-430 Database Link must be specified

Cause: DB Link is null

Action: Specify a non-null Register Option

JMS-431 Sequence Number must be specified

Cause: Register option is null

Action: Specify a non-null Register Option

JMS-432 Status must be specified

Cause: Status option is null

Action: Specify a non-null Register Option

JMS-433 User not authenticated

Cause: User is not authenticated

Action: Check that the user was authenticated by the webserver before connecting to the Servlet

JMS-434 Invalid data source

Cause: Data source is null or invalid

Action: Specify a valid data source for connecting to the database

JMS-435 Invalid schema location

Cause: Schema location is null or invalid

Action: Specify a valid URL for the schema

JMS-436 AQ Exception

Cause: An error occurred in the AQ java layer

Action: See the message inside the AQxmlException and the linked exception for more information

JMS-437 Invalid Destination

Cause: An invalid destination object was specified

Action: Specify a valid destination (Queue/Topic) object

JMS-438 AQ agent {0} not mapped to a valid database user

Cause: The AQ agent specified does not map to a database user which has privileges to perform the requested operation

Action: Use dbms_aqadm.enable_db_access to map the agent to a database user with the required queue privileges

JMS-439 Invalid schema document

Cause: The schema document specified is not valid

Action: Specify a valid URL for the schema document

JMS-440 Invalid operations - agent {0} maps to more than one database user

Cause: The AQ agent mapped to more than one database user in the same session

Action: Map the AQ agent to only one database user. Check the `aq$internet_users` view for database users that map to this agent.

Glossary

ADT

Abstract data type.

API

See **application programming interface**.

application programming interface

The calling conventions by which an application program accesses operating system and other services.

approximate CSCN

An approximate system change number value, based on the current SCN of the database when a transaction that has enqueued messages into a commit-time queue is committed.

asynchronous

A process in a multitasking system is asynchronous if its execution can proceed independently in the background. Other processes can be started before the asynchronous process has finished. The opposite of **synchronous**.

BFILE

An external binary file that exists outside the database tablespaces residing in the operating system.

binary large object

A **large object** datatype whose content consists of binary data. This data is considered raw, because its structure is not recognized by the database.

BLOB

See **binary large object**.

broadcast

A **publish/subscribe** mode in which the **message producer** does not know the identity of any message **consumer**. This mode is similar to a radio or television station.

buffered queue

Buffered queues support queuing of messages with buffered attributes (buffered messages) and materialize them in memory. If the memory devoted to a buffered message is required for a newer message, or if a buffered message has exceeded a stipulated duration in memory, then that buffered message is swapped to the

underlying queue table. The memory for buffered messages comes from a separate pool called the streams pool. Buffered messages cannot be recovered if the database is bounced. Messages that have no buffered attributes set are queued as persistent messages in the underlying persistent queue.

canonical

The usual or standard state or manner of something.

character large object

The **large object** datatype whose value is composed of character data corresponding to the database character set. A character large object can be indexed and searched by the Oracle Text search engine.

ConnectionFactory

A ConnectionFactory encapsulates a set of connection configuration parameters that has been defined by an administrator. A client uses it to create a connection with a **Java Message Service** provider.

CLOB

See **character large object**.

commit-time queue

A queue in which messages are ordered by their approximate CSCN values.

consumer

A user or application that can **dequeue** messages.

data manipulation language

Data manipulation language (DML) statements manipulate database data. For example, querying, inserting, updating, and deleting rows of a table are all DML operations; locking a table or view and examining the execution plan of an SQL statement are also DML operations.

Database Configuration Assistant

An Oracle Database tool for creating and deleting databases and for managing database templates.

DBCA

See **Database Configuration Assistant**.

dequeue

To retrieve a **message** from a queue

DML

See **data manipulation language**.

enqueue

To place a **message** in a queue. The JMS equivalent of enqueue is **send**.

exception queue

Messages are transferred to an exception **queue** if they cannot be retrieved and processed for some reason.

IDAP

See **Internet Data Access Presentation**.

index-organized table

Unlike an ordinary table whose data is stored as an unordered collection, data for an index-organized table is stored in a B-tree index structure sorted on a primary key. Besides storing the primary key column values of an index-organized table row, each index entry in the B-tree stores the nonkey column values as well.

Internet Data Access Presentation

The **Simple Object Access Protocol** (SOAP) specification for Oracle® Database operations. IDAP defines the XML message structure for the body of the SOAP request. An IDAP-structured **message** is transmitted over the Internet using HTTP(S).

Inter-process Communication

Exchange of data between one process and another, either within the same computer or over a network. It implies a protocol that guarantees a response to a request.

IOT

See **index-organized table**.

IPC

See **Inter-process Communication**.

Java Database Connectivity

An industry-standard Java interface for connecting to a relational database from a Java program, defined by Sun Microsystems.

Java Message Service

A messaging standard defined by Sun Microsystems, Oracle, IBM, and other vendors. JMS is a set of interfaces and associated semantics that define how a JMS client accesses the facilities of an enterprise messaging product.

Java Naming and Directory Interface

A programming interface from Sun for connecting Java programs to naming and directory services.

Java Virtual Machine

The Java interpreter that converts the compiled Java bytecode into the machine language of the platform and runs it. JVMs can run on a client, in a browser, in a middle tier, on an intranet, on an application server such as Oracle Application Server 10*g*, or in a database server such as Oracle Database 10*g*.

JDBC

See **Java Database Connectivity**.

JDBC driver

The vendor-specific layer of **Java Database Connectivity** that provides access to a particular database. Oracle Database provides three JDBC drivers--Thin, **OCI**, and KPRB.

JMS

See **Java Message Service**.

JMS connection

An active connection of a client to its JMS provider, typically an open TCP/IP socket (or a set of open sockets) between a client and a provider's service daemon.

JMS message

JMS messages consist of a header, one or more optional properties, and a message payload.

JMS session

A single threaded context for producing and consuming messages.

JMS topic

Equivalent to a multiconsumer queue in the other Oracle® Database interfaces.

JNDI

See **Java Naming and Directory Interface**.

Jnnn

Job queue process

JServer

The Java Virtual Machine that runs within the memory space of Oracle Database.

JVM

See **Java Virtual Machine**

large object

The class of SQL datatype consisting of **BFILE**, **BLOB**, **CLOB**, and **NCLOB** objects.

LDAP

See **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol**

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

A standard, extensible directory access protocol. It is a common language that LDAP clients and servers use to communicate. The framework of design conventions supporting industry-standard directory products, such as the Oracle Internet Directory.

LOB

See **large object**

local consumer

A local **consumer** dequeues the **message** from the same queue into which the **producer** enqueued the message.

logical change record

An object with a specific format that describes a database change, captured from the redo log by a capture process or user application. Capture processes enqueue messages containing logical change records (LCRs) only into `ANYDATA` queues. For improved performance, these LCRs are always stored in a **buffered queue**.

message

The smallest unit of information inserted into and retrieved from a **queue**. A message consists of control information (metadata) and payload (data).

multicast

A **publish/subscribe** mode in which the **message producer** knows the identity of each **consumer**. This mode is also known as point-to-multipoint.

national character large object

The **large object** datatype whose value is composed of character data corresponding to the database national character set.

NCLOB

See **national character large object**.

nonpersistent

Nonpersistent queues store messages in memory. They are generally used to provide an **asynchronous** mechanism to send notifications to all users that are currently connected. Nonpersistent queues are deprecated in Oracle® Database 10*g* Release 2 (10.2). Oracle recommends that you use buffered messaging instead.

nontransactional

Allowing enqueuing and dequeuing of only one **message** at a time.

object type

An object type encapsulates a data structure along with the functions and procedures needed to manipulate the data. When you define an object type using the `CREATE TYPE` statement, you create an abstract template that corresponds to a real-world object.

OCI

See **Oracle Call Interface**.

OJMS

See **Oracle Java Message Service**.

OLTP

See **Online Transaction Processing**.

Online Transaction Processing

Online transaction processing systems are optimized for fast and reliable transaction handling. Compared to data warehouse systems, most OLTP interactions involve a relatively small number of rows, but a larger group of tables.

OO4O

See **Oracle Objects for OLE**.

Oracle Call Interface

An application programming interface that enables data and **schema** manipulation in Oracle Database.

Oracle Java Message Service

Oracle Java Message Service (OJMS) provides a Java **API** for Oracle® Database based on the **Java Message Service** (JMS) standard. OJMS supports the standard JMS interfaces and has extensions to support the Oracle® Database administrative operations and other Oracle® Database features that are not a part of the standard.

Oracle Objects for OLE

A custom control (OCX or ActiveX) combined with an object linking and embedding (OLE) in-process server that lets you plug native Oracle Database functionality into your Windows applications.

producer

A user or application that can **enqueue** messages.

propagation

Copying messages from one queue to another (local or remote) queue.

publish/subscribe

A type of messaging in which a **producer** enqueues a **message** to one or more multiconsumer queues, and then the message is dequeued by several subscribers. The published message can have a wide dissemination mode called **broadcast** or a more narrowly aimed mode called **multicast**.

QMNC

Queue monitor coordinator. It dynamically spawns slaves qXXX depending on the system load. The slaves do various background tasks.

QMNn

Queue monitor process.

queue

The abstract storage unit used by a messaging system to store messages.

queue table

A database table where queues are stored. Each queue table contains a default **exception queue**.

recipient

An agent authorized by the enqueuer or queue administrator to retrieve messages. The enqueuer can explicitly specify the consumers who can retrieve the **message** as recipients of the message. A queue administrator can specify a default list of recipients who can retrieve messages from a queue. A recipient specified in the default list is known as a **subscriber**. If a message is enqueued without specifying the recipients, then the message is sent to all the subscribers. Specific messages in a queue can be directed toward specific recipients, who may or may not be subscribers to the queue, thereby overriding the subscriber list.

If only the name of the recipient is specified, then the recipient must dequeue the message from the queue in which the message was enqueued. If the name and an address of the recipient are specified with a protocol value of 0, then the address should be the name of another queue in the same database or another installation of Oracle Database. If the recipient's name is `NULL`, then the message is propagated to the specified queue in the address and can be dequeued by any subscriber of the queue specified in the address. If the protocol field is nonzero, then the name and address are

not interpreted by the system, and the message can be dequeued by a special **consumer**.

remote consumer

A remote **consumer** dequeues from a queue that is different from the queue where the **message** was enqueued.

rules

Boolean expressions that define **subscriber** interest in subscribing to messages. The expressions use syntax similar to the `WHERE` clause of a SQL query and can include conditions on: message properties (currently priority and correlation identifier), user data properties (object payloads only), and functions. If a rule associated with a subscriber evaluates to `TRUE` for a **message**, then the message is sent to that subscriber even if the message does not have a specified **recipient**.

rules engine

Oracle Database software that evaluates rules. Rules are database objects that enable a client to perform an action when an event occurs and a condition is satisfied. Rules are similar to conditions in WHERE clauses of SQL queries. Both user-created applications and Oracle Database features, such as Oracle® Database, can be clients of the rules engine.

schema

A collection of database objects, including logical structures such as tables, views, sequences, stored procedures, synonyms, indexes, clusters, and database links. A schema has the name of the user who controls it.

send

The JMS equivalent of **enqueue**.

servlet

A Java program that runs as part of a network service and responds to requests from clients. It is typically an HTTP server.

SGA

See **System Global Area**.

Simple Object Access Protocol

A minimal set of conventions for invoking code using XML over HTTP defined by World Wide Web Consortium.

SOAP

See **Simple Object Access Protocol**.

subscriber

An agent authorized by a queue administrator to retrieve messages from a **queue**.

System Global Area

A group of shared memory structures that contain data and control information for one Oracle Database instance. The SGA and Oracle Database processes constitute an Oracle Database instance. Oracle Database automatically allocates memory for an SGA whenever you start an instance and the operating system reclaims the memory when you shut down the instance. Each instance has one and only one SGA.

synchronous

Two or more processes are synchronous if they depend upon the occurrences of specific events such as common timing signals. The opposite of **asynchronous**.

transactional

Allowing simultaneous enqueuing or dequeuing of multiple messages as part of a group.

transformation

A mapping from one Oracle data type to another, represented by a SQL function that takes the source data type as input and returns an object of the target data type. A transformation can be specified during **enqueue**, to transform the **message** to the correct type before inserting it into the **queue**. It can be specified during **dequeue** to receive the message in the wanted format. If specified with a **remote consumer**, then the message is transformed before propagating it to the destination queue.

user queue

A **queue** for normal **message** processing.

VARRAY

An ordered set of data elements. All elements of a given array are of the same datatype. Each element has an index, which is a number corresponding to the element's position in the array. The number of elements in an array is the size of the array. Oracle Database allows arrays to be of variable size.

wildcard

A special character or character sequence which matches any character in a string comparison.

workflow

The set of relationships between all the activities in a project or business transaction, from start to finish. Activities are related by different types of trigger relations. Activities can be triggered by external events or by other activities.

Index

Symbols

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X