

Oracle® TimesTen In-Memory Database

Reference

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Preface

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

Audience

This document provides a reference for TimesTen attributes, built-in procedures, Clusterware configuration and utilities. It also lists all TimesTen system limits and defaults.

This document is intended for readers with a basic understanding of database systems.

Related documents

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

http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/timesten_doc.html

Conventions

TimesTen supports multiple platforms. Unless otherwise indicated, the information in this guide applies to all supported platforms. The term Windows refers to Windows 2000, Windows XP and Windows Server 2003. The term UNIX refers to Solaris, Linux, HP-UX, and AIX.

This document uses the following text conventions:

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

Convention	Meaning
<i>italic monospace</i>	Italic monospace type indicates a variable in a code example that you must replace. For example: <pre>Driver=install_dir/lib/libtten.sl</pre> Replace <i>install_dir</i> with the path of your TimesTen installation directory.
[]	Square brackets indicate that an item in a command line is optional.
{ }	Curly braces indicated that you must choose one of the items separated by a vertical bar () in a command line.
	A vertical bar (or pipe) that separates alternative arguments.
...	An ellipsis (. . .) after an argument indicates that you may use more than one argument on a single command line.
%	The percent sign indicates the UNIX shell prompt.
#	The number (or pound) sign indicates the UNIX root prompt.

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

Convention	Meaning
<i>install_dir</i>	The path that represents the directory where the current release of TimesTen is installed.
<i>TTinstance</i>	The instance name for your specific installation of TimesTen. Each installation of TimesTen must be identified at install time with a unique alphanumeric instance name. This name appears in the install path.
<i>bits</i> or <i>bb</i>	Two digits, either 32 or 64, that represent either the 32-bit or 64-bit operating system.
<i>release</i> or <i>rr</i>	Two digits that represent the first two digits of the current TimesTen release number, with or without a dot. For example, 1121 or 11.2.1 represents TimesTen Release11.2.1.
<i>jdk_version</i>	Two digits that represent the version number of the major JDK release. Specifically, 14 represent JDK 1.4; 5 represents JDK 5.
<i>DSN</i>	The data source name.

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<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>.

Technical support

For information about obtaining technical support for TimesTen products, go to the following Web address:

<http://www.oracle.com/support/contact.html>

What's New

This section summarizes the new features of Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database release 11.2.1 that are documented in this guide and provides links to more information.

New features for Release 11.2.1

- Cache grid.
See the [CacheGridEnable](#) and [CacheGridMsgWait](#) connection attributes and the [ttGridAttach](#), [ttGridCreate](#), [ttGridDestroy](#), [ttGridDetach](#), [ttGridDetachList](#), [ttGridInfo](#), [ttGridNameSet](#) and [ttGridNodeStatus](#) built-in procedures.
- Dynamic cache groups.
See the [DynamicLoadEnable](#) and [DynamicLoadErrorMode](#) connection attributes and the [ttCacheSqlGet](#) built-in procedure.
- Client/Server automatic failover.
See "[TimesTen Client connection attributes](#)" in Chapter 1, "[Data Store Attributes](#)."
- Additional passthrough features.
See the [PassThrough](#) connection attribute, the [ttOptSetFlag](#) built-in procedure and the [ttIsql](#) utility.
- Oracle-style DDL commit behavior.
See the [DDLCommitBehavior](#) connection attribute.
- SQL command cache.
See the [ttSQLCmdCacheInfoGet](#) and [ttSQLCmdQueryPlan](#) built-in procedures.
- Parallel log manager.
See the [LogBufParallelism](#) first connection attribute.

New features specific to support for PL/SQL in TimesTen:

- New data store connection attributes to support and configure PL/SQL in TimesTen.
See [PL/SQL first connection attributes](#) and [PL/SQL general connection attributes](#).
- New [ttIsql](#) commands to display PL/SQL functions, packages, procedures and more.
See the [ttIsql](#) utility.

New features specific to replication:

- Support for Oracle Clusterware.
See [Chapter 5, "Clusterware Attributes for TimesTen,"](#) and the [ttCWAdmin](#) utility.
- Replication query threshold settings.
See the [ttRepQueryThresholdGet](#) and [ttRepQueryThresholdSet](#) built-in procedures and the [ttAdmin](#) utility.

Data Store Attributes

The ODBC standard defines four data store attributes:

- DSN
- Driver
- UID
- PWD



For a description of the ODBC definition of these attributes, see the appropriate ODBC manual for your platform:

- *Microsoft ODBC 3.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*
- *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*

This chapter describes all the attributes defined by TimesTen. To view the names and values of attributes specified in the connection string, an application can use the [ttConfiguration](#) built-in procedure.

Note: According to the ODBC standard, when an attribute occurs multiple times in a connection string, the first value specified is used, not the last value.



On UNIX, False means the attribute value is set to 0 and True means the attribute value is set to 1.

On Windows, False means the check box is unchecked and True means the check box is checked.



The following sections provide details on all TimesTen attributes, which are first listed in tables in "[List of Attributes](#)" on page 1-2. Following the tables, each attribute is described in detail.

- [Required privileges for attributes](#)
- [List of Attributes](#)
- [Data store attributes](#)
- [First connection attributes](#)
- [General connection attributes](#)
- [NLS general connection attributes](#)
- [PL/SQL first connection attributes](#)

- [PL/SQL general connection attributes](#)
- [TimesTen Client connection attributes](#)
- [Server connection attributes](#)
- [IMDB Cache connection attributes](#)

Required privileges for attributes

Only the instance administrator can change a first connection attribute to a value other than the one currently in effect. (No privileges are required to change [AutoCreate](#) and [ForceConnect](#).)

List of Attributes

This section includes the tables:

- [Table 1-1, "Data store attributes"](#)
- [Table 1-2, "First connection attributes"](#)
- [Table 1-3, "General connection attributes"](#)
- [Table 1-4, "NLS general connection attributes"](#)
- [Table 1-5, "PL/SQL first connection attributes"](#)
- [Table 1-6, "PL/SQL general connection attributes"](#)
- [Table 1-7, "IMDB Cache connection attributes"](#)
- [Table 1-8, "Client connection attributes"](#)
- [Table 1-9, "Server connection attributes"](#)

Table 1-1 Data store attributes

Name	Description	Default
Data Source Name	A name that identifies the specific attributes of a connection to the data store.	None
DataStore	Identifies the physical data store.	None
DatabaseCharacterSet	Identifies the character set used by the data store. This attribute is required at data store creation time.	None
Description	A statement that identifies the use of the data source name.	None
LogDir	The directory where transaction log files are stored.	Data store directory
Preallocate	Specifies that disk space for the data store should be preallocated when creating the data store.	0 (false)
Temporary	Specifies that the data store is not saved to disk.	0 (false)
TypeMode	The type mode for the data store.	0 - Oracle Type Mode

Table 1–2 First connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
AutoCreate	Specifies that the first connection creates the data store if it does not exist already.	1 (true)
CkptFrequency	Controls the frequency in seconds that TimesTen performs a background checkpoint.	600
CkptLogVolume	Controls the amount of data in megabytes that collects in the log between background checkpoints.	0 (off)
CkptRate	Controls the maximum rate at which data should be written to disk during a checkpoint operation.	0 (unlimited rate)
Connections	Indicates the expected upper bound on the number of concurrent connections to the data store.	64
ForceConnect	Specifies whether a connection is allowed to a failed data store if it is not properly restored from the corresponding subscriber data store.	0 (Connection disallowed)
LogAutoTruncate	Determines whether the first connection to a data store should proceed if TimesTen recovery encounters a defective log record	1 (Continues after log is truncated)
LogBufMB	The size of the internal log buffer in MB.	64
LogBufParallelism	The number of log buffer strands.	2
LogFileSize	The transaction log file size in MB.	64
LogFlushMethod	Controls the method used by TimesTen to write and sync log data to transaction log files	1 (Write data to transaction log files using buffered writes. Use explicit sync operations as needed to sync log data to disk)
Logging	Specifies what type of logging should be performed for the data store. Only logging to disk is supported.	1 (Logging to disk)
LogPurge	Specifies that unneeded transaction log files are deleted during a checkpoint operation.	1 (true)

Table 1–2 (Cont.) First connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
MemoryLock	Allows applications that connect to a shared data store to specify whether the real memory should be locked during data store loading	0 (Do not acquire a memory lock)
Overwrite	Specifies that the existing data store should be overwritten with a new one when a connection is attempted.	0 (false)
PermSize	The size in MB for the permanent partition of the data store.	32
ReceiverThreads	Controls the number of threads used to apply changes on the active master data store to the standby master data store in an active standby pair replication scheme.	1
RecoveryThreads	The number of threads used to rebuild indexes during recovery.	1
TempSize	The size in MB for the temporary partition of the data store.	The default size is determined from the PermSize value.

Table 1–3 General connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
ConnectionName	Specifies whether there is a symbolic name for the data source.	The process name
DDLCommitBehavior	Controls transactional commit behavior in relation to DDL	0 (Oracle behavior)
Diagnostics	Specifies whether diagnostic messages are generated.	1 (Messages are generated.)
DuplicateBindMode	Determines whether applications use TimesTen or Oracle parameter binding for duplicate occurrences of a parameter in a SQL statement.	0 (Oracle-style binding)
DurableCommits	Specifies that commit operations should write log records to disk.	0 (Records not written to disk)
Isolation	Specifies whether the isolation level is read committed or serializable.	1 (Read committed)
LockLevel	Specifies whether the connection should use row-level locking (value = 0) or data store-level locking (value = 1).	Row-level locking

Table 1–3 (Cont.) General connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
LockWait	Allows an application to configure the lock wait interval for the connection.	10 seconds
MatchLogOpts	Specifies that values used for the Logging and LogPurge attributes should match those of current connections.	0 (false)
PermWarnThreshold	The threshold at which TimesTen returns a warning and throws an SNMP trap when the permanent partition of the data store is low in memory.	90%
PrivateCommands	Determines if commands are shared between connections.	0 (on)
PWD See " UID and PWD " on page 1-57.	Specify the password that corresponds with the specified UID. When caching Oracle data, PWD specifies the TimesTen password. You can specify the Oracle PWD in the connection string, if necessary.	None
PWDCrypt	The value of the encrypted user password.	None
QueryThreshold	Determines whether TimesTen returns an error message and throws an SNMP trap if a query times out before executing.	0 - No error is returned
TempWarnThreshold	The threshold at which TimesTen returns a warning and throws an SNMP trap when the temporary partition of the data store is low in memory.	90%
UID See " UID and PWD " on page 1-57.	Specify a user name that is defined on the server machine. When caching Oracle data, the UID must match the UID on the Oracle database that is being cached in TimesTen.	None
WaitForConnect	Specifies that the connection attempt should wait if an immediate connection is not possible.	1

Table 1–4 NLS general connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
ConnectionCharacterSet	The character encoding for the connection, which may be different from the database character set.	US7ASCII unless the database character set is TIMESTEN8, then TIMESTEN8.

Table 1–4 (Cont.) NLS general connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
NLS_LENGTH_SEMANTICS	The default length semantics configuration.	BYTE
NLS_NCHAR_CONV_EXCP	Determines whether an error is reported when there is data loss during an implicit or explicit character type conversion between NCHAR/NVARCHAR data and CHAR/VARCHAR data.	0 (false)
NLS_SORT	The collating sequence to use for linguistic comparisons.	BINARY

Table 1–5 PL/SQL first connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
PLSQL	Determines whether PL/SQL is enabled.	1 (PL/SQL is enabled)
PLSQL_MEMORY_ADDRESS		Platform specific
PLSQL_MEMORY_SIZE		32 MB

Table 1–6 PL/SQL general connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
PLSCOPE_SETTINGS	Controls whether the PL/SQL compiler generates cross-reference information.	IDENTIFIERS: NONE
PLSQL_CCFLAGS	Controls conditional compilation of PL/SQL units.	NULL
PLSQL_CONN_MEM_LIMIT	specifies the maximum amount of process heap memory in MB that PL/SQL can use for this connection.	100
PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL	The optimization level that is used to compile PL/SQL library units.	2
PLSQL_TIMEOUT	The number of seconds a PL/SQL procedure can run before being automatically terminated.	30 seconds

Table 1–7 IMDB Cache connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
CacheGridEnable	Enables cache grid.	On
CacheGridMsgWait	Sets the maximum message wait time.	60 seconds
DynamicLoadEnable	Enables or disables transparent load of Oracle data to dynamic cache groups.	0 (Transparent load is enabled)
DynamicLoadErrorMode	Determines if an error message is returned upon a transparent load failure.	0 (Errors are not returned)

Table 1–7 (Cont.) IMDB Cache connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
OracleNetServiceName	The Oracle Service Name of the Oracle instance from which data is to be loaded into a TimesTen data store. This attribute is only used by the cache agent. Set the OracleNetServiceName attribute to the Oracle Service Name.	None
OraclePWD	Identifies the password for the Oracle database that is being cached in TimesTen.	None
PassThrough	Specifies which SQL statements are executed locally in TimesTen and which SQL statements are passed through to Oracle for execution.	0
RACCallback	Specifies whether to enable or disable the installation of f Application Failover (TAF) and Fast Application Notification (FAN) callbacks.	1 (Install the callbacks.)

Table 1–8 Client connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
TCP_Port	The port number on which the server is listening.	None
TCP_Port2	The port number on which the server should listen in the case of an automatic failover.	None
TTC_FailoverPortRange	A range for the failover port numbers	None
TTC_Server	Name of the machine where the TimesTen Server is running or a logical server name.	None
TTC_Server2	In the case of an automatic failover, the name of the machine where the TimesTen Server should be running or a logical server name.	None
TTC_Server_DSN	Server DSN corresponding to the TimesTen data store.	None
TTC_Server_DSN2	Server DSN corresponding to the TimesTen data store, in the case of an automatic failover.	None
TTC_Timeout	Optional. Timeout period, in seconds, for completion of a TimesTen client/server operation. The maximum timeout period is 99999 seconds.	60 seconds

Table 1–9 Server connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
MaxConnsPerServer	The maximum number of concurrent connections a child server process can handle.	1
ServersPerDSN	The desired number of server processes for the DSN.	1

Table 1–9 (Cont.) Server connection attributes

Name	Description	Default
ServerStackSize	The size in KB of the thread stack for each connection.	
	For 32-bit systems:	128 KB
	For 64-bit systems:	256KB

Data store attributes

Data store attributes are set at data store creation time. The data store attributes are listed in [Table 1-1, "Data store attributes"](#) and described in detail in this section.

These attributes can be assigned values only during data store creation by the instance administrator.

Data Source Name

The data source name uniquely identifies the attributes to a connection. It serves two purposes:

- As a unique identifier to the ODBC driver manager (if one is present), allowing it to associate a Data Store Name with a specific ODBC driver.
- As one of potentially many name aliases to a single physical data store where the name alias has unique attributes associated with it.

The data store attributes can apply to either the data source name (connection to a data store) or the Data Store Path Name (data store).

On Windows, the data source name and all configuration information associated with the data source (including the data store path name) are stored in the system registry. This information is used by the ODBC driver manager and by TimesTen.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set Data Source Name as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	DSN	A name that describes the DSN.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Data Source Name field	A name that describes the DSN.

DataStore

The data store path name uniquely identifies the physical data store. It is the full path name of the data store and the file name prefix, for example: `C:\data\AdminData`. This name is not a file name. The actual data store file names have suffixes, such as `.ds0` and `.log0`, for example `C:\data\AdminData.ds0` and `C:\data\AdminData.log0`.

You can use environment variables in the specification of the data store path and name.

Note: You are required to specify the data store path and name at data store creation time. It cannot be altered after the data store has been created.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set DataStore as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	DataStore	Full path to the physical data store that the data source name references.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Data Store Path + Name field	Full path to the physical data store that the data source name references.

DatabaseCharacterSet

The database character set determines the character set in which data is stored.

Note: You are required to specify the database character set at data store creation time only. It cannot be altered after the data store has been created. If you do not specify a value for this attribute when creating a data store, TimesTen returns error message 12701.

Generally, your database character set should be chosen based on the data requirements. For example: Do you have data in Unicode or is your data in Japanese on UNIX (EUC) or Windows (SJIS)?

You should choose a connection character set that matches your terminal settings or data source. See "[ConnectionCharacterSet](#)" on page 1-60.

When the database and connection character sets differ, TimesTen performs the data conversion internally based on the connection character set. If the connection and database character sets are the same, TimesTen does not need to convert or interpret the data set. Best performance occurs when connection and database character sets match, since no conversion is required.

To use this attribute you must specify a supported character set. For a list of character set names that can be used as a value for this attribute, see "Supported Character Sets" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

There are several things to consider when choosing a character set for your data store. For a discussion about these considerations, see "Choosing a database character set" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set DatabaseCharacterSet name as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	DatabaseCharacterSet	Specify the preferred character set.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Database Character Set list	Select the preferred character set from the list provided in the ODBC Data Source Administrator.

See also

["ConnectionCharacterSet"](#) on page 1-60

Description

Optionally, set this attribute to help you identify the Data Source Name (DSN) and its attributes.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set Description as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	Description	Text description of the Data Source Name. This attribute is optional.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Description field	Text description of the Data Source Name. This attribute is optional.

LogDir

The LogDir attribute specifies the directory where data store logs reside. Specifying this attribute allows you to place the transaction log files on a different I/O path from the data store checkpoint files. This may improve throughput.

You can use environment variables in the specification of the transaction log file path name. For example, you can specify `$HOME/AdminDS` for the location of the data store. See "Using environment variables in data store path names" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for more information.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set LogDir as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	LogDir	Specifies the directory where transaction log files reside.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Transaction Log Directory field	Specifies the directory where transaction log files reside.

Preallocate

The Preallocate attribute determines whether TimesTen preallocates file system space for the data store when the data store is created. Setting this attribute ensures that there will be sufficient space for the data store when the data store is saved to the file system.

Using Preallocate=1 in combination with `ttRestore` or `ttRepAdmin -duplicate` and a value of `PermSize` that does not match the value of `PermSize` of the original data store may result in two checkpoint files with different sizes. This has not been shown to have negative effects. However, the issue can be avoided completely either by using the same `PermSize` as the original data store or by setting Preallocate=0.

When a duplicate operation is carried out, the duplicated store has behavior consistent with a Preallocate setting of 0, even if it is set to 1 on the original or duplicated data store. The behavior is indicated by the size of the checkpoint files, which is the sum of the size of the data and size of the database header.

The checkpoint files are subsequently allowed to grow to the same size as checkpoint files on the master data store (`PermSize` + database header), but the space is not preallocated. The checkpoint files increase in size as data is added.

The reason for this behavior is that PreAllocate is set at database creation time. It is not a first connection attribute. The duplicate operation is not a database creation operation, so the preallocate attribute is not honored.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set Preallocate as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	Preallocate	<p>0 - Does not preallocate file system space for data store when creating the data store (default).</p> <p>1 -Preallocates file system space for the data store.</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Preallocate check box	<p>unchecked - Does not preallocate file system space for data store when creating the data store (default).</p> <p>checked - Preallocates file system space for the data store.</p>

Note: reallocating disk space for a large data store is very time consuming.

Temporary

Set this attribute to create a temporary data store. Temporary data stores are not saved to the file system. They may, however, be shared and therefore require a data store path name. A temporary data store is deleted when the last connection is closed. See "Data store persistence" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for more information. You cannot assign the Temporary data store attribute to an existing permanent data store.

Note: You cannot back up or replicate a temporary data store.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set Temporary as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	Temporary	0 - Creates permanent data store (default). 1 - Creates temporary data store.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Temporary check box	unchecked - Creates permanent data store (default). checked - Creates temporary data store.

TypeMode

Specifies whether the names and semantics of the data types follow Oracle or TimesTen type rules. TimesTen supports both Oracle and TimesTen data types. The type mode determines what names are used to specify each data type. In some cases, a data type has both an alias name and a fixed type name. In such a situation, you can use either name. The TimesTen type mode is included for backward compatibility. We recommend that you use the default setting, which is Oracle type mode.

When caching Oracle data in TimesTen, TypeMode must be set to 0.

See "Type specifications" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference* for a list of data types and their fixed and alias names.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set TypeMode as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	TypeMode	0 - Oracle type mode (default) 1 - TimesTen type mode. If no value is specified, either the default type mode or the type mode assigned when the data store was created is used.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	TypeMode dropdown list	0 - Oracle type mode (default) 1 - TimesTen type mode If no value is specified, either the default type mode or the type mode assigned when the data store was created is used.

First connection attributes

First connection attributes are set when a connection is made to an idle data store (a data store created by the instance administrator which currently has no connections) and persist for that connection and all subsequent connections until the last connection to this data store is closed.

First connection attributes are listed in [Table 1-2, "First connection attributes"](#) and described in detail in this section.

If you try to connect to the data store using attributes that are different from the first connection attribute settings, the new connection may be rejected or the attribute value may be ignored. However, for example, if existing connections have a [LogFileSize](#) of one size and a new connection specifies a [LogFileSize](#) of another size, TimesTen ignores the new value and returns a warning.

Note: Only the instance administrator can change a first connection attribute to a value other than the one currently in effect. To change the value of a first connection attribute, you must first shut down the data store.

AutoCreate

If you connect to a data store that has the AutoCreate attribute set and the data store does not exist yet, the data store is created automatically if you supplied a valid existing path. With AutoCreate set, TimesTen creates the data store, but not the path to the data store. If you attempt to connect to a data store that does not exist and the AutoCreate attribute is not set, the connection fails.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set AutoCreate as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	AutoCreate	0 - Does not create new data store if data store does not exist. 1 - Creates new data store if data store does not exist (default).
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	AutoCreate check box	unchecked - Does not create new data store if data store does not exist. checked - Creates new data store if data store does not exist (default).

CkptFrequency

Controls the frequency in seconds that TimesTen performs a background checkpoint. The counter used for the checkpoint condition is reset at the beginning of each checkpoint.

If both CkptFrequency and CkptLogVolume attributes have a value greater than 0, a checkpoint is performed when either of the two conditions becomes true. The values set by the ttCkptConfig built-in procedure replace the values set by these attributes.

In the case that your application attempts to perform a checkpoint operation while a background checkpoint is in process, TimesTen waits until the background checkpoint finishes and then executes the application's checkpoint. To turn off background checkpointing, set CkptFrequency=0 and CkptLogVolume=0.

The value of this attribute is "sticky" as it persists across data store loads and unloads unless it is explicitly changed. The default value is only used during data store creation. Subsequent first connections default to using the existing value stored in the data store. If left unspecified (or empty in the Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator), the stored setting is used. To turn the attribute off, you must explicitly specify a value of 0.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set CkptFrequency as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	CkptFrequency	Enter a value in seconds for the frequency at which TimesTen should perform a background checkpoint. Default is 600 if Logging=1 is specified, otherwise it is 0. To specify the default or "existing" value, leave the value empty. A value of 0 means that checkpoint frequency is not considered when scheduling checkpoints.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Ckpt Frequency (secs) field	Enter a value in seconds for the frequency at which TimesTen should perform a background checkpoint. Default is 600 if Logging=1 is specified, otherwise it is 0. To specify the default or "existing" value, leave the field empty. A value of 0 means that checkpoint frequency is not considered when scheduling checkpoints.

CkptLogVolume

Controls the amount of data in megabytes that collects in the log between background checkpoints. The counter used for the checkpoint condition is reset at the beginning of each checkpoint.

If both [CkptFrequency](#) and [CkptLogVolume](#) attributes have a value greater than 0, a checkpoint is performed when either of the two conditions becomes true. The values set by the [ttCkptConfig](#) built-in procedure replace the values set by these attributes.

In the case that your application attempts to perform a checkpoint operation while a background checkpoint is in process, TimesTen waits until the background checkpoint finishes and then executes the application's checkpoint. To turn off background checkpointing, set [CkptFrequency](#)=0 and [CkptLogVolume](#)=0.

The value of this attribute is "sticky" as it persists across data store loads and unloads unless it is explicitly changed. The default value is only used during data store creation. Subsequent first connections default to using the existing value stored in the data store. If left unspecified (or empty in the Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator), the stored setting is used. To turn the attribute off, you must explicitly specify a value of 0.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set [CkptLogVolume](#) as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	CkptLogVolume	Specify the amount of data in megabytes that can accumulate in the transaction log file between background checkpoints. The default is 0. To specify the default or "existing" value, leave the value empty. A value of 0 means that log volume is not considered when scheduling checkpoints.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Ckpt LogVolume field	Specify the amount of data in megabytes that can accumulate in the transaction log file between background checkpoints. The default is 0. To specify the default or "existing" value, leave the field empty. A value of 0 means that log volume is not considered when scheduling checkpoints.

CkptRate

Controls the maximum rate at which data should be written to disk during a checkpoint operation. This may be useful when the writing of checkpoints to disk interferes with other applications.

This rate is used by all background checkpoints and by checkpoints initiated by the [ttCkpt](#) and [ttCkptBlocking](#) built-in procedures. *Foreground checkpoints* (checkpoints taken during first connect and last disconnect) do not use this rate. The rate is specified in MB per second.

A value of 0 disables rate limitation. This is the default. The value can also be specified using the [ttCkptConfig](#) built-in procedure. The value set by the [ttCkptConfig](#) built-in procedure replaces the value set by this attribute.

The value of this attribute is "sticky" as it persists across data store loads and unloads unless it is explicitly changed. The default value is only used during data store creation. Subsequent first connections default to using the existing value stored in the data store. If left unspecified (or empty in the Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator), the stored setting is used. To turn the attribute off, you must explicitly specify a value of 0. For existing data stores that are migrated to this release, the value is initialized to 0. To use the current or default value, the attribute value should be left unspecified.

For more details about the benefits of and issues when using CkptRate, see "Setting the checkpoint rate for background checkpoints" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set CkptRate as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	CkptRate	Specify the maximum rate in MB per second at which a checkpoint should be written to disk. A value of 0 indicates that the rate should not be limited. This is the default.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	CkptRate field	Specify the maximum rate in MB per second at which a checkpoint should be written to disk. A value of 0 indicates that the rate should not be limited. This is the default.

Connections

Indicates the expected upper bound on the number of concurrent connections to the data store. TimesTen allocates one semaphore for each expected connection. If the number of connections exceeds the value of this attribute, the system still operates but may perform suboptimally.

The number of current connections to a data store can be determined by viewing the output from the [ttStatus](#) utility.

A Connections value of 0 or no value indicates that the default number should be used.

Note: The kernel must be configured with enough semaphores to handle all active data stores. For details on setting semaphores for your system, see "Installation prerequisites" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Installation Guide*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set Connections as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	Connections	no value - Indicates that the default value is used. 0 - Indicates that the default value is used. 64 - Default value An integer from 1 through 2047 -The value represents the expected maximum number of connections.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Connections field	no value - Indicates that the default value is used. 0 - Indicates that the default value is used. 64 - Default value An integer from 1 through 2047 -The value represents the expected maximum number of connections.

ForceConnect

When return receipt replication is used with the NONDURABLE TRANSMIT option, a failed master data store is allowed to recover only by restoring its state from a subscriber data store using the `-duplicate` option of the [ttRepAdmin](#) utility. In other words, the failed data store cannot just come up and have replication bring it up to date because it may lose some transactions that were transmitted to the subscriber but not durably committed locally. The ForceConnect connection attribute overrides this restriction.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set ForceConnect as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	ForceConnect	<p>0 - Do not allow connection to failed data store if it is not properly restored from the corresponding subscriber data store (default).</p> <p>1 - Allow connection to a failed data store even if it is not properly restored from the corresponding subscriber data store.</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	ForceConnect check box	<p>unchecked - Do not allow connection to failed data store if it is not properly restored from the corresponding subscriber data store (default).</p> <p>checked - Allow connection to a failed data store even if it is not properly restored from the corresponding subscriber data store.</p>

LogAutoTruncate

Determines whether the first connection to the data store should proceed if TimesTen recovery encounters a defective log record.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set LogAutoTruncate as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	LogAutoTruncate	<p>0 - If a defective log record is encountered, terminate recovery and return an error to the connecting application. Checkpoint and transaction log files remain unmodified.</p> <p>1 - If a defective log record is encountered, truncate the log at the defective record's location and continue with recovery. The original transaction log files are moved to a directory called <code>savedLogFiles</code>, which is created as a subdirectory of the log directory. The transaction log files are saved for diagnostic purposes (default).</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	LogAutoTruncate box	<p>unchecked - If a defective log record is encountered, terminate recovery and return an error to the connecting application. Checkpoint and transaction log files remain unmodified.</p> <p>checked - If a defective log record is encountered, truncate the log at the defective record's location and continue with recovery. The original transaction log files are moved to a directory called <code>savedLogFiles</code>, which is created as a subdirectory of the log directory. The transaction log files are saved for diagnostic purposes (default).</p>

LogBufMB

The LogBufMB attribute specifies the size of the internal transaction log buffer in megabytes. The default log buffer size is 64 megabytes.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set LogBufMB as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	LogBufMB	<i>n</i> - Size of log buffer in megabytes. The default is 64.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Log Buffer Size (MB) field	Size of log buffer, in megabytes. The default is 64.

LogBufParallelism

The LogBufParallelism attribute specifies the number of transaction log buffer strands to which TimesTen writes log files before the log is written to disk, allowing for improved log performance. Each buffer has its own insertion latch. Records are inserted in any of the strands. The log flusher gathers records from all strands and writes them to the log files.

The maximum number of strands is 16. The default is 4.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set LogBufParallelism as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	LogBufParallelism	An integer value between 1 and 16. Default is 4.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	LogBufParallelism field	An integer value between 1 and 16. Default is 4.

LogFileSize

The LogFileSize attribute specifies the maximum size of transaction log files in megabytes. The default value is 64. Actual transaction log file sizes may be slightly smaller or larger than LogFileSize because log records cannot span transaction log files.

A value of zero indicates that either the default transaction log file size should be used if the data store does not exist, or that the transaction log file size in effect for the most recent connection should be used if the data store does exist.

It is best to set the value of LogFileSize to match or exceed [LogBufMB](#), although it is possible that the [LogBufMB](#) value can be greater than the LogFileSize value. The log buffer cannot be larger than the LogFileSize value, so if the buffer is not sized to match LogFileSize, the buffer capacity may not be fully utilized.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set LogFileSize as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	LogFileSize	<i>n</i> - Size of transaction log file in megabytes. Default is 64 when the data store is created and 0 (current size in effect) on subsequent connections. The maximum value is 1024.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Log files Size (MB) field	Size of transaction log file in megabytes. Default is 64 when the data store is created and 0 (current size in effect) on subsequent connections. The maximum value is 1024.

LogFlushMethod

Controls the method used by TimesTen to write and sync log data to transaction log files. The overall throughput of a system can be significantly affected by the value of this attribute, especially if the application chooses to commit most transactions durably.

As a general rule, use the value 2 if most of your transactions commit durably and use the value 1 otherwise.

For best results, however, experiment with both values using a typical workload for your application and platform. Although application performance may be affected by this attribute, transaction durability is not affected. Changing the value of this attribute will not affect transaction durability in any way.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set LogFlushMethod as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	LogFlushMethod	<p>0 - Write data to the transaction log files using the previously used value.</p> <p>1 - Write data to transaction log files using buffered writes and use explicit sync operations as needed to sync log data to disk (for example with durable commits). (This is the default).</p> <p>2 - Write data to transaction log files using synchronous writes such that explicit sync operations are not needed.</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Log Flush Method dropdown list	<p>0 - Write data to the transaction log files using the previously used value.</p> <p>1 - Write data to transaction log files using buffered writes and use explicit sync operations as needed to sync log data to disk (for example with durable commits). This is the default.</p> <p>2 - Write data to transaction log files using synchronous writes such that explicit sync operations are not needed.</p>

See also

[DurableCommits](#)

Logging

Logging to disk enables applications to roll back transactions. Logging to disk incurs a performance penalty due to both operations needed to maintain the log and delays incurred in writing the log to disk. Logging to disk enables applications to roll back unwanted transactions.

By default, transaction logging is enabled. This is the only mode currently available in TimesTen.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set Logging as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	Logging	1 - Logs modifications to the data store to disk (only value currently allowed).
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Not available	Not available

LogPurge

If the LogPurge attribute is set, TimesTen automatically removes transaction log files when they have been written to both checkpoint files and there are no transactions that still need the transaction log files' contents. The first time checkpoint is called, the contents of the transaction log files are written to one of the checkpoint files. When checkpoint is called the second time, TimesTen writes the contents of the transaction log files to the other checkpoint file.

TimesTen purges the transaction log files if all of these conditions are met:

- The contents of the transaction log files have been written to both checkpoint files.
- The transaction log files are not pending incremental backup.
- If replication is being used, the transaction log files have been replicated to all subscribers.
- If XLA is being used, all XLA bookmarks have advanced beyond the transaction log files.
- The transaction log files are not being used by any distributed transactions using the XA interface.

If this attribute is set to 0 or unchecked, unneeded transaction log files are appended with the .arch suffix. Applications can then delete the files.

This attribute is relevant only if [Logging](#) is set to 1. See also "[MatchLogOpts](#)" on page 1-50.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set LogPurge as follows:

Where to set the attributes	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	LogPurge	<p>0 - Does not remove old transaction log files at connect and checkpoint.</p> <p>1 - Removes old transaction log files at connect and checkpoint (default).</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	LogPurge check box	<p>unchecked - Does not remove old transaction log files at connect and checkpoint.</p> <p>checked - Removes old transaction log files at connect and checkpoint (default).</p>

MemoryLock

On Solaris, Linux, Windows 64-bit and HP-UX 11 systems, TimesTen allows applications that connect to a shared data store to specify whether the real memory should be locked while the data store is being loaded into memory or while the store is in memory. If the physical memory used for the data store is locked, the operating system's virtual memory sub-system cannot borrow that memory for other uses. No part of the data store will ever be paged out but this could lead to memory shortages in a system that is under configured with RAM. While memory locking can improve data store load performance, it may impede other applications on the same machine.

The PL/SQL shared memory segment is not subject to MemoryLock.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

On Linux systems, set the *groupname* in the *memlock* setting to be the same as the instance administrator in the */etc/security/limits.conf* file. Set the value of *memlock* to be at least as large as the TimesTen data store shared memory segment.

On Solaris systems, the instance administrator must be *root* to set MemoryLock to 1 or 2. Setting MemoryLock to 3 or 4 enables use of Solaris "intimate shared memory".

On HP-UX systems, users need the MLOCK privilege, which is enabled with the *setprivgrp* command.

Setting

Set MemoryLock as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	MemoryLock	<p>0 - Does not lock memory (default).</p> <p>1 - Tries to obtain a memory lock. If unable to lock, the connection succeeds. If a lock is obtained, it is released after the data store is loaded into memory (recommended).</p> <p>2 - A memory lock is required. If unable to lock, the connection fails. If a lock is obtained, the connection succeeds and the lock is released after the data store is loaded into memory.</p> <p>3 - Tries to obtain and keep a memory lock. If unable to lock, the connection succeeds. If a memory lock is obtained, the connection succeeds and the memory lock is held until the data store is unloaded from memory.</p> <p>4 - A memory lock is required and is held until the data store is unloaded from memory. If unable to lock, the connection fails. If a lock is obtained, the connection succeeds and the memory lock is held until the data store is unloaded from memory.</p>

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Memory Lock field	<p>0 - Does not lock memory (default).</p> <p>1 - Tries to obtain a memory lock. If unable to lock, the connection succeeds. If a lock is obtained, it is released after the data store is loaded into memory (recommended).</p> <p>2 - A memory lock is required. If unable to lock, the connection fails. If a lock is obtained, the connection succeeds and the lock is released after the data store is loaded into memory.</p> <p>3 - Tries to obtain and keep a memory lock. If unable to lock, the connection succeeds. If a memory lock is obtained, the connection succeeds and the memory lock is held until the data store is unloaded from memory.</p> <p>4 - A memory lock is required and is held until the data store is unloaded from memory. If unable to lock, the connection fails. If a lock is obtained, the connection succeeds and the memory lock is held until the data store is unloaded from memory.</p>

Overwrite

If the Overwrite attribute is set and there is an existing data store with the same data store path name as the new data store, TimesTen destroys the existing data store and creates a new empty data store, as long as the existing data store is not in use. If the Overwrite attribute is set and there is not a data store with the specified data store path name, TimesTen only creates a new data store if the [AutoCreate](#) attribute is also set (see "[AutoCreate](#)" on page 1-19). Overwrite is ignored if [AutoCreate](#) is set to 0. Applications should use caution when specifying the Overwrite =1 attribute.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute. If a user other than an instance administrator attempts to connect to a data store with OVERWRITE=1, TimesTen returns an error.

Setting

Set Overwrite as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	Overwrite	<p>0 - Does not overwrite existing data store with the same path name (default).</p> <p>1 - Overwrites existing data store with the same path name.</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Not available	Not available

PermSize

Indicates the size in MB of the permanent memory region for the data store. You may increase PermSize at first connect but not decrease it. TimesTen returns a warning if you attempt to decrease the permanent memory region size. If the data store does not exist, a PermSize value of 0 or no value indicates that the default size should be used. Default size is 32 MB. For an existing data store, a value of 0 or no value indicates that the existing size should not be changed.

Once you have created a data store, you can make the permanent partition larger, but not smaller. See "Changing data store size" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

The [ttMigrate](#) and [ttDestroy](#) utilities can also be used to change the Permanent Data Size, when appropriate.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PermSize as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PermSize	<i>n</i> - Size of permanent partition of the data store, in megabytes; default is 32 MB for both 32-bit systems and 64-bit systems. Minimum size is 32 MB.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Permanent Data Size field	<i>n</i> - Size of permanent partition of the data store, in megabytes; default is 32 MB for both 32-bit systems and 64-bit systems. Minimum size is 32 MB.

ReceiverThreads

This attribute controls the number of threads used to apply changes on the active master data store to the standby master data store in an active standby pair replication scheme. The default is 1. You can also set this attribute on one or more read-only subscribers in an active standby pair replication scheme to increase replication throughput from the standby master data store to the subscribers.

By default, a receiver thread in the replication agent applies the changes to the standby master data store. When this attribute is set to 2, an additional thread applies the changes. Data stores must be hosted on systems that are 2-way or larger to take advantage of setting this attribute to 2.

If you set this attribute to 2 on the standby master data store, you should also set it to 2 on the active master data store to maintain increased throughput if there is a failover.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set ReceiverThreads as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	ReceiverThreads	<i>n</i> - The number of threads used to apply changes from the active master data store to the standby master data store. You can also set this attribute on one or more read-only subscribers in an active standby pair replication scheme to increase replication throughput from the standby master data store to the subscribers. The possible values are 1 and 2. Default is 1.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	ReceiverThreads field	<i>n</i> - The number of threads used to apply changes from the active master data store to the standby master data store. You can also set this attribute on one or more read-only subscribers in an active standby pair replication scheme to increase replication throughput from the standby master data store to the subscribers. The possible values are 1 and 2. Default is 1.

RecoveryThreads

The RecoveryThreads attribute determines the number of threads used to rebuild indexes during recovery.

If RecoveryThreads=1, during recovery, indexes that need to be rebuilt are done serially. If you have enough processors available to work on index rebuilds on your machine, setting this attribute to a number greater than 1 can improve recovery performance. The performance improvement occurs only if different processors can work on different indexes. There is no parallelism in index rebuild within the same index.

The value of RecoveryThreads can be any value up to the number of CPUs available on your system.

The default is 1 when the database is created. Upon subsequent connections, if the database needs to be recovered and RecoveryThreads is unspecified or has a value of 0, then TimesTen uses the previous setting for this attribute.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set RecoveryThreads as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	RecoveryThreads	<i>n</i> - The number of threads to use when rebuilding indexes during recovery. Default is 1 when the database is created and 0 on subsequent connections.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	RecoveryThreads field	<i>n</i> - The number of threads to use when rebuilding indexes during recovery. Default is 1 when the database is created and 0 on subsequent connections.

Notes

For a progress report on the recovery process, see the rebuild messages in the support log.

Set the number of threads low enough to leave sufficient resources on the server machine for other services/processes.

TempSize

TempSize indicates the total amount of memory in MB allocated to the temporary region. TempSize has no pre-defined fixed default value. If left unspecified, its value is determined from [PermSize](#) as follows:

TimesTen rounds the value up to the nearest MB.

If PermSize is greater than 64MB, TempSize = 14 MB + ceiling(PermSize / 8 MB).

If PermSize is less than 64MB, TempSize = 6 MB + ceiling(PermSize / 4 MB).

If specified, TimesTen always honors the TempSize value. Since the temporary data partition is recreated each time a data store is loaded, the TempSize attribute may be increased or decreased each time a data store is loaded. For an existing data store, a value of 0 or no value indicates that the existing size should not be changed. The minimum TempSize is 32 MB.

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set TempSize as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	TempSize	<i>n</i> - Size of temporary partition of the data store, in megabytes. Minimum size is 32 MB on all platforms.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Temporary Data Size field	<i>n</i> - Size of temporary partition of the data store, in megabytes. Minimum size is 32 MB on all platforms.

General connection attributes

General connection attributes are set by each connection and persist for the duration of the connection. General connection attributes are listed in [Table 1-3, "General connection attributes"](#) and described in detail in this section.

ConnectionName

This attribute is also available as a Client connection attribute.

This attribute allows you to attach a symbolic name to any data store connection. Connection names are unique within a process.

The symbolic name is used to help identify the connection in various TimesTen administrative utilities, such as [ttlsq](#), [ttXactAdmin](#) and [ttStatus](#). This can be particularly useful with processes that make multiple connections to the data store, as is typical with multithreaded applications or in the identification of remote clients.

The value of this attribute is intended to be dynamically defined at connection time using the connection string. The default value is the connecting executable file name. It can also be defined statically in the DSN definition. Values used for ConnectionName should follow SQL identifier syntax rules.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set ConnectionName as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	ConnectionName	Enter a string up to 30 characters that represents the name of the connection.If the specified or default connection name is already in use, TimesTen assigns the name <i>conn</i> , where <i>n</i> is an integer greater than 0 to make the name unique.If not specified, the connecting process name.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Connection field	Enter a string up to 30 characters that represents the name of the connection.If the specified or default connection name is already in use, TimesTen assigns the name <i>conn</i> , where <i>n</i> is an integer greater than 0 to make the name unique.If not specified, the connecting process name.

DDLCommitBehavior

This attribute controls transactional commit behavior in relation to DDL (Data Definition Language) statements

You can set it to the traditional TimesTen behavior or to the Oracle database behavior.

- Traditionally, in TimesTen data stores, DDL statements are executed as part of the current transaction and are committed or rolled back along with the rest of the transaction.
- The Oracle database issues an implicit COMMIT before and after any DDL statement.

Note: If [PLSQL](#) support is enabled, the DDLCommitBehavior must be the Oracle transactional commit behavior (value 0).

Do not use DDL statements in XA transactions.

DDL statements include:

- CREATE, ALTER or DROP of any database object (including tables, views, users procedures, indexes, etc.)
- TRUNCATE
- GRANT and REVOKE

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set DDLCommitBehavior as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	DDLCommitBehavior	<p>0 - Oracle database style behavior. An implicit transaction commit is done before and after execution of DDL statements. (default).</p> <p>1 - Traditional TimesTen style behavior. Execution of DDL statements does not trigger implicit transaction commits.</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	DDLCommitBehavior field	<p>0 - Oracle database style behavior. An implicit transaction commit is done before and after execution of DDL statements. (default).</p> <p>1 - Traditional TimesTen style behavior. Execution of DDL statements does not trigger implicit transaction commits.</p>

Examples

Example 1-1 TimesTen commit behavior

```
AUTOCOMMIT OFF;
CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 Varchar2(10));
COMMIT;

INSERT INTO t1 VALUES('some data');
1 row inserted.

CREATE TABLE t2 (c1 INTEGER);

ROLLBACK;

SELECT * FROM t1;
0 rows found.

SELECT * FROM t2;
2206: Table ttuser.t2 not found
The command failed.

INSERT INTO t1 VALUES('more data');
1 row inserted.

CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 VARCHAR2(10));
 2207: Table t1 already exists
The command failed.

ROLLBACK;

SELECT * FROM t1;
0 rows found.
```

Example 1-2 Oracle commit behavior

This example shows Oracle behavior (DDLCommitBehavior=0). In this example, the INSERTs and the creation of table t2 are committed. The second insert ('more data') is committed even though the DDL statement triggering the commit (duplicate create of table t1) fails:

```
-- implicit commit here
Command> CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 varchar2(10));
Table created.
-- implicit commit here
Command> COMMIT;
Commit complete.

Command> INSERT INTO t1 VALUES('some data');
1 row created.
-- implicit commit here
Command> CREATE TABLE t2 (c1 INTEGER);
Table created.-- implicit commit here
SQL> ROLLBACK;
Rollback complete.

Command> SELECT * FROM t1;

C1
```

```
-----  
some data  
  
Command> SELECT * FROM t2;  
  
no rows selected  
  
Command> INSERT INTO t1 VALUES('more data');  
1 row created.  
-- implicit commit here  
Command> CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 VARCHAR2(10));  
CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 VARCHAR2(10))  
*  
ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object  
-- implicit rollback  
  
Command> ROLLBACK;  
Rollback complete.  
  
Command> SELECT * FROM t1;  
  
C1  
-----  
some data  
more data
```

Diagnostics

Allows an application to configure the level of diagnostics information generated by TimesTen for the connection. TimesTen diagnostics messages are warnings whose numbers lie within the range 20000 through 29999. Diagnostics connection attribute values are integers.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set Diagnostics as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	Diagnostics	0 - No diagnostics messages are generated. 1 - Base level diagnostics messages are generated. (default).
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Diagnostics field	0 - No diagnostics messages are generated. 1 - Base level diagnostics messages are generated. (default).

DuplicateBindMode

This attribute determines whether applications use traditional TimesTen parameter binding for duplicate occurrences of a parameter in a SQL statement or Oracle-style parameter binding.

Traditionally, in TimesTen, multiple instances of the same parameter name in a SQL statement are considered to be multiple occurrences of the *same* parameter. When assigning parameter numbers to parameters, TimesTen assigns parameter numbers only to the first occurrence of each parameter name. The second and subsequent occurrences of a given name do not get their own parameter numbers. In this case, A TimesTen application binds a value for every unique parameter in a SQL statement. It cannot bind different values for different occurrences of the same parameter name nor can it leave any parameters or parameter occurrences unbound.

In Oracle Database, multiple instances of the same parameter name in a SQL statement are considered to be different parameters. When assigning parameter numbers, Oracle assigns a number to each parameter occurrence without regard to name duplication. An Oracle application, at a minimum, binds a value for the first occurrence of each parameter name. For the subsequent occurrences of a given parameter, the application can either leave the parameter occurrence unbound or it can bind a different value for the occurrence.

For more details on parameter binding, see *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set DuplicateBindMode as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	DuplicateBindMode	<p>0 - Use the Oracle parameter binding model. (default)</p> <p>1 - Use the traditional TimesTen parameter binding model.</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Duplicate Bind Mode check box	<p>unchecked - Use the Oracle parameter binding model. (default)</p> <p>checked - Use the traditional TimesTen parameter binding model.</p>

Notes

When using Oracle Call Interface, DuplicateBindMode must be set to 0.

When PLSQL is set to 1 and DuplicateBindMode is set to 1, PL/SQL programs may not issue SQL statements containing duplicate parameter names.

DurableCommits

By default, DurableCommits is set to 0. This means that a log record is written to the file system when a transaction is committed, but the log record is not immediately written to disk. This reduces transaction execution time at the risk of losing some committed transactions in the event of a failure. When DurableCommits is set to 1, a log record is written to disk when the transaction is committed.

A connection can also call the [ttDurableCommit](#) built-in procedure to do durable commits explicitly on selected transactions. A call to [ttDurableCommit](#) flushes the log buffer to disk. The log buffer is shared among all connections and contains log records from transactions of all connections.

Log records are continually copied from the file system to disk. You can use [LogFlushMethod](#) to control when the file system is synchronized with the disk.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set DurableCommits as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	DurableCommits	<p>0 - Does not force log to disk on transaction commit (default).</p> <p>1 - Forces log to disk on transaction commit.</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Durable Commits check box	<p>unchecked - Does not force log to disk on transaction commit.</p> <p>checked - Forces log to disk on transaction commit</p>

See also

[LogFlushMethod](#)

Isolation

By default, TimesTen uses read committed isolation. The Isolation attribute specifies the initial isolation level for the connection. For a description of the isolation levels, see "Concurrency control" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

If the passthrough or the propagate IMDB Cache feature is used, the TimesTen isolation level setting is inherited by the Oracle session. TimesTen serializable mode is mapped to Oracle's serializable mode. TimesTen read committed mode is mapped to Oracle's read committed mode.

The value may be modified by an ALTER SESSION statement. For details, see *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set Isolation as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	Isolation	<p>0 - Connects to data store in serializable isolation mode.</p> <p>1 - Connects to data store in read committed mode (default).</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Isolation dropdown list	<p>0 - Connects to data store in serializable isolation mode.</p> <p>1 - Connects to data store in read committed isolation mode (default).</p>

LockLevel

By default, TimesTen enables row-level locking for maximum concurrency. With row-level locking, transactions usually obtain locks on the individual rows that they access, although a transaction may obtain a lock on an entire table if TimesTen determines that doing so would result in better performance. Row-level locking is the best choice for most applications, as it provides the finest granularity of concurrency control. To use row-level locking, applications must set the LockLevel connection attribute to 0 (the default value). To cache Oracle tables, you must set row-level locking. In order to CREATE, DROP, or ALTER a user, you can only use row-level locking and thus, the Locklevel must be set to 0 before you can perform any of these operations.

To give every transaction in this connection exclusive access to the data store, you can enable data store-level locking by setting the LockLevel attribute to 1. Doing so may improve performance for some applications.

A connection can change the desired lock level at any time by calling the [ttLockLevel](#) built-in procedure. Connections can also wait for unavailable locks by calling the [ttLockWait](#) built-in procedure. Different connections can coexist with different levels of locking, but the presence of even one connection doing data store-level locking leads to loss of concurrency. To display a list of all locks on a particular data store you can use the [ttXactAdmin](#) utility.

When using PL/SQL in your applications, set LockLevel=0 and selectively change to data store level locking for specific transactions that require that level of locking by using the [ttLockLevel](#) built-in procedure.

Required privilege

Setting LockLevel to 1 requires ADMIN privilege.

Setting

Set LockLevel as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	LockLevel	0 - Transactions access data store using row-level locking (default). 1 - Transactions access data store by acquiring an exclusive lock on the entire data store.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	DS-Level Locking check box	unchecked - Transactions access data store using row-level locking (default). checked - Transactions access data store by acquiring an exclusive lock on the entire data store.

LockWait

Allows an application to configure the lock wait interval for the connection. The lock wait interval is the number of seconds to wait for a lock when there is contention on it. Sub-second LockWait values significant to tenths of a second can be specified using decimal format for the number of seconds. For example:

```
LockWait = 0.1
```

results in a lock wait of one tenth of a second.

LockWait may be set to any value between 0 and 1,000,000 inclusive to a precision of tenths of a second. The default is 10 seconds:

```
LockWait = 10.0
```

Actual lock wait response time is imprecise and may be exceeded by up to one tenth of a second, due to the scheduling of the agent that detects timeouts. This imprecision does not apply to zero second timeouts, which are always reported immediately.

A connection can change the lock wait interval at any time by calling the [ttLockWait](#) built-in procedure.

To display a list of all locks on a particular data store you can use the TimesTen utility [ttXactAdmin](#).

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set LockWait as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	LockWait	<i>s</i> - Seconds to wait for locking conflict resolution before timing out. Default is 10 seconds.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	LockWait field	<i>s</i> - Seconds to wait for locking conflict resolution before timing out. Default is 10 seconds.

MatchLogOpts

The first connection to a data store determines the type of logging that is performed and whether the transaction log files are purged. Any subsequent connection must specify the same values for the [Logging](#) and [LogPurge](#) attributes or an error will be generated. If a connection does not know the current state of these attributes, MatchLogOpts can be set so that the logging attributes will match.

Note: If MatchLogOpts is set to True for the first connector, an error is generated and the connection fails. Because of this, use the attribute with caution.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set MatchLogOpts as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	MatchLogOpts	<p>0 - Values of Logging and LogPurge are used (default).</p> <p>1 - Values of Logging and LogPurge are ignored. Instead, values match those of current connections.</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Match Log Opts check box	<p>unchecked - Values of Logging and LogPurge are used (default).</p> <p>checked - Values of Logging and LogPurge are ignored. Instead, values match those of current connections.</p>

PermWarnThreshold

Indicates the threshold percentage at which TimesTen issues out-of-memory warnings for the permanent partition of the data store's memory. The data store is considered no longer out of permanent memory if it falls 10% below this threshold. An application must call the built-in procedure `ttWarnOnLowMemory` to receive out-of-memory warnings. The threshold also applies to SNMP warnings. See "`ttWarnOnLowMemory`" on page 2-158 and "Diagnostics through SNMP Traps" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Error Messages and SNMP Traps*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PermWarnThreshold as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PermWarnThreshold	<i>p</i> - Percentage at which warning should be issued. Default is 90%
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Low Memory Warning Thresholds for Permanent Data field	<i>p</i> - Percentage at which warning should be issued. Default is 90%.

PrivateCommands

When multiple connections execute the same command, they access common command structures controlled by a single command lock. To avoid sharing their commands and possibly placing contention on the lock, you can use PrivateCommands. This gives you better scaling at the cost of increased temporary space usage.

By default, the PrivateCommands is turned off and commands are shared.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PrivateCommands as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PrivateCommands	0 - Commands are shared with other connections. (Default) 1 - Commands are not shared with any other connection.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Private Commands field	0 - Commands are shared with other connections. (Default) 1 - Commands are not shared with any other connection.

Notes

If there are many copies of the same command, all of them are invalidated by a DDL or statistics change. This means that reprepare of these multiple copies takes longer when PrivateCommands = 1. With more commands DDL execution can take slightly longer.

When using the PrivateCommands attribute, memory consumption can increase considerably if the attribute is not used cautiously. For example, if PrivateCommands=1 for an application that has 100 connections with 100 commands, there will be 10,000 commands in the system: one private command for each connection.

PWDCrypt

The PWDCrypt contains an encrypted version of the corresponding PWD value. The value for PWD is stored in clear text, which does not allow special characters, in the `.odbc.ini` file on UNIX and in the Windows Registry on Windows. Any users who have access to the `.odbc.ini` file or Windows Registry can view the value for this attribute. The PWDCrypt attribute allows special characters, is case sensitive and contains the value of the encrypted password.

For security reasons, the PWDCrypt attribute should only be placed in User DSNs or user private ODBCINI files. The presence of the PWDCrypt in System DSNs allows any user to use the PWDCrypt value to connect to TimesTen, even though they have no knowledge of the cleartext password.

To generate the value for this attribute, run the [ttuser](#) utility.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Notes

If PWD and PWDCrypt are both supplied, the PWD value is used. See "[UID and PWD](#)" on page 1-57.

The PWD is not stored anywhere in the TimesTen system.

Setting

Set PWDCrypt as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PWDCrypt	Enter the value generated by the ttuser utility.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	PWDCrypt field	Enter the value generated by the ttuser utility.

QueryThreshold

Use this attribute to write a warning to the support log and throw an SNMP trap when the execution time of a SQL statement exceeds the specified value. For queries executed by the replication agent, see *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide*. You cannot set a query threshold for a SQL statement that is executed by the cache agent. The value of QueryThreshold applies to all connections. It applies to all SQL statements except those executed by the replication agent or the cache agent.

The value of this attribute can be any integer equal to or greater than 0. The default value is 0. A value of 0 indicates that no warning is issued. The unit is seconds.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set QueryThreshold as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	QueryThreshold	A non-negative integer. Default is 0 and indicates that no warning will be issued.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	QueryThreshold (secs) field	A non-negative integer. Default is 0 and indicates that no warning will be issued.

SqlQueryTimeout

Use this attribute to specify the time limit in seconds within which the data store should execute SQL statements.

The value of this attribute can be any integer equal to or greater than 0. The default value is 0. A value of 0 indicates that the query will not time out.

This attribute does not stop IMDB Cache operations that are being processed on Oracle. This includes passthrough statements, flushing, manual loading, manual refreshing, synchronous writethrough, and propagating.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set SqlQueryTimeout as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	SqlQueryTimeout	<i>n</i> - Time limit in seconds for which the data store should execute SQL queries.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	QueryTimeout (secs) field	<i>n</i> - Time limit in seconds for which the data store should execute SQL queries.

TempWarnThreshold

Indicates the threshold percentage at which TimesTen issues out-of-memory warnings for the temporary partition of the data store's memory. The data store is considered no longer out of temporary memory if it falls 10% below this threshold. An application must call the built-in procedure [ttWarnOnLowMemory](#) to receive out-of-memory warnings. The threshold also applies to SNMP warnings. See "[ttWarnOnLowMemory](#)" on page 2-158 and "Diagnostics through SNMP Traps" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Error Messages and SNMP Traps*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set TempWarnThreshold as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	TempWarnThreshold	<i>p</i> - Percentage at which warning should be issued. Default is 90%.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Low Memory Warning Thresholds for Temporary Data field	<i>p</i> - Percentage at which warning should be issued. Default is 90%

UID and PWD

A user ID and password must be provided by a user who is identified internally to TimesTen. Alternatively, an encrypted password can be supplied using the [PWDCrypt](#) attribute. Some TimesTen operations prompt for the UID and PWD of the user performing the operation.

For client/server applications, specify UID and PWD either in the Client DSN configuration or in the connection string. The UID and PWD values specified in a connection string take precedence over the values specified in the Client DSN configuration.

When caching Oracle tables, PWD specifies the TimesTen password while [OraclePWD](#) specifies the Oracle password.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the values of these attributes.

Setting

Set UID and PWD as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	UID	Character string specifying the user ID.
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PWD	Character string specifying the password that corresponds to the user ID.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	User ID field	Character string specifying the user ID.

WaitForConnect

When an application requests a connection to a TimesTen data store and the connection is not possible (perhaps during concurrent loading/recovery of a data store), TimesTen normally waits for completion of the conflicting connection. In some cases, it can take some time for an application to connect to a data store. If the WaitForConnect attribute is off and the data store is not immediately accessible, TimesTen returns immediately an error. For a description of the error, look for the error message number in "Warnings and Errors" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Error Messages and SNMP Traps*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set WaitForConnect as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	WaitForConnect	0 - Does not wait if connection to data store fails. 1 - Waits until connection to data store is possible (default).
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Wait For Connect check box	unchecked - Does not wait if connection to data store fails. checked - Waits until connection to data store is possible (default).

NLS general connection attributes

NLS connection attributes are set by each connection and persist for the duration of the connection. These attributes control the globalization behaviors of the data store. NLS general connection attributes are listed [Table 1-4](#), "NLS general connection attributes" and described in detail in this section.

You can use the ALTER SESSION statement to change NLS parameters to override the values that are assigned to these attributes at connection time.

ConnectionCharacterSet

This attribute is also available as a Client connection attribute.

This attribute specifies the character encoding for the connection, which may be different from the database character set. This can be useful when you have more than one connection to a data store and one or more of those connections requires a character set that differs from that specified in the data store.

The connection character set determines the character set in which data is displayed or presented.

Generally, you should choose a connection character set that matches your terminal settings or data source. Your database character set should be chosen based on the data requirements. For example: Do you have data in Unicode or is your data in Japanese on UNIX (EUC) or Windows (SJIS)?

When the database and connection character sets differ, TimesTen performs data conversion internally based on the connection character set. If the connection and database character sets are the same, TimesTen does not need to convert or interpret the data set. Best performance occurs when connection and database character sets match, since no conversion is required.

Parameters and SQL query text sent to the connect should be in the connection character set. Results and error messages returned by the connection are returned in the connection character set.

Character set conversions are not supported for the TIMESTEN8 character set. A ConnectionCharacterSet value of TIMESTEN8 results in an error if the value assigned to the DatabaseCharacterSet is not TIMESTEN8.

This attribute accepts the same values used for the DatabaseCharacterSet. For a list of character set names that can be used as a value for this attribute, see "Supported Character Sets" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set ConnectionCharacterSet as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	Connection CharacterSet	The default value for ConnectionCharacterSet is US7ASCII, except when the data store character set is TIMESTEN8.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Connection CharacterSet list	The default value for ConnectionCharacterSet is US7ASCII, except when the data store character set is TIMESTEN8.

NLS_LENGTH_SEMANTICS

The NLS_LENGTH_SEMANTICS attribute is used to set the default length semantics configuration. Length semantics determines how the length of a character string is determined. The length can be treated as a sequence of characters or a sequence of bytes.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set NLS_LENGTH_SEMANTICS as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	NLS_LENGTH_SEMANTICS	Specify either BYTE (default) or CHAR
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	NLS_LENGTH_SEMANTICS list	Select either BYTE (default) or CHAR.

NLS_NCHAR_CONV_EXCP

The NLS_NCHAR_CONV_EXCP attribute determines whether an error is reported when there is data loss during an implicit or explicit character type conversion between NCHAR/NVARCHAR2 data and CHAR/VARCHAR2 data. A replacement character is substituted for characters that cannot be converted.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set NLS_NCHAR_CONV_EXCP as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	NLS_NCHAR_CONV_EXCP	0 - Errors are not reported when there is a data loss during character type conversion. (default) 1 - Errors are reported when there is a data loss during character type conversion.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	NLS_NCHAR_CONV_EXCP checkbox	checked - Error messages are not reported when there is a data loss during character type conversion. (default) unchecked - Error messages are reported when there is a data loss during character type conversion.

NLS_SORT

The NLS_SORT attribute indicates which collating sequence to use for linguistic comparisons. It accepts the values listed in "Supported Linguistic Sorts" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*. All of these values may be modified to do case-insensitive sorts by appending `_CI` to the value. To perform accent-insensitive and case-insensitive sorts, append `_AI` to the value.

For materialized views and cache groups, TimesTen recommends that you explicitly specify the collating sequence using the NLSSORT SQL function rather than using this attribute in the connection string or DSN definition.

NLS_SORT may affect many operations. The supported operations that are sensitive to collating sequence are:

- MIN, MAX
- BETWEEN
- =, <>, >, >=, <, <=
- DISTINCT
- CASE
- GROUP BY
- HAVING
- ORDER BY
- IN
- LIKE

Only BINARY sort is supported with the TIMESTEN8 character set.

NLS_SORT settings other than BINARY may have significant performance impact on character operations.

Note: Primary key indexes are always based on the BINARY collating sequence. Use of non-BINARY NLS_SORT equality searches cannot use the primary key index

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set NLS_SORT as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	NLS_SORT	Specify the linguistic sort sequence or BINARY (default).
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	NLS_SORT dropdown list	Specify the linguistic sort sequence or BINARY (default).

PL/SQL first connection attributes

PL/SQL connection attributes are set by each connection and persist for the duration of the connection. These attributes control the behaviors of the data store. PL/SQL first connection attributes are listed [Table 1-5, "PL/SQL first connection attributes"](#) and described in detail in this section.

PLSQL

This attribute determines whether PL/SQL is configured for the data store.

Specifying PLSQL=1 enables PL/SQL use in the data store. Specifying PLSQL=0 disables PL/SQL use in the data store.

On platforms where PL/SQL is supported, and in TimesTen installations where PL/SQL support was enabled at installation time, the default is PLSQL=1. In other environments the default is PLSQL=0.

PL/SQL may be enabled when the data store is initially created, or at any first connect afterwards. However, once PL/SQL support is enabled in a data store, you cannot disable it later.

Configuring PL/SQL support in a data store results in the creation of a number of "built-in" PL/SQL packages and procedures that are defined in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Developer's Guide*.

Some things to be aware of when setting this attribute are:

- If an application connects to a data store that has PL/SQL enabled, and the application or `odbc.ini` file specifies PLSQL=0, TimesTen returns a warning.
- If an application connects to a data store that does not have PL/SQL enabled, and the application or `odbc.ini` file specifies PLSQL=1, what happens depends on whether this is a first connect or a subsequent one. At first connect, the data store is configured to support PL/SQL. Otherwise, TimesTen returns an error.
- If PLSQL=0, all PL/SQL first and general connection attributes are ignored.
- If PLSQL=0, any attempt to change the value of a PL/SQL general connection attributes returns an error.
- If PLSQL=1, [Logging](#) must be set to 1.
- If PLSQL=1, we recommend setting `LockLevel=0` for the connection. If database level locking is enabled, some PL/SQL internal functions cannot be performed. You can use the `ttLockLevel` built-in procedure to selectively change to database-level locking only for those specific transactions that require it.
- If PLSQL support is enabled, the [DDLCommitBehavior](#) must be the Oracle transactional commit behavior (value 0).

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PLSQL as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PLSQL	0 - Indicates that PL/SQL is not enabled for the data store. 1 - Enables PL/SQL for the data store.

PLSQL_MEMORY_ADDRESS

This attribute determines the virtual address at which this shared memory segment is loaded into each process that makes use of the TimesTen "direct" drivers. This memory address must be identical in each process using TimesTen. You must specify the value as a hexadecimal address.

Use of PL/SQL requires a shared memory segment. This shared memory contains recently-executed PL/SQL code, shared package state, and metadata associated with the operation of PL/SQL. This shared memory segment is separate from the one containing the TimesTen data store.

If PL/SQL use is enabled (PLSQL=1) and you have not specified a value for PLSQL_MEMORY_ADDRESS, TimesTen uses a platform-dependent default value.

The default values for each platform are designed to:

- 1) Maximize the amount of virtual space for your TimesTen database and for your applications.
- 2) Minimize the fragmentation of the virtual address space.
- 3) Avoid conflicts with other uses of virtual address space.

The platform specific default memory addresses are:

Operating system	Address
32-bit Linux	10000000
64-bit Linux	0000007fa0000000
32-bit AIX	c0000000
64-bit AIX	06ffffff00000000
32-bit Solaris	10000000
64-bit Solaris	ffffff0000000000
HP-UX systems	Do not specify a value. The operating system automatically manages the address of the memory segment.
Other platforms	To be determined.

Some things to consider when setting this attribute are:

- If applications simultaneously connect to more than one TimesTen data store in direct mode, then each data store must use a different value for value for PLSQL_MEMORY_ADDRESS.
- The value of this attribute is stored persistently by TimesTen. This allows the attribute value to be properly specified in situations when the data store is loaded automatically by TimesTen. For example, the data store is automatically loaded if RamPolicy for the data store is set to 1.
- If the PL/SQL shared memory cannot be mapped at the appropriate address, TimesTen returns an error and the connection to the data store fails.
- The memory segment size is determined by the value of [PLSQL_MEMORY_SIZE](#).

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PLSQL_MEMORY_ADDRESS as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PLSQL_MEMORY_ADDRESS	A hexadecimal value that indicates the memory address for PL/SQL process.

PLSQL_MEMORY_SIZE

Use of PL/SQL requires a shared memory segment. This attribute determines the size in megabytes of the shared memory segment used by PL/SQL.

This shared memory contains recently-executed PL/SQL code, the shared package state, and metadata associated with the operation of PL/SQL. This shared memory segment is separate from the one containing the TimesTen database.

Some things to consider when setting this attribute are:

- The value of this attribute is stored persistently by TimesTen. This allows the attribute value to be properly specified in situations when the data store is loaded automatically by TimesTen. For example, the data store is automatically loaded if RamPolicy for the data store is set to 1.
- The default memory size is 32 MB. The minimum size is 2MB, if PLSQL=1. For most PL/SQL users, this should be an adequate amount of memory. For data stores that make extensive use of PL/SQL, specify a larger memory size. If the memory space is exhausted, ORA-4031 errors may occur during PL/SQL execution.
- The address of the memory segment is determined by the value of [PLSQL_MEMORY_ADDRESS](#).

For more information on how to calculate the size for PLSQL_MEMORY_SIZE, see "Calculate shared memory size for PL/SQL runtime" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PLSQL_MEMORY_SIZE as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PLSQL_MEMORY_SIZE	Specify a positive integer greater than 2 representing the size of the shared memory segment in megabytes. The default size is 32 MB.

PL/SQL general connection attributes

PL/SQL general connection attributes are set by each connection and persist for the duration of the connection. These attributes control the behaviors of the data store. PL/SQL general connection attributes are listed [Table 1–6, "PL/SQL general connection attributes"](#) and described in detail in this section.

For more details on this attribute, see the appropriate Oracle 11g documentation.

You can use the ALTER SESSION statement to change PL/SQL parameters to override the values that are assigned to the PL/SQL general connection attributes at connection time. For details, see *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

PLSCOPE_SETTINGS

PLSCOPE_SETTINGS controls whether or not the PL/SQL compiler generates cross-reference information. Either all or no cross-references are generated.

Some things to consider when setting this attribute are:

- The PLSCOPE_SETTINGS connection attribute determines the initial value of this attribute within a session. The value may be modified by an ALTER SESSION statement. If the attribute is specified in an ALTER SESSION statement in a data store where PLSQL=0, an error is returned.
- If this attribute is specified in a connection string or in the odbc.ini file and the application is connecting to a data store where PLSQL=0, no error or warning results.

Note: For more details on this attribute, see *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PLSCOPE_SETTINGS as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PLSCOPE_SETTINGS	IDENTIFIERS:NONE (default) IDENTIFIERS:ALL

PLSQL_CCFLAGS

This attribute can be used to set directives to control conditional compilation of PL/SQL units, which allows you to customize the functionality of a PL/SQL program depending on conditions that are checked. This is especially useful when applications may be deployed to multiple database environments. Possible uses include activating debugging or tracing features, or basing functionality on the version of the database.

Use this format:

```
PLSQL_CCFLAGS = 'v1:c1,v2:c2,...,vn:cn'
```

vi has the form of an unquoted PL/SQL identifier. It is unrestricted and can be a reserved word or a keyword. The text is insensitive to case. Each one is known as a flag or flag name. Each *vi* can occur more than once in the string, each occurrence can have a different flag value, and the flag values can be of different kinds.

ci is one of the following: a PL/SQL boolean literal, a PLS_INTEGER literal, or the literal NULL. The text is insensitive to case. Each one is known as a flag value and corresponds to a flag name.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PLSQL_CCFLAGS as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PLSQL_CCFLAGS	'A string literal with this format: 'v1:c1,v2:c2,...,vn:cn' Default: null

You can use the ALTER SESSION SQL statement to change this attribute within a session.

PLSQL_CONN_MEM_LIMIT

This attribute specifies the *maximum* amount of process heap memory that PL/SQL can use for this connection. Specify the memory size in megabytes.

Some things to consider when setting this attribute are:

- PL/SQL does not allocate this memory until or unless it is needed. Many PL/SQL programs require only a small amount of memory. How you write your application can determine memory requirements. For example, using large VARRAYs in PL/SQL code can require a lot of memory.
- If you attempt to allocate more memory than allowed, TimesTen returns an error.
- The value can be modified with the ALTER SESSION statement.

See *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Developer's Guide* for more information.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PLSQL_CONN_MEM_LIMIT as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PLSQL_CONN_MEM_LIMIT	An integer value in MB. Default value is 100MB.

PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL

This attribute specifies the optimization level to be used to compile PL/SQL library units. The higher the setting of this parameter, the more effort the compiler makes to optimize PL/SQL library units.

Some things to consider when setting this attribute are:

- The PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL connection attribute determines the initial value of this attribute within a session. The value may be modified by an ALTER SESSION statement. If the attribute is specified in an ALTER SESSION statement in a data store where PLSQL=0, an error is returned.
- If this attribute is specified in a connection string or in the odbc.ini file and the application is connecting to a data store where PLSQL=0, no error or warning results.

Note: For more details on this attribute, see *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL	For details on the settings for this attribute, see <i>Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference</i> . The default value is 2.

PLSQL_TIMEOUT

This attribute controls how long (in seconds) PL/SQL procedures that do not make any calls to the database itself (such as INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE) are allowed to run before being automatically terminated.

This value may be modified with an ALTER SESSION statement. If this value is modified through ALTER SESSION, the new value impacts any PL/SQL program units that are currently running.

Note: The frequency with which PL/SQL programs check execution time against this timeout value is variable. It is possible for programs to run significantly longer than the timeout value before being terminated.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PLSQL_TIMEOUT as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PLSQL_TIMEOUT	A positive integer representing the number of seconds for the timeout value. A value of 0 means that there is no timeout limit. The default value is 30 seconds.

TimesTen Client connection attributes

TimesTen Client connection attributes are used only when you are connecting to a TimesTen server from a TimesTen client application. TimesTen Client connection attributes are listed in [Table 1-8, "Client connection attributes"](#) and described in detail in this section.

In addition to the attributes listed in this section, some data store attributes and general connection attributes are also available for client connections or impact the behavior of the connection. These attributes are:

- [ConnectionCharacterSet](#)
- [ConnectionName](#)
- [UID and PWD](#)

TCP_Port

When connecting to a TimesTen data store using the TimesTen Client and Server, the TimesTen Client requires the network address and the TCP port number of the machine running the TimesTen Server. As a convenience, TimesTen allows you to define a logical server name that contains the network address and port number pair.

If you specify anything other than a logical server name for the [TTC_Server](#) attribute in the Client DSN definition, TimesTen Client assumes that the Server is running on the default TCP/IP port number. In such cases, if your Server is running on a port other than the default port, you must specify the port number in the ODBC connection string. For example:

```
"TTC_SERVER=server_host_name;TTC_SERVER_DNS=Server_DSN;TCP_PORT=server_port"
```

or

```
"DSN=Client_DSN;TCP_Port=server_port"
```

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set TCP_Port as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs	TCP_Port	Specify the port number where the Server is listening.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator and UNIX ODBC.INI file	TimesTen does not support specifying this attribute directly in a UNIX ODBC.INI file or in the Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator. Alternatively, TCP_Port can be defined in the logical server name.	N/A

TCP_Port2

This attribute is used to specify the port number to use in the case of an automatic failover. See the description of [TCP_Port](#) for details on setting the value of this attribute and associated attributes.

See *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for more information on automatic client failover.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set TCP_Port2 as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs	TCP_Port2	Specify the failover port number where the Server should listen.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator and UNIX ODBC.INI file	TimesTen does not support specifying this attribute directly in a UNIX ODBC.INI file or in the Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator. Alternatively, TCP_Port can be defined in the logical server name.	N/A

TTC_FailoverPortRange

Specifies a port range for the port that the automatic client failover thread will listen on for failover notifications in an active/standby replication configuration. The failover configuration allows a client application to connect to a new active node automatically in the case of a failure on the current node.

Specifying a port range helps accommodate firewalls between the client and server systems. By default, TimesTen uses a port chosen by the operating system.

Note: Client failover is only supported when the client is part of an active/standby pair replication configurations.

See *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for more information on automatic client failover.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set TTC_FailoverPortRange as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	TTC_FailoverPortRange	Specify a lower value and an upper value for the port numbers in the format <lowervalue>-<upper value>.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Failover Port Range field	Specify a lower value and an upper value for the port numbers in the format <lowervalue>-<upper value>.

TTC_Server

When connecting to a TimesTen data store using the TimesTen Client and Server, the TimesTen Client requires the specification of the network address and TCP port number of the machine running the TimesTen Server. As a convenience, TimesTen allows you to define a logical server name that contains the network address and port number pair. If you specify anything other than a logical server name for this attribute, TimesTen Client assumes that the Server is running on the default TCP/IP port number. In such cases, if your Server is running on a port other than the default port, you must specify the port number in the ODBC connection string. For example:

```
"TTC_SERVER=server_host_name;TTC_SERVER_DNS=Server_DSN;TCP_PORT=server_port"
```

or

```
"DSN=Client_DSN;TCP_Port=server_port"
```

Once the logical server name is defined, it can be used as the value for the TTC_Server attribute in a Client DSN. Therefore, multiple Client DSNs referencing the same machine that is running the TimesTen Server can use the same logical server name for the value of the TTC_Server attribute instead of having to specify repeatedly the same network address and port number within each of the Client DSNs.

Note: TimesTen recommends that you specify a logical server name for the TTC_Server attribute. However, you can also specify a domain name server (DNS), host name or IP address for the TTC_Server attribute. If you do not use a logical server name and the TimesTen Server is listening on a non-default port number, you must provide the port number in the ODBC connection string. For example:

```
"TTC_SERVER=server_host_name;TTC_SERVER_DNS=Server_DSN;TCP_PORT=server_port"
```

or

```
"DSN=Client_DSN;TCP_Port=server_port"
```

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set TTC_Server as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	TTC_Server	Character string specifying the logical server.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Server Name or Network Address field	Character string specifying the logical server.

TTC_Server2

This attribute is used to specify the logical server name to use in the case of an automatic failover. See the description of [TTC_Server](#) for details on setting the value of this attribute and associated attributes.

The value of this attribute can be the same as the value specified for [TTC_Server](#) if it is a virtual IP address.

If the client has already failed over and has connected to TTC_Server2 and the connection fails, it will connect to TTC_Server. It alternately attempts to connect to TTC_Server and TTC_Server2 until the TTC_TIMEOUT attribute expires.

Note: Client failover is only supported when the client is part of an active/standby pair replication configurations.

See *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for more information on automatic client failover.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set TTC_Server2 as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	TTC_Server2	Character string specifying the logical server to be used in the case of an automatic failover.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Server Name or Network Address 2 field	Character string specifying the logical server to be used in the case of an automatic failover.

TTC_Server_DSN

The `TTC_Server_DSN` attribute specifies a Server DSN on the machine running the TimesTen Server.



On Windows, Server DSNs are the set of TimesTen System DSNs that use the TimesTen Data Manager driver. Use the ODBC Data Source Administrator to define Server DSNs.



On UNIX, Server DSNs are defined in the `/var/TimesTen/instance/sys.odbc.ini` file. More details on this topic can be found in the platform-specific sections.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set `TTC_Server_DSN` as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	<code>TTC_Server_DSN</code>	Character string specifying the DSN that resides on the Server machine.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Server DSN field	Character string specifying the DSN that resides on the Server machine.

TTC_Server_DSN2

This attribute is used to specify the Server DSN on the machine running the TimesTen Server. This is the Server DSN to be used in the case of an automatic failover. See the description of [TTC_Server_DSN](#) for details on setting the value of this attribute and associated attributes.

In the case of a failover, if the client cannot connect to `TTC_Server_DSN` or loses the connection to the DSN, it will attempt to connect to `TTC_Server_DSN2`.

Note: Client failover is only supported when the client is part of an active/standby pair replication configurations.

See *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for more information on automatic client failover.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set `TTC_Server_DSN2` as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	<code>TTC_Server_DSN2</code>	Character string specifying the DSN that resides on the Server machine to be used in the case of an automatic failover.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Server DSN2 field	Character string specifying the DSN that resides on the Server machine to be used in the case of an automatic failover.

TTC_Timeout

The `TTC_Timeout` attribute sets a maximum time limit, in seconds, for an operation (e.g., a connection, SQL query) that is completed by using the TimesTen Client and Server. The `TTC_Timeout` attribute also determines the maximum number of seconds a TimesTen Client application waits for the result from the corresponding TimesTen Server process before timing out.

A value of 0 indicates that client/server operations should not timeout. Setting of this attribute is optional. If this attribute is not set, the default timeout period is 60 seconds. The maximum timeout period is 99,999 seconds. Upon timeout, the operation is interrupted, the Client application receives a timeout error and the connection is terminated. For example, if the Client application is running long queries, you may want to increase the timeout interval.

For certain queries, the client application may also set the `SQL_QUERY_TIMEOUT` ODBC statement option. The TimesTen Client ODBC Driver requires that `SQL_QUERY_TIMEOUT` must be less than `TTC_TIMEOUT`, unless the network timeout is set to 0. In that case, the network operation does not timeout.

The query timeout can be set using the `SQLSetConnectOption` ODBC call before a connection is established to the data store using either the `SQLConnect` or `SQLDriverConnect` ODBC calls. Alternatively, the query timeout can be set by calling either the `SQLSetConnectOption` or `SQLSetStmtOption` ODBC calls after a connection is established to the data store.

When the query timeout is set before establishing a connection to the data store, the client driver does not know the network timeout value at that point. Hence, later, at connect time, the client driver silently sets the query timeout to a value slightly smaller than the network timeout value if:

- The network timeout value is greater than 0; and
- The query timeout value was 0, or greater than or equal to the network timeout value.

When the query timeout is set after establishing a connection to the data store, the client driver returns an error if the network timeout value is greater than 0, and the query timeout value greater than or equal to the network timeout value. The `SQLState` is set to `S1000`.

This attribute is not supported when shared memory is used for Client/Server inter-process communication. If set, TimesTen ignores the attribute.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set `TTC_Timeout` as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	<code>TTC_Timeout</code>	A value between 0 and 99999 that represents the number of seconds that TimesTen Client waits for a connection before timing out. (The default value is 60.)

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Timeout Interval field	A value between 0 and 99999 that represents the number of seconds that TimesTen Client waits for a connection before timing out. (The default value is 60.)

Server connection attributes

Server connection attributes are specified in the Server DSN only and are read at first connection. See "Defining Server DSNs" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*. The attributes are used to set the number of connections to a TimesTen server, the number of servers for each DSN and the size of each connection to the server. These attributes allow you to specify multiple client connections to a single Server. By default, TimesTen creates only one connection to a Server per child process.

Note: These attributes must be specified in the DSN. If these attributes are specified in a connection string, TimesTen ignores them and their values.

There are also TimesTen main daemon options that can be used to specify multiple Server connections. In the case that both the daemon options and these attributes have been specified, the value of the attributes takes precedence.

Server connection attributes are listed in [Table 1–9, "Server connection attributes"](#) and described in detail in this section.

MaxConnsPerServer

The MaxConnsPerServer attribute sets the maximum number of concurrent connections to the server which the DSN references.

If you want to support many connections to the Server, you need to make sure that the per-process file descriptor limit for the UID that TimesTen is being run as is set to a value somewhat more than the number of concurrent child servers that are active. This is the number of anticipated concurrent client connections divided by MaxConnsPerServer.

The value of this attribute takes precedence over the setting of the value of the `-maxConnsPerDSN` option in the `ttendaemon.options` file. For details, see "Specifying multiple connections to the TimesTen Server" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

For limits on the maximum number of connections to a TimesTen data store, see [Chapter 4, "System Limits"](#).

Required privilege

Only a user with operating system privileges on the system DSN in which this attribute is defined can change the value of this attribute to a value other than the one currently in effect.

Setting

Set MaxConnsPerServer as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	MaxConnsPerServer	A value between 1 and 2047. The default is 1.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Maximum Connections Per Server Process field	A value between 1 and 2047. The default is 1.

ServersPerDSN

The ServersPerDSN attribute specifies the number of DSNs that can connect to a Server DSN at any given time.

The value of this attribute is only meaningful if the value of [MaxConnsPerServer](#) is greater than one. If there is only one connection per Server, the child server uses the process' main stack.

This value of this attribute takes precedence over the setting of the value of the `-serversPerDSN` option in the `ttendaemon.options` file. For details, see "Specifying multiple connections to the TimesTen Server" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

Required privilege

Only a user with operating system privileges on the system DSN in which this attribute is defined can change the value of this attribute to a value other than the one currently in effect.

Setting

Set ServersPerDSN as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	ServersPerDSN	A value between 1 and 2047. The default is 1.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Server Processes Per DSN field	A value between 1 and 2047. The default is 1.

ServerStackSize

The ServerStackSize attribute value determines the size of the stack on the Server for each connection. The value of this attribute is only meaningful if the value of [MaxConnsPerServer](#) is greater than one. If there is only one connection per Server, the child server uses the process' main stack. It is also platform-dependent, as defined in the setting below.

This value of this attribute takes precedence over the setting of the `-serverStackSize` option in the `ttendaemon.options` file. For details, see "Specifying multiple connections to the TimesTen Server" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

Required privilege

Only a user with operating system privileges on the system DSN in which this attribute is defined can change the value of this attribute to a value other than the one currently in effect.

Setting

Set ServerStackSize as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	ServerStackSize	<p>Valid values depend on the platform. The default is 128KB for 32-bit platforms and 256KB for 64-bit platforms.</p> <p>If the <code>sysconf</code> call is available, the minimum is:</p> <pre>sysconf (_SC_THREAD_STACK_MIN) / 1024 else 0</pre> <p>If the <code>getrlimit</code> call is available, the maximum value is:</p> <pre>getrlimit (RLIMIT_STACK, &r1); r1.rlim_cur /1024 else 4096</pre> <p>The default is 128KB for 32-bit platforms and 256KB for 64-bit platforms.</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Server Stack Size field	<p>Valid values depend on the platform. The default is 128KB for 32-bit platforms and 256KB for 64-bit platforms.</p> <p>If the <code>sysconf</code> call is available, the minimum is:</p> <pre>sysconf (_SC_THREAD_STACK_MIN) / 1024 else 0</pre> <p>If the <code>getrlimit</code> call is available, the maximum value is:</p> <pre>getrlimit (RLIMIT_STACK, &r1); r1.rlim_cur /1024 else 4096</pre>

IMDB Cache connection attributes

IMDB Cache connection attributes are used only when you are using the IMDB Cache product. IMDB Cache attributes are listed in [Table 1-7](#), "IMDB Cache connection attributes" and described in detail in this section.

CacheGridEnable

Determines whether cache grid is enabled or disabled. The TimesTen database must be a member of a cache grid before you can create cache groups. The default is 1 (enabled).

Required privilege

Only the instance administrator can change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set CacheGridEnable as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	CacheGridEnable	0 - Cache groups can be defined outside of a cache grid. 1 - All cache groups in the data store must be defined as members of a cache grid. (default)
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Cache Grid Enable check box	unchecked - Cache groups can be defined outside of a cache grid. checked - All cache groups in the data store must be defined as members of a cache grid. (default)

CacheGridMsgWait

Specifies the number of seconds that an application waits for a message response from a remote member in a cache grid.

For more information on caching Oracle data in a TimesTen cache grid, see *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set CacheGridMsgWait as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	CacheGridMsgWait	Set to the number of seconds that TimesTen should wait for a cache grid message from a remote member. The default is 60 seconds.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Cache Grid Message Wait field	Set to the number of seconds that TimesTen should wait for a cache grid message from a remote member. The default is 60 seconds.

DynamicLoadEnable

This attribute enables or disables dynamic load of Oracle data to a TimesTen dynamic cache group. By default, dynamic load of Oracle data is enabled.

To enable or disable dynamic load at the statement level and temporarily override the setting of this attribute, set the `DynamicLoadEnable` optimizer flag with the `ttOptSetFlag` built-in procedure.

Note: The value of this attribute overrides the dynamic load behavior of all dynamic cache groups for the current connection to the data store.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set `DynamicLoadEnable` as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	<code>DynamicLoadEnable</code> field	0 - Disables dynamic load of Oracle data to TimesTen dynamic cache groups for the current connection. 1 - Enables dynamic load of Oracle data to TimesTen dynamic cache groups for the current connection. (default)
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	Dynamic Load Enable field	0 - Disables dynamic load of Oracle data to TimesTen dynamic cache groups for the current connection. 1 - Enables dynamic load of Oracle data to TimesTen dynamic cache groups for the current connection. (default)

DynamicLoadErrorMode

This attribute controls the output of error messages upon failure of a transparent load operation on a TimesTen dynamic cache group. It determines if a load failure occurs silently, or if an error is returned.

For more information on caching Oracle data in a TimesTen cache group, see *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*.

Note: To override the value of this attribute at the statement level, set the `DynamicLoadErrorMode` optimizer flag with the `ttOptSetFlag` built-in procedure.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set `DynamicLoadErrorMode` as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	<code>DynamicLoadErrorMode</code>	<p>0 - Errors are not returned upon a transparent load failure for a dynamic cache group. (default)</p> <p>1 - Transparent load failure errors for dynamic cache groups are shown.</p>
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	DynamicLoadErrorMode field	<p>0 - Errors are not returned upon a transparent load failure for a dynamic cache group. (default)</p> <p>1 - Transparent load failure errors for dynamic cache groups are shown.</p>

OracleNetServiceName

The OracleNetServiceName attribute is used with the IMDB Cache.

This attribute identifies the Service Name for the Oracle instance

To cache Oracle tables and enable communication with Oracle, you must specify an Oracle Service Name.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set OracleNetServiceName as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	OracleNetServiceName	Character string specifying the Oracle Service Name that is to be used as the Oracle ID.
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	OracleNetServiceName field	Character string specifying the Oracle Service Name that is to be used as the Oracle ID.

OraclePWD

This attribute is used with IMDB Cache. It identifies the password for the user specified by UID to connect to the Oracle database to perform cache operations.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to set the value of this attribute.

Setting

This attribute must be set in the connection string. On Linux, suppose you have defined the following `odbc.ini` file:

```
[myDSN]
Datastore=/data/myDSN
PermSize=128
DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8
ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8
```

Set OraclePWD for user `ttuser` by connecting to `myDSN` as follows:

```
% ttisql
```

```
Copyright (c) 1996-2009, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.
```

```
Command> connect "dsn=myDSN;OraclePWD=mypwd";
Connection successful:
DSN=beta4;UID=ttuser;DataStore=/data/myDSN;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;
ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSize=128;TypeMode=0;
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
Command>
```

On Windows, set OraclePWD in the connection string in the same way that it is set on Linux.

See also

["UID and PWD"](#) on page 1-57

PassThrough

This attribute is used with the IMDB Cache.

It specifies which SQL statements are executed only in the cache database and which SQL statements are passed through to the Oracle database. For more information about the IMDB Cache, see *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide* and "CREATE CACHE GROUP" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

The execution of a prepared PassThrough command assumes that the schema of dependent objects in the Oracle database has not changed since the prepare. If the schema has changed the PassThrough command may cause unexpected results from the Oracle database.

When passing SQL statements through to Oracle, use only TimesTen supported data types in column definitions. If the specified data type is not supported in TimesTen, the passthrough statement fails.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set PassThrough as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	PassThrough	<p>0 - SQL statements are executed only against TimesTen.</p> <p>1 - Statements other than INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE and DDL are passed through if they generate a syntax error in TimesTen or if one or more tables referenced within the statement are not in TimesTen. All INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE statements will be passed through if the target table cannot be found in TimesTen. DDL statements will not be passed through.</p> <p>2 - Same as 1, plus any INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statement performed on READONLY cache group tables is passed through.</p> <p>3 - All SQL statements, except COMMIT and ROLLBACK are passed through. COMMIT and ROLLBACK are executed on both TimesTen and Oracle. PL/SQL statements are not passed through to Oracle.</p> <p>4 - All SELECT statements on global cache groups tables that cannot use transparent load are executed on Oracle.</p> <p>5 - Similar to PassThrough=4 behavior except that the SELECT statements are not passed through to the Oracle database for execution until all committed updates on cache tables in global cache groups by previous transactions within the connection have been propagated to Oracle.</p>

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	PassThrough List	<p>0 - SQL statements are executed only against TimesTen.</p> <p>1 - Statements other than INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE and DDL are passed through if they generate a syntax error in TimesTen or if one or more tables referenced within the statement are not in TimesTen. All INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE statements will be passed through if the target table cannot be found in TimesTen. DDL statements will not be passed through.</p> <p>2 - Same as 1, plus any INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statement performed on READONLY cache group tables is passed through.</p> <p>3 - All SQL statements, except COMMIT and ROLLBACK are passed through. COMMIT and ROLLBACK are executed on both TimesTen and Oracle. PL/SQL statements are not passed through to Oracle.</p> <p>4 - All SELECT statements on global cache groups tables that cannot use transparent load are executed on Oracle.</p> <p>5 - Similar to PassThrough=4 behavior except that the SELECT statements are not passed through to the Oracle database for execution until all committed updates on cache tables in global cache groups by previous transactions within the connection have been propagated to Oracle.</p>

Certain restrictions need to be considered when using the passthrough feature. They include:

- In the case that a SQL statement that uses TimesTen only syntax is passed through to the Oracle database, TimesTen returns an error message that indicates the syntax is not supported in Oracle.
- Execution of a prepared passthrough command assumes that the schema of dependent objects in the Oracle database have not changed after the prepare. If the schema has changed, unexpected results can occur.
- TimesTen does not include a cache invalidation feature. TimesTen does not verify that the cached tables are up to date. When a query is syntactically correct in TimesTen and the cache contains all the tables referenced in the query, the query is executed in TimesTen regardless of whether the cache is up to date.
- The passthrough of Oracle INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE operations depends on the setting of the PassThrough attribute as described in the table above. IMDB Cache cannot detect INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE operations that are hidden in a trigger or stored procedure. Therefore, TimesTen cannot enforce the passthrough rule on hidden operations.

- You cannot pass PL/SQL blocks through to the Oracle database.
- The effects of a passthrough INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operation on a read-only cache group are only seen after the transaction is committed and after the next autorefresh operation is completed.
- There is no mechanism to detect or block updates on an Oracle table that is cached in a TimesTen synchronous writethrough cache group. Whether the updates are made by statements passed through the cache or from other Oracle applications, the changes are never reflected in IMDB Cache.
- Oracle Call Interface (OCI) does not support a mechanism to describe the binding type of the input parameters. Ensure that your application supplies the correct SQL types for passthrough statements. The ODBC driver converts the C and SQL types and presents the converted data and the SQL type code to TimesTen. TimesTen presents the information to OCI. The length of the input binding values is restricted to 4000 for LONG and LONG RAW types.
- At all passthrough levels, if a transaction has passed any DDL or DML statements to the Oracle database, then commits and rollbacks are executed in both Oracle and TimesTen. Otherwise, they are executed only in TimesTen.

RACCallback

This attribute allows you to enable or disable the installation of Transparent Application Failover (TAF) and Fast Application Notification (FAN) callbacks when using Real Application Clusters (RAC) with IMDB Cache.

For more information about IMDB Cache, see *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide* and "CREATE CACHE GROUP" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

Required privilege

No privilege is required to change the value of this attribute.

Setting

Set RACCallback as follows:

Where to set the attribute	How the attribute is represented	Setting
C or Java programs or UNIX ODBC.INI file	RACCallback	0 - Do not install TAF and FAN callbacks. 1 - Install the TAF and FAN callbacks. (default)
Windows ODBC Data Source Administrator	RACCallback check box	unchecked - Do not install TAF and FAN callbacks. checked - Install the TAF and FAN callbacks. (default).

Built-In Procedures

TimesTen built-in procedures extend standard ODBC and JDBC functionality. You can invoke these procedures using the ODBC or JDBC procedure call interface. The procedure takes the position of the SQL statement, as illustrated in the following examples.

The following ODBC call tells the optimizer that it should not generate temporary hash indexes when preparing commands:

```
SQLExecDirect (hstmt, (SQLCHAR*)
    "{CALL ttOptSetFlag ('TmpHash', 0)}", SQL_NTS);
```

This is the equivalent JDBC call:

```
CallableStatement cstmt = con.prepareCall
    ("CALL ttOptSetFlag ('TmpHash', 0)");
cstmt.execute();
```

Note: String parameter values for built-in procedures must be single-quoted as indicated in these examples, unless the value is NULL.

ttAgingLRUConfig

Description

Sets the LRU aging attributes on all regular tables that have been defined with an LRU aging policy. For cache tables, the aging policy is defined on the root table but applies to all tables in the cache group. The aging policy is defined on tables when they are created or altered, using the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE SQL statements.

The LRU aging feature helps applications maintain the usage size of the data store under a specified threshold by removing the least recently used data.

Data is removed if the data store space in-use exceeds the specified threshold values. For cache groups, aging is defined at the root table for the entire cache instance. LRU aging is not allowed for cache groups with AUTOREFRESH. For those cache groups, use time-based aging.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege to query the current values. It requires the ADMIN privilege to change the current values.

Syntax

```
ttAgingLRUConfig(LowUsageThreshHold, HighUsageThreshHold, AgingCycle)
```

Parameters

ttAgingLRUConfig has these optional parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>lowUsageThreshold</i>	BINARY_FLOAT	Sets, displays or resets the low end of percentage of data store PermSize , specified in decimals. The bottom of the threshold range in which LRU aging should be deactivated. Default is 80%.
<i>highUsageThreshold</i>	BINARY_FLOAT	Sets, displays or resets the high end of percentage of data store PermSize , specified in decimals. The top of the threshold range in which LRU aging should be activated. Default is 90%.
<i>agingCycle</i>	TT_INTEGER	Sets, displays or resets the number of minutes between aging cycles, specified in minutes. Default is 1 minute. If you use this procedure to change the aging cycle, the cycle is reset based on the time that this procedure is called. For example, if you call this procedure at 12:00 p.m. and specify a cycle of 15 minutes, aging occurs at 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, etc.

Result set

ttAgingLRUConfig returns these results:

Column	Type	Description
<i>lowUsageThreshold</i>	BINARY_FLOAT NOT NULL	The current setting for the low end of percentage of data store PermSize , specified in decimals.
<i>highUsageThreshold</i>	BINARY_FLOAT NOT NULL	The current setting for the high end of percentage of data store PermSize , specified in decimals.
<i>agingCycle</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The current setting for the number of minutes between aging cycles, specified in minutes.

Examples

To set the aging threshold to a low of 75 percent and a high of 95 percent and the aging cycle to 5 minutes, use:

```
CALL ttAgingLRUConfig (.75, .90, 5);
<.7500000, .9000000, 5>
```

To display the current LRU aging policy for all tables that defined with an LRU aging policy, call ttAgingLRUConfig without any parameters:

```
Call ttAgingLRUConfig();
```

If the tables are defined with the default thresholds and aging cycle, the procedure returns:

```
<.8000000, .9000000, 1>
1 row found.
```

To change the low usage threshold to 60%, the aging cycle to 5 minutes and to retain the previous high usage threshold, use:

```
Call ttAgingLRUConfig (60,,5);
< .6000000, .9000000, 5 >
1 row found.
```

Note

The values of this procedure are persistent, even across system failures.

If no parameters are supplied, this procedure only returns the current LRU aging attribute settings.

See also

[ttAgingScheduleNow](#)

Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide

ttAgingScheduleNow

Description

Start the aging process, regardless of the value of the aging cycle. The aging process begins right after the procedure is called unless there is already an aging process in progress. In that case, the new aging process begins when the aging process that was in process at the time the built-in was called has completed.

Aging occurs only once when you call this procedure. This procedure does not change any aging attributes. The previous aging state is unchanged. For example, if aging state is OFF when you call `ttAgingScheduleNow`, the aging process starts. When aging is complete, if your aging state is OFF, aging does not continue. To continue aging, you must call `ttAgingScheduleNow` again or change the aging state to ON, in which case aging occurs next based on the value of the aging cycle.

For tables with aging ON, the aging cycle is reset to the time when `ttAgingScheduleNow` was called. For example, if you call this procedure at 12:00 p.m. and the aging cycle is 15 minutes, aging occurs immediately and again at 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, etc.

If used in an external scheduler, such as a `cron` job, or executed manually, this procedure starts the aging process at the time the procedure is executed, if there is no aging process in progress, or as soon as the current aging process has completed. In the case that you want aging to occur *only* when the external scheduler executes the `ttAgingScheduleNow` procedure or you call it manually, set the aging state to OFF.

Aging is performed by a background thread that wakes up every second to check if any work needs to be done. Calling `ttAgingScheduleNow` only guarantees that the aging thread will work on the tables specified within the next second, at best. If the aging thread is working on a different table at the time the built-in procedure is called, it may take some time to reach the specified table. The rows are visible until the aging thread commits the delete.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the DELETE privilege on the table being aged, or the DELETE ANY TABLE privilege when you do not specify a table.

Syntax

```
ttAgingScheduleNow ('tblname')
```

Parameters

`ttAgingScheduleNow` has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<code>tblname</code>	TT_CHAR (61)	The name of the table on which to start the aging process. If <code>tblName</code> is omitted, the aging process is started on all tables defined with any aging policy.

Result set

ttAgingScheduleNow returns no results.

Examples

To schedule aging on all tables, including tables defined with both LRU aging and time-based aging, call ttAgingScheduleNow without any parameter values:

```
CALL ttAgingScheduleNow ();
```

This examples creates the table `agingex` with time-based aging policy and the aging state set to OFF. `ttAgingScheduleNow` is called, using the [ttlsq](#) utility, to start the aging process once. Rows are deleted from the table. After `ttAgingScheduleNow` is called, the aging state remains OFF. To continue aging, alter the table and set the aging state to OFF.

```
Command> CREATE TABLE agingex (col1 TT_INTEGER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    ts TIMESTAMP NOT NULL)
    AGING USE ts LIFETIME 1 MINUTES CYCLE 30 MINUTES OFF;
```

```
Command> DESCRIBE agingex;
```

```
Table TTUSER.AGINGEX:
```

```
Columns:
```

```
 *COL1          TT_INTEGER NOT NULL
    TS          TIMESTAMP (6) NOT NULL
```

```
Aging use TS lifetime 1 minute cycle 30 minutes off
```

```
1 table found.
```

```
(primary key columns are indicated with *)
```

```
Command> INSERT INTO agingex VALUES (1, SYSDATE);
1 row inserted.
```

```
Command> INSERT INTO agingex VALUES (2, SYSDATE);
1 row inserted.
```

```
Command> SELECT * FROM agingex;
< 1, 2007-03-25 13:06:29.000000 >
< 2, 2007-03-25 13:06:42.000000 >
2 rows found.
```

```
Command> CALL ttAgingScheduleNow ('agingex');
```

```
Command> SELECT * FROM agingex;
0 rows found.
```

See also

[ttAgingLRUConfig](#)

Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide

ttApplicationContext

Description

Sets application-defined context for the next update record (either an UPDATE or commit) in order to pass application specific data to XLA readers.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttApplicationContext (cmd)
```

Parameters

ttApplicationContext has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>cmd</i>	VARBINARY(16384) NOT NULL	Context information to be passed.

Result set

ttApplicationContext returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttApplicationContext (0x123);
```

See also

"XLA Reference" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttBackupStatus

Description

Returns a single row with information about the current or last backup of the data store. If a backup is in progress, this information represents the current backup. If no backup is in progress, this information represents the last backup taken.

If no backup has been taken on the database since the last first-connect, the status field is 0 and the rest of the columns are NULL.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttBackupStatus ()
```

Parameters

ttBackupStatus has no parameters.

Result set

ttBackupStatus returns the results:

Column	Type	Description
<i>status</i>	TT_INTEGERNOT NULL	An INTEGER code representing the current progress of a backup or the completion status of the last backup. Values are: 0 - No backup has been taken on the data store since the last first-connect. 1 - A backup is currently in progress. 2 - The last backup completed successfully. 3 - The last backup failed. In this case the error column contains the error code for the failure.
<i>destination</i>	TT_INTEGER	The type of backup taken. The value is NULL when no backup has been taken on the data store. Value is one of: 0 - Backup is/was being written to a file. 1 - Backup is/was being written to a stream. 2 - Backup is/was taken on behalf of replication duplicate.

Column	Type	Description
<i>backupType</i>	TT_INTEGER	Backup type, either full or incremental. The value is NULL when no backup has been taken on the data store. Value is one of: 0 - Incremental backup 1 - Full backup
<i>startTime</i>	TT_TIMESTAMP	Time when the backup was started. The value is NULL when no backup has been taken on the data store.
<i>endTime</i>	TT_TIMESTAMP	Time when the backup completed. If NULL and <i>startTime</i> is non-NULL, a backup is currently in progress.
<i>backupLFN</i>	TT_INTEGER	The transaction log file number of the backup point. The value is NULL when no backup has been taken on the data store.
<i>backupLFO</i>	TT_INTEGER	The transaction log file offset of the backup point. The value is NULL when no backup has been taken on the data store.
<i>error</i>	TT_INTEGER	In the case of a failed backup, this column indicates the reason for the failure. The value is one of the TimesTen error numbers. The value is NULL when no backup has been taken on the data store.
<i>processId</i>	TT_INTEGER	The ID of the process or daemon performing the backup (if known).

Example

```
CALL ttBackupStatus ();
< 2, 2, 1, 2005-08-12 13:10:32.587557, 2005-08-12 13:10:33.193269, 1, 1531840, 0,
6968 >
1 row found.
```

Notes

Does not return information about previous backups, other than the current or last one.

Information returned is not persistent across data store startup or shutdown.

ttBlockInfo

Description

This procedure provides information about perm blocks and the amount of block-level fragmentation in a data store.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttBlockInfo()
```

Parameters

ttBlockInfo has no parameters.

Result set

ttBlockInfo returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>TotalBlocks</i>	TT_BIGINT NOT NULL	Total number of blocks in the data store.
<i>FreeBlocks</i>	TT_BIGINT NOT NULL	Total number of free blocks in the data store.
<i>FreeBytes</i>	TT_BIGINT NOT NULL	Total size of the free blocks.
<i>LargestFree</i>	TT_BIGINT NOT NULL	Size of the largest free block.

Examples

```
CALL ttBlockInfo();
< 288, 3, 128711700, 128698596 >
1 row found.
```

ttBookmark

Description

This procedure returns information about the TimesTen transaction log. Records in the transaction log are identified by pairs of integers:

- A transaction log file number
- An offset in that transaction log file

Transaction log file numbers correspond to the file system names given to transaction log files. For example, the transaction log file `SalesData.log29` has the transaction log file number 29.

Three log records are identified in the result row of `ttBookmark`:

- The identity of the most recently written log record
- The identity of the log record most recently forced to the disk
- The replication bookmark. The replication bookmark is the oldest log record that represents an update not yet replicated to another system

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttBookmark()
```

Parameters

`ttBookmark` has no parameters.

Result set

`ttBookmark` returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>writeLFN</i>	TT_INTEGER	Last written transaction log file
<i>writeLFO</i>	TT_INTEGER	Last written offset in transaction log file
<i>forceLFN</i>	TT_INTEGER	Last transaction log file forced to disk
<i>forceLFO</i>	TT_INTEGER	Offset of last transaction log file forced to disk
<i>holdLFN</i>	TT_INTEGER	Replication bookmark transaction log file
<i>holdLFO</i>	TT_INTEGER	Replication bookmark log offset

Example

```
CALL ttBookmark ();
```

ttCacheAutorefreshStatsGet

Description

Returns information about the last ten autorefresh transactions on the specified cache group. This information is only available when the AUTOREFRESH state is ON or PAUSED, and the cache agent is running.

The information returned by this built-in procedure is reset whenever:

- The cache agent is restarted
- The state is set to OFF and then back to ON or PAUSED
- The cache group is dropped and recreated

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheAutorefreshStatsGet ('cacheGroupOwner', 'cacheGroupName')
```

Parameters

ttCacheAutorefreshStatsGet has the parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>cacheGroupOwner</i>	VARCHAR2 (30)	Name of the cache group owner.
<i>cacheGroupName</i>	VARCHAR2 (30) NOT NULL	Name of the cache group for which autorefresh information should be returned.

Result set

The ttCacheAutorefreshStatsGet built-in procedure returns only a subset of column information for a cache group with autorefresh mode FULL. A column value of 0 returns for information that is not available.

ttCacheAutorefreshStatsGet returns the results:

Column name	Column type	Description	Returned for full autorefresh
<i>cgId</i>	TT_BIGINT	The cache group ID.	Y
<i>startTimestamp</i>	TT_TIMESTAMP	Timestamp when autorefresh started for this interval. See Note section.	Y

Column name	Column type	Description	Returned for full autorefresh
<i>cacheAgentUpTime</i>	TT_BIGINT	Number of cache agent clock ticks in milliseconds at the time the autorefresh transaction started for this interval. This value is cumulative and is reset when the cache agent process starts. See Note section.	Y
<i>autorefNumber</i>	TT_BIGINT	Autorefresh number	Y
<i>autorefDuration</i>	TT_BIGINT	The number of milliseconds spent in this autorefresh transaction.	Y
<i>autorefNumRows</i>	TT_BIGINT	The number of rows autorefreshed in this autorefresh. This includes all rows, including those in the root table and the child tables. In the case of cache groups with more than one table, child table rows get updated multiple times. Therefore, the number of rows autorefreshed may be more than number of rows updated on Oracle.	N
<i>numOracleBytes</i>	TT_BIGINT	The number of bytes transferred from Oracle in this autorefresh transaction.	N
<i>autorefNumRootTblRows</i>	TT_BIGINT	The number of root table rows autorefreshed in this autorefresh transaction.	Y
<i>autorefQueryExecDuration</i>	TT_BIGINT	The duration in milliseconds that it takes for the autorefresh query to execute on Oracle.	N
<i>autorefQueryFetchDuration</i>	TT_BIGINT	The duration in milliseconds that it takes for the autorefresh query to fetch rows from Oracle.	N
<i>autorefTtApplyDuration</i>	TT_BIGINT	The duration in milliseconds that it takes for TimesTen to apply the autorefresh.	N

Column name	Column type	Description	Returned for full autorefresh
<i>totalNumRows</i>	TT_BIGINT	The total number of rows autorefreshed since the cache agent started. The total number of rows autorefreshed may not be the same as number of rows updated on Oracle. This is because of a delay in marking the log; some updates may get autorefreshed and counted more than once.	N
<i>totalNumOracleBytes</i>	TT_BIGINT	The total number of bytes transferred from Oracle since the cache agent started.	N
<i>totalNumRootTblRows</i>	TT_BIGINT	The total number of root table rows autorefreshed since the cache agent started.	Y
<i>totalDuration</i>	TT_BIGINT	The total autorefresh duration in milliseconds since the cache agent started.	Y
<i>status</i>	VARCHAR2 (128)	A string description of the status of the current autorefresh. See Note section. Supported values for this field are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complete ■ inProgress ■ Failed 	Y

Example

In this example, *testcache* is a READONLY cache group with one table and an incremental autorefresh interval of 10 seconds.

```
Command> call ttcacheautorefreshstatsget('user1','testcache');
```

```
< 1164260, 2007-07-23 15:43:52.000000, 850280, 44, 0, 75464, 528255, 75464, 310,
110, 6800, 1890912, 12439795, 1890912, 160020, InProgress >
< 1164260, 2007-07-23 15:43:33.000000, 831700, 43, 13550, 108544, 759808, 108544,
1030, 230, 12290, 1815448, 11911540, 1815448, 160020, Complete >
< 1164260, 2007-07-23 15:43:12.000000, 810230, 42, 17040, 115712, 809984, 115712,
610, 330, 16090, 1706904, 11151732, 1706904, 146470, Complete >
< 1164260, 2007-07-23 15:42:52.000000, 790190, 41, 14300, 94208, 659456,
94208,560, 320, 13410, 1591192, 10341748, 1591192, 129430, Complete >
< 1164260, 2007-07-23 15:42:32.000000, 770180, 40, 12080, 99328, 695296,
99328,450, 290, 11340, 1496984, 9682292, 1496984, 115130, Complete >
< 1164260, 2007-07-23 15:42:12.000000, 750130, 39, 10380, 86016, 598368,
86016,430, 230, 9720, 1397656, 8986996, 1397656, 103050, Complete >
< 1164260, 2007-07-23 15:41:52.000000, 730130, 38, 13530, 112640, 700768, 112640,
530, 220, 12780, 1311640, 8388628, 1311640, 92670, Complete >
< 1164260, 2007-07-23 15:41:32.000000, 710120, 37, 9370, 56320, 326810, 56320,
310, 160, 8900, 1199000, 7687860, 1199000, 79140, Complete >
```

```
< 1164260, 2007-07-23 15:41:22.000000, 700120, 36, 2120, 10240, 50330, 10240, 50,
200, 1870, 1142680, 7361050, 1142680, 69770, Complete >
< 1164260, 2007-07-23 15:41:12.000000, 690110, 35, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1132440,
7310720, 1132440, 67650, Complete >
10 rows found.
```

Note

Most of the column values reported above are collected at the cache group level. For example, *autorefDuration* and *autorefNumRows* only include information for the specified cache group. Exceptions to this rule are column values *cacheAgentUpTime*, *startTimestamp* and *autorefreshStatus*. These values are reported at the autorefresh interval level.

startTimestamp is taken at the beginning of the autorefresh for the autorefresh interval. A cache group enters the "in progress" state as soon as the autorefresh for the interval starts. It is not marked "complete" until the autorefresh for all cache groups in the interval are complete.

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

ttCacheAwtMonitorConfig

Description

This procedure enables monitoring to determine the amount of time spent in each component of the workflow of an AWT cache group. To display the monitoring results, use the ttRepAdmin utility with the -awtmoninfo and -showstatus commands.

If the replication agent is restarted, monitoring is turned off.

Setting the monitoring state to OFF resets the internal counters of the monitoring tool.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheAWTMonitorConfig ('state', samplingFrequency)
```

Parameters

ttCacheAWTMonitorConfig has the parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>state</i>	TT_CHAR(10)	Enables and disables AWT monitoring. Its value can be ON or OFF. Default is OFF
<i>samplingFactor</i>	TT_INTEGER	Positive integer that specifies the frequency with which the AWT workflow is sampled. If <i>samplingFactor</i> is set to 1, every AWT operation is monitored. Greater values indicate less frequent sampling. The value recommended for accuracy and performance is 16. If <i>state</i> is set to ON, the default for <i>samplingFactor</i> is 16. If <i>state</i> is set to OFF, the default for <i>samplingFactor</i> is 0.

Result set

ttCacheAWTMonitorConfig returns the following result if you do not specify any parameters. It returns an error if the replication agent is not running or if an AWT cache group has not been created.

Column	Type	Description
<i>State</i>	TTVARCHAR (10) NOT NULL	Current state of AWT monitoring. The value can be ON or OFF.
AWTSamplingFactor	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Positive integer that specifies the frequency with which the AWT workflow is sampled.

Examples

Example 2-1

Retrieve the current state and sampling factor when monitoring is disabled.

```
Command> CALL ttCacheAwtMonitorConfig;
< OFF, 0 >
1 row found.
```

Example 2-2

Enable monitoring and set the sampling frequency to 16.

```
Command> CALL ttCacheAwtMonitorConfig ('ON', 16);
< ON, 16 >
1 row found.
```

Example 2-3

Disable monitoring.

```
Command> CALL ttCacheAwtMonitorConfig; ('OFF')
< OFF, 0 >
1 row found.
```

See also

["ttRepAdmin"](#) on page 3-83

ttCacheAWTThresholdGet

Description

Returns the current transaction log file threshold for data stores that include AWT cache groups.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheAWTThresholdGet()
```

Parameters

ttCacheAWTThresholdGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttCacheAWTThresholdGet returns the result:

Column	Type	Description
<i>threshold</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The number of transaction log files for all AWT cache groups associated with the data store. If 0, there is no set limit.

Example

```
CALL ttCacheAWTThresholdGet();
```

Note

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

See also

[ttCacheAWTThresholdSet](#)

ttCacheAWTThresholdSet

Description

Indicates the threshold for the number of transaction log files that can accumulate before AWT is considered either dead or too far behind to catch up. This setting applies to all subscribers to the data store. When the threshold is exceeded, updates are no longer sent to Oracle. If no threshold is set then the default is zero.

Using this built-in procedure, the threshold can be set after an AWT cache group has been created.

This setting can be overwritten by a CREATE REPLICATION statement that resets the Log Failure Threshold for the data store.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheAWTThresholdSet (threshold)
```

Parameters

ttCacheAWTThresholdSet has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>threshold</i>	TT_INTEGER	Specifies the number of transaction log files for all AWT cache groups associated with the data store. If the threshold is NULL, the log failure threshold is set to zero.

Result set

ttCacheAWTThresholdSet returns no results.

Example

To set the threshold to allow 12 transaction log files to accumulate, use:

```
CALL ttCacheAWTThresholdSet(12);
```

Note

This procedure is available for Oracle In-Memory Database Cache.

The user is responsible to recover when the threshold is exceeded.

See also

[ttCacheAWTThresholdGet](#)

ttCacheConfig

Description

For all cache groups that cache data from the same Oracle instance, this procedure specifies a timeout value and recovery policies in the case that the Oracle Server is unreachable and the cache agent or data store is considered dead.

The automatic refresh state of the data store and cache groups can be determined from the procedure [ttCacheDbCgStatus](#).

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheConfig(Param, tblOwner, tblName, Value)
```

Parameters

ttCacheConfig has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Param</i>	VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL	<p>Specifies the parameter to be set by <i>Value</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>AgentTimeout</i> - Number of seconds before a data store is declared dead if the cache agent cannot connect to the Oracle server. ▪ <i>DeadDbRecovery</i> - Specifies the type of autorefresh recovery when the cache agent restarts. ▪ <i>TblSpaceFullRecovery</i> - Specifies the action that TimesTen takes when the cached Oracle table is updated and the cache administration user's tablespace is full. ▪ <i>TblSpaceThreshold</i> - Specifies the cache administration user's tablespace usage warning threshold as a percentage.
<i>tblOwner</i>	VARCHAR2(30)	<p>Specifies the owner of the cached Oracle table.</p> <p>This parameter is required if <i>Param</i> is set <i>TblspaceFullRecovery</i>. Do not specify <i>tblOwner</i> for other values of <i>Param</i>.</p>

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	VARCHAR2(30)	Specifies the name of the cached Oracle table. This parameter is required if <i>Param</i> is set <i>TblspaceFullRecovery</i> . Do not specify <i>tblOwner</i> for other values of <i>Param</i> .
<i>Value</i>	VARCHAR2(200)	Specifies the value to be set for <i>Param</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When <i>Param</i> is <i>AgentTimeout</i>, it specifies the number of seconds before a data store is declared dead if the cache agent cannot connect to the Oracle server. The default is 0, which means that the data store is never declared dead. ■ When <i>Param</i> is <i>DeadDbRecovery</i>, the value can be <i>Normal</i> or <i>Manual</i>. <i>Normal</i> specifies a full automatic refresh. <i>Manual</i> specifies that REFRESH CACHE GROUP statement must be issued. The default is <i>Normal</i>. ■ When <i>Param</i> is <i>TblSpaceFullRecovery</i>, the value can be <i>Reload</i> or <i>None</i>. <i>Reload</i> specifies that rows are deleted from the change log table and a full automatic refresh is performed. <i>None</i> specifies that an Oracle error is returned when the cached Oracle table is updated. The default is <i>Reload</i>. ■ When <i>Param</i> is <i>TblSpaceThreshold</i>, the value can be 0 to 100. The default is 0, which means no warning is returned regardless of the tablespace usage.

Result set

ttCacheConfig returns no results when it is used to set parameter values. When it is used to return parameter settings, it returns these results:

Column	Type	Value
<i>Param</i>	VARCHAR2(50)	Parameter name: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AgentTimeout ▪ DeadDbRecovery ▪ TblSpaceFullRecovery ▪ TblSpaceThreshold
<i>tblOwner</i>	VARCHAR2(30)	Owner of the cached Oracle table.
<i>tblName</i>	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of the cached oracle table.
<i>Value</i>	VARCHAR2(200)	Specifies the value set for <i>Param</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When <i>Param</i> is AgentTimeout, it specifies the number of seconds before a data store is declared dead if the cache agent cannot connect to the Oracle server. ▪ When <i>Param</i> is DeadDbRecovery, the value can be Normal or Manual. ▪ When <i>Param</i> is TblSpaceFullRecovery, the value can be Reload or None. ▪ When <i>Param</i> is TblSpaceThreshold, the value can be 0 to 100.

Examples

To set the cache agent timeout to 600 seconds (10 minutes), enter:

```
CALL ttCacheConfig('AgentTimeout',,, '600');
```

To determine the current cache agent timeout setting, enter:

```
CALL ttCacheConfig('AgentTimeout');
< AgentTimeout, <NULL>, <NULL>, 600 >
1 row found.
```

To set the recovery method to Manual for cache groups whose automatic refresh status is dead, enter:

```
CALL ttCacheconfig('DeadDbRecovery',,, 'Manual');
```

Configure the IMDB cache to prevent an automatic full refresh and receive an Oracle error when there is an update on a cached Oracle table while the cache administration user's tablespace is full. The Oracle table is `terry.customer`.

```
CALL ttCacheConfig('TblSpaceFullRecovery', 'terry', 'customer', 'None');
```

To determine the current setting for TblSpaceFullRecovery on the `terry.customer` cached Oracle table, enter:

```
CALL ttCacheConfig('TblSpaceFullRecovery', 'terry', 'customer');
< TblSpaceFullRecovery, TERRY, CUSTOMER, none >
1 row found.
```

To configure a warning to be returned when the cache administration user's tablespace is 85 percent full and an update operation occurs on the cached Oracle table, enter:

```
CALL ttCacheConfig('TblSpaceThreshold',,, '85');
```

Notes

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

See also

- [ttCacheDbCgStatus](#)
- [ttCachePolicyGet](#)
- [ttCachePolicySet](#)
- [ttCacheStart](#)
- [ttCacheStop](#)
- [ttCacheUidGet](#)
- [ttCacheUidPwdSet](#)
- [ttAdmin](#)

ttCacheDbCgStatus

Description

Returns the automatic refresh status of the data store and the specified cache group. If you do not specify any values for the parameters, the procedure returns the automatic refresh status for the data store.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheDbCgStatus([cgowner, cgName])
```

Parameters

ttCacheDbCgStatus has these optional parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>cgOwner</i>	VARCHAR2(30)	Specifies the user name of the cache group owner.
<i>cgName</i>	VARCHAR2(30)	Specifies the cache group name.

Result set

ttCacheDbCgStatus returns the result:

Column	Type	Value
<i>dbStatus</i>	VARCHAR2(20)	Specifies the status of all the cache groups in the data store with respect to autorefresh. The status is one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>alive</i> - The data store is alive. The status of all cache groups is ok. The cache agent has been in contact with the Oracle Server. ■ <i>dead</i> - The cache agent was not able to contact Oracle within the timeout period. The status of all of the cache groups with the autorefresh attribute is dead. ■ <i>recovering</i> - Some or all of the cache groups with the autorefresh attribute are being resynchronized with the Oracle Server. The status of at least one cache group is <i>recovering</i>.

Column	Type	Value
<i>cgStatus</i>	VARCHAR2(20)	Specifies the autorefresh status of the specified cache group. The status is one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ok - The specified cache group is synchronized with the Oracle database. The cache agent has been in contact with the Oracle Server. ▪ dead - The cache agent was not able to contact Oracle within the timeout period and the specified cache group may be out of sync with the Oracle Server. ▪ recovering - The specified cache group is being resynchronized with the Oracle Server.

Examples

This example shows that the automatic refresh status of the data store is `alive`. The automatic refresh status of the cache group is `ok`.

```
CALL ttCacheDbCgStatus ('terry', 'cgemployees');
< alive, ok >
1 row found.
```

To determine the automatic refresh status of the data store, call `ttCacheDbCgStatus` with no parameters:

```
CALL ttCacheDbCgStatus;
< dead, <NULL> >
1 row found.
```

Notes

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

See also

[ttCacheConfig](#)
[ttCachePolicyGet](#)
[ttCachePolicySet](#)
[ttCacheStart](#)
[ttCacheStop](#)
[ttCacheUidGet](#)
[ttCacheUidPwdSet](#)
[ttAdmin](#)

ttCacheDDLTrackingConfig

Enables or disables tracking of DDL statements issued on cached Oracle tables. By default, DDL statements are not tracked.

DDL tracking saves the change history for all the cached Oracle tables. The SQL statement and when it was executed are written to a table in the cache administration user schema on Oracle. One DDL tracking table is created to store DDL statements issued on any cached Oracle table. This information can be used to diagnose autorefresh problems.

See "Tracking DDL statements issued on cached Oracle tables" in *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheDDLTrackingConfig('trackingStatus')
```

Parameters

ttCacheDDLTrackingConfig has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>trackingStatus</i>	TT_VARCHAR(10)	Specifies whether DDL statements issued on cached Oracle tables are tracked. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enable - Enables tracking ▪ disable - Disables tracking (default)

Result set

ttCacheDDLTrackingConfig returns no results.

Examples

```
Command> CALL ttCacheDDLTrackingConfig('enable');
```

ttCachePolicyGet

Description

Returns the current policy used to determine when the TimesTen cache agent for the connected data store should run. The policy can be either `always` or `manual`.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCachePolicyGet ()
```

Parameters

ttCachePolicyGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttCachePolicyGet returns the result:

Column	Type	Value
<i>cachePolicy</i>	TT_VARCHAR(10)	Specifies the policy used to determine when the TimesTen cache agent for the data store should run. Valid values are: <code>always</code> - specifies that the agent for the data store is always running. This option immediately starts the TimesTen cache agent. When the TimesTen daemon restarts, TimesTen automatically restarts the cache agent <code>manual</code> - (the default) specifies that you must manually start the cache agent using either the ttCacheStart built-in procedure or the ttAdmin -cacheStart command. You must explicitly stop the cache agent using either the ttCacheStop built-in procedure or the ttAdmin -cacheStop command.

Examples

To get the current policy for the TimesTen cache agent, use:

```
CALL ttCachePolicyGet ();
```

Notes

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

See also

[ttCacheConfig](#)
[ttCacheDbCgStatus](#)
[ttCachePolicySet](#)
[ttCacheStart](#)
[ttCacheStop](#)
[ttCacheUidGet](#)

ttCacheUidPwdSet
ttAdmin

ttCachePolicySet

Description

Defines the policy used to determine when the TimesTen cache agent for the connected data store should run. The policy can be either `always` or `manual`.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `CACHE_MANAGER` privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCachePolicySet('cachePolicy')
```

Parameters

ttCachePolicySet has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>cachePolicy</i>	TT_VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL	Specifies the policy used to determine when the TimesTen cache agent for the data store should run. Valid values are: <code>always</code> - specifies that the agent for the data store is always running. This option immediately starts the TimesTen cache agent. When the TimesTen daemon restarts, TimesTen automatically restarts the cache agent <code>manual</code> - (the default) specifies that you must manually start the cache agent using either the ttCacheStart built-in procedure or the <code>ttAdmin -cacheStart</code> command. You must explicitly stop the cache agent using either the ttCacheStop built-in procedure or the <code>ttAdmin -cacheStop</code> command.

Result set

ttCachePolicySet returns no results.

Examples

To set the policy for TimesTen cache agent to `always`, use:

```
CALL ttCachePolicySet ('always');
```

Notes

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

If you attempt to start the TimesTen cache agent (by changing the policy from `manual` to `always`) for a data store with a relative path, TimesTen looks for the data store relative to where TimesTen Data Manager is running, and fails. For example, on Windows, if you specify the path for the data store as `DataStore= ./payroll` and attempt to start the TimesTen cache agent with this built-in procedure, the agent is not started because TimesTen Data Manager looks for the data store in the `install_`

dir\srv directory. On UNIX, TimesTen Data Manager looks in the */var/TimesTen/instance* directory.

Successfully setting the policy to *always* automatically starts the cache agent if it was stopped.

See also

[ttCacheConfig](#)
[ttCacheDbCgStatus](#)
[ttCachePolicyGet](#)
[ttCacheStart](#)
[ttCacheStop](#)
[ttCacheUidGet](#)
[ttCacheUidPwdSet](#)
[ttAdmin](#)

ttCachePropagateFlagSet

Description

This built-in procedure allows you to temporarily stop any updates from propagating to Oracle.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `CACHE_MANAGER` privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCachePropagateFlagSet(Commitson)
```

Parameters

ttCachePropagateFlagSet has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>Commitson</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	If 0, sets a flag to stop updates from being sent to Oracle. The flag remains set until the end of the transaction or until the procedure is set to 1. If 1, updates are sent to Oracle.

Result set

ttCachePropagateFlagSet returns no results.

Notes

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

When using this procedure, it is important to turn off `AutoCommit`, otherwise after the procedure is called the transaction ends and propagation to Oracle is turned back on.

The propagate flag is reset after a commit or rollback.

If the value of `ttCachePropagateFlagSet` is re-enabled several times during a single transaction, the transaction is only partially propagated to Oracle.

`ttCachePropagateFlagSet` is the only built-in procedure that can be used in the same transaction as any of the other cache group operations, such as `FLUSH`, `LOAD`, `REFRESH` and `UNLOAD`.

ttCacheSqlGet

Description

Generates the Oracle SQL statements to install or uninstall Oracle objects for:

- Read-only cache groups
- User managed cache groups with incremental autorefresh
- Asynchronous writethrough (AWT) cache groups

This is useful when the user creating the cache group does not have adequate privilege to write on the Oracle database. The Oracle DBA can then use the script generated by this built-in procedure to create the Oracle objects.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `CACHE_MANAGER` privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheSqlGet('feature_name', 'cache_group_name', install_flag)
```

Parameters

ttCacheSqlGet has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>feature_name</i>	TT_VARCHAR (100)	Can be specified as INCREMENTAL_AUTOREFRESH or ASYNCHRONOUS_WRITETHROUGH.
<i>cache_group_name</i>	TT_VARCHAR (100)	The name of the cache group. Specify NULL when installing objects for ASYNCHRONOUS WRITETHROUGH cache groups or to uninstall all Oracle objects in the AUTOREFRESH user's account.
<i>install_flag</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	If <i>install_flag</i> is 1, ttCacheSqlGet returns Oracle SQL to install the autorefresh or asynchronous writethrough Oracle objects. If <i>install_flag</i> is 0, ttCacheSqlGet returns SQL to uninstall the previously created objects.

Result set

ttCacheSqlGet returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>retval</i>	TT_VARCHAR (4096) NOT NULL	The Oracle SQL statement to uninstall or install autorefresh or asynchronous writethrough Oracle objects.
<i>continueFlag</i>	TT_SMALLINT NOT NULL	Non zero only if the Oracle SQL statement in the <i>retval</i> result column exceeds 4096 bytes and must be continued into the next result row.

Example

```
CALL ttCacheSqlGet('INCREMENTAL_AUTOREFRESH', 'westernCustomers', 1);
```

To remove all Oracle objects in the AUTOREFRESH user's account, use:

```
CALL ttCacheSqlGet('INCREMENTAL_AUTOREFRESH', NULL, 0);
```

Notes

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

Each returned *retval* field contains a separate Oracle SQL statement that may be directly executed on Oracle. A row may end in the middle of a statement, as indicated by the *continueFlag* field. In this case, the statement must be concatenated with the previous row to produce a usable SQL statement.

The script output of this procedure is not compatible with Oracle's SQL*Plus utility. However, you can use the [ttlsq](#) `cachesqlget` command to generate a script that is compatible with the SQL*Plus utility.

You can specify NULL for the *cache_group_name* option to generate Oracle SQL to clean up Oracle objects after a data store has been destroyed by the [ttDestroy](#) utility.

ttCacheStart

Description

Starts the TimesTen cache agent for the connected data store.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `CACHE_MANAGER` privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheStart()
```

Parameters

ttCacheStart has no parameters.

Result set

ttCacheStart returns no results.

Examples

To start the TimesTen cache agent, use:

```
CALL ttCacheStart ();
```

Note

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

The cache administration user ID and password must be set before starting the cache agent when there are or might be `AUTOREFRESH` or `ASYNCHRONOUS WRITETHROUGH` cache groups in the data store.

If you attempt to start the TimesTen cache agent (by changing the policy from manual to always) for a data store with a relative path, TimesTen looks for the data store relative to where the TimesTen Data Manager is running, and fails. For example, on Windows, if you specify the path for the data store as `DataStore=../payroll` and attempt to start the TimesTen cache agent with this built-in procedure, the agent is not started because TimesTen Data Manager looks for the data store in the `\srv` directory. On UNIX, the TimesTen Data Manager looks in the `/var/TimesTen/instance` directory.

When using this procedure, no application, including the application making the call, can be holding a connection that specifies data store-level locking (`LockLevel=1`).

See also

[ttCacheConfig](#)
[ttCacheDbCgStatus](#)
[ttCachePolicyGet](#)
[ttCachePolicySet](#)
[ttCacheStop](#)
[ttCacheUidPwdSet](#)
[ttCacheUidGet](#)
[ttAdmin](#)

ttCacheStop

Description

Stops the TimesTen cache agent for the connected data store.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `CACHE_MANAGER` privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheStop(timeout)
```

Parameters

ttCacheStop has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>timeout</i>	TT_INTEGER	Specifies that the TimesTen daemon should kill the cache agent if it doesn't stop within <i>timeout</i> seconds. If set to 0, the daemon waits forever for the cache agent. The default value is 100 seconds.

Result set

ttCacheStop returns no results.

Examples

To stop the TimesTen cache agent, use:

```
CALL ttCacheStop();
```

Notes

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

Do not shut down the cache agent immediately after dropping or altering a cache group. Instead, wait for at least two minutes. Otherwise, the cache agent may not get a chance to clean up the Oracle objects that were used by the `AUTOREFRESH` feature.

When using this procedure, no application, including the application making the call, can be holding a connection that specifies data store-level locking (`LockLevel=1`).

See also

[ttCachePolicySet](#)
[ttCacheStart](#)
[ttCacheUidPwdSet](#)
[ttCacheUidGet](#)
[ttAdmin](#)

ttCacheUidGet

Description

Gets the cache administration user ID for the data store. If the cache administration user ID and password have not been set for the data store, ttCacheUidGet returns NULL.

Required privilege

This procedure requires CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheUidGet()
```

Parameters

ttCacheUidGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttCacheUidGet returns the results:

Column	Type	Description
<i>UID</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	The current cache administration user ID, used for AUTOREFRESH and ASYNCHRONOUS WRITETHROUGH cache groups.

Example

```
CALL ttCacheUidGet();
```

Note

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

See also

[ttCacheUidPwdSet](#)
[ttAdmin](#)

ttCacheUidPwdSet

Description

Sets the cache administration user ID and password. The cache administration user ID and password only need to be specified once for each new data store. The cache administration password can be changed at any time.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCacheUidPwdSet('UID', 'PWD')
```

Parameters

ttCacheUidPwdSet has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>UID</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	The cache administration user ID, used for AUTOREFRESH and ASYNCHRONOUS WRITETHROUGH cache groups.
<i>PWD</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	The password for the cache administration user.

Result set

ttCacheUidPwdSet returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttCacheUidPwdSet('myid', 'mypwd');
```

Notes

This procedure cannot be called from a Client/Server connection.

This procedure is available only for IMDB Cache.

The cache administration user ID and password cannot be set while either the cache agent or the replication agent are running.

The cache administration user ID cannot be reset while there are ASYNCHRONOUS WRITETHROUGH cache groups or AUTOREFRESH cache groups (with a state that is not equal to OFF) on the data store.

See also

[ttCacheUidGet](#)
[ttAdmin](#)

ttCkpt

Description

Performs a non-blocking checkpoint. The blocking checkpoints are described in "ttCkptBlocking" on page 2-39. A checkpoint operation is used to make a record of the current state of the data store on disk and to purge transaction log files. A non-blocking checkpoint does not require any locks on the data store.

Applications should checkpoint data stores periodically either by setting the background checkpointing attributes ([CkptFrequency](#) and [CkptLogVolume](#)) or by explicitly calling this procedure.

By default, TimesTen performs background checkpoints at regular intervals.

In the case that your application attempts to perform a checkpoint operation while a backup is in process, the backup waits until the checkpoint finishes. Regardless of whether the checkpoint is a background checkpoint or an application-requested checkpoint, the behavior is:

- If a backup or checkpoint is running and you try to do a backup, it will wait for the running backup or checkpoint to finish.
- If a backup or checkpoint is running and you try to do a checkpoint, it will not wait. It will return an error right away.

To turn off background checkpointing, set [CkptFrequency](#)=0 and [CkptLogVolume](#)=0.

This procedure can be called asynchronously to any other application running on the data store.

When a data store crashes, and the checkpoints on disk are non-blocking checkpoints, TimesTen uses the log to recover.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCkpt ()
```

Parameters

ttCkpt has these optional parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>timeout</i>	TT_INTEGER	The time (in seconds) that ttCkpt should wait to get a data store lock before timing out. The value of <i>timeout</i> can be between 0 and one million, inclusively. If not specified, it defaults to infinity (the checkpoint never times out).
<i>retries</i>	TT_INTEGER	The number of times that ttCkpt should attempt to get a data store lock, if timeouts occur. The value of <i>retries</i> can be between 0 and 10, inclusive. If not specified, defaults to zero.

Result set

ttCkpt returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttCkpt();
```

Notes

For a description of checkpoints, see "Transaction Management and Recovery" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

See also

[ttCkptBlocking](#)
[ttCkptConfig](#)
[ttCkptHistory](#)

ttCkptBlocking

Description

Implements a blocking checkpoint. A checkpoint operation is used to make a record of the current state of the data store on disk, and to purge transaction log files. This checkpoint requires exclusive access to the data store, and so may cause other applications to be blocked from the data store while the checkpoint is in progress.

When this procedure is called, TimesTen performs a blocking checkpoint when the current transaction is committed or rolled back. If, at that time, other transactions are in progress, the checkpointing connection waits until the other transactions have committed or rolled back. While the checkpoint connection is waiting, any other new transactions that want to start form a queue behind the checkpointing transaction. As a result, if any transaction is long-running, it may cause many other transactions to be held up. So this blocking checkpoint should be used with caution. To perform a non-blocking checkpoint, use the [ttCkpt](#) procedure.

No log is needed to recover when blocking checkpoints are used. TimesTen uses the log, if present, to bring the data store up to date after recovery.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCkptBlocking(timeout, retries)
```

Parameters

ttCkptBlocking has these optional parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>timeout</i>	TT_INTEGER	The time (in seconds) that ttCkptBlocking should wait to get a data store lock before timing out. The value of <i>timeout</i> can be between 0 and one million, inclusively. If not specified, it defaults to infinity (the checkpoint never times out).
<i>retries</i>	TT_INTEGER	The number of times that ttCkptBlocking should attempt to get a data store lock, if timeouts occur. The value of <i>retries</i> can be between 0 and 10, inclusive. If not specified, defaults to zero.

Result set

ttCkptBlocking returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttCkptBlocking();
CALL ttCkptBlocking(1,10);
```

Notes

Because the checkpoint takes place at commit or rollback, the call to ttCkptBlocking always succeed. At commit or rollback, any problems with the checkpoint operation, such as a lack of disk space or a timeout, result in a warning being returned to the application. Checkpoint problems are not reflected as errors, since the commit or rollback of which they are a part can succeed even if the checkpoint fails. Warnings are reflected in ODBC with the return code SQL_SUCCESS_WITH_INFO.

For more information on checkpoints, see "Transaction Management and Recovery" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

See also

[ttCkpt](#)
[ttCkptConfig](#)
[ttCkptHistory](#)

ttCkptConfig

Description

Changes the configuration of the background checkpointer dynamically or returns the currently active settings of the configuration parameters. Changes made using ttCkptConfig become effective immediately. Thus, changes to *ckptRate* can take effect on a checkpoint that is currently in progress.

Changes made to the background checkpointer using ttCkptConfig are persistent. Subsequent loads of the data store retain the new settings, unless the [CkptFrequency](#) and [CkptLogVolume](#) connection attributes are specified in the DSN or connection string, in which case the attribute values are used instead.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege to query the current values. It requires the ADMIN privilege to change the current values.

Syntax

```
ttCkptConfig(ckptFrequency, ckptLogVolume, ckptRate)
```

Parameters

ttCkptConfig has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>ckptFrequency</i>	TT_INTEGER	Checkpoint frequency in seconds. Values from 0 to MAXINT are allowed. A value of 0 means that checkpoint frequency is not considered when scheduling checkpoints.
<i>ckptLogVolume</i>	TT_INTEGER	Log volume between checkpoints in megabytes. Values from 0 to MAXINT are allowed. A value of 0 means that checkpoint log volume is not considered when scheduling checkpoints.
<i>ckptRate</i>	TT_INTEGER	Specifies the rate in MB per second at which a checkpoint should be written to disk. A value of 0 indicates that the rate should not be limited, a value of NULL means that the rate should be left unchanged. Changes to this parameter take effect even on a checkpoint that is currently in-progress.

Result set

ttCkptConfig returns these results:

Column	Type	Description
<i>ckptFrequency</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Currently active setting for checkpoint frequency in seconds.
<i>ckptLogVolume</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Currently active setting for log volume between checkpoints in Megabytes.
<i>ckptRate</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Current rate at which checkpoints are written to disk.

Examples

To view the current settings of the background checkpointer configuration parameters, use:

```
CALL ttCkptConfig;
< 600, 32, 0 >
1 row found.
```

To stop the background checkpointer from initiating checkpoints unless the log reaches its limit, use:

```
CALL ttCkptConfig(0);
< 0, 32, 0 >
1 row found.
```

To stop the background checkpointer from initiating checkpoints, use:

```
CALL ttCkptConfig(NULL, 0);
< 0, 0, 0 >
1 row found.
```

To set the background checkpointer configuration to initiate a checkpoint every 600 seconds or to checkpoint when the log reaches 32 megabytes (whichever comes first), use:

```
CALL ttCkptConfig(600, 32);
< 600, 32, 0 >
1 row found.
```

Notes

By default, TimesTen performs background checkpoints at regular intervals.

In the case that your application attempts to perform a checkpoint operation while a backup is in process, the backup waits until the checkpoint finishes. Regardless of whether the checkpoint is a background checkpoint or an application-requested checkpoint, the behavior is:

- If a backup or checkpoint is running and you try to do a backup, it will wait for the running backup or checkpoint to finish.
- If a backup or checkpoint is running and you try to do a checkpoint, it will not wait. It will return an error right away.

To turn off background checkpointing, set [CkptFrequency=0](#) and [CkptLogVolume=0](#).

See also

[CkptFrequency](#)
[CkptLogVolume](#)
[ttCkpt](#)
[ttCkptHistory](#)

ttCkptHistory

Description

Returns information about the last eight checkpoints of any type taken by any agent.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCkptHistory( )
```

Parameters

ttCkptHistory has no parameters.

Result set

ttCkptHistory returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>startTime</i>	TT_TIMESTAMP NOT NULL	Time when the checkpoint was begun.
<i>endTime</i>	TT_TIMESTAMP	Time when the checkpoint completed.
<i>type</i>	TT_CHAR (16) NOT NULL	The type of checkpoint taken. Value is one of: Static - Automatically taken at data store creation and at last disconnect. Blocking - Transaction-consistent checkpoint. Fuzzy - Non-blocking checkpoint. The background checkpointer performs this type if possible. None - For Temporary data stores, which have no checkpoint files.

Column	Type	Description
<i>status</i>	TT_CHAR (16) NOT NULL	Result status of the checkpoint operation. Value is one of: In Progress - The checkpoint is currently in progress. Only the most recent result row can have this status. Completed - The checkpoint completed successfully. Failed - The checkpoint failed. Only the most recent result row can have this status. In this case the error column indicates the reason for the failure.
<i>initiator</i>	TT_CHAR (16) NOT NULL	The source of the checkpoint request. Value is one of: User - A user-level application. This includes TimesTen utilities such as ttlsq . Checkpoint - The background checkpoint. Subdaemon - The managing subdaemon of the data store. For a shared data store, the final disconnect checkpoint is taken by the subdaemon.
<i>error</i>	TT_INTEGER	In the case of a Failed checkpoint, this column indicates the reason for the failure. The value is one of the TimesTen error numbers.
<i>ckptFileNum</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The data store file number used by the checkpoint. This corresponds to the number in the checkpoint file extension <i>datastore.ds0</i> or <i>datastore.ds1</i> .
<i>ckptLFN</i>	TT_INTEGER	The transaction log file number of the checkpoint log record.
<i>ckptLFO</i>	TT_INTEGER	The transaction log file offset of the checkpoint log record.
<i>blksTotal</i>	TT_BIGINT	The number of permanent blocks currently allocated in the data store. These blocks are subject to consideration for checkpointing.
<i>bytesTotal</i>	TT_BIGINT	The number of bytes occupied by <i>blksTotal</i> .
<i>blksInUse</i>	TT_BIGINT	Of <i>blksTotal</i> , the number of blocks currently in use.
<i>bytesInUse</i>	TT_BIGINT	The number of bytes occupied by <i>blksInUse</i> .

Column	Type	Description
<i>blksDirty</i>	TT_BIGINT	The number of dirty blocks written by this checkpoint.
<i>bytesDirty</i>	TT_BIGINT	The number of bytes occupied by <i>blksDirty</i> .
<i>bytesWritten</i>	TT_BIGINT	The total number of bytes written by this checkpoint.
<i>Percent_Complete</i>	TT_INTEGER	If there is an in-progress checkpoint, indicates the percentage of the checkpoint that has been completed. If no checkpoint is in-progress, the value is NULL. The returned value is calculated by comparing the block ID of the last-written block against the data store's PermSize . The value does not necessarily indicate the precise time remaining to complete the checkpoint, although it does give some indication of the remaining time needed to complete the disk write. The field shows only the progress of the writing of dirty blocks and does not include additional bookkeeping at the end of the checkpoint.

Examples

```
CALL ttCkptHistory;
< 2005-03-15 16:15:36.000000, 1753-01-01 00:00:00.000000, Fuzzy, In Progress,
Checkpointer, 0, 0, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 >

< 2005-03-15 16:14:36.000000, 2005-03-15 16:14:37.000000, Fuzzy, Completed,
Checkpointer, 0, 1, 0, 357768, 22, 2097152, 21, 980720, 11, 748960, 822496 >

< 2005-03-15 16:13:36.000000, 2005-03-15 16:13:38.000000, Blocking, Completed,
User, 0, 0, 0, 357712, 22, 2097152, 21, 980720, 10, 683800, 1506296 >

< 2005-03-15 16:13:00.000000, 2005-03-15 16:13:01.000000, Static, Completed,
Subdaemon, 0, 1, 0, 357616, 22, 2097152, 21, 980720, 10, 683800, 683800 >

< 2005-03-15 16:12:56.000000, 2005-03-15 16:12:57.000000, Fuzzy, Completed, User,
0, 0, 0, 357520, 22, 2097152, 21, 980720, 2, 92736,
134368 >

< 2005-03-15 16:12:36.000000, 2005-03-15 16:12:38.000000, Fuzzy, Completed,
Checkpointer, 0, 1, 0, 357424, 22, 2097152, 21, 980720, 10, 683800, 789728 >

< 2005-03-15 16:11:36.000000, 2005-03-15 16:11:39.000000, Static, Completed, User,
0, 0, 0, 357368, 22, 2097152, 21, 980720, 22, 2097152,
980864 >

< 2005-03-15 16:11:31.000000, 2005-03-15 16:11:36.000000, Static, Completed, User,
0, 1, 0, 357312, 22, 2097152, 21, 980720, 22, 2097152, 980864 >

CALL ttCkptHistory;
```

```
< 2005-03-15 17:03:43.000000, 2005-03-15 17:03:43.000000, Fuzzy, Failed,  
Checkpointter, 847, 1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 >
```

```
< 2005-03-15 17:02:43.000000, 2005-03-15 17:02:44.000000, Static, Completed,  
Subdaemon, 0, 0, 0, 362704, 22, 2097152, 21, 980720, 10, 683800, 683800 >
```

Notes

Results are ordered by start time, with the most recent first.

A failed row is overwritten by the next checkpoint attempt.

See also

[ttCkpt](#)
[ttCkptBlocking](#)

ttCompact

Description

Compacts the data store. ttCompact compacts both the permanent and temporary data partitions.

Call ttCompact periodically to reorganize the internal structure of a data store. It may also be useful to call ttCompact when the application receives out of memory errors because the cause of the problem may be data store fragmentation.

ttCompact merges adjacent blocks of free space, but does not move any items that are allocated. Therefore, fragmentation that is caused by small unallocated blocks of memory surrounded by allocated blocks of memory is not eliminated by using ttCompact. To eliminate this type of fragmentation, consider using [ttMigrate -rebuild](#). (See "[ttMigrate](#)" on page 3-66).

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCompact()
```

Parameters

ttCompact has no parameters.

Result set

ttCompact returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttCompact;
```

Note

Compacting data does not modify result addresses.

See also

[ttCompactTS](#)

ttCompactTS

Description

ttCompactTS is similar to [ttCompact](#), except that ttCompactTS may be used to compact a small fraction of the data store, while [ttCompact](#) compacts the entire data store. ttCompactTS is a time-sliced version of [ttCompact](#). ttCompactTS iterates through all the blocks in the data store compacting the quantum specified each time. ttCompactTS called repeatedly ultimately has the same effect as a call to [ttCompact](#). When a sweep is completed, the value of the DS_COMPACTS field in the MONITOR table is incremented.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttCompactTS (quantum)
```

Parameters

ttCompactTS has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>quantum</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	A non-zero positive integer that specifies the number of data blocks a ttCompactTS should compact. Each quantum corresponds to one data block.

Result set

ttCompactTS returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttCompactTS (5);
```

Note

Compacting data does not modify result addresses.

See also

[ttCompact](#)

ttConfiguration

Description

Returns the attribute values for the current database connection.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttConfiguration()
```

Parameters

ttConfiguration has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>paramname</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	The name of a connection attribute for which you want this procedure to return the value.

Result set

ttConfiguration returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>ParameterName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL	The names of the connection attributes specified in the connection string, returned in alphabetical order.
<i>ParameterValue</i>	TT_VARCHAR (1024)	The values of the connection attributes specified in the connection string.

Example

```
CALL ttConfiguration();
```

Notes

Client driver attributes are not returned by this procedure.

See also

["Data store attributes"](#) on page 1-9

ttContext

Description

Returns the context value of the current connection as a BINARY(8) value. The context can be used to correlate a unique connection to a data store from the list of connections presented by the [ttStatus](#) utility and the [ttDataStoreStatus](#) built-in procedure.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttContext()
```

Parameters

ttContext has no parameters.

Result set

ttContext returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>CONTEXT</i>	Binary(8)	Current connection's context value.

Example

```
CALL ttContext;
```

Note

The context value numbers are unique only within a process. The context value number is not unique within the entire data store. Therefore you may see the same context value number for different processes.

See also

[ttDataStoreStatus](#)
[ttStatus](#)

ttDataStoreStatus

Description

Returns the list of processes connected to a data store. If the *dataStore* parameter is specified as NULL, then the status of all active data stores is returned.

The result set is similar to the printed output of the [ttStatus](#) utility.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttDataStoreStatus('dataStore')
```

Parameters

ttDataStoreStatus has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>dataStore</i>	TT_VARCHAR (256)	Full path name of desired data store or NULL for all data stores.

Result set

ttDataStoreStatus returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>dataStore</i>	TT_VARCHAR (256) NOT NULL	Full path name of data store.
<i>PID</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Process ID.
<i>Context</i>	BINARY(8) NOT NULL	Context value of connection.
<i>conType</i>	TT_CHAR (16) NOT NULL	Type of process connected. The result can be one of the following: application - an ordinary application is connected. replication - a replication agent is connected. subdaemon - a subdaemon is connected. oracleagent - an cache agent is connected.

Column	Type	Description
<i>ShmID</i>	TT_VARCHAR (260) NOT NULL	A printable version of the shared memory ID that the data store occupies.
<i>connection_Name</i>	TT_CHAR (30) NOT NULL	The symbolic name of the data store connection.
<i>connID</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The numeric ID of the data store connection

Example

```
CALL ttDataStoreStatus('/data/Purchasing');
```

See also

[ttContext](#)
[ttStatus](#)

ttDurableCommit

Description

Indicates that the current transaction should be made durable when it is committed. It only has an effect if the application is connected to the data store with [DurableCommits](#) disabled and logging to disk enabled. (See "[Logging](#)" on page 1-30.)

Calling ttDurableCommit also makes the current transaction and any previously committed non-durable transactions durable. There is no effect on other transactions that are committed subsequent to calling ttDurableCommit. ttDurableCommit does not commit transactions. The application must do the commit, for example with a call to SQLTransact.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttDurableCommit()
```

Parameters

ttDurableCommit has no parameters.

Result set

ttDurableCommit returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttDurableCommit;
```

Note

Some controllers or drivers may only write data into cache memory in the controller or may write to disk some time after the operating system is told that the write is done. In these cases, a power failure may mean that some information you thought was durably committed does not survive the power failure. To avoid this loss of data, configure your disk to write all the way to the recording media before reporting completion or you can use an Uninterruptable Power Supply.

ttGridAttach

Description

Attaches a grid member to a cache grid that has been created. A grid member can be a standalone TimesTen database or a TimesTen active standby pair.

If a member is an active standby pair, both nodes of the pair must attach to the grid. When calling the `ttGridAttach` built-in procedure from each node of the active standby pair, specify the IP address or host name of both nodes.

This procedure starts the cache agent if it is not already running.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `CACHE_MANAGER` privilege.

Syntax

For a standalone TimesTen database:

```
ttGridAttach(currentNode, 'name1', IPAddr1, port1)
```

For a node of an active standby pair:

```
ttGridAttach(currentNode, 'name1', IPAddr1, port1 'name2', IPAddr2, port2)
```

Parameters

`ttGridAttach` has the parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>currentNode</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Host name of the node where the active master data store resides.
<i>name1</i>	TT_VARCHAR(30)	Fully qualified name that uniquely identifies the grid member for the active master data store.
<i>IPAddr1</i>	TT_VARCHAR(128) NOT NULL	IP address of the node where the active master data store resides.
<i>port1</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Port number for the cache agent process of the active master data store.
<i>name2</i>	TT_VARCHAR(30)	Fully qualified name that uniquely identifies the grid member for the standby master data store.
<i>IPAddr2</i>	TT_VARCHAR(128) NOT NULL	IP address of the node where the standby master data store resides.
<i>port2</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Port number for the cache agent process of the standby master data store.

Result set

`ttGridAttach` returns no results.

Examples

To attach to a standalone TimesTen data store to a grid:

```
CALL ttGridAttach (1, 'alone2','sys2',5002);
```

To attach an active master data store to a grid:

```
CALL ttGridAttach(1, 'cacheact', 'sys1', 5003, 'cachestand', 'sys2', 5004);
```

To attach a standby master data store to a grid:

```
CALL ttGridAttach(2, 'cacheact', 'sys1', 5003, 'cachestand', 'sys2', 5004);
```

Note that the only difference between the calls for attaching the active and the standby master stores is the node number.

See also

[ttGridCheckOwner](#)

[ttGridCreate](#)

[ttGridDestroy](#)

[ttGridDetach](#)

[ttGridDetachList](#)

[ttGridInfo](#)

[ttGridNameSet](#)

[ttGridNodeStatus](#)

"Configuring a cache grid" in *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*

ttGridCheckOwner

Description

Checks if the number of rows in global cache groups match number of rows in the ownership tables. Call this procedure only when the cache grid is quiet.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttGridCheckOwner(['cvName', 'cvOwner'])
```

Parameters

ttGridCheckOwner has the optional parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>cvName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	The name of the cache group to be checked...name and owner of cache group that need to be checked. If null, all cache groups are checked.
<i>cvOwner</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	.The owner of the cache group to be checked. If null, all cache groups are checked.

Result set

ttGridCheckOwner displays no results.

Example

To get information on the mygroup cache group, owned by user terry, use:

```
CALL ttGridCheckOwner ('mygroup', 'terry');
```

To get information on all cache groups, use:

```
CALL ttGridCheckOwner();
```

See also

[ttGridAttach](#)
[ttGridCreate](#)
[ttGridDestroy](#)
[ttGridDetach](#)
[ttGridDetachList](#)
[ttGridInfo](#)
[ttGridNameSet](#)
[ttGridNodeStatus](#)

"Configuring a cache grid" in *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*

ttGridCreate

Description

Creates a cache grid. This built-in procedure needs to be run only once. You can run it from any standalone data store or from the active or standby master data store in an active standby pair.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttGridCreate('gridName')
```

Parameters

ttGridCreate has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>gridName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL	Specifies the name of the grid

Result set

ttGridCreate returns no results.

Example

To create a grid named mygrid:

```
CALL ttGridCreate ('mygrid');
```

See also

[ttGridAttach](#)
[ttGridCheckOwner](#)
[ttGridDestroy](#)
[ttGridDetach](#)
[ttGridDetachList](#)
[ttGridInfo](#)
[ttGridNameSet](#)
[ttGridNodeStatus](#)

"Configuring a cache grid" in *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*

ttGridDestroy

Description

Destroys a cache grid by removing all cache grid objects stored on the Oracle database.

By default, this built-in procedure does not destroy the grid if there are still attached members or existing global cache groups. Before destroying a cache grid, detach all of the TimesTen data stores from the cache grid. To force the grid to be destroyed, supply a value of '1' as an argument to the `force` parameter.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `CACHE_MANAGER` privilege.

Syntax

```
ttGridDestroy('gridName', [force])
```

Parameters

ttGridDestroy has the parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>gridName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL	The fully qualified name of the grid to be destroyed.
<i>force</i>	TT_INTEGER	This optional parameter forces the cache grid to be destroyed even if there are still grid members attached to the cache grid or if it still contains global cache groups. Valid value is 1.

Result set

ttGridDestroy returns no results.

Example

To destroy the `mygrid` cache grid with force, use:

```
CALL ttGridDestroy ('mygrid', 1);
```

See also

[ttGridAttach](#)
[ttGridCheckOwner](#)
[ttGridCreate](#)
[ttGridDetach](#)
[ttGridDetachList](#)
[ttGridInfo](#)
[ttGridNameSet](#)
[ttGridNodeStatus](#)

"Configuring a cache grid" in *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*

ttGridDetach

Description

Detaches a node from a cache grid.

This procedure should be used before destroying a cache grid. You cannot destroy a cache grid if there are any nodes attached to the cache grid.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `CACHE_MANAGER` privilege.

Syntax

```
ttGridDetach(['nodeMemberName',] [force])
```

Parameters

ttGridDetach has the optional parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>nodeMemberName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200)	Specifies the node to detached from the grid. Each node of an active standby pair must be detached separately.
<i>force</i>	TT_INTEGER	This optional parameter forces a node to be detached without checking whether it is dead. Valid value is 1.

Result set

ttGridDetach returns no results.

Example

To detach the current node from the grid, use

```
CALL ttGridDetach();
```

To detach the remote node `TTGRID_alone2_2` from the grid, use

```
CALL ttGridDetach('TTGRID_alone2_2',1);
```

See also

[ttGridAttach](#)

[ttGridCheckOwner](#)

[ttGridCreate](#)

[ttGridDetachList](#)

[ttGridDestroy](#)

[ttGridInfo](#)

[ttGridNameSet](#)

[ttGridNodeStatus](#)

"Configuring a cache grid" in *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*

ttGridDetachList

Description

Detaches the nodes in the list because the nodes in the list are remote and unavailable.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttGridDetachList('nodeMemberName1 [nodeMemberName2 ...]' [, force])
```

Parameters

ttGridDetachList has the parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>nodeMemberName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (8192) NOT NULL	The fully qualified name of the node to be removed
<i>force</i>	TT_INTEGER	This optional parameter forces nodes to be detached without checking whether they are dead. Valid value is 1.

Result set

ttGridDetachList returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttGridDetachList('TTGRID_cacheact_3A TTGRID_cachestand_3B',1);
```

See also

[ttGridAttach](#)
[ttGridCheckOwner](#)
[ttGridCreate](#)
[ttGridDetach](#)
[ttGridDestroy](#)
[ttGridInfo](#)
[ttGridNameSet](#)
[ttGridNodeStatus](#)

"Configuring a cache grid" in *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*

ttGridInfo

Description

Displays information about the specified cache grid or all cache grids.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttGridInfo(['gridName'])
```

Parameters

ttGridInfo has the optional parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>gridName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	If <i>gridName</i> is specified, displays information about the specified grid. Otherwise, displays information about all grids.

Result set

ttGridInfo displays information about the cache grid.

Column	Type	Description
<i>gridName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	The name of the grid specified
<i>cacheAdminID</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL	The cache administration user ID associated with the grid.
<i>platform</i>	TT_VARCHAR (100)	The operating system platform on which the grid is operating.
<i>major1, major2, major3</i>	TT_VARCHAR (10) for each field	The major TimesTen release associated with the grid. For example, release 11.2.1 is represented as 11, 2, 1.

Example

To get information on the `mygrid` cache grid, use:

```
CALL ttGridInfo ('mygrid');
< MYGRID, CACHEUSER, Linux Intel x86, 32-bit, 11, 2, 1 >
```

To get information on all grids, use:

```
CALL ttGridInfo();
```

See also

[ttGridAttach](#)
[ttGridCheckOwner](#)
[ttGridCreate](#)
[ttGridDestroy](#)
[ttGridDetach](#)

[ttGridDetachList](#)

[ttGridNameSet](#)

[ttGridNodeStatus](#)

"Configuring a cache grid" in *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*

ttGridNameSet

Description

Associates a TimesTen data store with a grid.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttGridNameSet('gridName')
```

Parameters

ttGridNameSet has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>gridName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	Associates the TimesTen data store that calls the procedure with the grid specified by <i>gridName</i> .

Result set

ttGridNameSet returns no results.

Example

To associate the data store with the grid *mygrid*, use.

```
CALL ttGridNameSet('mygrid');
```

See also

[ttGridAttach](#)
[ttGridCheckOwner](#)
[ttGridCreate](#)
[ttGridDestroy](#)
[ttGridDetach](#)
[ttGridDetachList](#)
[ttGridInfo](#)
[ttGridNodeStatus](#)

"Configuring a cache grid" in *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*

ttGridNodeStatus

Description

Displays information about all members of the specified cache grid. If no grid name is specified, then it displays information about all members of all cache grids associated with the Oracle database.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

Syntax

```
ttGridNodeStatus(['gridName'])
```

Parameters

ttGridNodeStatus has the optional parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>gridName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	If <i>gridName</i> is specified, displays information about all members of the named grid. Otherwise, displays information about all grids.

Result Set

ttGridNodeStatus returns the results:

Column	Type	Description
<i>gridName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (30)	The name of the grid.
<i>nodeID</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The ID of the node.
<i>activeNode</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The number of the node on which the active master data store currently resides.
<i>node1Attached</i>	CHAR (1) NOT NULL	Indicates if the active node is attached to the grid: T - the active is attached. F - the active is detached.
<i>Host1</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200) NOT NULL	The host name where the active data store is located.
<i>memberName1</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200) NOT NULL	Unique fully qualified grid member name for the active master data store.
<i>IPAddr1</i>	TT_VARCHAR (128) NOT NULL	The IP address where the active master data store is located.
<i>port1</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The port number for the cache agent process of the active master data store.
<i>node2Attached</i>	CHAR (1)	Indicates if the standby node is attached to the grid: T - the standby is attached. F - the standby is detached.

Column	Type	Description
<i>host2</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200)	The host name where the standby master data store is located.
<i>memberName2</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200)	Unique fully qualified grid member name for the standby master data store.
<i>IPaddr2</i>	TT_VARCHAR (128)	The IP address where the standby master data store is located.
<i>port2</i>	TT_INTEGER	The port number for the cache agent process of the standby master data store.

For a grid member that is a standalone database, the number of columns in the result set is fewer than for a member that is an active standby pair.

Example

If `ttgrid` is the only cache grid in the data store, display information about its members:

```
Command> call ttGridNodeStatus;
```

```
< TTGRID, 1, 1, T, sys1, TTGRID_alone1_1, 140.87.0.201, 5001, <NULL>,
<NULL>,<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< TTGRID, 2, 1, T, sys2, TTGRID_alone2_2, 140.87.0.202, 5002, <NULL>,
<NULL>,<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< TTGRID, 3, 1, T, sys3, TTGRID_cacheact_3A, 140.87.0.203, 5003, T, sys4, TTGRID_
cachestand_3B, 140.87.0.204, 5004 >
```

See also

[ttGridAttach](#)
[ttGridCheckOwner](#)
[ttGridCreate](#)
[ttGridDestroy](#)
[ttGridDetach](#)
[ttGridDetachList](#)
[ttGridInfo](#)
[ttGridNameSet](#)

"Configuring a cache grid" in *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*

ttHostNameGet

Description

Returns the current local host for the current data store. The value returned is only for the current session. It is not a system-wide setting and does not persist after the current session has been disconnected.

This procedure can be used to check whether a particular store name in a scheme refers to the current host. This can be helpful when configuring replication schemes.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttHostnameGet ()
```

Parameters

ttHostNameGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttHostNameGet returns the result:

Column	Type	Description
<i>hostName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200)	The current default local host setting for the data store. If a default has not been supplied then the current hostname is returned.

Example

```
CALL ttHostNameGet ();
```

See also

[ttHostNameSet](#)

"Setting Up a Replicated System" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide*

ttHostNameSet

Description

Sets the default local host for the current data store. The value is only used in the current session, it is not a system-wide setting and does not persist after the current session has been disconnected.

To configure master/subscriber relationships and replication object permissions correctly, Replication DDL processing relies on being able to determine whether a host name used in a replication scheme refers to the machine on which the script is currently being run. This procedure allows an application to set a default host name for the current session that can be used by Replication DDL processing whenever there is a need to establish the name of the current host.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttHostnameSet ('hostName')
```

Parameters

ttHostNameSet has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>hostName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200)	The required default name for the local machine. If NULL is supplied the default value is cleared.

Result set

ttHostNameSet returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttHostNameSet ('alias1');
```

Note

The legal value of *hostName* can be any host name or IP address string except "localhost", "127.0.0.1" or ": :1". You cannot set the default host name to a value that is different from a local host name used in an existing replication scheme.

See also

[ttHostNameGet](#)

"Setting Up a Replicated System" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide*

ttLockLevel

Description

Changes the lock level between row-level and data store-level locking on the *next* transaction and for all subsequent transactions for this connection. Applications can change the lock level again by calling `ttLockLevel` once more. The initial value depends on the [LockLevel](#) attribute. See [LockLevel](#) for full details of the different locking levels.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttLockLevel ('lockLevel')
```

Parameters

`ttLockLevel` has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>lockLevel</i>	TT_CHAR (20) NOT NULL	Locking level for the connection.

The value of *lockLevel* may be one of two case-insensitive strings:

Row: Locking should be set to row-level locking.

DS: Locking should be set to data store-level locking.

Result set

`ttLockLevel` returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttLockLevel ('Row');
```

Note

This procedure does not affect the current transaction.

Row-level locking is required when caching Oracle tables.

This procedure must be called from within a transaction. It has the effect of setting the locking level for subsequent transactions for the connection that invoked it. The new lock level does not affect the current transaction. It takes effect at the beginning of the next transaction.

See also

[ttLockWait](#)

ttLockWait

Description

Allows an application to change the lock timeout interval of the current connection. The change takes effect immediately and applies to all subsequent statements in the current transaction, as well as all subsequent transactions on the connection.

The lock wait interval is the number of seconds to wait for a lock when there is contention on it. You can also indicate a fraction of a second.

Lock wait intervals are imprecise, and may be exceeded, generally by no more than 100 milliseconds, due to the scheduling of the agent that detects timeouts. This imprecision does not apply to zero second timeouts, which are always reported immediately.

If AutoCommit is off at the time that ttLockWait is called, the application must commit the transaction in which ttLockWait is executed.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttLockWait(seconds)
```

Parameters

ttLockWait has the required parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>seconds</i>	NUMBER (8,1) NOT NULL	Number of seconds to wait for a lock when there is contention on it. You can also specify fractions of a second. Values between 0.0 and 1000000.0 inclusive are accepted.

Result set

ttLockWait returns no results.

Examples

To indicate a six second lock wait, use:

```
CALL ttLockWait (6);
```

To indicate a tenth of a second lock wait, use:

```
CALL ttLockWait (0.1);
```

Notes

When a lock is not immediately available to a TimesTen transaction, it waits a predetermined amount of time to try and get the lock. After that it times out the lock request and returns TimesTen error 6003 to the application. By default, TimesTen uses a value of 10 seconds for lock timeouts.

Of special interest is the lock time-out interval value of 0. If that value is specified, transactions do not wait for any unavailable locks. If the lock is not available, the request returns with TimesTen error 6003.

See also

[ttLockLevel](#)
"LockLevel" on page 1-48

ttLogHolds

Description

Retrieves information about log holds, including those created on behalf of incremental backups, replication peers, persistent XLA subscribers, XA, long-running transactions and checkpoints. This procedure can help diagnose situations where it appears that checkpoint operations are not purging all unneeded transaction log files.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttLogHolds()
```

Parameters

ttLogHolds has no parameters.

Result set

ttLogHolds returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>HoldLFN</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Returns the transaction log file number of the hold.
<i>HoldLFO</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Returns the transaction log file offset of the hold
<i>type</i>	TT_CHAR (30) NOT NULL	Returns the type of hold, one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Checkpoint ▪ Replication ▪ Backup ▪ XLA ▪ Long-Running Transaction ▪ Long-Running XA Transaction

Column	Type	Description
<i>description</i>	TT_VARCHAR (1024) NOT NULL	<p>Describes the type-specific object for which the hold was created. Each description corresponds with the Type returned. Descriptions are one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The name of the checkpoint file ■ The name of the replication subscriber ■ The backup path ■ The name of the persistent XLA subscription and the process ID of the last process to open it, if it is open ■ The XA XID (transaction ID) of the XA transaction ■ The TimesTen transaction ID of the long-running transaction

Example

```
CALL ttLogHolds();
< 0, 1148544, Long-Running XA Transaction , 0x1-476c6f62616c-5861637431 >
< 0, 1149752, Long-Running Transaction, 4.2 >
< 0, 1149992, Checkpoint , sample.ds1 >
< 0, 1150168, Checkpoint , sample.ds0 >
```

ttMonitorHighWaterReset

Description

Sets the value of PERM_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER column in the MONITOR table to the current value of PERM_IN_USE_SIZE attribute and sets the value of the TEMP_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER column in the MONITOR table to the current value of TEMP_IN_USE_SIZE attribute. These columns are useful for sizing databases during application development and deployment.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttMonitorHighWaterReset()
```

Parameters

ttMonitorHighWaterReset has no parameters.

Result set

ttMonitorHighWaterReset returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttMonitorHighWaterReset();d
```

ttOptClearStats

Description

Clears (deletes) the statistics for the specified table, causing the TimesTen query optimizer to use estimates or default values for subsequent queries involving the table. The procedure is useful if statistics are assumed to be out of date and an application wants to use built-in default values. This procedure removes all rows from the TBL_STATS and COL_STATS system tables that pertain to the specified tables. See "SYS.TBL_STATS" and "SYS.COL_STATS" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege for the table owner. This procedure requires no privilege if *tblName* is not specified, because the procedure operates on the current user's tables if *tblName* is not specified.

This procedure requires the ALTER ANY TABLE privilege if user is not the table owner.

Syntax

```
ttOptClearStats('tblName', invalidate)
```

Parameters

ttOptClearStats has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR (61)	Name of an application table. Can include table owner. If <i>tblName</i> is the empty string or is not specified, statistics are cleared for all of the current user's tables in the data store.
<i>invalidate</i>	TT_INTEGER	0 (no) or 1 (yes). Default is 0. If <i>invalidate</i> is 1, all commands that reference the affected tables are reprepared automatically when they are re-executed, including commands prepared by other users. If <i>invalidate</i> is 0, the statistics are not considered modified and existing commands are not reprepared.

Result set

ttOptClearStats returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttOptClearStats ( 'SALLY.ACCTS', 1 );
```

Clears the statistics for the `SALLY.ACCTS` table and reprepares all commands that affect the `ACCTS` table.

```
CALL ttOptClearStats();
```

Clears the statistics for all of the current user's tables and reprepares all commands that affect these tables.

```
CALL ttOptClearStats('', 0);
```

Clears the statistics for all of the current user's tables without repreparing commands that reference these tables.

See also

- [ttOptEstimateStats](#)
- [ttOptSetColIntvlStats](#)
- [ttOptSetFlag](#)
- [ttOptSetOrder](#)
- [ttOptSetTblStats](#)
- [ttOptUpdateStats](#)
- [ttPLSQLMemoryStats](#)

ttOptEstimateStats

Description

Updates the statistics for the specified table. This procedure estimates statistics by looking at a random sample of the rows in the specified table(s). The sample size is the number of rows specified (if *sampleStr* has the form '*n* ROWS') or a percentage of the total number of rows (if *sampleStr* has the form '*p* PERCENT').

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege for the table owner. This procedure requires no privilege if *tblName* is not specified, because the procedure operates on the current user's tables if *tblName* is not specified.

This procedure requires the ALTER ANY TABLE privilege if user is not the table owner.

Syntax

```
ttOptEstimateStats('tblName', invalidate, 'sampleStr')
```

Parameters

ttOptEstimateStats has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR(61)	Name of an application table. Can include table owner. If <i>tblName</i> is the empty string, statistics are estimated for all of the current user's tables in the data store.
<i>invalidate</i>	TT_INTEGER	0 (no) or 1 (yes). If <i>invalidate</i> is 1, all commands that reference the affected tables are automatically prepared again when re-executed, including commands prepared by other users. If <i>invalidate</i> is 0, the statistics are not considered to have been modified and existing commands are not reprepared. The <i>invalidate</i> parameter is optional and defaults to 0.
<i>sampleStr</i>	TT_VARCHAR (255) NOT NULL	String of the form ' <i>n</i> ROWS', where <i>n</i> is an INTEGER greater than zero; or ' <i>p</i> PERCENT', where <i>p</i> is a floating point number between 0.0 and 100.0 inclusive.

Result set

ttOptEstimateStats returns no results.

Examples

```
CALL ttOptEstimateStats ( 'ACCTS', 1, '5 PERCENT' );
```

```
CALL ttOptEstimateStats ( 'ACCTS', 1, '75 ROWS' );
```

Notes

The TimesTen statistics include the number of rows in each table, the number of unique values in each column, and the minimum and maximum values in each column. TimesTen assumes a uniform distribution of column values.

This procedure only runs faster than `ttOptUpdateStats` when you sample less than 50 percent of the rows in the table.

Estimates are not computed on columns that are longer than 2,048 bytes, and statistics for these columns are not updated. To update statistics on columns longer than 2,048 bytes, use the [ttOptUpdateStats](#) built-in procedure. (For varying length columns, this procedure updates statistics only if the column has a maximum length of 2,048 bytes or less.)

If a very small value is chosen for the `sampleStr` parameter, this procedure runs quickly but may result in suboptimal execution plans. For "good" distributions of data, a 10 percent selection is a good choice for computing statistics quickly without sacrificing plan accuracy. If the number of rows specified is sufficiently large or the table in question is sufficiently small, to improve performance TimesTen computes exact statistics anyway on all columns that have a length of 2,048 bytes or less. For example, the only difference between

```
ttOptEstimateStats ('ACCTS', 1, '100 PERCENT' )
```

and

```
ttOptUpdateStats( 'ACCTS', 1 )
```

is that the former does not compute statistics for long columns.

The statistics are stored in the `TBL_STATS` and `COL_STATS` system tables.

For performance reasons, TimesTen does not hold a lock on tables or rows when computing statistics. However, computing statistics can still slow performance. Estimating statistics generally provides better performance than computing exact statistics.

See also

- [ttOptSetColIntvlStats](#)
- [ttOptSetFlag](#)
- [ttOptSetOrder](#)
- [ttOptSetTblStats](#)
- [ttOptUpdateStats](#)
- [ttPLSQLMemoryStats](#)

ttOptGetColStats

Description

Returns statistics information in text format.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the SELECT privilege on the specified tables.

Syntax

```
ttOptGetColStats('tblName', 'colName')
```

Parameters

ttOptGetColStats has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR (61)	Name of the table whose statistics are to be returned. If NULL is passed, then values for all tables are returned.
<i>colName</i>	TT_CHAR (30)	Name of the column for which statistics should be returned. If NULL is passed, statistics for all columns in the specified table are returned.

Result set

ttOptGetColStats returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR (30)	Name of the table.
<i>colName</i>	TT_CHAR (30)	Name of the column.
<i>stats</i>	TT_VARCHAR (409600) NOT NULL	Statistics in text form.

Examples

```
CALL ttOptGetColStats ();
< T1 , X1, (2, 10, 10, 100 (,4, 40, 10 ,1, 10, 5) ,(4, 20, 20 ,11, 20, 15) )>
```

See also

[ttOptSetColStats](#)
[ttOptSetColIntvlStats](#)

ttOptGetFlag

Description

Returns the optimizer flag settings for the current transaction. The results are returned as a result set that can be retrieved using the ODBC `SQLFetch` function or the JDBC `ResultSet.getXXX` method, just like the result of a SQL `SELECT` statement. Applications can request the value of a specific optimizer flag by passing the flag name to `ttOptGetFlag`. Alternatively, applications can request the values of all the optimizer flags by passing `NULL`. The optimizer flags and their meanings are described under the [ttOptSetFlag](#) built-in procedure.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttOptGetFlag('flagName')
```

Parameters

`ttOptGetFlag` has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>flagName</i>	TT_CHAR (32)	Name of the flag whose value is to be returned. If <code>NULL</code> is passed, then the values of all flags are returned.

Result set

`ttOptGetFlag` returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>flagName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (32) NOT NULL	Name of the flag. See " ttOptSetFlag " on page 2-88 for a description of possible flag values.
<i>value</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Current flag value, either 0 or 1.

Examples

```
CALL ttOptGetFlag('TmpHash');
```

See also

[ttOptSetFlag](#)

ttOptGetMaxCmdFreeListCnt

Description

Returns the size of the SQL compiled command cache. To reset the size of the cache, use [ttOptSetMaxPriCmdFreeListCnt](#) for regular tables and [ttOptSetMaxCmdFreeListCnt](#) for materialized views.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Parameters

ttOptGetMaxCmdFreeListCnt has no parameters.

Syntax

```
ttOptGetMaxCmdFreeListCnt()
```

Result set

ttOptGetMaxCmdFreeListCnt returns the results.

Column	Type	Description
<i>retVal</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200) NOT NULL	The size of the SQL compiled command cache.

Example

```
CALL ttOptGetMaxCmdFreeListCnt( );
```

See also

[ttOptSetMaxPriCmdFreeListCnt](#)
[ttOptSetMaxCmdFreeListCnt](#)

ttOptGetOrder

Description

Returns a single-row result set containing the join order for the current transaction. This result set can be retrieved using the ODBC `SQLFetch` function or the JDBC `ResultSet.getXXX` method, just like the result of a SQL `SELECT` statement. Join orders are described under the [ttOptSetOrder](#) built-in procedure.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttOptGetOrder( )
```

Parameters

ttOptGetOrder has no parameters.

Result set

ttOptGetOrder returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>joinOrder</i>	TT_VARCHAR(1024) NOT NULL	Optimizer join order for the current transaction.

Examples

```
CALL ttOptGetOrder;
```

See also

[ttOptSetOrder](#)

ttOptSetColIntvlStats

Description

Modifies the statistics for the specified columns with interval information. This procedure allows an application to set statistics manually rather than have TimesTen automatically compute them. This feature is useful for preparing commands before the data has been inserted or for seeing how table characteristics can affect the choice of execution plan. This procedure modifies the relevant row(s) in the COL_STATS system table.

Because this procedure can be used before any data are in the table, the values specified do not need to bear any relation to the actual values, although some basic validity checking is performed.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege (if owner) or ALTER ANY TABLE privilege (if not owner).

Syntax

```
ttOptSetColIntvlStats('tblName', 'colName', invalidate, (stats))
```

Parameters

ttOptSetColIntvlStats has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR(61) NOT NULL	Name of an application table. Can include table owner.
<i>colName</i>	TT_CHAR(30) NOT NULL	Name of a column in that table.
<i>invalidate</i>	TT_INTEGER	0 (no) or 1 (yes). If <i>invalidate</i> is 1, all commands that reference the affected tables are automatically prepared again when re-executed. This includes commands prepared by other users. If <i>invalidate</i> is 0, the statistics are not considered to have been modified and existing commands are not reprepared.

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>stats</i>	VARBINARY (409600) NOT NULL	Sets stats for the column, using the format: <pre>(numInterval integer, numNull integer, totUniq integer, totTups integer, /* information for interval 1 */ (numUniq integer, numTups integer, frequency of most occurred value integer, minVal, maxVal, modVal), /* information for interval 2 */...</pre>

Result set

ttOptSetColIntvlStats returns no results.

Example

To set the following statistics for column `t1.x1`:

- Two intervals
- Integer type
- 10 rows with null value
- 10 unique value
- 100 rows
- Interval 1 (4 unique values besides the most frequently occurring value, 40 rows with values other than most frequently occurring value, 10 rows with most frequently occurring value, min = 1, max = 10, mod = 5)
- Interval 2 (4 unique values besides the most frequently occurring value, 20 rows with values other than most frequently occurring, 20 rows with most frequently occurring value, min = 11, max = 20, mod = 15)

Use the statement:

```
CALLttOptSetColIntvlStats('t1', 'x1', 1, (2, 10, 10, 100, (4, 40, 10, 1, 10, 5),
(4, 20, 20, 11, 20, 15)));
```

Notes

The minimum and maximum values in the interval need to be given as VARBINARY. NULL values are not permitted as minimum or maximum values. The value is stored in the platform-specific endian format.

See also

[ttOptEstimateStats](#)
[ttOptGetColStats](#)
[ttOptSetColStats](#)
[ttOptSetTblStats](#)

ttOptUpdateStats

ttOptSetColStats

Description

Modifies the statistics for the specified columns. This procedure allows an application to set statistics manually rather than have TimesTen automatically compute them. This feature is useful for preparing commands before the data has been inserted or for seeing how table characteristics can affect the choice of execution plan. This procedure modifies the relevant row(s) in the COL_STATS system table.

Because this procedure can be used before any data are in the table, the values specified do not need to bear any relation to the actual values, although some basic validity checking is performed.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege (if owner) or ALTER ANY TABLE privilege (if not owner).

Syntax

```
ttOptSetColStats('tblName', 'colName', numUniq, minVal,maxVal, invalidate,
numNull)
```

Parameters

ttOptSetColStats has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR(61) NOT NULL	Name of an application table. Can include table owner.
<i>colName</i>	TT_CHAR(30) NOT NULL	Name of a column in that table.
<i>numUniq</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Number of unique values in the column.
<i>minVal</i>	VARBINARY(1024) NOT NULL	Minimum value in the column (possibly truncated).
<i>maxVal</i>	VARBINARY(1024) NOT NULL	Maximum value in the column (possibly truncated).
<i>invalidate</i>	TT_INTEGER	0 (no) or 1 (yes). If <i>invalidate</i> is 1, all commands that reference the affected tables are automatically prepared again when re-executed. This includes commands prepared by other users. If <i>invalidate</i> is 0, the statistics are not considered to have been modified and existing commands are not reprepared.
<i>numNull</i>	TT_INTEGER	Indicates the total number of NULLs in the column.

Result set

ttOptSetColStats returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttOptSetColStats ( 'SALLY.ACCTS', 'BALANCE', 400, 0x00001388, 0x000186A0, 1, 0);
```

Notes

The minimum and maximum values need to be given as VARBINARY. NULL values are not permitted as minimum or maximum values. The value is stored in the platform-specific endian format.

The statistics are treated as a single interval of column values that are uniformly distributed between the minimum value and the maximum value.

See also

[ttOptEstimateStats](#)
[ttOptGetColStats](#)
[ttOptSetColIntvlStats](#)
[ttOptSetTblStats](#)
[ttOptUpdateStats](#)

ttOptSetFlag

Description

Allows applications to alter the generation of execution plans by the TimesTen query optimizer. It sets flags to enable or disable the use of various access methods. The changes made by this call take effect during preparation of statements and affect all subsequent calls to the ODBC functions `SQLPrepare` and `SQLExecDirect` or the JDBC methods `Connection.prepareCall` and `Statement.execute` in the current transaction. All optimizer flags are reset to their default values when the transaction has been committed or rolled back. If optimizer flags are set while `AutoCommit` is on, they are ignored because each statement is executed within its own transaction.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttOptSetFlag('optFlag', optVal)
```

Parameters

ttOptSetFlag has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>optFlag</i>	TT_CHAR(32) NOT NULL	Name of optimizer flag.
<i>optVal</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	0 (disable) or 1 (enable).

Optimizer flags

When setting the optimizer flags, use the following character strings, which are not case sensitive:

Flag	Description
<code>DynamicLoadEnable</code>	Enables or disables dynamic load of Oracle data to a TimesTen dynamic cache group. By default, dynamic load of Oracle data is enabled.
<code>DynamicLoadErrorMode</code>	Enables or disables dynamic load error mode. It controls output of error messages upon failure of a transparent load operation on a TimesTen dynamic cache group. Disabled by default.
<code>FirstRow</code>	Enable or disable first row optimization in a <code>SELECT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> or <code>DELETE</code> statement. If the SQL keyword <code>FIRST</code> is used in the SQL statement, it takes precedence over this optimizer hint. The <code>FIRST</code> keyword enables first row optimization.
<code>GenPlan</code>	Enable or disable the creation of entries in the <code>PLAN</code> table for the rest of the transaction. See "Generating a query plan" in <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide</i> .
<code>Hash</code>	Allow or disallow the use of existing hash indexes in indexed table scans.
<code>HashGb</code>	Allow or disallow the use of hash groups.

Flag	Description
NestedLoop	Refers to a common way of joining two tables.
PassThrough	Temporarily changes the pass through level for IMDB Cache applications. The pass through level can be set at any time and takes effect immediately. Legal values for this flag are: 0 - SQL statements are executed only against TimesTen. 1 - Statements other than INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE and DDL are passed through if they generate a syntax error in TimesTen or if one or more tables referenced within the statement are not in TimesTen. All INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE statements will be passed through if the target table cannot be found in TimesTen. DDL statements will not be passed through. 2 - Same as 1, plus any INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statement performed on READONLY cache group tables is passed through. 3 - All SQL statements, except COMMIT and ROLLBACK, and TimesTen built-in procedures that set or get optimizer flags are passed through. COMMIT and ROLLBACK are executed on both TimesTen and Oracle. 4 - All SELECT statements on global cache groups tables that cannot use transparent load are executed on Oracle. 5 - All SELECT statements on global cache groups tables that cannot use transparent load are executed on Oracle. The SELECT statement is not executed until after all committed changes to the global cache group are propagated to Oracle.
RowLock	Allow or disallow the optimizer to consider using row locks.
Scan	Refers to full table scans.
Rowid	Allow or disallow the use of Row IDs.
ShowJoinOrder	Shows the join order of the tables in an optimizer scan.
TmpHash	Allow or disallow the use of a temporary hash scan. This is an index that is created during execution for use in evaluating the statement. Though index creation is time-consuming, it can save time when evaluating join predicates.
TblLock	Allow or disallow the optimizer to consider using table locks.
TmpTable	Stores intermediate results into a temporary table. This operation is sometimes chosen to avoid repeated evaluation of predicates in join queries or sometimes just to allow faster scans of intermediate results in joins.
TmpRange	Performs a temporary range scan. Can also be used so that values are sorted for a merge join. Though index creation is time-consuming, it can save time when evaluating join predicates.
Range	Allow or disallow the use of existing range indexes in indexed table scans.

In addition, the string `AllFlags` can be used to refer to all optimizer flags, and the string `Default` can be used to refer to the default flags. `Default` excludes the `GenPlan` flag but includes all other optimizer flags.

Flag description

The value of each flag can be 1 or 0:

- If 1, the operation is enabled.

- If 0, the operation is disabled unless absolutely necessary.
- Initially, all the flag values *except* GenPlan are 1 (all operations are permitted).

For example, an application can prevent the optimizer from choosing a plan that stores intermediate results:

```
ttOptSetFlag ( 'TmpTable', 0 )
```

Similarly, an application can specify a preference for MergeJoin:

```
ttOptSetFlag ( 'NestedLoop', 0 )
```

In the second example, the optimizer may still choose a nested loop join if a merge join is impossible (for example, if there is no merge-join predicate). Similarly, the optimizer may occasionally not be able to satisfy an application request to avoid table scans (when the Scan flag is set to 0).

You cannot specify that a particular operation is prohibited only at a certain step of a plan or that a particular join method always be done between two specific tables. Similarly, there is no way to specify that certain indexes be used or that a hash index be used to evaluate a specific predicate. Each operation is either fully permitted or fully restricted.

When a command is prepared, the current optimizer flags, index hints and join order are maintained in the structure of the compiled form of the command and are used if the command is ever reprepared by the system. See "The TimesTen Query Optimizer" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for an example of reprepared statements.

If both RowLock and TblLock are disabled, TimesTen uses row-locking. If both RowLock and TblLock are enabled, TimesTen uses the locking scheme that is most likely to have better performance:

TblLock status	RowLock status	Effect on the optimizer
Disabled	Disabled	Use row-level locking.
Enabled	Disabled	Use table-level locking.
Disabled	Enabled	Use row-level locking.
Enabled	Enabled	Optimizer chooses row-level or table-level locking.

In general, table-level locking is useful when a query accesses a significant portion of the rows of a table and/or when there are very few concurrent transactions accessing the table.

Result set

ttOptSetFlag returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttOptSetFlag ( 'TmpHash', 1 );
```

See also

[ttOptEstimateStats](#)
[ttOptGetFlag](#)
[ttOptGetOrder](#)

ttOptSetColIntvlStats
ttOptSetOrder
ttOptSetTblStats
ttOptUpdateStats
ttPLSQLMemoryStats

ttOptSetMaxCmdFreeListCnt

Description

Sets the size of the regular SQL compiled command cache. To get the current setting use the [ttOptGetMaxCmdFreeListCnt](#) procedure.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttOptSetMaxCmdFreeListCnt (maxCnt)
```

Parameters

ttOptSetMaxCmdFreeListCnt has the required parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>maxCnt</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The size of the SQL compiled command cache.

Result set

ttOptSetMaxCmdFreeListCnt returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttOptSetMaxCmdFreeListCnt(40);
```

See also

[ttOptGetMaxCmdFreeListCnt](#)

ttOptSetMaxPriCmdFreeListCnt

Description

Sets the size of the compiled command cache for commands that perform materialized view maintenance.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttOptSetMaxCmdFreeListCnt (maxCnt)
```

Parameters

ttOptSetMaxPriCmdFreeListCnt has the required parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>maxCnt</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The size of the SQL compiled command cache.

Result set

ttOptSetMaxPriCmdFreeListCnt returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttOptSetMaxPriCmdFreeListCnt (40);
```

See also

[ttOptGetMaxCmdFreeListCnt](#)
[ttOptSetMaxCmdFreeListCnt](#)

ttOptSetOrder

Description

Specifies the order in which tables should be joined by the optimizer. The character string is a list of correlation names referenced in the query or a subquery, separated by spaces (*not* commas). The table listed first is scanned first by the plan. (It is outermost in a nested loop join, for example.) A correlation name is a shortcut or alias for a qualified table name.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttOptSetOrder('joinOrder')
```

Parameters

ttOptSetOrder has the required parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>joinOrder</i>	TT_VARCHAR(1024)	List of space-separated table correlation names. If an owner is required to distinguish the table name, use a table correlation name. If the <i>joinOrder</i> is not specified the query optimizer reverts to its default behavior.

Result set

ttOptSetOrder returns no results.

Examples

```
CALL ttOptSetOrder ('EMPS DEPTS ACCTS');
```

Use the correlation name instead of the actual table name when specifying the join order.

If an application makes the call:

```
call ttOptSetOrder('ORDERS CUSTOMERS');
```

the optimizer scans the ORDERS table before scanning the CUSTOMERS when evaluating the following query that lists all the customers who have at least one unshipped order:

```
SELECT CUSTOMERS.NAME
FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1
              FROM ORDERS
              WHERE CUSTOMERS.ID = ORDERS.CUSTID
              AND ORDER.STATUS = 'UN-SHIPPED');
```

If an application makes the call:

```
ttOptSetOrder('DEPTS EMPS ACCTS');
```

the optimizer is prevented from executing a join between DEPTS and ACCTS when evaluating the number of employees working on a specific account:

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT EMPS.ID)
FROM ACCTS, DEPTS, EMPS
WHERE ACCTS.DEPTS = DEPTS.ID
AND EMPS.DEPTS = DEPTS.ID
AND ACCTS.NUM = :AcctNum
```

If the application does not reset the join order and tries to prepare a command that does not reference each of the three tables (and no others), the optimizer issues warning number 965. The specified join order is not applicable. TimesTen considers valid join orders and ignores the specified join order when preparing the command.

Notes

The string length is limited to 1,024 bytes. If a string exceeds this length, it is truncated and a warning is issued.

When correlation names referenced in subqueries are included in the order, TimesTen may internally change the isolation mode.

When a command is prepared, the current optimizer flags, index hints, and join order are maintained in the structure of the compiled form of the command and are used if the command is ever reprepared by the system. See "The TimesTen Query Optimizer" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide* for an example of reprepared statements.

The changes made by this call take effect immediately and affect all subsequent calls to the ODBC function `SQLPrepare` or the JDBC method `Connection.prepareStatement` in the current transaction. The query optimizer reverts to its default behavior for subsequent transactions.

The tables referenced by a query must exactly match the names given if the join order is to be used (the comparisons are not case sensitive). A complete ordering must be specified; there is no mechanism for specifying partial orders. If the query has a subquery then the join order should also reference the correlation names in the subquery. In essence, the join order should reference all the correlation names referenced in the query. The TimesTen optimizer internally implements a subquery as a special kind of join query with a GROUP BY. For the join order to be applicable it should reference all the correlation names. If there is a discrepancy, a warning is issued and the specified join order is ignored completely. Here are some examples:

See also

- [ttOptEstimateStats](#)
- [ttOptGetFlag](#)
- [ttOptGetOrder](#)
- [ttOptSetColIntvlStats](#)
- [ttOptSetFlag](#)
- [ttOptSetTblStats](#)
- [ttOptUpdateStats](#)
- [ttPLSQLMemoryStats](#)

ttOptSetTblStats

Description

Modifies the statistics for the specified table. This procedure allows an application to set statistics explicitly rather than have TimesTen automatically compute them.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege (if owner) or ALTER ANY TABLE privilege (if not owner).

Syntax

```
ttOptSetTblStats('tblName', numRows, invalidate)
```

Parameters

ttOptSetTblStats has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR(61) NOT NULL	Name of an application table. Can include table owner.
<i>numRows</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Number of rows in the table.
<i>invalidate</i>	TT_INTEGER	0 (no) or 1 (yes). If <i>invalidate</i> is 1, all commands that reference the affected tables are automatically prepared again when re-executed, including commands prepared by other users. If <i>invalidate</i> is 0, the statistics are not considered to have been modified and existing commands are not reprepared.

Result set

ttOptSetTblStats returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttOptSetTblStats ( 'ACCTS', 10000, 0 );
```

Note

This feature is useful for preparing commands before the data has been inserted or for seeing how table size can affect the choice of an execution plan. Because the command can be used before any data are in the table, the values specified do not need to bear any relation to the actual values. This procedure modifies the relevant row(s) in the TBL_STATS system table. See "SYS.TBL_STATS" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

See also

[ttOptEstimateStats](#)

ttOptGetFlag
ttOptGetOrder
ttOptSetColIntvlStats
ttOptSetFlag
ttOptSetOrder
ttOptUpdateStats
ttPLSQLMemoryStats

ttOptShowJoinOrder

Description

Returns the join order of the last prepared or executed SQL statement (SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and INSERT SELECT) in the current transaction. For a join order to be collected, use [ttOptSetFlag](#) ('ShowJoinOrder', 1) or set the [ttIsql](#) "ShowJoinOrder" command to ON (1) first in the same transaction. AUTOCOMMIT must be off when using either of these commands. The join order is represented by table names.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttOptShowJoinOrder()
```

Parameters

ttOptShowJoinOrder has no parameters.

Result set

ttOptShowJoinOrder returns the result:

Column	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT VARCHAR (4096) NOT NULL	Table names, including owner name quantifiers and correlation name for each table if specified. Table names are returned in parentheses.

Example

```
>AUTOCOMMIT 0;
> CALL ttOptSetFlag ('ShowJoinOrder', 1);
>PREPARE SELECT * FROM t1;
>CALL ttOptShowJoinOrder();
>( T1 )
```

Note

You must call [ttOptSetFlag](#) ('ShowJoinOrder', 1) or set the [ttIsql](#) "ShowJoinOrder" command to ON (1) before using this procedure.

This procedure works within one transaction and is not persistent across transactions.

See also

[ttOptEstimateStats](#)
[ttOptGetFlag](#)
[ttOptGetOrder](#)
[ttOptSetColIntvlStats](#)
[ttOptSetFlag](#)
[ttOptSetOrder](#)
[ttOptSetTblStats](#)

ttOptUpdateStats
ttPLSQLMemoryStats

ttOptUpdateStats

Description

Updates the statistics for the specified table. TimesTen looks at the data stored in the table and updates the TBL_STATS and COL_STATS system tables. If the table is large, this process can take some time. Statistics are not computed automatically as rows are updated; an application must compute them explicitly by calling this procedure.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege for the table owner. This procedure requires no privilege if *tblName* is not specified, because the procedure operates on the current user's tables if *tblName* is not specified.

This procedure requires the ALTER ANY TABLE privilege if user is not the table owner.

Syntax

```
ttOptUpdateStats('tblName', invalidate, option)
```

Parameters

ttOptUpdateStats has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR(61)	Name of an application table. Can include table owner. If a value of NULL or an empty string is provided, the statistics for all of the current user's tables are updated.
<i>invalidate</i>	TT_INTEGER	0 (no) or 1 (yes). If <i>invalidate</i> is 1, all commands that reference the affected tables are automatically prepared again when re-executed, including commands prepared by other users. If <i>invalidate</i> is 0, the statistics are not considered to have been modified and existing commands are not reprepared. The <i>invalidate</i> parameter is optional and defaults to 0.

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>option</i>	TT_INTEGER	<p>Specifies whether to collect complete interval statistics information. Valid values for this option are:</p> <p>Null or 0 - Collect complete interval statistics only if a t-range index exists on the column. If a range index does not exist, only single interval statistics are collected.</p> <p>1 - Do not collect complete interval statistics. Only single interval statistics are collected.</p> <p>See "Notes" for more information.</p>

Result set

ttOptUpdateStats returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttOptUpdateStats ( 'ACCTS', 1 );
```

Updates the ACCTS table and causes all commands that reference the ACCTS table to be re-prepared when they are next executed.

```
CALL ttOptUpdateStats('', 1);
```

Updates all of the current user's tables and causes commands on those tables to be reprepared when they are next executed.

```
CALL ttOptUpdateStats('ACCTS', 0, 1);
```

Forces single interval statistics to be collected.

Notes

If the table name specified is an empty string, statistics are updated for all of the current user's tables.

When complete interval statistics are collected, the total number of rows in the table is divided into 20 or less intervals and the distribution of each interval is recorded in the statistics. The new statistics contain the information:

- Number of intervals
- Total number of NULLs in the column
- Total number of NON NULL UNIQUE values in the column
- Total number of rows in the table
- Interval information, each interval contains:
 - The minimum value
 - The maximum value
 - The most frequently occurring value
 - The number of times the most frequent value occurred

- The number of rows that have different values than the most frequent value
- The number of unique values besides the most frequent value

Collection of complete interval statistics requires the data to be sorted.

If complete interval statistics are not selected, then statistics are collected by treating the entire distribution as a single interval.

For performance reasons, TimesTen does not hold a lock on tables or rows when computing statistics. However, computing statistics can still slow performance. Estimating statistics generally provides better performance than computing exact statistics. See "[ttOptEstimateStats](#)" on page 2-77 for information on estimating statistics.

See also

[ttOptEstimateStats](#)
[ttOptGetColStats](#)
[ttOptSetColStats](#)
[ttOptSetColIntvlStats](#)
[ttOptSetTblStats](#)
[ttOptUpdateStats](#)

ttOptUseIndex

Description

Allows applications to alter the generation of execution plans by the TimesTen query optimizer. It allows applications to disable the use of a set of indexes or enable the consideration of only a set of indexes for each correlation used in a query. Enabling the consideration of an index does not guarantee that the plan generated uses the index. Depending on the estimated cost, the optimizer might choose to use a serialization scan or a materialization scan to access the associated correlation if these scans resulted in a better plan than the ones that use the specified index.

The changes made by this call take effect immediately and affect all subsequent calls to the ODBC functions `SQLPrepare` and `SQLExecDirect` or the JDBC methods `Connection.prepareCall` and `Statement.execute` in the current transaction until the applications explicitly issue a call to clear it. The setting is cleared whenever a new transaction is started.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttOptUseIndex('IndexName, CorrelationName, 0 | 1 [;...])
```

Parameters

ttOptUseIndex has a single string parameter, *indOption*, of type `TT_VARCHAR(1024)` with these components:

Component	Description
<i>IndexName</i>	The name of the user-defined index or '_TMPRANGE' for temporary range index or '_TMPHASH' for temporary hash index. If index name is omitted, the setting applies to all indexes of the specified correlation.
<i>CorrelationName</i>	The correlation name of the table. If a table is defined with a correlation name in the FROM clause, use this correlation name instead of the table name when specifying the index hint for this table. If correlation name is omitted for an entry, the setting affects all tables with the specified index name.
0 1	Disables(0) or enables (1) the use of the index specified by <i>IndexName</i> .

Result set

ttOptUseIndex returns no results.

Examples

```
CALL ttOptUseIndex('"3456"."1234", t1, 0');
```

```
CALL ttOptUseIndex('data1.i1, data1.t1, 0');
```

```
CALL ttOptUseIndex('i1, t1, 0');
```

Note

If `ttOptUseIndex` is called without a parameter or with a NULL value, TimesTen clears the previous index hint.

See also

[ttOptEstimateStats](#)
[ttOptGetFlag](#)
[ttOptGetOrder](#)
[ttOptSetColIntvlStats](#)
[ttOptSetFlag](#)
[ttOptSetOrder](#)
[ttOptSetTblStats](#)
[ttOptUpdateStats](#)
[ttPLSQLMemoryStats](#)

ttPLSQLMemoryStats

Description

This procedure returns result statistics about PL/SQL library cache performance and activity.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttPLSQLMemoryStats(paramName, paramValue)
```

Parameters

ttPLSQLMemoryStats takes no parameters.

Parameters

ttPLSQLMemoryStats returns the results in the following columns:

Columns	Type	Description
<i>paramName</i>	TT_VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL	The name of the result statistic returned in this row.
<i>paramValue</i>	BINARY_FLOAT NOT NULL	The value of the result statistic returned in this row.

The following statistics are returned:

- Gets: Number of times a lock was requested for a PL/SQL object.
- GetHits: Number of times a PL/SQL object's handle was found in memory.
- GetHitRatio: Ratio of GetHits to Gets.
- Pins: Number of times a PIN was requested for PL/SQL objects.
- PinHits: Number of times all of the metadata pieces of the library object were found in memory.
- PinHitRatio: Ratio of PinHits to Pins.
- Reloads: Any PIN of an object that is not the first PIN performed since the object handle was created, and which requires loading the object from the database.
- Invalidations: Total number of times objects in this namespace were marked invalid because a dependent object was modified.
- CurrentConnectionMemory: The total amount of heap memory, in Megabytes, allocated to PL/SQL on this database connection.
- DeferredCleanups: Total number of times a deferred cleanup occurred.

Examples

```
connect "DSN=sample";
Connection successful:
DSN=sample;UID=timesten;DataStore=/scratch/timesten/sample;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL
```

```
32UTF8;ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSize=128;TypeMode=0;PLSQL_MEMORY_
SIZE=32;PLSQL_MEMORY_ADDRESS=20000000;PLSQL=1;
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
Command> create procedure hello is begin dbms_output.put_line('Hello, World!');
end;
    > /
Procedure created.
Command> call ttPlsqlMemoryStats;
< Gets, 485.00000 >
< GetHits, 444.000000 >
< GetHitRatio, .9154639 >
< Pins, 260.00000 >
< PinHits, 178.000000 >
< PinHitRatio, .6846154 >
< Reloads, 4.000000 >
< Invalidations, 0.000000e+00 >
< CurrentConnectionMemory, 56.00000 >
9 rows found.
```

ttRamPolicyGet

Description

Returns the RAM policy used to determine when a data store is loaded into memory. The policy can be either `always`, `manual`, or `inUse`.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRamPolicyGet()
```

Result set

ttRamPolicyGet returns the results:

Column	Type	Description
<i>ramPolicy</i>	TT_VARCHAR (10)	The policy used to determine when the data store is loaded into system RAM. Valid values are: <code>always</code> - specifies that the data store should remain in system RAM all the time. <code>manual</code> - specifies that the data store is only to be loaded in system RAM when explicitly loaded by the user, using the <code>ttAdmin -ramLoad</code> command. <code>inUse</code> - specifies that the data store is only loaded in system RAM when in use (i.e., when applications are connected). This option cannot be used with temporary data stores. TimesTen only allows a temporary data store to be loaded into RAM manually. Trying to set the policy generates a warning.
<i>ramGrace</i>	TT_INTEGER	If the <i>ramPolicy</i> is <code>inUse</code> , this field reports the number of seconds the data store is kept in RAM after the last application has disconnected. Otherwise, this field is NULL.

Parameters

ttRamPolicyGet has no parameters.

Examples

To view the RAM policy, use:

```
CALL ttRamPolicyGet();
```

See also

[ttAdmin](#)

[ttRamPolicySet](#)

"Specifying a RAM policy" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*

ttRamPolicySet

Description

Defines the policy used to determine when a data store is loaded into memory. The policy can be either `always`, `manual`, or `inUse`.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRamPolicySet('ramPolicy', ramGrace)
```

Parameters

ttRamPolicySet has the parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>ramPolicy</i>	TT_VARCHAR (10) NOT NULL	The policy used to determine when the data store is loaded into system RAM. Valid values are: <code>always</code> - specifies that the data store should remain in system RAM all the time. <code>manual</code> - specifies that the data store is only to be loaded in system RAM when explicitly loaded by the user, using the ttAdmin <code>-ramLoad</code> command. <code>inUse</code> - specifies that the data store is only loaded in system RAM when in use (i.e.:when applications are connected). This option cannot be used with temporary data stores. TimesTen only allows a temporary data store to be loaded into RAM manually. Trying to set the policy generates a warning.
<i>ramGrace</i>	TT_INTEGER	Sets the number of seconds the data store is kept in RAM after the last application has disconnected. This number is only effective if <i>ramPolicy</i> is <code>inUse</code> . This parameter is optional, and when omitted or set to NULL, the existing <i>ramGrace</i> period is left unchanged.

Result set

ttRamPolicySet returns no results.

Examples

To set the policy for loading a data store into RAM to be `inUse` and for the data store to kept in RAM for 10 seconds after the last application has disconnected, use:

```
CALL ttRamPolicySet('inUse', 10);
```

See also

[ttAdmin](#)
[ttRamPolicyGet](#)

"Specifying a RAM policy" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*

ttRedundantIndexCheck

Description

Scans the indicated table (or all of the current user's tables) to find redundant indexes. Returns the names of the redundant indexes and a suggestion for which to drop.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRedundantIndexCheck('tblname')
```

Parameters

ttRedundantIndexCheck has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR(61)	Name of an application table. Can include table owner. If a value of NULL or an empty string is provided, the redundant indexes for all of the current user's tables.

Result Set

ttRedundantIndexCheck returns the result:

Column	Type	Description
<i>redundancy</i>	TT_VARCHAR (1024) NOT NULL	The names of redundant indexes and a suggestion for which index to drop.

Example

Create table *y* with a primary key. Then create index *i*. TimesTen returns a warning that a redundant index is being created. Create another index, *i1*. The command fails and TimesTen returns an error. Call this procedure to show the warnings.

```
CREATE TABLE y (ID tt_integer primary key);
CREATE INDEX i ON y (id);
```

```
Warning 2240: New non-unique index I has the same key columns as existing unique
index Y; consider dropping index I
```

```
CREATE INDEX i1 ON y (id);
```

```
2231: New index I1 would be identical to existing index I The command failed.
```

```
CALL ttredundantindexcheck ('y');
```

```
< Non-unique index SCOTT.Y.I has the same key columns as unique index SCOTT.Y.Y;
consider dropping index SCOTT.Y.I >
1 row found.
```

ttRepDeactivate

Description

Changes the state of the active data store in an active standby pair from ACTIVE to IDLE. Use the ttRepDeactivate procedure when reversing the roles of the master data stores in an active standby pair.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepDeactivate()
```

Parameters

ttRepDeactivate has no parameters.

Result set

ttRepDeactivate returns no results.

Example

To deactivate the active data store in an active standby pair, use:

```
CALL ttRepDeactivate();
```

See also

[ttRepTransmitGet](#)

[ttRepTransmitSet](#)

[ttReplicationStatus](#)

[ttRepPolicySet](#)

[ttRepStateSave](#)

[ttRepStateSet](#)

[ttRepStop](#)

[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)

[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttReplicationStatus

Description

Returns the status of one or more replication peer data stores.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttReplicationStatus('receiver', 'hostname')
```

Parameters

ttReplicationStatus has the optional parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>receiver</i>	TT_VARCHAR(200)	Subscriber of interest or NULL for all subscribers. If the parameter is provided, then it names a replication subscriber about which information is sought. If the parameter is not provided, then information on replication subscribers defined for the current data store is returned.
<i>hostname</i>	TT_VARCHAR(200)	The host name of one or more stores that are configured to receive updates from the executing store; if NULL, then receiving stores are identified by subscriber alone. If both receiver and hostname are NULL, then all receiving stores are selected.

Result set

ttReplicationStatus returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>subscriber</i>	TT_VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL	Subscriber name.
<i>hostName</i>	TT_VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL	Host name.
<i>port</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Defined port number.

Column	Type	Description
<i>pState</i>	TT_CHAR(10) NOT NULL	Peer state. The values of the result column are: start - replication is enabled to this peer. pause - replication is temporarily paused to this peer. stop - replication updates are NOT being collected for this peer. failed - replication to a subscriber is considered failed because the threshold limit (log data) has been exceeded. This state is set by the system.
<i>logs</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Number of transaction log files held for this peer.
<i>lastMsg</i>	TT_INTEGER	Seconds since last interaction or NULL.
<i>replicationName</i>	TT_CHAR(30) NOT NULL	Name of replication scheme.
<i>replicationOwner</i>	TT_CHAR(30) NOT NULL	Owner of replication scheme.

Example

```
CALL ttReplicationStatus('System8');
```

Notes

If the *receiver* parameter is not NULL, only the status of the given receiver is returned. If the *receiver* parameter is NULL, the status of all subscribers is returned.

This procedure is supported only for TimesTen Data Manager ODBC applications. It is not supported for TimesTen Client or JDBC applications.

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)

[ttRepPolicySet](#)

[ttRepStop](#)

[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)

[ttRepSyncGet](#)

[ttRepSyncSet](#)

[ttRepTransmitSet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepPolicyGet

Description

Returns the replication restart policy used to determine when the TimesTen Replication Agent for the connected data store should run. The policy can be `always`, `manual`, or `norestart`.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepPolicyGet()
```

Parameters

ttRepPolicyGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttRepPolicyGet returns the results:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>repPolicy</i>	TT_VARCHAR (10)	<p>The policy used to determine when the TimesTen Replication Agent for the data store should run. Valid values are:</p> <p><code>always</code> - specifies that the replication agent for the data store is always running. This option immediately starts the TimesTen Replication Agent. When the TimesTen daemon restarts, TimesTen automatically restarts the Replication Agent.</p> <p><code>manual</code> - specifies that you must manually start the Replication Agent using either the ttRepStart built-in procedure or the ttAdmin -repStart command. You must explicitly stop the Replication Agent using either the ttRepStop built-in procedure or the ttAdmin -repStop command.</p> <p><code>norestart</code> - specifies that the replication agent for the data store is not to be restarted after a failure.</p>

Examples

To set the policy for TimesTen Replication Agent to `always`, use:

```
CALL ttRepPolicyGet();
```

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicySet](#)
[ttRepStart](#)

ttRepStop

ttRepSubscriberStateSet

ttRepSubscriberWait

ttRepSyncGet

ttRepSyncSet

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepPolicySet

Description

Defines the replication restart policy used to determine when the TimesTen Replication Agent for the connected data store should run. The policy can be either `always`, `manual`, or `norestart`.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepPolicySet('repPolicy')
```

Parameters

ttRepPolicySet has this parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>repPolicy</i>	TT_VARCHAR (10) NOT NULL	<p>Specifies the policy used to determine when the TimesTen Replication Agent for the data store should run. Valid values are:</p> <p><code>always</code> - specifies that the replication agent for the data store is always running. This option immediately starts the TimesTen Replication Agent. When the TimesTen daemon restarts, TimesTen automatically restarts the Replication Agent.</p> <p><code>manual</code> - specifies that you must manually start the Replication Agent using either the ttRepStart built-in procedure or the ttAdmin -repStart command. You must explicitly stop the Replication Agent using either the ttRepStop built-in procedure or the ttAdmin -repStop command.</p> <p><code>norestart</code> - specifies that the replication agent for the data store is not to be restarted after a failure.</p>

Result set

ttRepPolicySet returns no results.

Examples

To set the policy for TimesTen Replication Agent to `always`, use:

```
CALL ttRepPolicySet('always');
```

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)

[ttRepTransmitSet](#)

[ttReplicationStatus](#)

[ttRepPolicyGet](#)

[ttRepStart](#)

[ttRepStop](#)

[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)

[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)

[ttRepSyncGet](#)

[ttRepSyncSet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepQueryThresholdGet

Description

Returns the number of seconds that was most recently specified as the query threshold for the replication agent. The number of seconds returned may not be the same as the query threshold in effect. Setting a new value for the query threshold takes effect the next time the replication agent is started.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepQueryThresholdGet ( )
```

Parameters

ttRepQueryThresholdGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttRepQueryThresholdGet returns the result:

Column	Type	Description
<i>repQueryThreshold</i>	TT_INTEGER	The number of seconds that a replication query executes before returning an error.

Examples

To get the replication query threshold value, use:

```
CALL ttRepQueryThresholdGet;
< 4 >
1 row found.
```

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicyGet](#)
[ttRepQueryThresholdSet](#)
[ttRepStart](#)
[ttRepStop](#)
[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)
[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)
[ttRepSyncGet](#)
[ttRepSyncSet](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepQueryThresholdSet

Description

Specifies the number of seconds that a query can be executed by the replication agent before TimesTen writes a warning to the support log and throws an SNMP trap. The specified value takes effect the next time the replication agent is started. The query threshold for the replication agent applies to SQL execution on detail tables of materialized views, ON DELETE CASCADE operations and some internal operations that execute SQL statements.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepQueryThresholdSet(seconds);
```

Parameters

ttRepQueryThresholdSet has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>seconds</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Number of seconds a SQL statement can be executed by the replication agent before TimesTen writes a warning to the support log and throws an SNMP trap. The value must be greater than or equal to 0. Default is 0 and indicates that no warnings will be written.

Result set

ttRepQueryThresholdSet returns no results.

Examples

To set the replication query threshold value to four seconds, use:

```
CALL ttRepQueryThresholdSet(4);
```

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicyGet](#)
[ttRepQueryThresholdGet](#)
[ttRepStart](#)
[ttRepStop](#)
[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)
[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)
[ttRepSyncGet](#)
[ttRepSyncSet](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepStart

Description

Starts the TimesTen Replication Agent for the connected data store.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `CACHE_MANAGER` privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepStart()
```

Parameters

ttRepStart has no parameters.

Result set

ttRepStart returns no results.

Examples

To start the replication agent, use:

```
CALL ttRepStart();
```

Note

The replication agent does not start if the data store does not participate in any replication scheme.

When using this procedure, no application, including the application making the call, can be holding a connection that specifies data store-level locking (`LockLevel=1`).

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)

[ttRepTransmitGet](#)

[ttRepTransmitSet](#)

[ttReplicationStatus](#)

[ttRepPolicySet](#)

[ttRepStop](#)

[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)

[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)

[ttRepSyncSet](#)

[ttRepSyncGet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepStateGet

Description

Indicates the current replication state of a data store in an active standby pair.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepStateGet()
```

Parameters

ttRepStateGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttRepStateGet returns the result:

Column	Type	Description
<i>state</i>	TT_VARCHAR (20) NOT NULL	<p>The current replication state of the data store. One of:</p> <p>ACTIVE - The data store is currently the active master data store. Applications may update its replicated tables</p> <p>STANDBY - The data store is the standby master data store. Applications may only update its non-replicated tables.</p> <p>FAILED - The data store is a failed master data store. No updates are replicated to it.</p> <p>IDLE - The data store has not yet been assigned its role in the active standby pair. It cannot be updated by applications or replication. Every store comes up in the IDLE state</p> <p>RECOVERING - The store is in the process of synchronizing updates with the active store after a failure.</p>

Examples

To determine whether the standby data store in an active standby pair has moved from the IDLE to the STANDBY state, use:

```
CALL ttRepStateGet();
< STANDBY >
```

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicySet](#)
[ttRepStateSave](#)
[ttRepStateSet](#)
[ttRepStop](#)
[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)
[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)
"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepStateSave

Description

Saves the state of a remote peer data store in an active standby pair to the currently connected data store. Currently, may only be used to indicate to the active data store that the standby data store, *storeName* on *hostName*, has failed, and that all updates on the active data store should be replicated directly to the read-only subscribers.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepStateSave('state', 'storeName', 'hostName')
```

Parameters

ttRepStateSave has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>state</i>	TT_VARCHAR (20) NOT NULL	The replication state of the indicated data store. May only be specified as FAILED in this release. Recording that a standby data store has failed indicates that all replicated updates are to be sent directly from the active data store to the read-only subscribers.
<i>storeName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200) NOT NULL	Name of the data store for which the state is indicated.
<i>hostName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200)	Name of the host where the data store resides.

Result set

ttRepStateSave returns no results.

Examples

To indicate to the active data store that the standby data store *standby* on host *backup1* has failed, use:

```
ttRepStateSave('FAILED', 'standby', 'backup1');
```

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicySet](#)
[ttRepStateGet](#)
[ttRepStateSet](#)
[ttRepStop](#)
[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)

[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)

[ttRepSyncGet](#)

[ttRepSyncSet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepStateSet

Description

Sets the replication state of a data store in an active standby pair replication scheme. Currently, `ttRepStateSet` may only be used to set the state of a data store to `ACTIVE`, indicating that it is to take the active role in an active standby pair. `ttRepStateSet` may only be executed in the following situations:

- A data store has had a `CREATE ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR` command executed and no failures have occurred since.
- A data store is currently in the `STANDBY` state, and the other data store in the active standby pair has had its state changed from `ACTIVE` to `IDLE` using the [ttRepDeactivate](#) procedure.
- A data store has just recovered from the local transaction log and was in the `ACTIVE` state before it went down.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `ADMIN` privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepStateSet('state')
```

Parameters

`ttRepStateSet` has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<code>state</code>	<code>TT_VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL</code>	The replication state of the data store. Must be <code>ACTIVE</code> , in this release. Setting a store to <code>ACTIVE</code> designates it as the active data store in an active standby pair.

Result set

`ttRepStateSet` returns no results.

Examples

To set the replication state of the data store to `ACTIVE`, use:

```
CALL ttRepStateSet('ACTIVE');
```

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicySet](#)
[ttRepStateGet](#)
[ttRepStateSave](#)
[ttRepStop](#)

[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)

[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)

[ttRepSyncGet](#)

[ttRepSyncSet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepStop

Description

Stops the TimesTen Replication Agent for the connected data store.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the `CACHE_MANAGER` privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepStop()
```

Parameters

ttRepStop has no parameters.

Result set

ttRepStop returns no results.

Examples

To stop the replication agent, use:

```
CALL ttRepStop();
```

Notes

When using this procedure, no application, including the application making the call, can be holding a connection that specifies data store-level locking (`LockLevel=1`).

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicySet](#)
[ttRepStart](#)
[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)
[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)
[ttRepSyncGet](#)
[ttRepSyncSet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepSubscriberStateSet

Description

Changes a replicating subscriber's state with respect to the executing master store.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepSubscriberStateSet('replicationName', 'replicationOwner',
'subscriberStoreName', 'subscriberHostName', newStateCode)
```

Parameters

ttRepSubscriberStateSet has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>replicationName</i>	TT_CHAR (30)	The name of the replication scheme on which to operate. May be NULL to indicate all replication schemes.
<i>replicationOwner</i>	TT_CHAR (30)	The owner of the replication scheme. May be NULL to indicate all replication scheme owners.
<i>subscriberStoreName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200)	The name of the subscribing data store whose state is to be set. May be NULL to indicate all stores on host <i>subscriberHostName</i> .
<i>subscriberHostName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200)	The subscriber's host. May be NULL to indicate all hosts of subscribing peers.
<i>newStateCode</i>	TT_INTEGER	An integer code representing the specified subscriber's new state: 0/NULL - started 1 - paused 2 - stopped All other state codes are disallowed. (This procedure cannot set a subscriber state to "failed.")

Result set

ttRepSubscriberStateSet returns no results.

Examples

For the replication scheme named `REPL.REPScheme`, the following directs the master data store to set the state of the subscriber data store (`SUBSCRIBERDS ON SYSTEM1`) to `Stop` (2):

```
CALL ttRepSubscriberStateSet('REPScheme', 'REPL', 'SUBSCRIBERDS', 'SYSTEM1', 2);
```

To direct the master data store to set the state of all its subscribers to `Pause` (1), use:

```
CALL ttRepSubscriberStateSet( , , , , 1 );
```

Leaving a parameter empty is equivalent to using `NULL`.

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicySet](#)
[ttRepStart](#)
[ttRepStop](#)
[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)
[ttRepTransmitGet](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)

"`ttRepDuplicateEx`" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepSubscriberWait

Description

Causes the caller to wait until all transactions that committed prior to the call have been transmitted to the subscriber *subscriberStoreName* and the subscriber has acknowledged that the updates have been durably committed at the subscriber data store.

If you set the *waitTime* parameter to -1 and the *subscriberStoreName* parameter to NULL, the ttRepSubscriberWait procedure does not return until all updates committed up until the time of the procedure call have been transmitted to all subscribers, and all subscribers have acknowledged that the updates have been durably committed.

The ttRepSubscriberWait function should not be used when an urgent response is required. Instead, you should use the return receipt service.

Note: If this procedure is called after all write transaction activity is quiesced at a store (there are no active transactions and no transactions have started), it may take a 60 seconds or longer before the subscriber sends the acknowledgement that all updates have been durably committed at the subscriber.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepSubscriberWait('replicationName', 'replicationOwner', 'subscriberStoreName',
'subscriberHostName', waitTime)
```

Parameters

ttRepSubscriberWait has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>replicationName</i>	TT_CHAR (30)	The name of the replication scheme on which to operate. May be NULL to indicate all replication schemes.
<i>replicationOwner</i>	TT_CHAR (30)	The owner of the replication scheme. May be NULL to indicate all replication scheme owners.
<i>subscriberStoreName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200)	The name of the subscribing data store whose state is to be set. May be NULL to indicate all stores on host <i>subscriberHostName</i> .
<i>subscriberHostName</i>	TT_VARCHAR(200)	The subscriber's host. May be NULL to indicate all hosts of subscribing peers.

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>waitTime</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Number of seconds to wait for the specified subscriber(s). A value of -1 indicates to wait forever. This parameter is required and may not be NULL.

Result Set

ttRepSubscriberWait returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>timeOut</i>	BINARY(1)	0x00 - The wait succeeded within the allotted <i>waitTime</i> ; the specified subscribers are up to date at the time this procedure was called. TimesTen returns 0x01 if not enough time has been granted.

Example

If there is one defined replication scheme, to direct the transmitting data store to wait ten minutes for subscriber REP on SERVER2 to catch up, use:

```
CALL ttRepSubscriberWait( , , 'REP' , 'SERVER2', 600 );
```

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicySet](#)
[ttRepStart](#)
[ttRepStop](#)
[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)
[ttRepSyncGet](#)
[ttRepSyncSet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepSyncGet

Description

Returns static attributes associated with the caller's use of the replication- based return service. This procedure operates with either the RETURN RECEIPT or RETURN TWOSAFE service.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepSyncGet ( )
```

Parameters

ttRepSyncGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttRepSyncGet returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>requestReturn</i>	BINARY(1)	0 - Don't wait for return notification configured with the RETURN RECEIPT BY REQUEST or RETURN TWOSAFE BY REQUEST option; this value is the default. 1 - Wait for the return notification. Commit resets this attribute to its default value of 0 ("off").
<i>returnWait</i>	TT_INTEGER	Specifies the number of seconds to wait for return service acknowledgement. The default value is 10 seconds. A value of `0' means that there is no wait time. This attribute persists across transaction boundaries and applies to all RETURN services independent of the BY REQUEST option.

Column	Type	Description
<i>localAction</i>	TT_INTEGER	<p>The current LOCAL ACTION configuration for RETURN services.</p> <p>NO ACTION -- When a COMMIT times out, it returns the application unblocked, leaving the transaction in the same state it was when the COMMIT began, with the exception that the application is not able to update any replicated tables. The application may only reissue the COMMIT. This is the default.</p> <p>COMMIT -- When the COMMIT times out, the transaction is committed locally. No more operations are possible on this transaction, and the replicated data stores diverge. This attribute persists across transactions and for the life of the connection.</p>

Example

To retrieve the caller's *requestReturn* value, use:

```

SQLCHAR requestReturn[1];
SQLINTEGER len;
rc = SQLExecDirect ( hstmt
                    , (SQLCHAR *) "{CALL ttRepSyncGet( NULL )}"
                    , SQL_NTS )
rc = SQLBindCol ( hstmt
                 , /* ColumnNumber */ 1
                 , /* TargetType */ SQL_C_BINARY )
                 , /* TargetValuePtr */ requestReturn
                 , /* BufferLength */ sizeof requestReturn
                 , /* StrLen_ */ &len );
rc = SQLFetch( hstmt );
if ( requestReturn[0] ) {
...
}

```

Note

When called within a stand-alone transaction, `ttRepSyncGet` always returns the default value for `requestReturn`.

`ttRepSyncGet` may be called at any point within a transaction in which it is used to request the BY REQUEST return service for that transaction.

If you call `ttRepSyncGet` in a transaction that does not, in fact, update any RETURN RECEIPT BY REQUEST or RETURN TWOSAFE BY REQUEST replication elements, the call has no external effect.

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)

[ttRepTransmitSet](#)

[ttReplicationStatus](#)

[ttRepPolicySet](#)

[ttRepStart](#)

[ttRepStop](#)

[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)

[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)

[ttRepSyncSet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepSyncSet

Description

Sets static attributes associated with the caller's use of the replication-based return service. This procedure operates with either the RETURN RECEIPT or RETURN TWOSAFE service.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepSyncSet(requestReturn, returnWait, localAction)
```

Parameters

ttRepSyncSet has these optional parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>requestReturn</i>	BINARY(1)	<p>0x00 - Turn off the return service for the current transaction.</p> <p>0x01 - Turn on return services for the current transaction. Committing the transaction resets this attribute to its default value of 0 ("off").</p> <p>You can use this parameter to turn on or turn off return services only when the replication subscribers have been configured with RETURN RECEIPT BY REQUEST or RETURN TWOSAFE BY REQUEST.</p>
<i>returnWait</i>	TT_INTEGER	<p>Specifies the number of seconds to wait for return service acknowledgement. The default value is 10 seconds. A value of '0' means there is no wait time.</p> <p>This timeout value overrides the value set by the RETURN WAIT TIME attribute in the CREATE REPLICATION or ALTER REPLICATION statement.</p> <p>The timeout set by this parameter persists across transaction boundaries and applies to all return services independent of the BY REQUEST option.</p>

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>localAction</i>	TT_INTEGER	<p>Action to be performed in the event the subscriber is unable to acknowledge commit of the transaction within the timeout period specified by <i>returnWait</i>. This parameter can only be used for return twosafe transactions. Set to NULL when using the RETURN service.</p> <p>1 -- NO ACTION. On timeout, the process recovery commits the transaction. This is equivalent to a forced commit. (default)</p> <p>2 -- COMMIT. On timeout, the commit function writes a COMMIT log record and effectively ends the transaction locally. No more operations are possible on the same transaction.</p>

Result set

ttRepSyncSet has no result set.

Examples

To enable the return receipt service in the current transaction for all the replication elements configured with RETURN RECEIPT BY REQUEST or RETURN TWOSAFE BY REQUEST, use:

```
rc = SQLExecDirect ( hstmt
, (SQLCHAR *)"{CALL ttRepSyncSet( 0x01 )}"
, SQL_NTS )
```

Notes

The call to enable the return receipt service must be part of the transaction (AutoCommit must be off).

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)

[ttRepTransmitSet](#)

[ttReplicationStatus](#)

[ttRepPolicySet](#)

[ttRepStart](#)

[ttRepStop](#)

[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)

[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)

[ttRepSyncGet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepSyncSubscriberStatus

Description

Queries a subscriber data store in a replication scheme configured with a return service and a RETURN DISABLE failure policy to determine whether return service blocking for the subscriber has been disabled by the failure policy.

The ttRepSyncSubscriberStatus procedure returns the failure status of the subscriber data store with the specified name on the specified host. You can specify only the *storeName*. However, an error is generated if the replication scheme contains more than one subscriber with the same name on different hosts.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepSyncSubscriberStatus('storeName', 'hostName')
```

Parameters

ttRepSyncSubscriberStatus has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>subscriber</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200) NOT NULL	The name of the subscribing data store to be queried.
<i>hostName</i>	TT_VARCHAR (200)	The host name of one or more stores that are configured to receive updates from the executing store; if NULL, then receiving stores are identified by receiver alone. If both receiver and hostname are NULL, then all receiving stores are selected.

Result set

ttRepSyncSubscriberStatus returns:

Column	Type	Description
<i>disabled</i>	TT_INTEGER	Value is either: '1', if the return service has been disabled on the subscriber data store. '0' if the return service is still enabled on the subscriber data store.

Notes

If the replication scheme specifies DISABLE RETURN ALL, then you must use ttRepSyncSubscriberStatus to query the status of each individual subscriber in the replication scheme.

ttRepTransmitGet

Description

Returns the status of transmission of updates to subscribers for the current transaction.

The corresponding [ttRepSyncSet](#) built-in procedure allows you to stop transmission of updates to subscribers for the length of a transaction.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepTransmitGet()
```

Parameters

ttRepTransmitGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttRepTransmitGet returns the result:

Column	Type	Description
<i>transmit</i>	TT_INTEGER	0 - Updates are not being transmitted to any subscribers for the remainder of the transaction on the connection. 1- Updates are being transmitted to subscribers on the connection. (default)

Example

To return the transmit status on the active data store in an active standby pair, use:

```
CALL ttRepTransmitGet();
```

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)

[ttReplicationStatus](#)

[ttRepPolicySet](#)

[ttRepStateSave](#)

[ttRepStateSet](#)

[ttRepStop](#)

[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)

[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)

[ttRepTransmitSet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepTransmitSet

Description

Stops subsequent updates on the connection it is executed in from being replicated to any subscriber.

This procedure should be used with care since it could easily lead to transactional inconsistency of remote stores if partial transactions are replicated. If updates are disallowed from getting replicated, the subscriber stores diverge from the master store.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepTransmitSet(transmit)
```

Parameters

ttRepTransmitSet has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>transmit</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	When set to 1 updates are transmitted to subscribers on the connection after the built-in is executed to replicate. (default) When set to 0 updates are not transmitted to any subscribers for the remainder of the transaction in which this call was issued, as well as on the connection that issued it.

Result set

ttRepTransmitSet returns no results.

Example

To activate the active data store in an active standby pair, use:

```
CALL ttRepTransmitSet(1);
```

To deactivate the active data store in an active standby pair, use:

```
CALL ttRepTransmitSet(0);
```

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicySet](#)
[ttRepStateSave](#)
[ttRepStateSet](#)
[ttRepStop](#)
[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)

[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)

[ttRepTransmitGet](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepXactStatus

Description

Checks on the status of a RETURN RECEIPT or RETURN TWOSAFE replication transaction. Using the built-in procedure [ttRepXactTokenGet](#), you can get the token of a RETURN RECEIPT or RETURN TWOSAFE transaction. This is then passed as an input parameter to this built-in procedure. Only a token received from [ttRepXactTokenGet](#) may be used. The procedure returns a list of rows each of which have three parameters, a subscriber name, the replication status with respect to the subscriber and an error string that is only returned in the case of a RETURN TWOSAFE replication transaction that has begun, but not completed, commit processing.

Note: The error parameter is only returned for RETURN TWOSAFE transactions.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepXactStatus (token)
```

Parameters

ttRepXactStatus has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>xactID</i>	VARBINARY (10000)	If no parameter is specified, status is returned for one of the following:- If called in a transaction that has begun, but not completed, commit processing, it returns the status of the transaction.- If called at any other time, it returns status for the most recently committed transaction on the connection that was in RETURN RECEIPT or RETURN TWOSAFE mode.

Result set

ttRepXactStatus returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>subscriberName</i>	TT_CHAR (61)	The name of the data store that subscribes to tables updated in the transaction. The name returns as: <i>store_name@host_name</i> .

Column	Type	Description
<i>state</i>	TT_CHAR (2)	The state of the transaction with respect to the subscribing data store. The return values are one of the following: 'NS' -- Transaction not sent to the subscriber. 'RC' -- Transaction received by the subscriber agent 'CT' - Transaction applied at the subscriber store. (Does not convey whether the transaction ran into an error when being applied.) 'AP' -- Transaction has been durably applied on the subscriber.
<i>errorString</i>	TT_VARCHAR (2000)	Error string returned by the subscriber agent describing the error it encountered when applying the twosafe transaction. If no error is encountered, this parameter is NULL. Non-Null values are only returned when this procedure is called inside a twosafe replication transaction that has begun, but has not yet completed, processing a commit.

See also[ttRepDeactivate](#)[ttRepTransmitSet](#)[ttReplicationStatus](#)[ttRepPolicySet](#)[ttRepStart](#)[ttRepStop](#)[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)[ttRepSyncGet](#)[ttRepSyncSet](#)[ttRepXactTokenGet](#)["ttRepDuplicateEx"](#) in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttRepXactTokenGet

Description

Returns a token for RETURN RECEIPT or RETURN TWOSAFE replication transactions. Depending on the input parameter, *type*, it returns either:

- A token to the most recently committed RETURN RECEIPT transaction on the connection handle in which it is invoked.
- A token to the most recent transaction on the connection handle in which it is invoked that has begun commit processing on a transaction in RETURN TWOSAFE mode.

This procedure can be executed in any subsequent transaction or in the same transaction after commit processing has begun for a transaction in RETURN TWOSAFE replication.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepXactTokenGet (' type' )
```

Parameters

ttRepXactTokenGet has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>type</i>	TT_CHAR (2) NOT NULL	The type of transaction desired: 'RR' -- Return receipt. 'R2' -- Return twosafe.

Result set

ttRepXactTokenGet returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>token</i>	VARBINARY (10000)	A varbinary token used to represent the transaction desired.

See also

[ttRepDeactivate](#)
[ttRepTransmitSet](#)
[ttReplicationStatus](#)
[ttRepPolicySet](#)
[ttRepStart](#)
[ttRepStop](#)
[ttRepSubscriberStateSet](#)
[ttRepSubscriberWait](#)
[ttRepSyncGet](#)

[ttRepSyncSet](#)

[ttRepXactStatus](#)

"ttRepDuplicateEx" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*

ttSetUserColumnID

Description

This procedure can be used to explicitly set the value for the user-specified column ID. Updates presented to the application by the Transaction Log API may contain information about the columns of a table. This column information contains a system-specified column number and a user-specified column identifier. The user-specified column ID has the value 0 until set explicitly by this call.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the XLA privilege.

Syntax

```
ttSetUserColumnID('tblName', 'colName', repID)
```

Parameters

ttSetUserColumnID has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR(61) NOT NULL	Table name.
<i>colName</i>	TT_CHAR(30) NOT NULL	Column name.
<i>repID</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Integer identifier.

Result set

ttSetUserColumnID returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttSetUserColumnID('APP.SESSION', 'SESSIONID', 15);
```

See also

[ttSetUserTableID](#)

Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide

ttSetUserTableID

Description

This procedure can be used to explicitly set the value of the user table ID. The table that each row is associated with is expressed with two codes: an application-supplied code called the user table ID and a system-provided code called the system table ID. Updates are presented to the application by the Transaction Log API in the form of complete rows. The user table ID has the value zero until explicitly set with the `ttSetUserTableID` procedure.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the XLA privilege.

Syntax

```
ttSetUserTableID('tblName', repID)
```

Parameters

`ttSetUserTableID` has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR (61) NOT NULL	Table name.
<i>repID</i>	BINARY(8) NOT NULL	Integer identifier.

Result set

`ttSetUserTableID` returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttSetUserTableID('APP.SESSION', 0x123456);
```

See also

[ttSetUserColumnID](#)

Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide

ttSize

Description

This procedure estimates the size of a table or view. It returns a single row with a single DOUBLE column with the estimated number of bytes for the table. The table can be specified as either a table name or a fully qualified table name. A non-NULL *nRows* parameter causes the table size to be estimated assuming the statistics of the current table scaled up to the specified number of rows. If the *nRows* parameter is NULL, the size of the table is estimated with the current number of rows.

The current contents of the table are scanned to determine the average size of each VARBINARY and VARCHAR column. If the table is empty, the average size of each VARBINARY and VARCHAR column is estimated to be one-half its declared maximum size. The estimates computed by ttSize include storage for the table itself, VARBINARY and VARCHAR columns and all declared indexes on the table.

The table is scanned when this built-in procedure is called. The scan of the table can be avoided by specifying a non-NULL *frac* value, which should be between 0 and 1. This value is used to estimate the average size of varying-length columns. The maximum size of each varying-length column is multiplied by the *frac* value to compute the estimated average size of VARBINARY or VARCHAR columns. If the *frac* parameter is not given, the existing rows in the table are scanned and the average length of the varying-length columns in the existing rows is used. If *frac* is omitted and the table has no rows in it, then *frac* is assumed to have the value 0.5.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the SELECT privilege on the specified table.

Syntax

```
ttSize('tblName', nRows, frac)
```

Parameters

ttSize has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR(61) NOT NULL	Name of an application table. Can include table owner. This parameter is required.
<i>nRows</i>	TT_INTEGER	Number of rows to estimate in a table. This parameter is optional.
<i>frac</i>	BINARY_DOUBLE	Estimated average fraction of VARBINARY or VARCHAR column sizes. This parameter is optional.

Result set

ttSize returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>size</i>	BINARY_DOUBLE NOT NULL	Estimated size of the table, in bytes.

Examples

```
CALL ttSize('ACCTS', 1000000, NULL);

CALL ttSize('ACCTS', 30000, 0.8);

CALL ttSize('SALES.FORECAST', NULL, NULL);
```

When using `ttSize`, you must first execute the command and then fetch the results. For example:

ODBC

```
double size;
SQLLEN len;

rc = SQLExecDirect(hstmt, "call ttSize('SalesData', 250000,
0.75)", SQL_NTS);
rc = SQLBindColumn(hstmt, 1, SQL_C_DOUBLE, &size, sizeof double,
&len);
rc = SQLFetch(hstmt);
rc = SQLFreeStmt(hstmt, SQL_CLOSE);
```

JDBC

```
. . . . .
String URL="jdbc:timesten:MyDataStore";
Connection con;
double tblSize=0;
. . . . .
con = DriverManager.getConnection(URL);
CallableStatement cStmt = con.prepareCall("
{CALL ttSize('SalesData', 250000, 0.75) }");
if( cStmt.execute() )
{
    rs=cStmt.getResultSet();
    if (rs.next()) {
        tblSize=rs.getDouble(1);
    }
    rs.close();
}
cStmt.close();
con.close();

. . . . .
```

Note

The `ttSize` procedure allows you to estimate how large a table will be with its full population of rows based on a small sample. For the best results, we recommend populating the table with at least 1,000 typical rows.

ttSQLCmdCacheInfo

Description

Displays all compiled SQL statements in the TimesTen SQL command cache.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttSQLCmdCacheInfo()
```

Parameters

ttSQLCmdCacheInfo has the optional parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>sqlCommandID</i>	TT_INTEGER for 32-bit systems TT_BIGINT for 64-bit systems	The unique identifier of a SQL command in the TimesTen command cache. If no value is supplied displays information about all current commands in the TimesTen cache.

Result set

ttSQLCmdCacheInfo returns the result set:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>sqlCommandID</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL for 32-bit systems TT_BIGINT NOT NULL for 64-bit systems	The unique identifier of a command in the TimesTen command cache.
<i>privateCommandConnectionID</i>	TT_INTEGER	The unique ID of a private connection. If not a private connection, the value is NULL.
<i>executions</i>	TT_BIGINT NOT NULL	A counter for the number of executions that took place on this command since it was brought into the command cache.
<i>prepares</i>	TT_BIGINT NOT NULL	A counter for the number of user prepares that result in a hit on the command cache.
<i>reprepares</i>	TT_BIGINT NOT NULL	A counter for the number of reprepares or invalidations of this command.

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>freeable</i>	TT_TINYINT NOT NULL	Indicates whether this command can be garbage collected by the subdaemon. 1 - Indicates freeable. 0 - Indicates non-freeable.
<i>size</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The total space (bytes) allocated for this command in the command cache.
<i>owner</i>	TT_CHAR(31) NOT NULL	The identifier of the user who created this command.
<i>queryText</i>	TT_VARCHAR(1024) NOT NULL	The first 1024 characters of the SQL text for the current command.

Examples

To display command info for all of the current valid commands, use

```
Command> CALL ttSQLCmdCacheInfo;
< 528079360, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2168, TTUSER , select * from t7 where x7 is not
null or exists (select 1 from t2,t3 where not 'tuf' like 'abc') >
< 527609108, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2960, TTUSER , select * from t1 where x1 = (select
x2 from t2 where z2 in (1,3) and y1=y2) order by 1, 2, 3 >
< 528054656, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1216, TTUSER , create table t2(x2 int,y2 int, z2
int) >
< 528066648, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1176, TTUSER , insert into t2 select * from t1 >
< 528013192, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1848, TTUSER , select * from t1 where exists
(select * from t2 where x1=x2) or y1=1 >
< 527582620, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1240, TTUSER , insert into t2 select * from t1 >
< 527614292, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2248, TTUSER , select * from t1 where exists
(select x2 from t2 where x1=x2) order by 1, 2, 3 >
< 528061248, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 696, TTUSER , create index i1 on t3(y3) >
< 528070368, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 824, TTUSER , call ttOptSetOrder('t3 t4 t2 t1') >
< 528018856, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 984, TTUSER , insert into t2 select * from t1 >
< 527606460, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2624, TTUSER , select * from t1 where x1 = (select
x2 from t2 where y1=y2) order by 1, 2, 3 >
< 528123000, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 3616, TTUSER , select * from t1 where x1 = 1 or x1
= (select x2 from t2,t3 where z2=t3.x3) >
< 528074624, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 856, TTUSER , call ttOptSetOrder('t4 t2 t3 t1') >
< 527973892, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2872, TTUSER , select * from t1 where x1 in (select
x2 from t2) or x1 in (select x3 from t3) order by 1, 2, 3 >
< 527953876, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 3000, TTUSER , select * from t1 where x1 = (select
x2 from t2) order by 1, 2, 3 >
< 527603900, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2440, TTUSER , select * from t1 where x1 in (select
x2 from t2 where y1=y2) order by 1, 2, 3 >
< 528093308, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 3608, TTUSER , select * from t1 where x1 = 1 or x1
= (select x2 from t2,t3 where z2=t3.x3 and t3.z3=1) >
< 528060608, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 696, TTUSER , create index i1 on t2 (y2) >
....
```

To display command info for the SqlCmdId 527973892, use

```
Command> CALL ttSQLCmdCacheInfo(527973892);
< 527973892, 2048, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2872, TTUSER,
select * from t1 where x1 in (select x2 from t2) or
x1 in (select x3 from t3) order by 1, 2, 3 >
1 row found.
```

ttSQLCmdCacheInfoGet

Description

Gets command statistics update information. This procedure can be useful for certain operations, such as CREATE INDEX or DROP INDEX and other DDL operations that alter objects.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttSQLCmdCacheInfoGet ()
```

Parameters

ttSQLCmdCacheInfoGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttSQLCmdCacheInfoGet returns the result set:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>cmdCount</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Number of commands in the cache
<i>freeableCount</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Count of number of freeable commands that can be garbage collected by the subdaemon at that moment. This number is obtained by examining the command information.
<i>size</i>	TT_BIGINT NOT NULL	The current total space allocated to store all the cached commands.

Examples

To generate a list of all TimesTen instance users, use:

```
Command> CALL ttSQLCmdCacheInfoGet;
< 5,4,12316 >
1 row found
```

ttSQLCmdQueryPlan

Description

Displays all detailed run-time query plans for SQL statements in the TimesTen SQL command cache. If no argument is supplied, this procedure displays the query plan for all valid commands in the TimesTen cache. For invalid commands, an error is returned that displays the text of the query and the syntax problems.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttSQLCmdQueryPlan(commandID)
```

Parameters

ttSQLCmdQueryPlan has the optional parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>sqlCommandID</i>	TT_INTEGER for 32-bit systems TT_BIGINT for 64-bit systems	The unique identifier of a SQL command in the TimesTen command cache. If no value is supplied displays the query plan for all valid commands in the TimesTen cache.

Result set

ttSQLQueryPlan returns the result set:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>sqlCommandID</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL for 32-bit systems TT_BIGINT NOT NULL for 64-bit systems	The unique identifier of a command in the TimesTen command cache.
<i>queryText</i>	TT_VARCHAR(1024)	The first 1024 characters of the SQL text for the current command.
<i>step</i>	TT_INTEGER	The step number of current operation in this run-time query plan.
<i>level</i>	TT_INTEGER	The level number of current operation in this run-time query plan.
<i>operation</i>	TT_CHAR(31)	The operation name of the current step in this run-time query plan.
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR(31)	Name of the table used in this step, if any.

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblOwnerName</i>	TT_CHAR(31)	Name of the owner of the table used in this step, if any.
<i>ixName</i>	TT_CHAR(31)	Name of the index used in this step, if any.
<i>indexedPred</i>	TTVARCHAR(1024)	In this step, if an index is used, the indexed predicate is printed if available. Not all expressions can be printed out and the output may be fragmented and truncated. "..." represents the unfinished portion of the expression.
<i>nonIndexedPred</i>	TT_VARCHAR(1024)	In this step, if a non-indexed predicate is used, the non-indexed predicate is printed if available. Not all expressions can be printed out and the output may be fragmented and truncated. "..." represents the unfinished portion of the expression.

Examples

To display the query plan for SQLCmdID 528078576:

```

Command> call ttSqlCmdQueryPlan(528078576);
< 528078576, select * from t1 where l=2 or (x1 in (select x2 from t2, t5 where y2
in (select y3 from t3)) and y1 in (select x4 from t4)), <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>,
<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 0, 4, RowLkSerialScan, T1, TTUSER, >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 1, 7, RowLkTtreeScan, T2, TTUSER, I2, >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 2, 7, RowLkTtreeScan, T5, TTUSER, I2, >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 3, 6, NestedLoop, T3, TTUSER, I1, ( Y3=Y2; ) >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 4, 6, RowLkTtreeScan, T4, TTUSER, I2, Y1 = X4; >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 5, 5, NestedLoop, X1 = X2; >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 6, 4, Filter, >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 7, 3, NestedLoop(Left OuterJoin), >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 8, 2, Filter, >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 9, 2, RowLkTtreeScan, T4, TTUSER, I2, Y1 = X4; >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 10, 1, NestedLoop(Left OuterJoin), >
< 528078576, <NULL>, 11, 0, Filter, >
13 rows found.

```

To display query plans for all valid queries, omit the argument for ttSqlCmdQueryPlan:

```

< 528079360, select * from t7 where x7 is not null or exists (select 1 from t2,t3
where not 'tuf' like 'abc'), <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>,
<NULL>, <NULL> >
< 528079360, <NULL>, 0, 2, RowLkSerialScan, T7, TTUSER, , , >
< 528079360, <NULL>, 1, 3, RowLkTtreeScan, T2, TTUSER, I2, , , NOT(LIKE( tuf
,abc ,NULL )) >
< 528079360, <NULL>, 2, 3, RowLkTtreeScan, T3, TTUSER, I2, , , >
< 528079360, <NULL>, 3, 2, NestedLoop, , , , >
< 528079360, <NULL>, 4, 1, NestedLoop(Left OuterJoin), , , , >
< 528079360, <NULL>, 5, 0, Filter, , , , X7 >
< 527576540, call ttSqlCmdQueryPlan(527973892), <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>,
<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< 527576540, <NULL>, 0, 0, Procedure Call, , , , >
< 528054656, create table t2(x2 int,y2 int, z2 int), <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>,
<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< 528066648, insert into t2 select * from t1, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>,
<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< 528066648, <NULL>, 0, 0, Insert, T2, TTUSER, , , >
< 528013192, select * from t1 where exists (select * from t2 where x1=x2) or y1=1,
<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< 528061248, create index i1 on t3(y3), <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>,
<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< 528070368, call ttOptSetOrder('t3 t4 t2 t1'), <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>,
<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< 528070368, <NULL>, 0, 0, Procedure Call, , , , >
< 528018856, insert into t2 select * from t1, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>,
<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< 527573452, call ttsqlCmdCacheInfo(527973892), <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>,
<NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL>, <NULL> >
< 527573452, <NULL>, 0, 0, Procedure Call, , , , >
... /* more rows here */

```

ttVersion

Description

Returns the 5 digits that make up the release number of the current TimesTen instance.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttVersion()
```

Parameters

ttVersion has no parameters:

Result set

ttVersion returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>major</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The major release number. Indicates releases with major infrastructure and functionality changes.
<i>minor</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The minor release number. Indicates a version with new functionality changes, but no infrastructure changes.
<i>patch</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	The patch release number. Indicates a release that contains all bug fixes since the previous maintenance release.
<i>relDot4</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	Indicates a release with minor bug fixes.
<i>relDot5</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	This digit in the release number is reserved for future use.

Example

```
CALL ttVersion( );
<11, 2, 1 , 1, 0>
1 row found.
```

In this case, the TimesTen release number is: 11.2.1.1.0.

ttWarnOnLowMemory

Description

Allows applications to specify that operations executed on the current connection should return a warning if they allocate memory and find that memory is low. If the value is set, a warning is returned for any operation that does an allocation and finds total memory in use to be above the connection's threshold value as specified by the [PermWarnThreshold](#) and [TempWarnThreshold](#) data store attributes. See "[Data Store Attributes](#)" on page 1-1 for more information.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttWarnOnLowMemory(permanent, temporary)
```

Parameters

ttWarnOnLowMemory has these parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>permanent</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	1(enable) or 0 (disable) warnings for the permanent data partition.
<i>temporary</i>	TT_INTEGER NOT NULL	1 (enable) or 0 (disable) warnings for the temporary data partition.

Result set

ttWarnOnLowMemory returns no results.

Example

```
CALL ttWarnOnLowMemory(1, 0);
```

Enables low memory warnings for the permanent data partition only.

Notes

By default, low memory warnings are not issued for either partition. Applications that want to receive these warnings must call this procedure. This procedure is connection specific, and so needs to be issued for each connection upon which warnings are desired. Also, the current setting does not persist to subsequent connections.

ttXactIdGet

Description

Displays transaction ID information for interpreting lock messages. The two result columns of ttXactIdGet are used in combination to uniquely identify a transaction in a data store. Taken individually, the columns are not interesting. The result should only be used to correlate with other sources of transaction information. The numbers may not follow a strict pattern.

Required privilege

This procedure requires no privilege.

Syntax

```
ttXactIdGet ()
```

Parameters

ttXactIdGet has no parameters.

Result set

ttXactIdGet returns the result set:

Column	Type	Description
<i>xactID</i>	TT_INTEGER	Connection ID.
<i>counter</i>	TT_BIGINT	An increasing number that is used to discriminate successive transactions of the same Transaction Id.

Example

```
Command > automcommit 0;
Command > call ttXactIdGet;
<2,11>
1 row found
Command > commit;
Command > call ttXactIdGet
<3, 12>
1 row found
```

Note

The output correlates to the values printed in lock error messages and [ttXactAdmin](#) lock information output.

See also

[ttXactAdmin](#)
"ttXactIdRollback" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*.

ttXlaBookmarkCreate

Description

Creates the specified bookmark.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the XLA privilege.

Syntax

```
ttXlaBookmarkCreate('bookmark', 'replicated')
```

Parameters

ttXlaBookmarkCreate has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
Parameter	Type	Description
<i>bookmark</i>	TT_CHAR (31) NOT NULL	The name of the bookmark to be created.
<i>replicated</i>	BINARY(1)	0x00 or null (equivalent) for non-replicated bookmarks (default setting); 0x01 for replicated bookmarks. If null, non-replicated bookmarks are used.

Result set

ttXlaBookmarkCreate returns no results.

Example

For non-replicated bookmark, execute the following:

```
Command > call ttXlaBookmarkCreate(mybookmark);
```

or

```
Command> call ttXlaBookmarkCreate('mybkmk2',0x00);
```

For a replicated bookmark, execute the following:

```
Command > call ttXlaBookmarkCreate(mybookmark, 0x01);
```

For more details on XLA bookmarks, including replicated XLA bookmarks, see "About XLA bookmarks" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*.

See also

[ttXlaSubscribe](#)
[ttXlaUnsubscribe](#)
[ttXlaBookmarkDelete](#)

ttXlaBookmarkDelete

Description

Deletes the specified bookmark. The bookmark cannot be deleted while it is in use.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the XLA privilege.

Syntax

```
ttXlaBookmarkDelete('bookmark')
```

Parameters

ttXlaBookmarkDelete has the parameter:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>bookmark</i>	TT_CHAR (31) NOT NULL	The name of the bookmark to be deleted.

Result set

ttXlaBookmarkDelete returns no results.

Example

```
Command > call ttXlaBookmarkDelete('mybookmark');
```

Note

Before dropping a table that is subscribed to by an XLA bookmark, you must first drop all XLA bookmarks or unsubscribe from XLA tracking.

See also

[ttXlaBookmarkCreate](#)
[ttXlaSubscribe](#)
[ttXlaUnsubscribe](#)

ttXlaSubscribe

Description

Sets up persistent XLA tracking of a table. This procedure cannot be executed when the specified bookmark is in use.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the XLA privilege.

Syntax

```
ttXlaSubscribe('tblName', 'bookmark')
```

Parameters

ttXlaSubscribe has the parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR (61) NOT NULL	The name of the table to be tracked.
<i>bookmark</i>	TT_CHAR (31) NOT NULL	The name of the bookmark that the application uses to track this table.

Result set

ttXlaSubscribe returns no results.

Example

```
Command > call ttXlaSubscribe ('SALLY.ACCTS', mybookmark);
```

See also

[ttXlaBookmarkCreate](#)
[ttXlaBookmarkDelete](#)
[ttXlaUnsubscribe](#)

ttXlaUnsubscribe

Description

Stops persistent XLA tracking of a table. This procedure cannot be executed when the specified bookmark is in use.

Required privilege

This procedure requires the XLA privilege.

Syntax

```
ttXlaUnsubscribe('tblName', 'bookmark')
```

Parameters

ttXlaUnsubscribe has the parameters:

Parameter	Type	Description
<i>tblName</i>	TT_CHAR (61) NOT NULL	The name of the table on which XLA tracking should be stopped.
<i>bookmark</i>	TT_CHAR (31) NOT NULL	The name of the bookmark that the application uses to track this table.

Result set

ttXlaSubscribe returns no results.

Example

```
Command > call ttXlaSubscribe ('SALLY.ACCTS', mybookmark);
```

Note

Before dropping a table that is subscribed to by an XLA bookmark, you must first drop all XLA bookmarks or unsubscribe from XLA tracking.

See also

[ttXlaBookmarkCreate](#)
[ttXlaBookmarkDelete](#)
[ttXlaSubscribe](#)

The following sections provide reference information and examples for TimesTen utilities.

- [Overview](#)
- [Required authentication and authorization for utilities](#)

Overview

The options for TimesTen utilities are generally not case sensitive, with the exception of single character options. You can use `-connstr` or `-connStr` interchangeably. However `-v` and `-V` are each unique options.

All utilities return 0 for success and 1 if an error occurs.

Note: The utility name and options listed in this chapter are case-insensitive. They are described in mixed case to make the examples and syntax descriptions easier to read.

Required authentication and authorization for utilities

The following sections describe the authentication and authorization required for utilities:

- [Required user authentication for utilities](#)
- [Required privileges for executing utilities](#)

Required user authentication for utilities

All utilities that require a password prompt for one.

If a UID attribute is given but no PWD attribute is given, either through a connection string or in the ODBCINI file for the specified DSN, TimesTen prompts for a password. When explicitly prompted, input is not displayed on the command line.

A password given on the command line, before TimesTen prompts for the password, is visible to the `ps` command, so use of the PWD attribute is not recommended in the first call to the utility. For example, the following command is not recommended:

```
% ttIsq1 -connStr "DSN=mydsn;UID=terry;PWD=secret"
```

Generally, when no UID attribute is given, the UID is assumed to be the user name identified by the operating system, and TimesTen does not prompt for a password.

When a utility accepts a DSN, connection string or data store path as a parameter, specify the value at the end of the command line.

Required privileges for executing utilities

Certain TimesTen command-line utilities require privileges. Each utility in this chapter describes the privilege required for execution. You may receive a "database not loaded" error if you try to execute any utility with a user other than the instance administrator and the database is not loaded into memory. In this case, we cannot determine the privileges of the user. Thus any utilities requiring privileges have to be run either as the instance administrator or executed while the database is loaded.

ttAdmin

Description

Allows you to:

- Specify policies to automatically or manually load and unload data stores from RAM.
- Specify policies to automatically or manually start and stop replication agents for specified data stores.
- Start and stop TimesTen cache agents for caching data from Oracle tables. The cache agent is a process that handles Oracle database access on behalf of a TimesTen data store. It also handles the aging and autorefresh of the cache groups in the TimesTen data store. Before using any cache features, you must start the cache agent. Cache options require that you specify a value for the OracleNetServiceName in the DSN.

Required privilege

This utility requires no privileges to query the database.

Replication options require the ADMIN privilege.

Cache options require the CACHE_MANAGER privilege.

All other options require the ADMIN privilege.

If authentication information is not supplied in the connection string or DSN, this utility prompts for a user ID and password before continuing.

Syntax

```
ttAdmin {-h | -help | -?}

ttAdmin {-V | -version}

ttAdmin [-ramPolicy always|manual|inUse [-ramGrace secs] ]
[-ramLoad] [-ramUnload]
[-repPolicy always|manual|norestart]
[-reqpQueryThresholdGet]
[-reqpQueryThresholdSet seconds]
[-repStart | -repStop]
[[-cacheUidGet] |
 [-cacheUidPwdSet -cacheUid uid [-cachePwd pwd]] |
 [-cachePolicy always | manual| norestart] |
 [-cacheStart] |
 [-cacheStop [-stopTimeout seconds]]]
[-query]
{-connStr connection_string | DSN}
```

Options

ttAdmin has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-connStr <i>connection_string</i></code>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
<code>DSN</code>	Specifies an ODBC data source name of the data store to be administered.
<code>-h -help</code> <code>-?</code>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<code>-cachePolicy</code>	Defines the policy used to determine when the cache agent for the data store should run. This option requires <code>CACHE_MANAGER</code> privileges.
<code>-cacheStart</code>	Starts a cache agent for the data store. This option requires <code>CACHE_MANAGER</code> privileges.
<code>-cacheStop</code>	Stops a cache agent for the data store. You should not shut down the cache agent immediately after dropping or altering a cache group. Instead, wait for at least two minutes. Otherwise, the cache agent may not get a chance to clean up the Oracle objects that were used by the <code>AUTOREFRESH</code> feature. This option requires <code>CACHE_MANAGER</code> privileges.
<code>-cachePwd</code>	The password associated with the cache administration user ID that is used to manage <code>AUTOREFRESH</code> cache groups and <code>ASYNCHRONOUS WRITETHROUGH</code> cache groups. The cache administration user has extended privileges. See "Grant privileges to the Oracle users" in the <i>Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide</i> for more details. This option requires <code>CACHE_MANAGER</code> privileges.
<code>-cacheUId</code>	The cache administration user ID. The cache administration user manages <code>AUTOREFRESH</code> cache groups and <code>ASYNCHRONOUS WRITETHROUGH</code> cache groups. The cache administration user has extended privileges. This option requires <code>CACHE_MANAGER</code> privileges. See "Grant privileges to the Oracle users" in the <i>Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide</i> for more details.
<code>-cacheUIdGet</code>	Gets the current cache administration user ID for the specified data store. This option requires <code>CACHE_MANAGER</code> privileges.

Option	Description
<code>-cacheUidPwdSet</code>	<p>Sets the cache administration user ID and password for the specified data store. This option requires <code>CACHE_MANAGER</code> privileges. Must be set in conjunction with the <code>-cacheUid</code> and <code>-cachePwd</code> options. Some things to consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The cache administration user ID and password only need to be specified once for each new data store. ■ The cache administration user ID and password cannot be set while either the cache agent or the replication agent are running. ■ The cache administration user ID cannot be reset while there are <code>ASYNCHRONOUS WRITETHROUGH</code> cache groups or <code>AUTOREFRESH</code> cache groups (with a state that is not equal to <code>OFF</code>) on the data store. ■ The cache administration password can be changed at any time.
<code>-query</code>	Displays a summary of the policy settings for the named data store.
<code>-ramGrace secs</code>	Only effective if <code>-ramPolicy</code> is <code>inUse</code> . If non-zero, the data store is kept in RAM for <code>secs</code> seconds prior to being unloaded after the last application disconnects from the data store.
<code>-ramLoad</code>	Valid only when <code>-ramPolicy</code> is set to <code>manual</code> . Causes the data store to be loaded into RAM.
<code>-ramPolicy policy</code>	<p>Defines the policy used to determine when the data store is loaded into system RAM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>always</code> - Specifies that the data store should remain in system RAM all the time. ■ <code>manual</code> - Specifies that the data store is only to be loaded in system RAM when explicitly loaded by the user (using the <code>ramLoad</code> option). ■ <code>inUse</code> - (default) Specifies that the data store is only loaded in system RAM when in use (i.e., when applications are connected). The <code>-ramGrace</code> option may be used to modify the behavior of this policy. This option cannot be used with temporary data stores. TimesTen only allows a temporary data store to be loaded into RAM manually. Trying to set the policy generates a warning. <p>This option requires <code>ADMIN</code> privileges.</p>
<code>-ramUnload</code>	Valid only when <code>-ramPolicy</code> is set to <code>manual</code> . Causes the data store to be unloaded from RAM.
<code>-repPolicy</code>	<p>Defines the policy used to determine when the replication agent starts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>always</code> - Specifies that the agent should always be running for the data store. This option immediately starts the replication agent and when the daemon restarts the replication agent is restarted. ■ <code>manual</code> - (default) Specifies that the replication agent must be manually started and stopped. ■ <code>norestart</code> - Specifies that the replication agent for the data store is not to be restarted after a failure. <p>This option requires <code>ADMIN</code> privileges.</p>

Option	Description
-repPolicy	<p>Defines the policy used to determine when the replication agent starts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>always</code> - Specifies that the agent should always be running for the data store. This option immediately starts the replication agent and when the daemon restarts the replication agent is restarted. ▪ <code>manual</code> - (default) Specifies that the replication agent must be manually started and stopped. ▪ <code>norestart</code> - Specifies that the replication agent for the data store is not to be restarted after a failure. <p>This option requires ADMIN privileges.</p>
-repQueryThresholdGet	<p>Returns the number of seconds that a query can be executed by the replication agent before TimesTen writes a warning to the support log and throws an SNMP trap.</p> <p>A value of 0 and indicates that no warning is sent.</p> <p>This option requires ADMIN privileges.</p>
-repQueryThresholdSet	<p>This option specifies the number of seconds that a query can be executed by the replication agent before TimesTen writes a warning to the support log and throws an SNMP trap.</p> <p>The specified value takes effect the next time the replication agent is started. The query threshold for the replication agent applies to SQL execution on detail tables of materialized views, ON DELETE CASCADE operations and some internal operations.</p> <p>.The value must be greater than or equal to 0.</p> <p>Default is 0 and indicates that no warning is sent.</p> <p>This option requires ADMIN privileges.</p>
-repStop	Stops the data store's replication agent.
-stopTimeout <i>seconds</i>	<p>Specifies that the TimesTen daemon should kill the cache agent if it doesn't stop within <i>seconds</i>.</p> <p>If set to 0, the daemon waits forever for the cache agent. The default value is 100 seconds.</p> <p>This option requires CACHE_MANAGER privileges.</p>
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttAdmin and exits.

Examples

A data store referred to by DSN `SalesData` is used by some very performance sensitive applications. So that applications do not have to wait for the data store to be loaded from disk into RAM, this data store must always remain in RAM. To achieve this, use:

```
ttAdmin -ramPolicy always SalesData
```

The `SalesData` data store is normally always resident in RAM. However, it is not being used at all today and should be loaded only when applications are connected to it. To change the RAM policy, use:

```
ttAdmin -ramPolicy inUse SalesData
```

To manually control whether the `SalesData` data store is loaded into RAM and to *load* it now, use:

```
ttAdmin -ramPolicy manual -ramLoad SalesData
```

To manually *unload* the SalesData data store from RAM, thus preventing any new applications from connecting to the data store, use:

```
ttAdmin -ramPolicy manual -ramUnload SalesData
```

A data store referred to by DSN History is not always in use. Permanently loading it into RAM unnecessarily uses memory. This data store is idle for long periods, but when it is in use multiple users connect to it in rapid succession. To improve performance, it may be best to keep the data store in RAM when applications are connected to it and to keep it in RAM for 5 minutes (300 seconds) after the last user disconnects. With this RAM policy, as long as applications are connected to the data store, the data store remains in RAM. To set this policy, use:

```
ttAdmin -ramPolicy inUse -ramGrace 300 History
```

A data store referred to by DSN SalesData is used to cache Oracle data. Use the following ttAdmin command to start the cache agent for the SalesData DSN:

```
ttAdmin -cacheStart SalesData
```

You can also use the `-cachePolicy` option to ask the TimesTen data manager daemon to start the cache agent every time the data manager itself is started. Use:

```
ttAdmin -cachePolicy always SalesData
```

To turn off the automatic start of cache agent, use:

```
ttAdmin -cachePolicy manual SalesData
```

To set the cache administration user ID and password, the `-cacheUidPwdSet` flag in conjunction with the `-cacheUid` and `-cachePwd` options can be used with ttAdmin. For example, if the cache administration user ID and password on the data store SalesData should be scott and tiger respectively, use:

```
ttAdmin -cacheUidPwdSet -cacheUid scott -cachePwd tiger SalesData
```

To get the current cache administration user ID for the SalesData DSN, use:

```
ttAdmin -cacheUidGet SalesData
```

ttAdmin displays the following output:

```
Cache User Id: scott
RAM Residence Policy: inUse
Replication Agent Policy: manual
Replication Manually Started: False
Cache Agent Policy: manual
Cache Agent Manually Started: False
```

Notes

If TimesTen is installed as a user instance, and the user attempts to start the cache agent for a data store with a relative path, TimesTen looks for the data store relative to where it is running, and fails. Therefore, a relative path should not be used in this scenario. For example, on Windows, if you have specified the path for the data store as `DataStore=.\dsn1` and attempt to start the cache agent with the command `ttAdmin -cacheStart dsn1`, the cache agent does not start because it looks for the data store in `install_dir\srv\dsn1`. For Unix it looks in a directory in `/var/TimesTen/instance/`.

When using AUTOREFRESH (automatic propagation from Oracle to TimesTen) or ASYNCHRONOUS WRITETHROUGH cache groups, you must specify the cache administration user ID and password. This user account is used to perform AUTOREFRESH and ASYNCHRONOUS WRITETHROUGH operations.

To load Oracle data, the TimesTen cache agent must be running. This requires that the ORACLE_HOME environment variable be set to the path of the Oracle installation. See the *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide* for more details. For details on other environment variables that you may want to set, see "Environment variables" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Installation Guide*.

This utility is supported only for TimesTen Data Manager DSNs. It is not supported for TimesTen Client DSNs.

If ttAdmin is used with `-repStart` and it does not find a replication definition, the replication agent is not started and ttAdmin prints out an error message. For example:

```
$ ttAdmin -repstart repl1
*** [TimesTen][TimesTen 11.2.1.0.0 ODBC Driver][TimesTen]TT8191: This store (repl1
on my_host) is not involved in a replication scheme -- file "eeProc.c", lineno
11016, procedure "RepAdmin()"
*** ODBC Error = S1000, TimesTen Error = 8191
```

If ttAdmin is used with the `-ramPolicy always` option, a persistent system connection is created on the data store. The `-ramPolicy always` option can only be specified on shared data stores.

The only `-ramPolicy` value supported for temporary data stores is the `-ramPolicy manual` option with the `-ramLoad` option specified at the same time.

If ttAdmin is used with `-repPolicy manual` (the default) or `-repPolicy always`, then the `-ramPolicy always` option should also be used. This ensures that the replication agent begins recovery after a failure as quickly as possible.

See also

- [ttStatus](#)
- [ttCachePolicySet](#)
- [ttCacheUidGet](#)
- [ttCacheUidPwdSet](#)
- [ttCacheStart](#)
- [ttCacheStop](#)

ttAdoptStores

Description



On UNIX systems, moves data stores from a TimesTen instance to a new TimesTen instance that is of the same minor version. For example, you can move files from TimesTen 11.2.1.0.0 to TimesTen 11.2.1.0.1.

The utility makes it easy to move to a new patch release and can be useful for testing a new release without uninstalling the old one. You can install the new version of TimesTen and move one or more data stores to the new release to test it without uninstalling the old one. Both utilities require that both instances be of the same minor version.

You must run the ttAdoptStores utility from the destination instance.

Required privilege

This utility must be run by the TimesTen instance administrator. The instance administrator must be the same user for both the old and new TimesTen instance.

Syntax

```
ttadoptstores {-h | -help | -?}
ttadoptstores {-V | -version}
ttadoptstores [-quiet] -dspath path
ttadoptstores [-quiet] -instpath path
```

Options

ttAdoptStores has the options:

Option	Description
-dspath <i>path</i>	Adopts a single data store. The path argument must be the path to the data store files (without any file extensions).
-h	Prints a usage message and exits.
-help	
?	
-instpath <i>path</i>	Adopts all data stores for an instance. The path argument must be the path to the daemon working directory ("infodir"). If any data stores are in use, the utility fails without making any modifications. No new connections to any data store are allowed in the source instance until the entire operation has completed.
-quiet	Do not return verbose messages.
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttAdoptStores and exits.

Examples

To adopt the data store `/my/data/stores/ds`, use:

```
ttadoptstores -dspath /my/data/stores/ds
```

To adopt all of the data stores in the directory `/opt/TimesTen/instance1`, use:

```
ttadoptstores -instpath /opt/TimesTen/instance1
```

Note

You cannot adopt temporary data stores.

If an instance being adopted is part of a replication scheme, port numbers must match on each side of the replication scheme, unless a port number was specified as the value of the `-remoteDaemonPort` option during a [ttRepAdmin -duplicate](#) operation. Generally, all instances involved in the replication scheme must be updated at the same time.

This utility does not copy any `sys.odbcc.ini` entries. You must move these files manually.

ttBackup

Description

Creates a backup copy of a data store that can be restored at a later time using the [ttRestore](#) utility. If the data store is in use at the time of backup, it must be in *shared* mode to enable ttBackup. For an overview of the TimesTen backup and restore facility, see "Copying, migrating, backing up and restoring a data store" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

Required privilege

This utility requires the ADMIN privilege.

If authentication information is not supplied in the connection string or DSN, this utility prompts for a user ID and password before continuing.

Syntax

```
ttBackup {-h | -help | -?}
ttBackup {-V | -version}
ttBackup -dir directory [-type backupType]
[-fname fileprefix] [-force]
{-connStr connection_string | DSN}
```

Options

ttBackup has the options:

Option	Description
-connStr <i>connection_string</i>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
<i>DSN</i>	Specifies an ODBC data source name of the data store to be backed up.
-dir <i>directory</i>	Specifies the directory where the backup files should be stored.
-fname <i>fileprefix</i>	Specifies the file prefix for the backup files in the backup directory. The default value for this option is the file name portion of the <code>DataStore</code> parameter of the data store's ODBC definition.
-force	Forces the backup into the specified directory. If a backup already exists in that directory, ttBackup overwrites it. If this option is not specified ttBackup terminates with an end message without overwriting existing files.
-h -help -?	Prints a usage message and exits.

Option	Description
<code>-type backupType</code>	<p>Specifies the type of backup to be performed. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <code>fileFull</code> - Performs a full file backup to the backup path specified by the <code>directory</code> and <code>fileprefix</code> parameters (default). The resulting backup is not enabled for incremental backup. ▪ <code>fileFullEnable</code> - Performs a full file backup to the backup path specified by the <code>directory</code> and <code>fileprefix</code> parameters. The resulting backup is enabled for incremental backup. ▪ <code>fileIncremental</code> - Performs an incremental file backup to the backup path specified by the <code>directory</code> and <code>fileprefix</code> parameters, if that backup path contains an incremental-enabled backup of the data store. Otherwise, an error is returned. ▪ <code>fileIncrOrFull</code> - Performs an incremental file backup to the backup path specified by the <code>directory</code> and <code>fileprefix</code> parameters if that backup path contains an incremental-enabled backup of the data store. Otherwise, it performs a full file backup of the data store and marks it incremental enabled. ▪ <code>streamFull</code> - Performs a stream backup to standard out ▪ <code>incrementalStop</code> - Does not perform a backup. Disables incremental backups for the backup path specified by the <code>directory</code> and <code>fileprefix</code> parameters. This prevents transaction log files from accumulating for an incremental backup.
<code>-V</code> <code>-version</code>	Prints the release number of ttBackup and exits.

Examples

To perform a full file backup of the FastIns data store to the backup directory `in/users/pat/TimesTen/backups`, use:

```
ttBackup -type fileFullEnable -dir /users/pat/TimesTen/backups FastIns
```

To copy the FastIns data store to the file `FastIns.back`, use:

```
ttBackup -type streamFull FastIns > FastIns.back
```



On Unix, to save the FastIns data store to a backup tape, use:

```
ttBackup -type streamFull FastIns | dd bs=64k of=/dev/rmt0
```

To back up a data store named `origDSN` to the directory `/users/rob/tmp` and restore it to the data store named `restoredDSN`, use:

```
ttBackup -type fileFull -dir /users/rob/tmp -fname restored origDSN
ttRestore -dir /users/rob/tmp -fname restored restoredDSN
```

Notes

When an incremental backup has been enabled, TimesTen creates a backup hold in the transaction log file. This hold can be seen using the `ttLogHolds` built-in procedure. The backup hold is used to determine which log records should be backed up upon subsequent incremental backups. Only changes since the last incremental backup are updated. A side effect to creating the backup hold is that it prevents transaction log files from being purged upon a checkpoint operation until the hold is advanced by performing another incremental backup or removed by disabling incremental backups.

Transactions that committed after the most recent checkpoint are not reflected in the backup.

Up to one checkpoint and one backup may be active at the same time, with the following limitations:

- A backup never needs to wait for a checkpoint to complete.
- A backup may need to wait for another backup to complete.
- A checkpoint may need to wait for a backup to complete.

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

You cannot back up temporary data stores.

See also

[ttBulkCp](#)
[ttMigrate](#)
[ttRestore](#)

ttBulkCp

Description

Copies data between TimesTen tables and ASCII files. ttBulkCp has two modes:

- In *copy-in mode* rows are copied into an existing TimesTen table from one or more ASCII files (or `stdin`).
- In *copy-out mode* an entire TimesTen table is copied to a single ASCII output file (or `stdout`).



On UNIX, this utility is supported for TimesTen Data Manager DSNs. For Client DSNs, use the utility ttBulkCpCS.

This utility only copies out the objects owned by the user executing the utility, and those objects for which the owner has SELECT privileges. If the owner executing the utility has the ADMIN privilege, ttBulkCP copies out all objects.

Required privilege

This utility requires the INSERT privilege on the tables it copies information into. It requires the SELECT privilege on the tables it copies information from. If authentication information is not supplied in the connection string or DSN, this utility prompts for a user ID and password before continuing.

Syntax

```
ttBulkCp {-h | -help | -? | -helpfull}
```

```
ttBulkCp {-V | -version}
```

```
ttBulkCp -i [-cp numTrans | final] [-d errLevel]
[-e errorFile] [-m maxErrs] [-sc] [-t errLevel]
[-u errLevel] [-v 0|1] [-xp numRows | rollback]
[-Cc | -Cnone] [-tformat timeFormat] [-dateMode dateMode]
[-tsformat timeStampFormat] [-dformat | -D dateFormat]
[-F firstRow] [-L lastRow] [-N ncharEncoding] [-Q 0|1]
[-S errLevel] {-connStr connection_string | DSN}
[owner.]tableName [dataFile ...]
```

```
ttBulkCp -o [-sc] [-v 0|1] [-A 0|1] [-Cc | -Cnone]
[-tformat timeFormat] [-tsformat timeStampFormat]
[-dateMode dateMode] [-dformat | -D dateFormat]
[-N ncharEncoding] [-noForceSerializable | -forceSerializable]
[-tsprec precision] [-Q 0|1]
{-connStr connection_string | DSN} [owner.]tblName
[dataFile]
```

Options

ttBulkCp has the options:

Option	Description
-Cnone -Cc	-Cnone disables the use of comments in the output file. -Cc sets the default comment character to c. If no default comment character is specified, the pound character (#) is used. The -C option takes the values: \t (tab) or any of the characters:~ ! @ # % ^ & * () = : ; < > ? , / This option overrides the COMMENTCHAR file attribute.
-connStr <i>connection_string</i>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
DSN	Specifies an ODBC data source name of the data store to be copied.
-D -dformat <i>dateFormat</i>	Sets the date format. Legal fixed values are described in " Date, time and timestamp values " on page 3-22. This option overrides the DFORMAT file attribute. The default is ODBC. See also -tformat and -tsformat.
<i>dataFile</i>	For copy-in mode, specifies the path name(s) of one or more ASCII files containing rows to be inserted into the table. If no files are given, the standard input is used. A single hyphen (-) is understood to mean the standard input. For copy-out mode, specifies the path name of the file into which rows should be copied. If no file is given, the standard output is used. A single hyphen (-) is understood to mean the standard output.
-dateMode <i>dateMode</i>	Specifies whether ttBulkCp treats an Oracle DATE type as a simple date (without hour, minute and second fields) or as a timestamp (with hour, minute and second fields). For copy-in mode, the default behavior for input is date. For copy-out mode, the default behavior for output is timestamp. TimesTen truncates the data and issues a warning if you select -dateMode date in output mode and one or more date columns have a time component that is not 12:00:00 am. This option overrides the DATEMODE file attribute.
-forceSerializable -noForceSerializable	The -forceSerializable option indicates that ttBulkCp should use serializable isolation regardless of the DSN or connection string settings. This is the default behavior. -noForceSerializable indicates that ttBulkCp should honor the isolation level in the DSN or connection string. If you specify the -noForceSerializable option and the DSN or connection string indicates a non-serializable isolation mode, a warning is included in the output: Warning: This output was produced using a non-serializable isolation level. It may therefore not reflect a transaction-consistent state of the table. For more information on isolation modes, see "Transaction isolation levels" in the <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide</i> .
-h -help -?	Prints a short usage message and exits.
-helpfull	Prints a longer usage message and exits.
-i	Selects copy-in mode.

Option	Description
<code>-m <i>maxErrors</i></code>	Maximum number of errors to report. Default is 10; a few extra related errors may be reported. If 0, the utility only connects, then returns.
<code>-N <i>ncharEncoding</i></code>	Specifies the input and output character encoding for NCHAR types. Valid values are UTF8, UTF-8 or ASCII.
<code>-o</code>	Selects copy-out mode.
<code><i>owner</i></code>	Specifies the owner of the table to be saved or loaded. If owner is omitted, TimesTen looks for the table under the user's name and then under the user name SYS. This parameter is case-insensitive.
<code>-Q [0 1]</code>	Indicates whether character-string values should be enclosed in double quotes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 0 - indicates that strings should not be quoted ■ 1 - (the default) indicates that strings should be quoted. This option overrides the QUOTES file attribute.
<code>-s <i>c</i></code>	Sets the default field-separator character to <i>c</i> . If no default field-separator is specified, a comma (,) is used. The <code>-s</code> option takes the values <code>\t</code> (tab) or any of the characters: <code>~ ! @ # % ^ & * () = : ; < > ? , /</code> . This option overrides the FSEP file attribute.
<code><i>tableName</i></code>	Specifies the name of the table to be saved or loaded. This parameter is case-insensitive.
<code>-tformat</code> <code><i>timeFormat</i></code>	Sets the time format. Legal values are defined in "Date, time and timestamp values" on page 3-22. The default value is ODBC. This option overrides the TIFORMAT file attribute. See also <code>-D -dformat</code> and <code>-tsformat</code> .
<code>-tsformat</code> <code><i>timestampFormat</i></code>	Sets the timestamp format. Legal fixed values are described in "Date, time and timestamp values" on page 3-22. The default value is <code>DF*TF+FF</code> , which is the concatenation of the date format, the time format and fractional seconds. This option overrides the TIFORMAT file attribute. See also <code>-D -dformat</code> and <code>-tformat</code> .
<code>-V -version</code>	Prints the release number of ttBulkCp and exits.
<code>-v [0 1]</code>	Sets the verbosity level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - suppresses the summary. 1 - (the default) prints a summary of rows copied upon completion.

The following options can be used in copy-out (`-o`) mode only. You must have SELECT privileges on the specified tables.

Option	Description
<code>-A [0 1]</code>	Indicates whether ttBulkCp should suppress attribute lines in the output file. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 0 - (the default) ttBulkCp may write attribute lines into the output file ■ 1 - suppresses output of attribute lines.

Option	Description
<code>-tsprec</code> <i>precision</i>	When used with the <code>-o</code> option, truncates timestamp values to precision. ttBulkCp allows up to 6 digits in the fraction of a second field. Truncation may be necessary when copying timestamps using other RDBMS.

The following options can be used in copy-in (`-i`) mode only. You must have INSERT privileges on the specified tables.

Option	Description
<code>-cp numTrans</code>	Sets the checkpoint policy for the copy in.
<code>-cp final</code>	A value of 0 indicates that ttBulkCp should never checkpoint the data store, even after the entire copy is complete. A non-zero value indicates that ttBulkCp should checkpoint the data store after every numTrans transactions, and again after the entire load is complete. A value of <code>final</code> indicates that ttBulkCp should checkpoint the data store only when the entire copy is complete. The default value is 0. Periodic checkpoints can only be enabled if periodic commits are also enabled. See the <code>-xp</code> option.
<code>-d error</code>	By default, ttBulkCp does not consider rows that are rejected because of constraint violations in a unique column or index to be errors. <code>-d error</code> - specifies that constraint violations should be considered errors. Duplicate rows are then counted against maxErrs (see <code>-m</code>) and placed into the error file (see <code>-e</code>). <code>-d warn</code> - specifies that ttBulkCp should copy the offending rows into the error file but should not count them as errors. <code>-d ignore</code> - (the default) specifies that ttBulkCp should silently ignore duplicate rows. Regardless of the setting of <code>-d</code> , the duplicate rows are not inserted into the table.
<code>-d warn</code>	
<code>-d ignore</code>	
<code>-e errFile</code>	Indicates the name of the file where ttBulkCp should place information about rows that cannot be copied into the TimesTen table because of errors. These errors include parsing errors, type-conversion errors and constraint violations. The value of <i>errFile</i> defaults to <code>stderr</code> . The format of the error file is the same as the format of the input file (see "datafile format" on page 3-18), so it should be possible to correct the errors in the error file and use the corrected error file as an input file for a subsequent run of ttBulkCp.
<code>-F firstRow</code>	Indicates the number of the first row that should be copied. This option can be used (perhaps in conjunction with <code>-L</code>) to copy a subset of rows into the TimesTen table. Rows are numbered starting at 1. If more than one input file is specified, rows are numbered consecutively throughout all of the files. The default value is 1.
<code>-L lastRow</code>	Indicates the number of the last row that should be copied. See the description of <code>-F</code> . A value of 0 specifies the last row of the last input file. The default value is 0.

Option	Description
-S error -S warn -S ignore	<p>By default, ttBulkCp issues an error when it encounters a value that exceeds its maximum scale. This error can be generated for a decimal value whose scale exceeds the maximum scale of its column or for a TIMESTAMP value with more than 6 decimal places of fractional seconds (i.e., sub-microsecond granularity).</p> <p>-S error - (the default) specifies that ttBulkCp should not insert a row containing a value that exceeds its maximum scale into the table and that it should place an error into the error file.</p> <p>-S warn - specifies that ttBulkCp should right-truncate the value to its maximum scale before inserting the row into the table and that it should place a warning into the error file.</p> <p>-S ignore - specifies that ttBulkCp should silently right-truncate the value to its maximum scale before inserting the row into the table.</p>
-t error -t warn -t ignore	<p>By default, ttBulkCp issues an error when a CHAR, VARCHAR2, NCHAR, NVARCHAR2, BINARY or VARBINARY value is longer than its maximum column width.</p> <p>-t error - (the default) specifies that rows containing long string or binary attributes should not be inserted into the TimesTen table and that an error should be placed into the error file.</p> <p>-t warn - specifies that long string or binary attributes should be truncated to the maximum column length before being inserted into the table but that a warning should be placed into the error file.</p> <p>-t ignore - specifies that long string or binary attributes should be silently truncated to the maximum column length before being inserted into the table.</p>
-u error -u warn -u ignore	<p>By default, ttBulkCp issues an error when a real, float or double attribute underflows. Underflow occurs when a floating point number is so small that it is rounded to zero.</p> <p>-u error - (the default) specifies that rows containing a real, float or double value that underflow should not be inserted into the TimesTen table and that an error should be placed into the error file.</p> <p>-u warn - specifies that 0.0 should be inserted for real, float or double attributes that underflow, but that a warning should be placed into the error file.</p> <p>-u ignore - specifies that 0.0 should be silently inserted for real, float or double attributes that underflow.</p>
-xp numRows -xp rollback	<p>Sets the transaction policy for the load. A value of 0 indicates that ttBulkCp should perform the entire load as a single transaction and should commit that transaction whether the load succeeds or fails.</p> <p>A value of <code>rollback</code> indicates that ttBulkCp should perform the entire load as a single transaction and should roll that transaction back if the load fails.</p> <p>A non-zero value indicates that ttBulkCp should commit after every <code>numRows</code> successful inserts.</p> <p>The default value is 1000.</p> <p>The <code>-xp</code> option can be used in conjunction with <code>-cp</code> option to enable periodic checkpointing of the data store.</p>

datafile format

Every line of a ttBulkCp input file is one of the following: a blank line, a comment line, an attribute line or a data line.

- Blank lines are lines with no characters at all, including whitespace characters (space and tab). Blank lines are ignored by ttBulkCp.
- Comment lines begin with the comment character. The default comment character is #; this default can be overridden with the `-C` command-line option or the COMMENTCHAR file attribute (see "[Attribute line format](#)" on page 3-19). The comment character must be the first character on the line. Comment lines are ignored by ttBulkCp. Comments at the end of data lines are not supported.
- Attribute lines are used for setting file attributes, which control the formatting of the datafile. Attribute lines begin with the ten-character sequence `##ttBulkCp`. The full syntax for attribute lines is described in "[Attribute line format](#)" on page 3-19. Attribute lines can appear anywhere in the datafile.
- Data lines contain the rows of the table being copied. Data lines in the datafile and rows of the table correspond one-to-one; that is, each data line completely describes exactly one row. Each data line consists of a list of column values separated by the field separator character. The default field separator is a comma (`,`). This default can be overridden by the `-s` command-line option or the FSEP file attribute. The full syntax for data lines is described in "[Data line format](#)" on page 3-20.

Attribute line format

The format of an attribute line is:

```
##ttBulkCp[:attribute=value]...
```

Attribute lines always begin with the ten-character sequence `##ttBulkCp`, even if the comment character is not #. This sequence is followed by zero or more file attribute settings, each preceded by a colon.

Attribute settings remain in effect until the end of the input file or until they are changed by another attribute line in the same input file. The values of any file attributes that are omitted in an attribute line are left unchanged.

Command line options take precedence over the values in the file attributes that are supported by ttBulkCp. Those file attributes are:

- **VERSION**: Specifies the version of the file format used in the file, expressed as *major.minor*. The only supported version is 1.0.
- **DATEMODE**: Specifies whether an Oracle DATE type is specified as simple date or as timestamp.
- **FSEP**: Specifies the field separator character used in the file. The field separator can be set to `\t` (tab) or any of the characters: `~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * () = : ; | < > ? , /`
- **QUOTES**: Indicates whether character string values in the file are enclosed in double quotes. The value can be 0, to indicate that strings are not quoted, or 1, to indicate that strings are quoted. This value can be overridden with the `-Q` option.
- **COMMENTCHAR**: Specifies the comment character used in the file. The comment character can be set to `\t` (tab) or any of the characters: `~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * () = : ; | < > ? , /`

The comment character can also be set to the value `none`, which disables the use of comments in the datafile.

- **DFORMAT**: Sets the date format. Legal values are described in "[Date, time and timestamp values](#)" on page 3-22. When a custom format is used, it should be

enclosed in single quotes. This value can be overridden with the `-D/-dformat` command-line option. See also `TFORMAT` and `TSFORMAT`.

- `NCHARENCODING`: Indicates the encoding to be used for the `NCHAR` and `NVARCHAR2` data types. The value may be either `ASCII` or `UTF-8`.
- `TFORMAT`: Indicates the time format. Legal values are described in "[Date, time and timestamp values](#)" on page 3-22. When a custom format is used, it should be enclosed in single quotes. This value can be overridden with the `-tformat` command-line option. See also `DFORMAT` and `TSFORMAT`.
- `TSFORMAT`: Sets the timestamp format. Legal values are described in "[Date, time and timestamp values](#)" on page 3-22. When a custom format is used, it should be enclosed in single quotes. This value can be overridden with the `-tsformat` command-line option. See also `DFORMAT` and `TFORMAT`.

Examples

The following header line sets the field separator character to `$` and disables quoting of character strings:

```
##ttBulkCp:FSEP=$:QUOTES=0
```

The following header line disables comments and sets the date format to the Oracle format:

```
##ttBulkCp:COMMENTCHAR=none:DFORMAT=Oracle
```

The following header line set the date format to a custom format:

```
##ttBulkCp:DFORMAT='Mon DD, YYYY'
```

Data line format

Data lines contain the row data of the table being copied. Each data line corresponds to a row of the table; rows cannot span input-file lines. A data line consists of a list of column values separated by the field separator character. Unnecessary whitespace characters should not be placed either before or after the field separator. The format of each value is determined by its type.

NULL values

NULL values can either be expressed as `NULL` (all capitals, no quotes) or as empty fields.

Character and unicode strings

`CHAR`, `VARCHAR2`, `NCHAR`, `NVARCHAR2`: If quoting of character strings is enabled (the default), then strings and characters must be enclosed in double quotes. If quoting of character strings is disabled, then any double-quote characters in the string are considered to be part of the string itself. `ttBulkCp` recognizes the following backslash-escapes inside a character string, regardless of whether quoting of strings is enabled:

- `\"` The double-quote character. If character-string quoting is enabled, then all double quote characters in the string must be escaped with a backslash. If character-string quoting is disabled, then it is permissible, but not necessary, to use the backslash.
- `\t` The tab character.
- `\n` The newline character.

- `\r` The carriage return character.
- `\\` The backslash character.
- `\xyz` (CHAR and VARCHAR2 only) The character whose ASCII value is *xyz*, where *xyz* is a three-character octal number, as in `\033`.
- `\uvwxyz` (NCHAR and NVARCHAR2 only) The character whose unicode value is *xyzw*, where *xyzw* is a four-digit hexadecimal number, as in `\ufe4a`. The `\uvwxyz` notation is supported in both UTF-8 and ASCII encoding modes.

In addition, any of the `~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * () = : ; | < > ? , /` characters can be escaped with a backslash. Although it is unnecessary to escape these characters in most cases, doing so prevents them from being mistaken for a comment character or a field separator when character-string quoting is disabled.

If character-string quoting is enabled, the empty string (represented as `" "`) is distinct from NULL. If character-string quoting is disabled, then empty strings cannot be represented, as they cannot be distinguished from NULL.

For unicode strings, unicode characters encoded using UTF-8 multibyte sequences are supported in the UTF-8 encoding mode only. If these sequences are used with the ASCII encoding mode, ttBulkCp interprets each byte in the sequence as a separate character.

For fixed-length CHAR and NCHAR fields, strings that are shorter than the field length are padded with blanks. For VARCHAR2 and NVARCHAR2 fields, the string is entered into TimesTen exactly as given in the datafile. Trailing blanks are neither added nor removed.

Binary values

BINARY, VARBINARY: If quoting of character strings is enabled (the default), binary values are delimited by curly braces (`{ . . . }`). If quoting of character strings is disabled, then curly braces should not be used. Whether or not character-string quoting is enabled, binary values may start with an optional `0x` or `0X`.

Each byte of binary data is expressed as two hexadecimal digits. For example, the four-byte binary string:

```
01101000 11001010 01001001 11101111
```

would be expressed as the eight-character hexadecimal string:

```
68CA49EF
```

Digits represented by the letters A through F can either be upper- or lower-case. The hexadecimal string cannot contain white spaces. Because each pair of characters in the hex string is converted to a single binary byte, the hex string must contain an even number of characters. For fixed-length binary fields, if the given value is shorter than the column length, the value is padded with zeros on the right. For varbinary values, the binary value is inserted into TimesTen exactly as given in the datafile.

If character-string quoting is enabled, a zero-length binary value (represented as `{ }`) is distinct from NULL. If character-string quoting is disabled, then zero-length binary values cannot be represented, as they cannot be distinguished from NULL.

Integer values

TINYINT, SMALLINT, INTEGER, BIGINT: Integer values consist of an optional sign followed by one or more digits. Integer values may not use E-notation. Examples:

```
-14 98765 +186
```

Floating-point values

REAL, FLOAT, DOUBLE: Floating-point values can be expressed with or without decimal points and may use E-notation. Examples:

```
3.1415
-0.00004
1.1e-3
5e3
.56
-682
-.62E-4
170.
```

Fixed-point values

DECIMAL, NUMERIC: Decimal values can be expressed with or without decimal points. Decimal values may not use E-notation. Examples:

```
5
-19.5
-11
000
-.1234
45.
-57.0
0.8888
```

Inf, -Inf and NaN values

Inf, -Inf and Nan values: Infinity and Not a Number values can be represented as strings to represent the corresponding constant value (all are case insensitive):

String	Value
NAN	NaN
[+]INF	Inf
-INF	-Inf

TimesTen outputs the values as: NAN, INF and -Inf.

Date, time and timestamp values

Formats for date, time and timestamp values can be specified either by selecting a fixed datetime format or by defining a custom datetime format. The custom datetime formats are defined using format specifiers similar to those used by the TO_DATE and TO_CHAR SQL functions, as described in the following table.

In many cases, it is not necessary to define the timestamp format, even when a custom date or time format is used, because the default TimesTen format (DF*TF+FF) is defined in terms of the date and time formats. Therefore, setting the date format sets not only the format for date values, but also for the date portion of timestamp values. Similarly, setting the timestamp format affects both time values and the time portion of the timestamp values.

Specifier	Descriptions and restrictions
Q	Quarter. Cannot be used in copy-in mode.
YYYY	Year (four digits).

Specifier	Descriptions and restrictions
Y,YYY	Year (with comma as shown)
YYY	Year (last three digits). Cannot be used in copy-in mode.
Y	Year (last digit). Cannot be used in copy-in mode.
MONTH	Month (full name, blank-padded to 9 characters, case-insensitive).
MON	Month (three character prefix, case-insensitive).
MM	Month (01 through 12)
DD	Day of the month (01 through 31)
HH24	Hour (00 through 23)
HH12	Hour (01 through 12). Must be used in conjunction with AM/PM for copy-in mode.
HH	Hour (01 through 12). Must be used in conjunction with AM/PM for copy-in mode.
MI	Minute (00 through 59)
SS	Second (00 through 59)
FF	Fractional seconds. Six digits, unless overridden with the <code>-tsprec</code> option.
FF <i>n</i>	Fractional seconds (number of digits specified by <i>n</i>).
+FF	In copy-in mode, matches, optional decimal point plus one or more fractional seconds. In copy-out mode, same as <code>.FF</code>
+FF <i>n</i>	In copy-in mode, same as <code>+FF</code> . In copy-out mode, same as <code>.FF<i>n</i></code>
AM PM	Meridian indicator without dots. In copy-in mode, this must be used with HH or HH12, but not HH24.
A.M. P.M.	Meridian indicator with dots. In copy-in mode, this must be used with HH or HH12, but not HH24.
DF	Current date format (can only be used in timestamp format).
TF	Current time format (can only be used in timestamp format).
- / ; :	Punctuation that are matched in copy-in mode or output in copy-out mode.
"text"	Text that is matched in input mode or output in copy-out mode.
*	Matches 0 or more whitespace characters (space or tab) in copy-in mode or outputs 1 space in copy-out mode.

Fixed, date, time and timestamp formats

For date values, the fixed formats are

Format	Description
ODBC	YYYY-MM-DD Example: 1997-01-03 (default value)
Oracle	DD-Mon-YYYY Example: 03-Jan-1997

Format	Description
SYBASE1	MM/DD/YYYY Example: 01/03/1997
SYBASE2	DD-MM-YYYY Example: 03-01-1997
SYBASE3	Mon*DD*YYYY Example: Jan 03 1997

For time values, the only fixed format is ODBC:

Format	Description
ODBC	HH24:MI:SS Example: 07:47:23

For timestamp values, the fixed formats are:

Format	Description
ODBC	YYYY-MM-DD*HH24:MI:SS+FF Example: 1997-01-03 07:47:23
Oracle	DD-Mon-YYYY*HH24:MI:SS+FF Example: 03-Jan-1997 07:47:23
SYBASE1	MM/DD/YYYY*HH24:MI:SS+FF Example: 01/03/1997 07:47:23
SYBASE2	DD-MM-YYYY*HH24:MI:SS+FF Example: 03-01-1997 07:47:23
SYBASE3	Mon*DD*YYYY*HH24:MI:SS+FF Example: Jan 03 1997 07:47:23

The default timestamp value is: 'DF*TF+FF'

Examples

The following input file is for a table with five columns: two char columns, a double column, an integer column and a varbinary column. In the "Mountain View" line, the last three columns have NULL values.

```
##ttBulkCp
# This is a comment.
##### So is this.
# The following line is a blank line.

"New York", "New York", -345.09, 12, {12EF87A4E5}
"Milan", "Italy", 0, 0, {0x458F}
"Paris", "France", 1.4E12, NULL, {F009}
"Tokyo", "Japan", -4.5E-18, 26, {0x00}
"Mountain View", "California", , ,
```

Here is an equivalent input file in which quotes are disabled, the comment character is '\$' and the field separator is '|':


```
##ttBulkCp:QUOTES=0:COMMENTCHAR=$:FSEP=|
$ This is a comment.
$$$$$ So is this.
$ The following line is a blank line.
```

```
New York|New York|-345.09|12|12EF87A4E5
Milan|Italy|0|0|0x458F
Paris|France|1.4E12|NULL|F009
Tokyo|Japan|-4.5E-18|26|0x00
Mountain View|California|||
```

The following command dumps the contents of table `mytbl` from data store `mystore` into a file called `mytbl.dump`.

```
ttBulkCp -o DSN=mystore mytbl mytbl.dump
```

The following command loads the rows listed in file `mytbl.dump` into a table called `mytbl` on data store `mystore`, placing any error messages into the file `mytbl.err`.

```
ttBulkCp -i -e mytbl.err DSN=mystore mytbl mytbl.dump
```

The above command terminates after the first error occurs. To force the copy to continue until the end of the input file (or a fatal error), use `-m 0`, as in:

```
ttBulkCp -i -e mytbl.err -m 0 DSN=mystore mytbl mytbl.dump
```

To ignore errors caused by constraint violations, use `-d ignore`:

```
ttBulkCp -i -e mytbl.err -d ignore DSN=mystore mytbl mytbl.dump
```

Notes

`ttBulkCp` explicitly sets the [Overwrite](#) data store attribute to 0, to prevent accidental destruction of a data store. For more information, see "[Overwrite](#)" on page 1-34.

Real, float or double values may be rounded to zero when the floating point number is small.

When specifying date, time and timestamp formats, incomplete or redundant formats are not allowed in input mode. Specifiers that reference fields that are not present in the data type (for example a minute specifier in a date format) return errors in copy-out mode. In copy-in mode, the values of those specifiers are ignored.

The following caveats apply when disabling quoted strings in the `ttBulkCp` datafile:

- Empty strings and zero-length binary values cannot be expressed, as they cannot be distinguished from NULL.
- If the field separator character appears inside a character string, it must be escaped with a backslash or else it is treated as an actual field separator.
- If a data line begins with a character string and that string begins with the comment character, that character must be escaped with a backslash or else the line is treated as a comment. Setting the comment character to none can prevent this, as long as there are no actual comments in the file.

For UTF-8, NCHAR are converted to UTF-8 encoding and then output. UTF-8 input is converted to NCHAR.

For ASCII, those NCHAR values that correspond to ASCII characters are output as ASCII. For those NCHAR values outside of the ASCII range, the escaped Unicode format is used.



On Windows, this utility is supported for all TimesTen Data Manager and Client DSNs.

See also

[ttBackup](#)
[ttMigrate](#)
[ttRestore](#)

ttCapture

Description

Captures information about the state of TimesTen at the time the command is used. This information may be useful in diagnosing problems. It is often the case that TimesTen Customer Support needs to make repeated incremental requests for information to diagnose a customer's problem in the field.

The information captured by this utility may be requested by TimesTen Customer Support and may be sent with your support email.

The utility does not interpret errors. It only collects information about the state of things and sends output to the `ttcapture.date.number.log` file in the directory from which you invoke the `ttCapture` utility. This utility collects general information that is usually relevant to support cases.

Note: Directory and file names should always be double-quoted in case there are spaces in them.

Required privilege

This utility requires the instance administrator privilege.

If authentication information is not supplied in the connection string or DSN, this utility prompts for a user ID and password before continuing.

Syntax

```
ttCapture {-h | -help | -?}
ttCapture {-V | -version}
ttCapture [-noinstinfo] [-nosysinfo] [-stdout | -dest dir] [-logdir dir]
[dspath /DSN]
```

Options

`ttCapture` has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-dest dir</code>	Writes the output file to the designated directory.
<code>DSN</code>	Specifies an ODBC data source name of the data store to be checked.
<code>dspath</code>	The fully qualified name of the data store to be evaluated. This is not the DSN associated with the connection but the fully qualified data store path name associated with the data store as specified in the <code>DataStore=</code> parameter of the data store's ODBC definition. For example, for a data store consisting of <code>files/home/payroll/1997.ds0</code> , <code>/home/payroll/1997.ds1</code> , and several transaction log files <code>/home/payroll/1997.logn</code> , <code>dspath</code> is <code>/home/payroll/1997</code> .
<code>-h</code>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<code>-help</code>	
<code>-?</code>	
<code>-logdir dir</code>	Specifies the location of the log directory. Must be used with the <code>-dsname</code> option. If not specified, the log directory may not be available.

Option	Description
-noinstinfo	Do not capture any installation information.
-nosysinfo	Do not capture any system information.
-stdout	On UNIX systems, writes all output to <code>stdout</code> , instead of writing the output to a file.
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttCapture and exits.

Examples

To capture data on the `test_db` data store and write the data store checkpoint files to the directory `D:\my_data\recover\test_db`, use:

```
ttCapture -dest "D:\my_data\recover\test_db" test_db
```

Note

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

ttCheck

Description

Performs internal consistency checking within a TimesTen data store. You can specify a specific structure to be checked and a desired level of checking.

Required privilege

This utility requires the ADMIN privilege.

If authentication information is not supplied in the connection string or DSN, this utility prompts for a user ID and password before continuing.

Syntax

```
ttCheck {-h | -help | -?}
ttCheck {-V | -version}
ttCheck [ [-blkDir] [-compHeap] [-header] [-heap] [-indexHeap] [-log]
[-permBlkDir] [-permHeap] [-tempBlkDir] [-tmpHeap]
[-tables tblName [...]] [-users userName [...]]
[-level levelNum] ] [...]
[-m maxErrors] [-f outFile] [-v verbosity]
{DSN | [-connstr] connection_string | dspath}
```

Options

ttCheck has the options:

Option	Description
-blkDir	Checks all the block directories.
-compHeap	Checks the compilation heap structure.
-connStr <i>connection_string</i>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
<i>DSN</i>	Specifies an ODBC data source name of the data store to be checked.
<i>dspath</i>	The fully qualified name of the data store to be checked. This is not the DSN associated with the connection. It is the fully qualified data store path name associated with the data store as specified in the DataStore= parameter of the data store's ODBC definition. For example, for a data store consisting of files/home/payroll/1997.ds0, /home/payroll/1997.dsl, and several transaction log files /home/payroll/1997.logn, <i>dspath</i> is /home/payroll/1997.
-f <i>outFile</i>	Specifies the output file name; defaults to stdout.
-h	Prints a usage message and exits.
-help	
-?	
-header	Checks the content of the data store header.
-heap	Checks all heap structures.
-indexHeap	Checks the index heap structure.

Option	Description
<code>-level levelNum</code>	Can be used to indicate the level of checking for header, block directory, heap and table. Different structures can be checked using different levels in a same command. A level specification is applied to all structures specified to its left in the command string that do not already have a level specification. A level specification is applied to all structures if no structure is specified in the command string. 1-Checks sanity bytes and simple fields. For example, counts enums for validity in all high-level structures. 2-Does all checks in level 1, plus checks the validity of structures, referenced by fields in other structures. 3-Does all checks in level 2, plus checks each table row for column values. For example, checks valid VARCHAR2 and FLOAT sizes. 4-(the default) Does all checks in level 3, plus checks index/table mapping for each row and each index.
<code>-log</code>	Checks the log buffer.
<code>-m maxErrors</code>	Maximum number of errors to report. Default is 10; a few extra related errors may be reported. If 0, the utility only connects, then returns.
<code>-permBlkDir</code>	Checks the permanent partition block directory.
<code>-permHeap</code>	Checks the permanent heap structure.
<code>-tables tblName [...]</code>	Checks table(s) specified by <i>tblName</i> .
<code>-tempBlkDir</code>	Checks the temporary partition block directory.
<code>-tmpHeap</code>	Checks the temporary heap structure.
<code>-users userName [...]</code>	Checks tables belonging to the user(s) specified by <i>userName</i> .
<code>-V -version</code>	Prints the release number of ttCheck and exits.
<code>-v verbosity</code>	0-no output (program's exit status indicates if an error was found). 1-(the default) enable error output only. 2-error output and a progress report.

Examples

To perform a check of all structures in the `test_db` data store, use:

```
ttCheck test_db
```

To perform a sanity check of all structures in the `test_db` data store, use:

```
ttCheck -level 1 test_db
```

To perform a check of all tables in the `test_db` data store, use:

```
ttCheck -tables test_db
```

To check the physical structures and row contents of all tables in the `test_db` data store, use:

```
ttCheck -tables -level 3 test_db
```

To perform a sanity check of all heap structures, row contents and indexes of all tables in the `test_db` data store, use:

```
ttCheck -heap -level 1 -tables -level 4 test_db
```

To check the physical structures and row contents of tables `tab1` and `tab2` in the `test_db` data store, use:

```
ttCheck -tables tab1 tab2 -level 3 test_db
```

Notes

While primarily intended for use by TimesTen customer support to diagnose problems with internal data structures of a TimesTen data store, the information returned by `ttCheck` may be useful to system administrators and developers.

The `ttCheck` utility should be run when there are no active transactions on the system. If run on a shared data store and other transactions are active, `ttCheck` may return errors when the data store is in fact intact.

The `ttCheck` utility checks views in the same manner as other tables in a data store. The utility cannot verify that the contents of a view matches view query's result.

If no structures are specified, `ttCheck` checks all structures. No errors are returned if a specified table's name or user is not found.

This utility may take some time to run. Verbosity level 2 allows you to print a progress report.

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

ttCWAdmin

Description

Manages TimesTen active standby pairs that take advantage of the high availability framework of Oracle Clusterware. This utility starts administrative processes, generates scripts and performs other functions to administer active standby pairs and the corresponding Clusterware resources.

For more information about using Oracle Clusterware to manage TimesTen active standby pairs, see *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide*. Also see [Chapter 5, "Clusterware Attributes for TimesTen."](#)

Required privilege

This utility requires the instance administrator privilege.

On Linux and UNIX, these commands must be executed by the root user:

- `ttCWAdmin -createVIPs`
- `ttCWAdmin -dropVIPs`

If authentication information is not supplied in the connection string or DSN, this utility prompts for a user ID and password before continuing.

Syntax

```
ttCWAdmin {-h | -help | -?}
```

```
ttCWAdmin {-V | -version}
```

```
ttCWAdmin -init [-hosts "host_name1, host_name2[, ...]"]
```

```
ttCWAdmin {-createVIPs | -dropVIPs | -create | -drop | -restore | -start |  
-stop | -status} [-ttclusterini path] -dsn DSN
```

```
ttCWAdmin -shutdown [-hosts "host_name1, host_name2[, ...]"]
```

Options

ttCWAdmin has these general options:

Option	Description
<code>-create</code>	Creates the active standby pair replication scheme for the specified DSN and creates the associated action scripts. This command prompts for the user ID and password for an internal user with the ADMIN privilege if it does not find this information in the <code>sys.odbcc.ini</code> file. This command also prompts for a passphrase for the encryption of stored authentication information. This internal user will be used to create the active standby pair. If CacheConnect is enabled, the command also prompts for the user password for the Oracle database. The Oracle password is used to set the autorefresh states for cache groups.
<code>-createVIPs</code>	Creates virtual IP addresses for the active standby pair.
<code>-drop</code>	Drops the active standby pair replication scheme and deletes its action scripts.

Option	Description
-dropVIPs	Drops the virtual IP addresses for the active standby pair.
-h	Prints a usage message and exits.
-help	
-?	
-init	Starts the TimesTen cluster agent.
-restore	Restores the active master data store from the backup specified by RepBackupDir . Do not use this command when AutoRecover is enabled.
-shutdown	Stops the TimesTen cluster agent.
-start	Starts the active standby pair.
-status	Obtains the status of resources in the cluster.
-stop	Stops the active standby pair.
-dsn <i>DSN</i>	Specifies the DSN for the active standby pair.
-hosts " <i>host_name1</i> , <i>host_name2</i> [, ...]"	Specifies the hosts on which to start or shut down the TimesTen cluster agent. If this option is not specified, the TimesTen cluster agent is started or stopped on all hosts.
-ttclusterini <i>path</i>	Specifies the full path name of the <code>cluster.oracle.ini</code> file. The default location is in the daemon home directory. The default location is recommended.
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttCWAdmin and exits.

Examples

To create and start an active standby pair managed by Oracle Clusterware, using the `clusterDSN` DSN, enter:

```
ttCWAdmin -create -dsn clusterDSN
ttCWAdmin -start -dsn clusterDSN
```

To stop and drop an active standby pair managed by Oracle Clusterware, using the `clusterDSN` DSN, enter:

```
ttCWAdmin -stop -dsn clusterDSN
ttCWAdmin -drop -dsn clusterDSN
```

ttDaemonAdmin

Description

Starts and stops the TimesTen main daemon and Server.

Required privilege

This utility requires the instance administrator privilege.

Syntax

```
ttDaemonAdmin {-h | -help | -?}
ttDaemonAdmin {-V | -version}
ttDaemonAdmin [-force] {-start | -stop | -restart}
ttDaemonAdmin -startserver
ttDaemonAdmin [-force] -stopserver
```

Options

ttDaemonAdmin has the options:

Option	Description
-h	Prints a usage message and exits.
-help	
-?	
-force	Starts or stops the TimesTen main daemon, even when warnings are returned or with <code>-stopserver</code> immediately stops the server processes.
-restart	Restarts the TimesTen main daemon.
-start	Starts the TimesTen main daemon.
-startserver	Starts the TimesTen Server daemon.
-stop	Stops the TimesTen main daemon.
-stopserver	Stops the TimesTen Server daemon. Without the <code>-force</code> option, client/server connections to TimesTen data stores are gracefully disconnected after completing any request they may be processing, and then the server exits. With the <code>-force</code> option, client/server connections to TimesTen data stores are forcefully and immediately terminated, and then the server exits.
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttDaemonAdmin and exits.

Notes

Changes to the TimesTen Server options are temporary. To permanently set or disable the TimesTen Server options, you must change the options in the `ttendaemon.options` file.

The `-force` option should be used with caution, as it may leave data stores in a state where you must perform recovery procedures.

When you use this utility on Windows Vista, you must be running with Windows Administrative privileges.

When you stop the daemon (`ttDaemonAdmin -stop`), first stop all application connections to the database. This decreases startup time when the daemon is restarted.

When you use this utility to restart the server, the TimesTen daemon reads the `ttendaemon.options` files to see if it has been changed since it was last read. If the file has been changed, TimesTen checks for the values of the options:

```
-server -serverShmIpc -serverShmSize -noserverlog
```

See also

For a description of all daemon options and instructions for changing the `ttendaemon.options` file, see "Managing TimesTen daemon options" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

ttDaemonLog

Description

TimesTen uses a TimesTen daemon (referred to as the TimesTen Data Manager Service on Windows) and other background processes, known as subdaemons and agents, to manage access to the either the "user" or "error" log.

By default, TimesTen messages are stored in:

- A user error log that contains information you may need to see. Generally, these messages contain information on actions you may need to take.
- A support log containing everything in the user error log plus information of use by TimesTen Customer Support.

The ttDaemonLog utility allows you to control the type of events that are written to and fetched from the TimesTen user and error logs.

There are two versions of the ttDaemonLog utility:

- ttDaemonLog for Windows
- ttDaemonLog for UNIX

Required privilege

This utility requires the instance administrator privilege.

ttDaemonLog for Windows

On Windows, TimesTen user and error log messages are written to the Windows Application Event Log. The ttDaemonLog utility controls which events are written to and fetched from the log and displayed to `stdout`.

Syntax

```
ttDaemonLog {-h | -help | -?}
ttDaemonLog {-V | -version}
ttdaemonlog [-show type] [-b | -r | -s] [-f] [-maxlines]
[-loglevel level [DSN | [-connstr] connStr]]
[-[no]logcomponent component [DSN | [-connstr] connStr]]
[-logreset] [-msg messagestring] [-setquiet | -setverbose]
[-n computer]
```

Options

ttDaemonLog has the options:

Option	Description
-b	Prints all TimesTen-generated syslog entries.
-f	When the end of the log is reached, ttDaemonLog does not terminate but continues to execute, periodically polling the event log to retrieve and display additional TimesTen log records. This is useful, for example, for generating a display of log data that is updated in real time.
-h	Prints a usage message and exits.
-help	
-?	
-maxlines	Maximum number of lines at end of log to display. Defaults to 40 lines if -f is specified. If 0, no limit is set
-logcomponent component	Specifies that the given component should be logged. If a DSN or connection string is specified as the component, logging applies only to the specified data store.
-nologcomponent	If -nologcomponent is specified, no logging is done for the indicated component. Legal values for component are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ALL ■ DAEMON ■ DAEMONDBG ■ REPLICATION ■ ORACLECONNECT
-loglevel level	Specifies that messages of level greater than or equal to the specified level should be logged. If a DSN or connection string is specified as the component, the option applies only to the specified data store.
-logreset	Resets event logging parameters.
-msg messagestring	Insert string into the TimesTen user log.
-n computer	Displays the log from a different computer. Specify the Universal Naming Convention (UNC) name of the target computer.

Option	Description
-r	Print only the TimesTen Replication Agent log. (Same as <code>-show replication</code> .)
-s	Print only the TimesTen Server log. (Same as <code>-show server.</code>)
-setverbose -setquiet	Enable (<code>-setverbose</code>) or disable (<code>-setquiet</code>) TimesTen verbose logging.
-show <i>type</i>	Limits output to the given type. Types are: :all - Shows all. (default) replication - Shows only log entries for replication agents. (Same as <code>-r</code> option.) ora - Shows only log entries for cache agents server - Shows only log entries for TimesTen Server. (Same as <code>-s</code> option.)
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttDaemonLog and exits.

Examples

By default, the ttDaemonLog utility logs messages and errors from all of the TimesTen components. You can narrow the scope of what is written to the log by setting the `-nologcomponent` option. The `-nologcomponent` option can be applied to selected data stores or all data stores.

For example, to prevent messages and errors related to replication for all data stores from being written to the log, enter:

```
ttDaemonLog -nologcomponent replication
```

To prevent messages and errors related to replication for the masterdsn data store from being written to the log, enter:

```
ttDaemonLog -nologcomponent replication masterdsn
```

If, you want to prevent both replication and IMDB Cache errors and messages from being written, enter:

```
ttDaemonLog -nologcomponent replication
ttDaemonLog -nologcomponent oracleconnect
```

If, after setting a `-nologcomponent` option, you want to re-enable writing errors for a component, you can use the `-logcomponent` option. For example, if after preventing both replication and IMDB Cache errors from being logged, as shown in the example above, you want to re-enable logging of replication errors, enter:

```
ttDaemonLog -logcomponent replication
```

To re-enable logging for all TimesTen components, you can use the `-logreset` option:

```
ttDaemonLog -logreset
```

To display all of the output from the TimesTen daemon and server on your local machine, use:

```
ttDaemonLog
```

To display the log output from the host machine named, backup1, use:

```
ttDaemonLog -n backup1
```

To write the log output to the file `C:\TimesTen\logout\log1`, use:

```
ttDaemonLog -file C:\TimesTen\logout\log1
```

The TimesTen Server generates a message each time an application connects to or disconnects from a client DSN if these messages were specified to be generated during installation. To display just the server log messages, use:

```
ttDaemonLog -show server
```

To display just the replication agent messages, use:

```
ttDaemonLog -show replication
```

To display just the cache agent messages, use:

```
ttDaemonLog -show ora
```

To display all messages from the TimesTen processes, use:

```
ttDaemonLog -show all
```

To restore logging to its default "verbose" level, use the `-setverbose` option:

```
ttDaemonLog -setverbose
```

Notes

While primarily intended for use by TimesTen customer support, this information may be useful to system administrators and developers.

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

To permanently set or disable verbose logging, you must change the options in the `ttendaemon.options` file. See "Modifying informational messages" in the "Working with the Oracle TimesTen Data Manager Daemon" chapter of *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

ttDaemonLog for UNIX

Description

On UNIX, ttDaemonLog fetches all TimesTen events from the file generated by `syslogd(1)`. It displays all events to `stdout`.

The TimesTen daemon (`timestend`) records its event log via `syslog(2)`. The eventual disposition of the log information depends on the configuration of your `/etc/syslog.conf` file, which you can customize to log or ignore messages selectively. Messages can be logged into various files depending on the configuration of the file. These files can grow to be quite large. You should prune them periodically to conserve disk space.

Syntax

```
ttDaemonLog {-h | -help | -?}
ttDaemonLog {-V | -version}
ttDaemonLog [-show type] [-b | -r | -s] [-f] [-integer] [-file filename]
[-facility name] [-loglevel level [DSN | [-connstr] connStr]] [-[no]logcomponent
component [DSN | [-connstr] connStr]] [-logreset] [-msg string] [-setquiet |
-setverbose]
```

Options

ttDaemonLog has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-b</code>	Prints all TimesTen generated syslog entries.
<code>-f</code>	When the end of the log is reached, ttDaemonLog does not terminate but continues to execute, periodically polling the event log to retrieve and display additional TimesTen log records. This is useful, for example, for generating a display of log data that is updated in real time.
<code>-facility <i>name</i></code>	Specifies the syslog facility name being used.
<code>-file <i>filename</i></code>	Specifies the file into which TimesTen is logging messages. If not specified, examine the system's <code>syslog</code> configuration to determine where TimesTen messages are being logged.
<code>-h</code>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<code>-help</code>	
<code>-?</code>	
<code>-integer</code>	Maximum number of lines at end of log to display. Defaults to 40 lines if <code>-f</code> is specified. If 0, no limit is set.

Option	Description
<code>-logcomponent <i>component</i></code>	Specifies that the given component should be logged, along with any other components that are already being logged.
<code>-nologcomponent</code>	<p>If a DSN or connection string is specified as the component, logging applies only to the specified data store.</p> <p>If <code>-nologcomponent</code> is specified, no logging is done for the indicated component. Legal values for component are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ALL ▪ DAEMON ▪ DAEMONDBG ▪ REPLICATION ▪ ORACLECONNECT
<code>-loglevel <i>level</i></code>	Specifies that messages of level greater than or equal to the specified level should be logged. If a DSN or connection string is specified as the component, the option applies only to the specified data store.
<code>-logreset</code>	Resets event logging parameters.
<code>-msg <i>string</i></code>	Insert string into the TimesTen user log.
<code>-r</code>	Print only the TimesTen Replication Agent log. (Same as <code>-show replication</code> .)
<code>-s</code>	Prints the TimesTen Server log. (Same as <code>-show server</code> .)
<code>-setverbose</code> <code>-setquiet</code>	Enable (<code>-setverbose</code>) or disable (<code>-setquiet</code>) TimesTen verbose logging.
<code>-show <i>type</i></code>	<p>Limits output to the given type. Types are:</p> <p>:all - Shows all. (default)</p> <p>replication - Shows only log entries for replication agents. (Same as <code>-r</code> option.)</p> <p>ora - Shows only log entries for cache agents</p> <p>server - Shows only log entries for TimesTen Server. (Same as <code>-s</code> option.)</p>
<code>-V</code> <code>-version</code>	Prints the release number of ttDaemonLog and exits.

Examples

With the exception of the example with the `-n` option, all of the examples shown under "[ttDaemonLog for Windows](#)" on page 3-37 also apply to the UNIX version of ttDaemonLog. The following examples, show the use of some of the UNIX-specific options.

To write the log output to the file `/var/adm/syslog/syslog.log`, use:

```
ttDaemonLog -file /var/adm/syslog/syslog.log
```

To direct logging to the `local7` facility, use.

```
ttDaemonLog -facility local7
```

Notes

While primarily intended for use by TimesTen customer support, this information may be useful to system administrators and developers.

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

To permanently set or disable verbose logging, you must change the options in the `ttendaemon.options` file. See "Modifying informational messages" in the "Working with the Oracle TimesTen Data Manager Daemon" chapter of *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

For information about configuring `syslog`, See "Modifying informational messages" in the "Working with the Oracle TimesTen Data Manager Daemon" chapter of *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

ttDestroy

Description

Destroys a data store including all checkpoint files, transaction logs and daemon catalog entries (though not the DSNs).

Required privilege

This utility requires the instance administrator privilege.

Syntax

```
ttDestroy {-h | -help | -?}
ttDestroy {-V | -version}
ttDestroy [[-wait] [-timeout secs]] [-force] {-connStr connection_string | DSN | dspath}
```

Options

ttDestroy has the options:

Option	Description
<i>-connStr connection_string</i>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
<i>DSN</i>	Specifies an ODBC data source name of the data store to be destroyed.
<i>dspath</i>	The fully qualified name of the data store to be destroyed. This is not the DSN associated with the connection but the fully qualified data store path name associated with the data store as specified in the <code>DataStore=</code> parameter of the data store's ODBC definition. For example, for a data store consisting of <code>files/home/payroll/1997.ds0</code> , <code>/home/payroll/1997.ds1</code> , and several transaction log files <code>/home/payroll/1997.logn</code> , <i>dspath</i> is <code>/home/payroll/1997</code> .
<i>-h</i>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<i>-help</i>	
<i>-?</i>	
<i>-force</i>	Destroy even if files are from an incompatible version or a different instance of TimesTen.
<i>-timeout seconds</i>	Indicates the time in seconds that ttDestroy should wait. If no timeout value is supplied, TimesTen waits five seconds before retrying the destroy operation.
<i>-V -version</i>	Prints the release number of ttDestroy and exits.
<i>-wait</i>	Causes ttDestroy to continually retry the destroy operation until it is successful, in those situations where the destroy fails due to some temporary condition, such as when the data store is in use.

Example

```
ttDestroy /users/pat/TimesTen/Daily/F112697
```

Notes

Using ttDestroy is the only way to delete a data store completely and safely. Do not remove data store checkpoint or transaction log files manually.

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

In the case that the data store to be destroyed is part of a cache grid, ttDestroy performs a detaches the data store from the grid.

ttDestroy does not perform cleanup of Oracle objects from AUTOREFRESH or AWT cache groups. If there are AUTOREFRESH or AWT cache groups in the data store, use the [ttCacheSqlGet](#) built-in procedure, specifying NULL for the cache group name, to generate Oracle SQL to perform cleanup after the data store has been destroyed.

ttIsql

Description

You can execute SQL statements and call TimesTen built-in procedures from ttIsql. You can execute SQL interactively from the command line. For a detailed description on running SQL from ttIsql, use the `-helpfull` option. In addition, you can call a TimesTen built-in procedure with `call <procedure-name>`.



On UNIX, this utility is supported for TimesTen Data Manager DSNs. Use `ttIsqlCS` for client/server DSNs.

Required privilege

This utility requires no privileges.

Syntax

```
ttIsql {-h | -help | -? | -helpcmds | -helpfull}
ttIsql {-V | -version}
ttIsql [-f inputFile] [-v verbosity] [-e commands | sql_statement] [-interactive]
[-N ncharEncoding] [-wait] {-connStr connection_string | DSN}
```

Options

ttIsql has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-connStr connection_string</code>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
<code>DSN</code>	Specifies an ODBC data source name of the data store to be connected.
<code>-e commands</code>	Specifies a semi-colon separated list of ttIsql commands to execute on start up.
<code>-f filename</code>	Read SQL commands from <i>filename</i> .
<code>-h</code>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<code>-help</code>	
<code>-?</code>	
<code>-helpcmds</code>	Prints a short list of the interactive commands.
<code>-helpfull</code>	Prints a full description of the interactive commands.
<code>-interactive</code>	Forces interactive mode. This is useful when running from an emacs comint buffer.
<code>-N ncharEncoding</code>	Specifies the character encoding method for NCHAR output. Valid values are LOCALE or ASCII. LOCALE (the default) sets the output format to the locale-based setting. If no value is specified, TimesTen uses the system's native language characters.
<code>-V -version</code>	Prints the release number of ttIsql and exits.

Option	Description
<code>-v <i>verbosity</i></code>	<p>Specifies the verbosity level. One of:</p> <p>0 - Shows error information only. If all commands succeed, there is no output.</p> <p>1 - The basic output generated by commands is displayed.</p> <p>2 - (the default) Same as level 1, plus it shows more detailed results of commands. At this level simplified SQL error and information messages are displayed. In addition, ttlsql commands that are read from an external file are echoed to the display.</p> <p>3 - Same as level 2, with more detailed error and information messages.</p> <p>4 - Same as level 3, plus complete error and information messages are displayed. Also displayed are messages about prepared commands, "success" messages for each command that succeeded and content of XLA records.</p>
<code>-wait</code>	Waits until successful connect.

Commands

Also see the list of ttIsql ["Set/show attributes"](#) on page 3-54.

Boolean commands can accept the values "ON" and "OFF" in place of "1" and "0".

ttIsql has the commands:

Command	Description
<code>allfunctions</code> [<i>owner_name_</i> <i>pattern.</i>] <i>table_name_</i> <i>pattern</i>]	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of all the PL/SQL functions that match the given pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists PL/SQL functions matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the functions command.</p>
<code>allindexes</code> [<i>owner_name_</i> <i>pattern.</i>] <i>table_name_</i> <i>pattern</i>]	<p>Describes the indexes that it finds on the tables that match the input pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the patterns default to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists indexes on tables matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the indexes command.</p>
<code>allpackages</code> [<i>owner_name_</i> <i>pattern.</i>] <i>table_name_</i> <i>pattern</i>]	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of all the PL/SQL packages that match the given pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the patterns default to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists PL/SQL packages matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the packages command.</p>

Command	Description
<code>allprocedures</code> [[<i>owner_name_pattern</i> .] <i>procedure_name_pattern</i>]	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of all the PL/SQL procedures that match the given pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists PL/SQL procedures matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the procedures command.</p>
<code>allsequences</code> [[<i>owner_name_pattern</i> .] <i>table_name_pattern</i>]	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of all the sequences that match the given pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists sequences on tables matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the sequences command.</p>
<code>alltables</code> [[<i>owner_name_pattern</i> .] <i>table_name_pattern</i>]	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of all the tables that match the given pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists tables matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the tables command.</p>
<code>allviews</code> [[<i>owner_name_pattern</i> .] <i>view_name_pattern</i>]	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of all the views that match the specified pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists views matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the views command.</p>
<code>builtins</code> [<i>builtin_name_pattern</i>]	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of all the TimesTen built-in procedures that match the given pattern. When the pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>See the procedures command.</p>
<code>bye</code>	Exits ttlsql.
<code>exit</code>	
<code>cachegroups</code> [[<i>cache_group_owner_pattern</i> . <i>cache_group_name_pattern</i>]	<p>Reports information on cache groups defined in the currently connected data source, including the state of any dead data stores that contain autorefresh cache groups.</p> <p>If the optional argument is not specified then information on all cache groups in the current data source is reported.</p>
<code>clearhistory</code>	Clears the history buffer. Also see <code>history</code> and <code>savehistory</code> .
<code>clienttimeout</code> [<i>timeout seconds</i>]	Sets the client timeout value in seconds for the current connection.

Command	Description
<p>cachesqlget</p> <p>[ASYNCHRONOUS_WRITETHROUGH INCREMENTAL_AUTOREFRESH] [[<i>cache_group_</i> <i>owner.</i>] <i>cache_group_name</i>] {INSTALL UNINSTALL} [<i>filename</i>]</p>	<p>Generates an Oracle SQL*Plus compatible script for the installation or uninstallation of Oracle objects associated with a read-only cache group, a user managed cache group with incremental autorefresh or an AWT cache group.</p> <p>If INSTALL is specified, the Oracle SQL statement to install the Oracle objects is generated.</p> <p>If UNINSTALL is specified, the Oracle SQL statement used to remove the Oracle objects is generated. If a cache group is not specified with UNINSTALL, a SQL statement to remove all Oracle objects in the AUTOREFRESH user's account is generated.</p> <p>If the optional <i>filename</i> argument is included, the generated SQL statement is saved to the specified external file. If the external file already exists, its contents are destroyed before writing to the file.</p>
<p>close [<i>connect_id.</i>] <i>command_</i> <i>id</i>]</p> <p>closeall</p>	<p>Closes the prepared command identified by connection name <i>connect_id</i> and command ID <i>command_id</i>. If <i>command_id</i> is not specified, closes the most recent command. If <code>closeall</code> is selected, closes all currently open prepared commands.</p>
commit	Commits the current transaction (durably if DurableCommits=1 for the connection).
commitdurable	Commits the current transaction durably.
compact	Compacts the data store.
<p>connect</p> <p>[<i>connection_string</i> [[<i>DSN</i>] [<i>as</i>] <i>connid</i> [<i>adding</i>] [<i>connection_string</i> <i>DSN</i>] [<i>as connid</i>]</p>	<p>Connects to the data store with the specified ODBC <i>connection_string</i>.</p> <p>If no password is supplied in this format, ttlsql prompts for the password.</p> <p>If no user is given, ttlsql attempts to connect using the user name of the current user as indicated by the operating system.</p> <p>If <i>as connid</i> is specified, you can explicitly name the connection. The <i>connid</i> must be only alphanumeric characters, is case sensitive, must start with an alpha character and can only be a maximum of 30 characters in length. The name of <i>connid</i> is automatically supplied to the ConnectionName general connection attribute. If the connect fails, the current connection is set to a special reserved connection named "none," which is never connected to anything.</p> <p>When <i>adding</i> is specified, it refers to creating a new connection to the DSN specified by <i>DSN</i> or by the connection string.</p>
define <i>name</i> [= <i>value</i>]	<p>Defines a string substitution alias.</p> <p>If no value is provided, ttlsql displays the current definition for the specified name.</p> <p>You must set <code>define on</code> to enable command substitution. See "Set/show attributes" on page 3-54.</p>

Command	Description
<code>describe</code> <i>[[owner_pattern.] name_pattern procedure_name_pattern sql_statement [connect_id.] command_id *]</i>	<p>List information on tables, views, sequences, PL/SQL functions, PL/SQL procedures, PL/SQL packages, and TimesTen built-in procedures in that order when the argument is <i>owner_pattern.name_pattern</i>. Otherwise lists the specific objects that match the given pattern.</p> <p>Describes the parameters and results columns when the argument is <i>sql_statement</i>.</p> <p>If <i>passthrough</i> is set to 3, lists information about the same types of objects in the Oracle database.</p> <p>If <i>*</i> is specified, reports the prepared statements for all connections.</p> <p>The command alias is <code>desc</code>.</p>
<code>disconnect</code> <i>[all]</i>	<p>Disconnects from the data store. If <i>all</i> is specified, disconnects and closes all connections. When <code>disconnect</code> finishes, the current connection is set to the reserved connection named "none."</p>
<code>dssize</code> <i>[k m]</i>	<p>Prints data store size information in KB or MB. The default is KB.</p>
<code>e: msg</code> <code>PROMPT msg</code>	<p>Echoes the specified messages, terminated by the end of the line. A semicolon is not required to end the line. Messages are not echoed if <i>verbosity</i> is set to 0.</p>
<code>exec</code> <i>[connect_id.] command_id PLSQLSTMT</i>	<p>Executes the prepared command <i>command_id</i> on connection <i>connect_id</i> or executes a PL/SQL statement.</p> <p>The <i>connect_id</i> optionally names a <code>ttlsql</code> connection and <i>command_id</i> is an integer from 1 to 255.</p> <p>If <i>PLSQLSTMT</i> is supplied, <code>ttlsql</code> prepends the statement with <code>BEGIN</code> and appends the statement with <code>END</code>, thus allowing the PLSQL statement to execute.</p> <p>If no argument is supplied, executes the most recent command.</p>
<code>execandfetch</code> <i>[connect_id.] command_id</i>	<p>Executes and fetches all results from prepared command <i>command_id</i> on connection <i>connect_id</i>. If <i>command_id</i> is not specified, executes and fetches all results from the most recent command.</p>
<code>explain</code> <i>[plan for] sqlstmt</i>	<p>Explains the plan for the specified SQL statement.</p>
<code>fetchall</code> <i>[connect_id.] command_id</i>	<p>Fetches all results from prepared command <i>command_id</i> on connection <i>connect_id</i>.</p> <p>If <i>command_id</i> is not specified, fetches all results from the most recent command. The command must already have been executed using <code>exec</code>.</p>
<code>fetchone</code> <i>[connect_id.] command_id</i>	<p>Fetches one result from prepared command <i>command_id</i> on connection <i>connect_id</i>.</p> <p>If <i>command_id</i> is not specified, fetches one result from the most recent command. The command must already have been executed using <code>exec</code>.</p>
<code>free</code> <i>[connect_id.] command_id</i>	<p>Frees prepared command <i>command_id</i> on connection <i>connect_id</i>.</p> <p>If no command is specified, frees the most recent command.</p>

Command	Description
<code>functions</code> [<i>object_name_</i> <i>pattern</i>]	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of PL/SQL functions owned by the current user that match the given pattern. When a name pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists PL/SQL functions matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the allfunctions command.</p>
<code>help</code> [<i>command</i> [<i>command</i> ...] <i>all</i> <i>comments</i> <i>attributes</i>]	<p>Prints brief or detailed help information for commands.</p> <p>If specific commands are given as arguments then detailed help for each command is printed.</p> <p>If you don't know the exact name of a command, try typing just a few characters that may be part of the command name. ttlsql searches and displays help for any commands that include the characters.</p> <p>If <i>all</i> is given as an argument then detailed help for all commands is printed.</p> <p>If <i>comments</i> is given as an argument then information on using ttlsql comments within scripts is printed.</p> <p>If <i>attributes</i> is given as an argument then information on the set/show attributes is printed.</p> <p>If no argument is given then brief help information for all commands is printed.</p>
<code>history</code> [- <i>r</i>] [<i>num_commands</i>]	<p>Lists previously executed commands.</p> <p>The <i>num_commands</i> parameter specifies the number of commands to list. If this parameter is omitted, the previous ten commands are listed by default.</p> <p>If the <i>-r</i> parameter is specified, commands are listed in reverse order.</p> <p>The history list stores up to 100 of the most recently executed commands. Use the <code>clearhistory</code> command to clear the history.</p> <p>See the savehistory command.</p>
<code>host</code> <i>os_command</i>	<p>Executes an operating system command. The command is executed in the same console as ttlsql.</p> <p>This command sets the environment variable TT_CONNSTR in the environment of the process it creates.</p> <p>The value of the variable is the connection string of the current connection.</p>
<code>indexes</code> [<i>table_name_</i> <i>pattern</i>]	<p>Describes the indexes that it finds on the tables owned by the current user that match the input pattern. When a name pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists indexes on tables matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the allindexes command.</p>
<code>monitor</code>	<p>Formats the contents of the MONITOR table for easy viewing.</p>

Command	Description
<code>packages [object_name_ pattern]</code>	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of PL/SQL packages owned by the current user that match the given pattern. When a name pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists PL/SQL packages matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the allpackages command.</p>
<code>prepare [[connid.]command_id] SQL_Statement</code>	<p>Prepares the specified SQL statement. If the <code>command_id</code> argument is not specified the <code>command_id</code> is assigned automatically.</p> <p>The <code>command_id</code> argument can take a value between 0 and 255 inclusive. If <code>connid</code> is specified, switches to the given connection ID. The <code>connid</code> must be only alphanumeric characters and are case insensitive.</p>
<code>print [variable]</code>	<p>Prints the value of the specified bind variable or all variables if no variable is specified. If the variable is a refcursor, then the results are fetched and printed.</p>
<code>procedures [procedure_name_ pattern]</code>	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of PL/SQL procedures owned by the current user that match the given pattern. When a name pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists PL/SQL procedures matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the builtins and allprocedures commands.</p>
<code>quit</code>	<p>Exits ttlsql.</p>
<code>remark msg</code>	<p>Specifies that the message on the line should be treated as a comment. When <code>rem</code> or <code>remark</code> is the first word on the line, ttlsql reads the line and ignores it.</p>
<code>repschemes [[scheme_owner_ pattern.] scheme_name_ pattern]</code>	<p>Reports information on replication schemes defined in the currently connected data source. This information includes the attributes of all elements associated with the replication schemes.</p> <p>If the optional argument is not specified then information on all replication schemes defined in the current data source is reported.</p>
<code>retryconnect [0 1]</code>	<p>Disables(0) or enables(1) the wait for connection retry feature.</p> <p>If the connection retry feature is enabled then connection attempts to a data source that initially fail due to a temporary situation are retried until the connection attempt succeeds. For example, if data source recovery is in progress when attempting to connect, the connection retry feature causes the connect command to continue to attempt a connection until the recovery process is complete.</p> <p>If the optional argument is omitted then the connection retry feature is enabled by default.</p>
<code>rollback</code>	<p>Rolls back the current transaction. AutoCommit must be off. This command does not stop IMDB Cache operations on Oracle, including passthrough statements, flushing, manual loading, manual refreshing, synchronous writethrough, propagating and transparent loading.</p>

Command	Description
<pre>run filename [arguments] start filename [arguments...] @@ filename [arguments...] @ filename [arguments...]</pre>	<p>Reads and executes SQL commands from filename. The run command can be nested up to five levels.</p> <p>The @@ command is identical to the @ command only if the file is specified with an absolute path.</p> <p>When @ is used with a relative path, the path is relative to the startup directory of ttIsql. When @@ is used, it is relative to the currently running input file. Therefore @@ is useful when used in a script that needs to call other scripts. It does not matter what directory the invoker of ttlsql is in when the script is run.</p> <p>See "Example parameters of command string substitution" on page 3-60 for a description of <i>arguments</i>.</p>
<pre>savehistory [-a -f] outputfile</pre>	<p>Writes the history buffer to the specified <i>output</i> file.</p> <p>Only command, no parameter values are saved in the output file. Therefore, a script may not be able to replay the history from the output file.</p> <p>If the <i>output</i> file already exists, you must specify either the -a or -f option.</p> <p>If -a is specified, the history is appended to the specified <i>output</i> file.</p> <p>If -f is specified, the history overwrites the contents of the specified <i>output</i> file.</p> <p>See the clearhistory and history commands.</p>
<pre>sequences [sequence_name_ pattern]</pre>	<p>Lists, in a single column, the names of sequences owned by the current user that match the given pattern. When a name pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".</p> <p>If passthrough is enabled, lists sequences on tables matching the pattern in the Oracle database.</p> <p>See the allsequences command.</p>
<pre>set attribute [value]</pre>	<p>Sets the specified attribute to the specified value.</p> <p>If no value is specified, displays the current value of the specified attribute.</p> <p>For a description of accepted attributes, see "Set/show attributes" on page 3-54.</p>
<pre>setjoinorder tblNames [...]</pre>	<p>Specifies the join order for the optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p>
<pre>setuseindex index_ name, correlation_name, {0 1} [;...]</pre>	<p>Sets the index hint for the query optimizer.</p>
<pre>show {all attribute}</pre>	<p>Displays the value for the specified data store attribute or displays all the attributes.</p> <p>For a description of accepted attributes, see "Set/show attributes" on page 3-54.</p>
<pre>showjoinorder {0 1}</pre>	<p>Enables or disables the storing of join orders.</p> <p>0 - Disables the storing of join orders</p> <p>1 - Enables the storing of join orders.</p> <p>Call the <code>tttoptshowjoinorder</code> built-in procedure explicitly to display the join order after SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE or MERGE SQL statements.</p>

Command	Description
sleep [<i>n</i>]	Suspends execution for <i>n</i> seconds. If <i>n</i> is not specified then execution is suspended for 1 second.
spool <i>filename</i> {[<i>option</i>] OFF}	Writes a copy of the terminal output to the file <i>filename</i> . If you do not provide an extension to the filename, the filename has the extension <code>.lst</code> . The available options include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CREATE - Creates a new file. ■ APPEND - Appends output to an existing file. ■ REPLACE (default) - Overwrites an existing file. When you specify the value OFF, the spooling behavior is terminated and the output file is closed. If you specify a spool command while one is already running, the active spool is closed and a new files is opened.
sqlcolumns [<i>owner_name_pattern</i> .] <i>table_name_pattern</i>	Prints results of an ODBC call to SQLColumns.
sqlgetinfo <i>infotype</i>	Prints results of an ODBC call to SQLGetInfo.
sqlstatistics [[<i>owner_name_pattern</i> .] <i>table_name_pattern</i>]	Prints results of an ODBC call to SQLStatistics.
sqltables [[<i>owner_name_pattern</i> .] <i>table_name_pattern</i>]	Prints results of a call to SQLTables. The pattern is a string containing an underscore (<code>_</code>) to match any single character or a percent sign (<code>%</code>) to match zero or more characters.
statsclear [[<i>owner_name</i> .] <i>table_name</i>]	Clears statistics for specified table (or all tables if no table is specified).
statsestimate [[<i>owner_name</i> .] <i>table_name</i>] { <i>n</i> rows <i>p</i> percent}	Estimates statistics for specified table (or all tables if no table is specified).
statsupdate [[<i>owner_name_pattern</i> .] <i>table_name_pattern</i>]	Updates statistics for specified table (or all tables if no table is specified).
tables [<i>table_name_pattern</i>]	Lists, in a single column, the names of tables owned by the current user that match the given pattern. When a name pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to <code>"%"</code> . If passthrough is enabled, lists tables matching the pattern in the Oracle database. See the alltables command.
undefine <i>name</i>	Undefines a string substitution alias.
unsetjoinorder	Clears join order advice to optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.
unsetuseindex	Clears the index hint for the query optimizer.
use [<i>conn_id</i>]	Displays the list of current connections and their IDs. If <i>connid</i> is specified, switches to the given connection ID. If <i>use</i> fails to locate the connection id, the current connection is set to the reserved connection named "none." See the connect command.)

Command	Description
<code>variable [variable [type]]</code>	Declares a bind variable that can be referenced in a statement, or displays the definition of the variable.
<code>version</code>	Reports version information.
<code>views [table_name_pattern]</code>	Lists, in a single column, the names of views owned by the current user that match the given pattern. When a name pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%". If passthrough is enabled, lists views matching the pattern in the Oracle database. See the allviews command.
<code>xlabookmarkdelete id</code>	Deletes a persistent XLA bookmark. If a bookmark to delete is not specified then the status of all current XLA bookmarks is reported. See "XLA Reference" in <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide</i> . Requires ADMIN privilege or object ownership.

Set/show attributes

Also see the list of ttIsql ["Commands"](#) on page 3-46. Some commands appear here as attributes of the `set` command. In that case, they can be used with or without the `set` command.

Boolean attributes can accept the values "ON" and "OFF" in place of "1" and "0".

ttIsql set supports these attributes:

Attribute	Description
<code>all</code>	With show command only. Displays the setting of all the ttIsql commands.
<code>autocommit [1 0]</code>	Turns AutoCommit off and on. If no argument is given, displays the current setting.
<code>columnlabels [0 1]</code>	Turns the <code>columnlabels</code> feature off (0) or on (1). If no argument is specified, the current value of <code>columnlabels</code> is displayed. The initial value of <code>columnlabels</code> is off (0) after connecting to a data source. When the value is on (1), the column names are displayed before the SQL results. You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.
<code>connstr</code>	Prints the connection string returned from the driver from the <code>SQLDriverConnect</code> call. This is the same string printed when ttIsql successfully connects to a data store.
<code>define [& c on off]</code>	Sets the character used to prefix substitution variables to c. ON or OFF controls whether ttIsql scans commands for substitution variables and replaces them with their values. ON changes the value of c back to the default "&". (It does not change it to the most recently used character.) Default value for ttIsql is OFF (no variable substitution). See "Example parameters using "variable" and "print" on page 3-63 for an explanation of the default.

Attribute	Description
dynamicloadenable [on off]	Enables or disables dynamic load of Oracle data to a TimesTen dynamic cache group. By default, dynamic load of Oracle data is enabled.
echo [on off]	With the set command, prints the commands listed in a run, @ or @@ script to the terminal as they are executed. If off, the output of the commands is printed but the commands themselves are not printed.
editline [0 1]	Turns the editline function off and on. By default, editline is on. If editline is turned off, the backspace character deletes full characters, but the rest of editline capabilities are unavailable.
err error errors [.objecttype[schema.] name]	Shows errors command display error information about the given PL/SQL object. If no object type or object name is supplied, ttlsql assumes the PL/SQL object that you last attempted to create and retrieves the errors for that object. If no errors associated with the given object are found, or there was no previous PL/SQL DDL, then ttlsql displays "No errors."
feedback [on off] rows	Controls the display of status messages after statement execution. When rows is specified, if the statement affected more than the specified number of rows, then the feedback indicates the number of affected rows. If the number of rows affected is less than the specified threshold, the number of rows is not printed. Feedback is not provided for tables, views, sequences, materialized views or indexes. It is available for PL/SQL objects.
isolation [{READ_ COMMITTED 1} {SERIALIZABLE 0}]	Sets isolation level. If no argument is supplied, displays the current value. You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.
multipleconnections [1 ON] mc [1 ON]	Reports or enables handling of multiple connections. By default, ttlsql allows the user to have one open connection at a time. If the argument 1 or ON is specified the prompt is changed to include the current connection and all multipleconnection features are enabled. If no value is supplied, the command displays the value of the multipleconnections setting. You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.
ncharencoding [encoding]	Specifies the character encoding method for NCHAR output. Valid values are LOCALE or ASCII. LOCALE sets the output format to the locale-based setting. If no value is specified, TimesTen uses the system's native language characters. You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.

Attribute	Description
optfirstrow [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables First Row Optimization.</p> <p>If the optional argument is omitted, First Row Optimization is enabled.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
optprofile	<p>Prints the current optimizer flag settings and join order.</p> <p>This attribute cannot be used with the set command.</p>
passthrough [0 1 2 3 4 5]	<p>Sets the IMDB Cache passthrough level for the current transaction. AutoCommit must be off to execute this command.</p> <p>0 - SQL statements are executed only against TimesTen.</p> <p>1 - Statements other than INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE and DDL are passed through if they generate a syntax error in TimesTen or if one or more tables referenced within the statement are not in TimesTen. All INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE statements will be passed through if the target table cannot be found in TimesTen. DDL statements will not be passed through.</p> <p>2 - Same as 1, plus any INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statement performed on READONLY cache group tables is passed through.</p> <p>3 - All SQL statements, except COMMIT and ROLLBACK, and TimesTen built-in procedures that set or get optimizer flags are passed through. COMMIT and ROLLBACK are executed on both TimesTen and Oracle.</p> <p>4 - All SELECT statements on global cache groups tables that cannot use transparent load are executed on Oracle.</p> <p>5 - All SELECT statements on global cache groups tables that cannot use transparent load are executed on Oracle. The SELECT statement is not executed until after all committed changes to the global cache group are propagated to Oracle.</p> <p>If no optional argument is supplied, the current setting is displayed.</p> <p>After the transaction, the passthrough value is reset to the value defined in the connection string or in the DSN or the default setting if no value was supplied to either.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p> <p>Note: Some Oracle objects may not be described by ttlsql.</p>
prefetchcount [<i>prefetch_count_size</i>]	<p>Sets the prefetch count size for the current connection. If the optional argument is omitted, the current prefetch count size is reported. Setting the prefetch count size can improve result set fetch performance. The <i>prefetch_count_size</i> argument can take an integer value between 0 and 128 inclusive.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
<i>prompt</i> [<i>string</i>]	<p>Replaces the Command> prompt with the specified string.</p> <p>To specify a prompt with spaces, you must quote the string. The leading and trailing quotes are removed.</p> <p>A prompt can have a string format specifier (%c) embedded. The %c is expanded with the name of the current connection.</p>

Attribute	Description
querythreshold [seconds]	<p>With the <code>show</code> command, displays the value of the Query Threshold first connection attribute.</p> <p>With the <code>set</code> command, modifies the value of the QueryThreshold first connection attribute that was set in the connection string or <code>odbc.ini</code> file.</p> <p>Specify a value in seconds that indicates the number of seconds that a query can execute before TimesTen writes a warning to the support log or throws an SNMP trap.</p>
serveroutput [on off]	<p>With the <code>set</code> command set to <code>on</code>, after each executed SQL statement, displays any available output. This output is available for debugging I/O purposes, if the PL/SQL DBMS_OUTPUT package is set to store the output so that it can be retrieved using this command.</p> <p>The default is <code>off</code>, (no server output is displayed) as performance may be slower when using this command. If you set <code>serveroutput</code> to <code>on</code>, TimesTen uses an unlimited buffer size.</p> <p>DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE is per connection, therefore <code>set serveroutput on</code> affects the current connection only.</p>
showplan [0 1]	<p>Enables (1) or disables (0) the display of plans for selects/updates/deletes in this transaction. If the argument is omitted, the display of plans is enabled. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
sqlquerytimeout [seconds]	<p>Specifies the number of seconds to wait for a SQL statement to execute before returning to the application for all subsequent calls.</p> <p>If no time or 0 seconds is specified, displays the current timeout value.</p> <p>The value of <i>seconds</i> must be equal to or greater than 0. This attribute does not stop IMDB Cache operations on Oracle, including passthrough statements, flushing, manual loading, manual refreshing, synchronous writethrough, propagating, and transparent loading.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
timing [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables printing of query timing.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
tryhash [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables use of hash indexes by optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
trymaterialize [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables materialization by optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
trymergejoin [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables use of merge joins by optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>

Attribute	Description
trynestedloopjoin [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables use of nested loop joins by optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
tryrowid [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables rowID scan hint.</p>
tryrowlocks [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables use of row-level locking by the optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
tryserial [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables use of serial scans by optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
trytmphash [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables use of temporary hashes by optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
trytbllocks [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables use of table-level locking by the optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also set this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
trytmptable [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables use of temporary tables by optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
trytmprange [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables use of temporary range indexes by optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
tryrange [1 0]	<p>Enables or disables use of range indexes by optimizer. AutoCommit must be off.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
verbosity [<i>level</i>]	<p>Changes the verbosity level. The verbosity level argument can be an integer value of 0,1,2,3 or 4. If the optional argument is omitted then the current verbosity level is reported.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>
vertical [{0 off} {1 on} <i>statement</i>]	<p>Sets or displays the current value of the vertical setting. The default value is 0 (off).</p> <p>If <i>statement</i> is supplied, the command temporarily turns vertical on for the given statement. This form is only useful when the vertical flag is already turned off.</p> <p>The <code>vertical</code> setting controls the display format of result sets. When set, the result sets are displayed in a vertical format where each column is on a separate line and is displayed with a column label.</p> <p>You can also enable this attribute without specifying the set command.</p>

Comment syntax

The types of comment markers are:

```
# [comment_text]
-- [comment_text]
/* [comment_text] */
```

The C-style comments (`/* [comment_text] */`) can span multiple lines.

The comments delimited by the

```
#
```

and the -

```
-
```

characters should not span multiple lines. If a comment marker is encountered while processing a line, then the remainder of the line is ignored.

'--' at the beginning of a line is considered a SQL comment. The line is considered a comment and no part of the line is included in the processing of the SQL statement. A line that begins with '--+' is interpreted as a segment of a SQL statement.

The comment markers can work in the middle of a line.

Example:

```
monitor; /*this is a comment after a ttIsql command*/
```

Command history

ttIsql implements a `cs`h-like command history.

Command Usage: `history [-r] [num_commands]`

Description: Lists previously executed commands. The `num_commands` parameter specifies the number of commands to list. If the `-r` parameter is specified, commands are listed in reverse order.

Command Usage: `! [command_id|command_string| !]`

Description: Executes a command in the history list. If a `command_id` argument is specified, the command in the history list associated with this ID is executed again. If the `command_string` argument is specified, the most recent command in the history list that begins with `command_string` is executed again. If the `!` argument is specified then the most recently executed command is executed again.

Example: `"!!;" -or- "!10;" -or- "!con;"`

Also see the `clearhistory`, `history`, `savehistory` commands.

Command shortcuts

By default, ttIsql supports keystroke shortcuts when entering commands. To turn this feature off, use:

```
Command> set editline=0;
```

The bindings available are:

Keystroke	Action
Left Arrow	Moves the insertion point left (back).

Keystroke	Action
Right Arrow	Moves the insertion point right (forward).
Up Arrow	Scroll to the command prior to the one being displayed. Places the cursor at the end of the line.
Up Arrow <RETURN>	Scrolls to the PL/SQL block prior to the one being displayed.
Down Arrow	Scrolls to a more recent command history item and puts the cursor at the end of the line.
Down Arrow <RETURN>	Scrolls to the next PL/SQL block after the one being displayed.
Ctrl-A	Moves the insertion point to the beginning of the line.
Ctrl-E	Moves the insertion point to the end of the line.
Ctrl-K	"Kill" - Saves and erases the characters on the command line from the current position to the end of the line.
Ctrl-Y	"Yank"- Restores the characters previously saved and inserts them at the current insertion point.
Ctrl-F	Forward character - move forward one character. (See Right Arrow.)
Ctrl-B	Backward character - moved back one character. (See Left Arrow.)
Ctrl-P	Previous history. (See Up Arrow.)
Ctrl-N	Next history. (See Down Arrow.)

Parameters

With dynamic parameters, you are prompted for input for each parameter on a separate line. Values for parameters are specified the same way literals are specified in SQL.

SQL_TIMESTAMP columns can be added using dynamic parameters. (For example, values like '1998-09-08 12:1212').

Parameter values must be terminated with a semicolon character.

The possible types of values that can be entered are:

- Numeric literals. Example: 1234.5
- Time, date or timestamp literals within single quotation marks. Examples:
'12:30:00' '2000-10-29' '2000-10-29 12:30:00' '2000-10-29 12:30:00.123456'
- Unicode string literals within single quotation marks preceded by 'N'. Example:
N'abc'
- A NULL value. Example: NULL
- The '*' character which indicates that the parameter input process should be aborted. Example: *
- The '?' character prints the parameter input help information. Example: ?

Example parameters of command string substitution

```
Command> select * from dual where :a > 100 and :b < 100;
```

Type '?' for help on entering parameter values.

Type '*' to end prompting and abort the command.

Type '-' to leave the parameter unbound.

Type '/' to leave the remaining parameters unbound and execute the command.

```
Enter Parameter 1 'A' (NUMBER) > 110
Enter Parameter 2 'B' (NUMBER) > 99
< X >
1 row found.
Command> var a number;
Command> exec :a := 110;
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
Command> print a
A                : 110
Command> var b number;
Command> exec :b := 99;
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
Command> select * from dual where :a > 100 and :b < 100;
< X >
1 row found.
Command> print
A                : 110
B                : 99
Command> select * from dual where :a > 100 and :b < 100 and :c > 0;
Enter Parameter 3 'C' (NUMBER) > 1
< X >
1 row found.
Command>
```

Default options

You can set the default command-line options by exporting an environment variable called `TTISQL`. The value of the `TTISQL` environment variable is a string with the same syntax requirements as the `TTISQL` command line. If the same option is present in the `TTISQL` environment variable and the command line then the command line version always takes precedence.

Examples

Execute commands from `ttIsql.inp`.

```
ttIsql -f ttIsql.inp
```

Enable all output. Connect to DSN RunData and create the data store if it does not already exist.

```
ttIsql -v 4 -connStr "DSN=RunData;AutoCreate=1"
```

Print the interactive commands.

```
ttIsql -helpcmds
```

Print the full help text.

```
ttIsql -helpfull
```

Display the setting for all `ttIsql` attributes:

```
Command> show all;
Connection independent attribute values: columnlabels = 0 (OFF) editline = 1 (ON)
multipleconnections = 0 (OFF) ncharencoding = LOCALE prompt = 'Command> '
```

```

verbosity = 2 vertical = 0 (OFF) Connection specific attribute values: autocommit
= 1 (ON) Connection String = DSN=DS1121;UID=joeuser;DataStore=/DS/
DS1121;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF
8;DRIVER=/opt/TimesTen/tt1121/lib/libtten.so;PermSize=20;TempSize=20;TypeMode=1;
isolation = READ_COMMITTED Prefetch count = 5 Query timeout = 0 seconds (no
timeout) Current Optimizer Settings: Scan: 1 Hash: 1 Range: 1 TmpHash: 1 TmpRange:
1 TmpTable: 1 NestedLoop: 1 MergeJoin: 1 GenPlan: 0 TblLock: 1 RowLock: 1 Rowid: 1
FirstRow: 0 IndexedOr: 1 PassThrough: 0 BranchAndBound: 1 ForceCompile: 0
CrViewSemCheck: 1 ShowJoinOrder: 0 CrViewSemCheck: 1 Current Join Order:<>
Command>

```

Prepare and exec an SQL statement.

```

ttIsql (c) 1996-2009, TimesTen, Inc. All rights reserved.
ttIsql -connStr "DSN=RunData"
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
Command> prepare 1 SELECT * FROM my_table;
Command> exec 1;
Command> fetchall;

```

Example vertical command:

```

Command> call ttlogholds;
< 0, 265352, Checkpoint , DS.ds0 >
< 0, 265408, Checkpoint , DS.ds1 >
2 rows found.
Command> vertical call ttlogholds;

```

```

HOLDLFN:      0

HOLDLFO:      265352
TYPE:         Checkpoint
DESCRIPTION:  DS.ds0
HOLDLFN:      0

HOLDLFO:      265408
TYPE:         Checkpoint
DESCRIPTION:  DS.ds1
2 rows found.

```

```
Command>
```

To create a new user, use single quotes around the password name for an internal user:

```

ttIsql -connStr "DSN=RunData"
ttIsql (c) 1996-2000, TimesTen, Inc. All rights reserved.
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
Command> CREATE USER terry IDENTIFIED BY `secret`;

```

To delete the XLA bookmark mybookmark, use:

```

ttIsql -connStr "DSN=RunData"
ttIsql (c) 1996-2000, TimesTen, Inc. All rights reserved.
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql. (Default setting
AutoCommit=1)
Command> xlabookmarkdelete;
XLA Bookmark: mybookmark
Read Log File: 0
Read Offset: 268288
Purge Log File: 0

```

```
Purge Offset: 268288
PID: 2004
In Use: No
1 bookmark found.

Command> xlabookmarkdelete mybookmark;

Command> xlabookmarkdelete;

0 bookmarks found.
```

Example parameters using "variable" and "print"

Substitution in ttlsql is modeled after substitution in SQL*Plus. The substitution feature is enabled by 'set define on' or 'set define <substitution_char>'. The substitution character when the user specifies 'on' is '&'. It is disabled with 'set define off'.

By default, substitution is off. The default is off because the '&' choice for substitution character conflicts with TimesTen's use of ampersand as the BIT AND operator.

When enabled, the alphanumeric identifier following the substitution character is replaced by the value assigned to that identifier. When disabled, the expansion is not performed.

New definitions can be defined even when substitution is off. You can use the "define" command to list the definitions ttlsql predefines.

```
Command> show define
define = 0 (OFF)
Command> define
DEFINE          _PID = "9042" (CHAR)
DEFINE          _O_VERSION = "TimesTen Release 11.2.1.0.0" (CHAR)
Command> select '&_O_VERSION' from dual;
< &_O_VERSION >
1 row found.
Command> set define on
Command> SELECT '&_O_VERSION' FROM DUAL;
< TimesTen Release 11.2.1.0.0 >
1 row found.
```

If the value is not defined, ttlsql will prompt you for the value.

When prompting and only one substitution character is used before the identifier, the identifier is defined only for the life of the one statement.

If two substitution characters are used and the value is prompted, it acts as if you have explicitly defined the identifier.

```
Command> SELECT '&a' FROM DUAL;
Enter value for a> hi
< hi >
1 row found.
Command> define a
symbol a is UNDEFINED
The command failed.
Command> SELECT '&&a' FROM DUAL;
Enter value for a> hi there
< hi there >
1 row found.
Command> define a
DEFINE          a = "hi there" (CHAR)
```

Additional definitions are created with the define command:

```
Command> define tblname = sys.dual
Command> define tblname
DEFINE          tblname = "sys.dual" (CHAR)
Command> select * from &tblname;
< X >
1 row found.
```

Arguments to the run command are automatically defined to &1, &2, ... when you add them to the 'run' or '@' (and '@@') commands:

Given this script:

```
CREATE TABLE &1 ( a INT PRIMARY KEY, b CHAR(10) );
INSERT INTO &1 VALUES (1, '&2');
INSERT INTO &1 VALUES (2, '&3');SELECT * FROM &1;
```

Use the script:

```
Command> SET DEFINE ON
Command> @POPULATE mytable Joe Bob;

CREATE TABLE &1 ( a INT PRIMARY KEY, b CHAR(10) );
INSERT INTO &1 VALUES (1, '&2');
1 row inserted.

INSERT INTO &1 VALUES (2, '&3');
1 row inserted.

SELECT * FROM &1;
< 1, Joe      >
< 2, Bob      >
2 rows found.
Command>
```

This example uses the `variable` command. It deletes an employee from the `employee` table. Declare `empid` and `name` as variables with the same data types as `employee_id` and `last_name`. Delete the row, returning `employee_id` and `last_name` into the variables. Verify that the correct row was deleted.

```
Command> VARIABLE empid NUMBER(6) NOT NULL;
Command> VARIABLE name VARCHAR2(25) INLINE NOT NULL;
Command> DELETE FROM employees WHERE last_name='Ernst'
        > RETURNING employee_id, last_name INTO :empid,:name;
1 row deleted.
Command> PRINT empid name;
EMPID          : 104
NAME           : Ernst
```

Notes

Multiple `ttlsql` commands are allowed per line separated by semicolons.

The `ttlsql` utility command line accepts multiline PL/SQL statements, such as anonymous blocks, that are terminated with the `"/"` on it's own line. For example:

```
Command> set serveroutput on
Command> BEGIN
> dbms_output.put_line ('Hi There');
> END;
>/
```


Hi There

PL/SQL block successfully executed.

Command>

For UTF-8, NCHAR values are converted to UTF-8 encoding and then output.

For ASCII, those NCHAR values that correspond to ASCII characters are output as ASCII. For those NCHAR values outside of the ASCII range, the escaped Unicode format is used. For example:

U+3042 HIRAGANA LETTER A

is output as

```
Command> SELECT c1 FROM t1;  
< a\u3042 >
```

NCHAR parameters must be entered as ASCII N-quoted literals:

```
Command> prepare SELECT * FROM t1 WHERE c1 = ?;  
Command> exec;
```

Type '?' for help on entering parameter values. Type '*' to abort the parameter entry process.

```
Enter Parameter 1> N'XY';
```



On Windows, this utility is supported for all TimesTen Data Manager and Client DSNs.

ttMigrate

Description

Performs one of these operations:

- Saves a migrate object from a TimesTen data store into a binary datafile.
- Restores the migrate object from the binary datafile into a TimesTen data store.
- Examines the contents of a binary datafile created by this utility.

Migrated objects include:

- Tables
- Cache group definitions
- Views and materialized views
- Materialized view log definitions
- Sequences
- Replication schemes

The ttMigrate utility is used when upgrading major release versions of TimesTen, since major revisions are not compatible. For an example, see the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Installation Guide*.

When you migrate a database into Release 11.2.1 from a previous release, users and user privileges are not migrated. When you migrate a database between releases of Release 11.2.1 or into a release later than Release 11.2.1, users and user privileges are migrated.

Binary files produced by this utility are platform-dependent. For example a binary file produced on Windows must be restored on Windows. Use the [ttBulkCp](#) utility to copy data between platforms.

The ttMigrate utility can be used to copy data between bit-levels within the same architecture. For example, it can be used to move data from a 32-bit Solaris system to a 64-bit Solaris system. The `-noRepUpgrade` option must be used when changing bit-levels and the data store should not be involved in a replication scheme, in this case.

By default, ttMigrate restores the data store using one thread. During restoration, you can specify the `-numThreads` option to restore the data files using multiple threads, thus potentially improving performance.



On UNIX, this utility is supported for TimesTen Data Manager DSNs. For TimesTen Client DSNs, use the utility `ttMigrateCS`.

Required privilege

This utility requires various privileges depending on the options specified. In general, a user must be the instance administrator or have the ADMIN privilege to use this utility.

Using the `-r` option requires the instance administrator privilege, as it generally creates a database. If the database has already been created when this option is used, it requires CREATE ANY TABLE, CREATE ANY SEQUENCE, CREATE ANY VIEW, CREATE ANY MATERIALIZED VIEW, CREATE ANY CACHE GROUP, CREATE ANY INDEX privileges, as well as ADMIN if autocreation of users is necessary. If the

database is involved in replication or IMDB Cache, then CACHE_MANAGER is also required.

Using the `-c` option to capture an entire database requires the ADMIN privilege.

Using the `-c` option to capture a subset of the database objects (tables, views, materialized views, cache groups, sequences) requires SELECT ANY TABLE and SELECT ANY SEQUENCE privileges.

Syntax

```
ttMigrate {-h | -help | -?}
```

```
ttMigrate {-V | -version}
```

To create or append a binary datafile, use:

```
ttMigrate {-a | -c} [-v verbosity] [-nf] [-nr] [-fixNaN] [-saveAsCharset charset]
[-repUpgrade | -noRepUpgrade [-convertTypesToOra | -convertTypesToTT]]
{-connStr connection_string | DSN} dataFile [objectOwner.]objectName
```

To restore a data store from a binary datafile created by this utility, use:

```
ttMigrate -r -noRepUpgrade [-numThreads n] [-inline rule] [-v verbosity]
[-fixNaN] [-nf] [-nr] [-C chkPtFreq] [-rename oldOwner:newOwner] [-localhost
hostName] [-n noCharsetConversion] [-cacheUid uid [-cachePwd pwd]]
[-convertCGtypes] [-autorefreshPaused] [-convertTypesToOra | -convertTypesToTT]
[-noAutoCreateUsers] -connStr connection_string | DSN} dataFile
[[objectOwner.]objectName]
```

or

```
ttMigrate -r -repUpgrade [-numThreads n] [-vverbosity] [-fixNaN] [-nf] [-nr] [-C
chkPtFreq] [-rename oldOwner:newOwner] [-localhost hostName]
[-noCharsetConversion] [-cacheUid uid [-cachePwd pwd]] [-convertCGtypes]
[-updateStats | -estimateStats percentRows] {-connStr connection_string | DSN}
dataFile [[objectOwner.]objectName]
```

To list or display the contents of a binary datafile created by this utility, use:

```
ttMigrate {-l | -L | -d | -D} dataFile [[objectowner.]name ...]
```

Options

Note: The append (-a) or create (-c) modes, the list (-l/-L) or describe (-d/-D) modes and the restore (-r) modes are exclusive of each other. You cannot specify any of these options on the same line as any other of these options.

ttMigrate has the options:

Option	Description
-a	Selects append mode: Appends data to a pre-existing binary data file, that was originally created using <code>ttMigrate -c</code> . See " Create mode (-c) and Append mode (-a) " on page 3-72 for more details.
-c	Create mode: Creates an original binary datafile. See " Create mode (-c) and Append mode (-a) " on page 3-72 for more details.

Option	Description
-cacheUid	The cache administration user ID to use when restoring asynchronous writethrough cache groups and cache groups with the AUTOREFRESH attribute.
-cachePwd	The cache administration password to use when restoring AUTOREFRESH and asynchronous writethrough cache groups and cache groups with the AUTOREFRESH attribute. If the cache administration user ID is provided on the command line but the cache administration password is not, then ttMigrate prompts for the password.
-connStr <i>connection_string</i>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
-convertTypesToOra -convertTypesToTT	Converts TimesTen data types to Oracle data types or Oracle data types to TimesTen data types. These options require the -noRepUpgrade option. In TimesTen 11.2.1 the default type mode is ORACLE type mode. The -convertTypesToOra is useful when migrating older data stores into TimesTen 11.2.1. The -convertTypesToTT option is useful to allow backward migration into a release that does not support Oracle types. These options apply to all table types except materialized views. Table types include: regular, cached, global and temporary tables. See also -convertCGTypes, " TimesTen to Oracle data type conversions " on page 3-75 and " Oracle to TimesTen data type conversions " on page 3-76.
-d	Selects Describe mode. Displays a short description of the objects in the datafile. See " Describe mode (-d) " on page 3-74 for more details.
-D	Selects Long-describe mode. Displays a full description of the objects in the datafile. See " Long-describe mode (-D) " on page 3-75 for more details.
<i>dataFile</i>	The path name of the datafile to which migrate objects are to be saved or from which migrate objects are to be restored.
<i>DSN</i>	Specifies an ODBC data source name of the data store to be migrated.
-estimateStats <i>percent</i>	Specifies that ttMigrate should estimate statistics on restored tables and materialized views for the specified percentage of rows. Legal values for percentRows are 0 to 100, inclusive. This option is ignored when the -c or -a options are given. If you specify both -estimateStats and -updateStats, statistics on restored tables are updated, not estimated. Use of this flag may improve the performance of materialized view restoration and may also improve the performance of queries on the restored tables and views.
-fixNaN	Converts all NaN, Inf and -Inf values found in migrate objects to 0.0. This is useful for migrating data into releases of TimesTen that do not support the NaN, Inf and -Inf values.
-h	Prints a usage message and exits.
-help	
-?	

Option	Description
<code>-inline rule</code>	<p>Indicates the rule to be used for converting variable-length columns to <code>INLINE</code> in restore mode. The value for rule is one of:</p> <p><code>preserve</code> - ttMigrate preserves the original <code>INLINE</code> attribute of each column. This is the default, and it is required if <code>-repUpgrade</code> is used.</p> <p><code>dsDefault</code> - ttMigrate uses the data store's default rule for setting the <code>INLINE</code> attribute of restored columns.</p> <p><code>maxlen</code> - ttMigrate restores as <code>INLINE</code> all variable-length columns with length $\leq maxlen$ and restores as <code>NOT INLINE</code> all variable-length columns with length greater than <code>maxlen</code>.</p> <p>If <code>maxlen</code> is 0 then all columns are restored as <code>NOT INLINE</code>. When this option is used during migration, the data store should not be replicated with data stores from a TimesTen version that does not support <code>INLINE</code> columns.</p> <p><code>INLINE</code> variable-length columns can not successfully be replicated to <code>NOT INLINE</code> columns.</p>
<code>-l</code>	Selects List mode. Lists the names of data store objects in the specified datafile. See " List mode (-l) and Long-list mode (-L) " on page 3-74 for more details.
<code>-L</code>	Selects Long-list mode. Lists the names of data store objects in the specified datafile and other details about the data store objects. See " List mode (-l) and Long-list mode (-L) " on page 3-74 for more details.
<code>-r</code>	Selects Restore mode. Restores a data store from a binary datafile created by this utility. See " Restore mode (-r) " on page 3-73 for more details.
<code>name</code>	The name of the data store object(s) to be saved or restored.
<code>-nf</code>	Specifies that ttMigrate should not save or restore foreign key information when saving or restoring ordinary (non-cached) tables.
<code>-nr</code>	Specifies that ttMigrate should not save or restore table rows when saving or restoring ordinary (non-cached) tables.
<code>-noAutoCreateUsers</code>	<p>Specifies that ttMigrate should not create users.</p> <p>By default, TimesTen creates "disabled" users when migrating tables from releases earlier than 11.2.1. TimesTen creates users but does not assign any privileges to these users. You must explicitly assign privileges, including <code>CREATE SESSION</code>, to these users after they are created.</p>
<code>-noRepUpgrade</code>	<p>Do not ensure that saved/restored tables are compatible for replication with the original tables.</p> <p>Use of this option may cause the restored tables to be slightly more compact and slightly faster to access than otherwise.</p> <p>This option is ignored when the <code>-a</code> option is given.</p> <p>This option should be used with care, however, as replication between the original tables and the restored tables may not work properly.</p> <p><code>INLINE</code> variable-length columns can not successfully be replicated to <code>NOT INLINE</code> columns.</p> <p>If you specify this option, replication is only possible if you have specified <code>RELAXED</code> for your replication scheme.</p>

Option	Description
<code>-numThreads n</code>	<p>Specifies the number of threads to use while restoring a data store files. If unspecified, ttMigrate uses one thread to restore objects from the data file.</p> <p>Valid values are 1 through 32.</p>
<code>owner</code>	The owner of a migrate object.
<code>-rename oldOwner:newOwner</code>	<p>Renames user <i>oldUser</i> to be <i>newUser</i>. If <i>newUser</i> already exists in the database, the operation returns an error and stops. Also restores all data store objects previously owned by <i>oldUser</i> to be owned by <i>newUser</i>. Also grants <i>newUser</i> all privileges previously granted to <i>oldUser</i>. You cannot rename the TimesTen system users (TTREP, SYS, SYSTEM, GRID).</p> <p>This option should be used with some caution. When using the <code>-rename</code> option, be aware that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the old user name does not exist, a warning is printed at the end of the ttMigrate operation that no object with the specified user was renamed. ■ If creating a data store object with the new user returns an error, ttMigrate prints an error and continues restoring the rest of the data store objects. ■ You cannot rename users TTREP, SYS, SYSTEM or GRID. ■ If you change a user which owns a table referenced by a view, you may need to drop and re-create the view. ■ If you change a user which owns a replicated table, you must rename that user on all replication peers in order to replicate updates successfully.
<code>-repUpgrade</code>	<p>Ensures that the saved/restored tables are compatible for replication with the original tables when restoring tables for replication upgrade. This option is ignored when the <code>-c</code> or <code>-a</code> options are given.</p> <p>The ttMigrate utility in restore mode sets <code>-repUpgrade</code> by default. When restoring data from a ttMigrate datafile, if the file was created by a version of ttMigrate that does not support the <code>-repUpgrade</code> option, or if you explicitly specified <code>-noRepUpgrade</code> when you created the file (with a ttMigrate version prior to 5.1), you may encounter an error that indicates that a migration object could not be created with "replication compatibility."</p> <p>This option is set by default. If you use a version of ttMigrate that does not support the <code>-repUpgrade</code> option, or you explicitly specify <code>-noRepUpgrade</code> when creating a migration file, you may encounter an error that indicates that a migration object could not be created with "replication compatibility."</p> <p>You must either obtain a version of ttMigrate that supports the <code>-repUpgrade</code> option for the TimesTen release from which you are migrating, or, if supported, specify <code>-noRepUpgrade</code> when migrating files into a version of TimesTen that sets <code>-repUpgrade</code> by default.</p>
<code>-saveAsCharset charset</code>	<p>Allows you to save an object in a character set other than the database character set. When saving an object, ttMigrate stores it in the database character set by default.</p>

Option	Description
<code>-updateStats</code>	<p>Specifies that ttMigrate should update statistics on restored tables and materialized views. This option is ignored when the <code>-c</code> or <code>-a</code> options are given.</p> <p>If you specify both <code>-estimateStats</code> and <code>-updateStats</code>, statistics on restored tables are updated, not estimated.</p> <p>Use of this flag may improve the performance of materialized view restoration and may also improve the performance of queries on the restored tables and views.</p>
<code>-v <i>verbosity</i></code>	<p>Specifies the verbosity level for messages printed when ttMigrate saves or restores a data store. One of:</p> <p>0 - Shows errors and warnings only.</p> <p>1 - prints the name of each table as it is saved or restored.</p> <p>2 - prints the name of each table or index as it is saved or restored.</p> <p>3 - (the default) prints the name of each table or index as it is saved or restored and prints a dot (.) for each 10,000 rows saved or restored.</p> <p><code>-v</code> is ignored in List, Long-list, Describe and Long-describe modes.</p>
<code>-V -version</code>	Prints the release number of ttMigrate and exits.
The following options are available in Restore mode (<code>-r</code>) only:	-
<code>-autorefreshPaused</code>	Restores cache groups with AUTOREFRESH attribute with autorefresh state paused. Otherwise the state is set to OFF.
<code>-C <i>chkPtFreq</i></code>	Specifies that ttMigrate should checkpoint the data store after restoring every <i>chkPtFreq</i> megabytes of data. A value of zero (the default) specifies that ttMigrate should never checkpoint the data store.
<code>-convertCGTypes</code>	<p>Determines the best type mapping from the underlying Oracle tables to TimesTen cached tables using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The types of the columns in the Oracle tables ■ The types of the columns stored in the migration file and ■ The TimesTen-to-Oracle type mapping rules described above. <p>If this option is specified with either the <code>-convertTypesToOra</code> or the <code>-convertTypesToTT</code> option, this option takes precedence for cached tables. This option does not impact non-cached tables.</p>
<code>-localhost <i>hostName</i></code>	Can be used to explicitly identify the name or IP address of the local host when restoring replicated tables.
<code>-noCharsetConversion</code>	<p>Restores data in the database character set, not the tagged character set.</p> <p>See also <code>-saveAsCharset</code>.</p> <p>This option may be useful for legacy TimesTen users who may have migrated pre-11.2.1 data into a 11.2.1 or later release of TimesTen as TIMESTEN8 or another character set such as WE8ISO8895P1, when the data is actually in another character set. If, at a later time you wish to have that data interpreted according to its actual character set, use this option to migrate the data into a data store that uses the data's actual character set with no character set conversion.</p>
<code>-restorePublicPrivs</code>	Restores privileges that were granted to PUBLIC after the database was created. PUBLIC's privileges are not restored by default.

Modes

Create mode (-c) and Append mode (-a)

In Create mode, ttMigrate saves migrate objects from a TimesTen data store into a new binary datafile. If the datafile does not exist, ttMigrate creates it. Otherwise, ttMigrate overwrites the existing file, destroying its contents.

The datafile format used by ttMigrate is independent of any release of TimesTen, so it is possible to use ttMigrate to migrate data from one TimesTen release to another.

In Append mode, ttMigrate appends migrate objects from a TimesTen data store to an existing datafile. If the datafile does not exist, ttMigrate creates it.

For each ordinary (non-cached) table, ttMigrate saves:

- The table description: the name and type of each of the table's columns, including primary key and nullability information.
- The table's index definitions: the name of each index and the columns contained in the index. The actual contents of the index are not saved; ttMigrate only saves the information needed to rebuild the index when the table is restored.
- The table's foreign key definitions. You can disable the saving of foreign key definitions using the `-nf` option.
- The rows of the table. You can disable the saving of rows using the `-nr` option.

For each cache group, ttMigrate saves the following:

- The cache group definition: the cache group owner and name, the names of all tables in the cache group and any relevant cache group settings, such as the cache group duration.

Note: After ttMigrate has been used to restore a data store, all autorefresh cache groups in the restored data store have `AUTOREFRESH STATE` set to `OFF`, no matter how it was set on the source data store. Reset `AUTOREFRESH STATE` to `ON` by using the `ALTER CACHE GROUP` statement.

- All the cached tables in the cache group: the table name, column information, table attributes (propagate or read-only), `WHERE` clause, if any, foreign key definitions and index definitions.

For each view, ttMigrate saves the following:

- All of the same information as a normal table.
- The query defining the view.

For each sequence, ttMigrate saves the following:

- The complete definition of the sequence.
- The sequence's current value.

For each user (except the instance administrator), ttMigrate saves the following:

- User name
- The user's encrypted password
- Privileges that have been granted to the user

For PUBLIC, ttMigrate saves all privileges that have been granted to PUBLIC after database creation.

If there are any replication schemes defined, ttMigrate saves all the of the TTREP tables containing the replication schemes. Replication schemes should have names that are unique from all other data store objects. It is not possible to migrate a replication scheme with the same name as any other database object.

Note: The ttMigrate utility does not save the rows of a cached table into the datafile, even if you have not specified the `-nr` option. The foreign key definitions of cached tables are always saved, regardless of the use of the `-nf` option, as they are needed to maintain the integrity of the cache group.

By default, ttMigrate saves all data store objects and users in the data store to the datafile, including tables, views, cache groups, sequences, users and replication schemes. Alternatively, you can give a list of data store objects to be saved on the command line, with the exception of replication schemes. The names in this list can contain the wildcard characters `%` (which matches one or more characters) and `_` (which matches a single character). ttMigrate saves all data store objects that match any of the given patterns. Names do not need to be fully qualified: If a name is given with no owner, ttMigrate saves all data store objects that match the specified name or pattern, regardless of their owners.

You cannot save cached tables independently of their cache groups. If you list a cached table on the command line without also listing the corresponding cache group ttMigrate issues an error.

Use the `-v` option to control the information that ttMigrate prints while the save is in progress.

Restore mode (-r)

In Restore mode, ttMigrate restores all data store objects from a datafile into a TimesTen data store.

For each ordinary (non-cached) table, ttMigrate restores:

- The table, using the original owner, table name, column names, types and nullability and the original primary key. You can use the `-rename` option to restore tables with a new owner name.
- The table's foreign keys. You can use the `-nf` flag to disable the restoration of foreign keys.
- All indexes on the table.
- All rows of the table. You can use the `-nr` flag to disable the restoration of rows.

For each cache group, ttMigrate restores:

- The cache group definition, using the original cache group owner and name. You can use the `-rename` option to restore cache groups with a new owner name.
- Each cached table in the cache group, using the original table names, column names, types and nullability, the original primary key, the table attributes (PROPAGATE or READONLY), and the WHERE clause, if any. You can use the `-rename` option to restore tables with a new owner name.
- The foreign key definitions of the cached tables.

- All of the indexes on the cached tables.

Note: The ttMigrate utility does not restore the rows of cached tables, even if you have not specified the `-nr` option. The foreign key definitions of the cached tables are always restored, regardless of the use of the `-nf` option, as they are needed to maintain the integrity of the cache group.

By default, the `-repUpgrade` option is set during restore.

By default, ttMigrate restores all tables and cache groups in the datafile. Alternatively, you can list specific tables and cache groups to be restored on the command line. The names in this list must be fully qualified and cannot use wildcard characters.

You cannot restore cached tables independently of their cache groups. If you list a cached table on the command line without also listing the corresponding cache group, then ttMigrate issues an error.

Use the `-v` option to control the information that ttMigrate prints while the restoration is in progress.

The `-inline` option may be used to control whether variable length columns are restored as `INLINE` or `NOT INLINE`. See "Type specifications" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*. In the default mode, `-inlinepreserve`, ttMigrate restores all variable-length columns with the same `INLINE` or `NOT INLINE` setting with which they were saved. In the other two modes, `-inlinedsDefault` and `-inlinemaxlen`, ttMigrate restores variable-length columns equal to or shorter than a threshold length as `INLINE`, and restores all other variable length columns as `NOT INLINE`. For `-inlinedsDefault`, this threshold is the default automatic `INLINE` length for a TimesTen data store. The `-inlinemaxlen` mode restores variable length columns with a user-specified threshold length of `maxlen` as `INLINE`, and all other variable length columns as `NOT INLINE`, even if they were saved as `INLINE`. If `maxlen` is 0, then all variable-length columns are restored as `NOT INLINE`.

List mode (-l) and Long-list mode (-L)

In List mode, ttMigrate lists the names of data store objects in the specified datafile, including cached tables and the replication scheme TTREP tables.

In Long-list mode, ttMigrate lists the names of data store objects in the datafile, including cached tables and the replication scheme TTREP tables, along with the number of rows in each table and the index definitions for each table, the query defining each view and the specifications for each sequence.

By default, ttMigrate lists the replication scheme name as well as all of the data store objects in the file. Alternatively you can provide a list of names of data store objects on the command line. The names in this list must be fully qualified and cannot use wildcard characters.

Describe mode (-d)

In Describe mode, ttMigrate gives a short description for data store objects in the specified file.

For each table, ttMigrate lists the table name, the number of rows in the table, and the table's column definitions, primary key and foreign keys. For cached tables, ttMigrate also lists the table attributes (`PROPAGATE` or `READONLY`) and the table's `WHERE` clause, if any.

For views, ttMigrate also lists the query defining the view.

For cache groups, ttMigrate lists the cache group name, the number of tables in the cache group, the cache group duration and describes each cached table in the cache group.

For replication schemes, ttMigrate lists the replication scheme name as well as all of the TTREP replication scheme tables in the same manner as user tables.

By default, ttMigrate describes all of the data store objects in the file. Alternatively, you can provide a list of names of data store objects on the command line. The names in this list must be fully qualified and cannot use wildcard characters.

Long-describe mode (-D)

In Long-describe mode, ttMigrate gives a full description for data store objects in the specified file.

For each table, ttMigrate lists the table's name and the number of rows in the table, the table's column definitions, primary key, foreign keys and index definitions. For cached tables, ttMigrate also lists the table attributes (PROPAGATE or READONLY) and the table's WHERE clause, if any.

For cache groups, ttMigrate lists the cache group name, the number of tables in the cache group, the cache group duration and describes each cached table in the cache group.

For sequences, ttMigrate lists all of the values used to define the sequence, as well as its current value.

For replication schemes, ttMigrate lists all of the TTREP replication scheme tables in the same manner as user tables.

By default, ttMigrate describes all of data store objects in the file. Alternatively, you can provide a list of names of data store objects on the command line. The names in this list must be fully qualified and cannot use wildcard characters.

TimesTen to Oracle data type conversions

Both TimesTen and Oracle data types are supported in TimesTen 11.2.1. When migrating a data store from an earlier version of TimesTen to TimesTen release 11.2.1, you can convert the data types in your data store to the default Oracle type mode. This is not required, however.

In replication, the type mode must be the same on both sides of the replication scheme. Therefore you cannot convert the data types as part of an online upgrade, as TimesTen releases previous to 11.2.1 do not support Oracle data types.

Note: If `-convertTypesToOra` is specified, and a DECIMAL (or NUMERIC) column exists in the data store with a precision > 38, the column is converted to a NUMBER column with a precision of 38, and a warning is returned. If this occurs, and column values exist that will overflow or underflow with a precision of 38, those values are reduced or increased to the maximum or minimum possible value for a NUMBER with a precision of 38. Because of this and some other cases, the data type conversion procedures (using `-convertTypesToOra` and `-convertTypesToTT`) are not guaranteed to be reversible. Converting types from TT->ORA->TT can result in columns and data which are different from the original in some cases.

To convert from TimesTen data types to Oracle data types, use the `-convertTypesToOra` option.

The `-convertTypesToOra` option instructs ttMigrate to make the following type conversions as it saves or restores tables:

From TimesTen Type	To Oracle Type
TT_CHAR	ORA_CHAR
TT_VARCHAR	ORA_VARCHAR2
TT_NCHAR	ORA_NCHAR
TT_NVARCHAR	ORA_NVARCHAR2
TT_DECIMAL	ORA_NUMBER
TT_DATE	ORA_DATE (append 12:00:00 am)
TT_TIMESTAMP	ORA_TIMESTAMP(6)

Note: Columns of type TT_TINYINT, TT_SMALLINT, TT_INTEGER, TT_BIGINT, BINARY_FLOAT, BINARY_DECIMAL, TT_BINARY, TT_VARBINARY, and TT_TIME are not converted.

For information on data types, see "Data Types" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

Oracle to TimesTen data type conversions

When migrating tables backward from TimesTen release 11.2.1 to an earlier version of TimesTen, you may need to convert Oracle data types to TimesTen data types, as the Oracle data types were not supported in releases prior to 11.2.1.

To convert from Oracle data types to TimesTen data types, use the `-convertTypesToTT` option.

The `-convertTypesToTT` option instructs the ttMigrate utility to make the following type conversions as it saves or restores tables:

From Oracle Type	To TimesTen Type
ORA_CHAR	TT_CHAR
ORA_VARCHAR2	TT_VARCHAR
ORA_NCHAR	TT_NCHAR
ORA_NVARCHAR2	TT_NVARCHAR
ORA_NUMBER	TT_DECIMAL
ORA_DATE	TT_DATE (time portion of date is silently truncated)
ORA_TIMESTAMP	TT_TIMESTAMP

For information on data types, see "Data Types" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

Cache group data type conversions

When restoring a data store that contains cache groups from a TimesTen release that is earlier than 7.0, use the `-convertCGTypes` option to convert the data type of columns from pre-7.0 types to more clearly map with the data types of the columns in the Oracle database with which the cache group is associated.

The following table describes the type mapping.

Pre-7.0 TimesTen Type	Oracle Type	Converted Type
TINYINT	NUMBER(p,s) when s > 0	NUMBER(p,s)
TINYINT	NUMBER(p,s) when s <= 0	TT_TINYINT
SMALLINT	NUMBER(p,s) when s > 0	NUMBER(p,s) TT_SMALLINT
SMALLINT	NUMBER(p,s) when s <= 0	TT_SMALLINT
INTEGER	NUMBER(p,s) when s > 0	NUMBER(p,s)
INTEGER	NUMBER(p,s) when s <= 0	TT_INTEGER
BIGINT	NUMBER(p,s) when s > 0	NUMBER(p,s)
BIGINT	NUMBER(p,s) when s <= 0	TT_BIGINT
NUMERIC(p,s)DECIMAL(p,s)	NUMBER	NUMBER
NUMERIC(p,s)DECIMAL(p,s)	NUMBER(x,y)	NUMBER(x,y)
NUMERIC(p,s)DECIMAL(p,s)	FLOAT(x)	NUMBER(p,s)
REAL	Any	BINARY_FLOAT
DOUBLE	Any	BINARY_DOUBLE
FLOAT(x) x <=24	Any	BINARY_FLOAT
FLOAT(x) x >= 24	Any	BINARY_DOUBLE
CHAR(x)	Any	ORA_CHAR(x)
VARCHAR(x)	Any	ORAVARCHAR2(x)
BINARY(x)	Any	TT_BINARY(x)
VARBINARY(x)	Any	TT_VARBINARY(x)
DATE	DATE	ORA_DATE
TIMESTAMP	DATE	ORA_DATE
TIME	DATE	ORA_DATE
Any1	TIMESTAMP(m)	ORA_TIMESTAMP(m)

Note: "Any" means the type value does not affect the converted result type.

For information on data types, see "Data Types" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference* and "Mappings between Oracle and TimesTen data types" in the *Oracle In-Memory Database Cache User's Guide*.

Examples

The following command dumps all data store objects from data store `SalesDS` into a file called `sales.ttm`. If `sales.ttm` already exists, `ttMigrate` overwrites it.

```
ttMigrate -c DSN=SalesDS sales.ttm
```

This command appends all data store objects in the `SalesDS` data store owned by user `MARY` to `sales.ttm`:

```
ttMigrate -a DSN=SalesDS sales.ttm MARY.%
```

This command restores all data store objects from `sales.ttm` into the `SalesDS` data store:

```
ttMigrate -r DSN=SalesDS sales.ttm
```

This command restores `MARY.PENDING` and `MARY.COMPLETED` from `sales.ttm` into `SalesDS` (Case is ignored in migrate objects.):

```
ttMigrate -r DSN=SalesDS sales.ttm MARY.PENDINGMARY.COMPLETED
```

This command lists all migrate objects saved in `sales.ttm`:

```
ttMigrate -l sales.ttm
```

Notes

When migrating backwards into a release of the Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database that does not support features in the current release, TimesTen generally issues a warning and continues without migrating the unsupported features. In a few cases, where objects have undergone conversion, `ttMigrate` may fail and return an error message. This may be the case with conversions of data types, character sets and primary key representation.

The following restrictions, limitations and suggestions should be considered before preparing to use `ttMigrate`.

Asynchronous materialized view: When migrating to a previous release, asynchronous materialized views are ignored and TimesTen returns a warning.

Cache groups: In restore mode, the presence of foreign key dependencies between tables may require `ttMigrate` to reorder tables to ensure that a child table is not restored before a parent table.

When migrating data stores that contain cache groups from a previous release of TimesTen to TimesTen 7.0 or greater, you must use the option `-convertTypesToOra`. See "[Cache group data type conversions](#)" on page 3-77 for a description of the data type mapping.

Character columns in cached tables must have not only the same length but also the same byte semantics as the underlying Oracle tables. Cache group migration fails when there is a mismatch in the length or length semantics of any of its cached tables.

Character sets: By default, `ttMigrate` stores table data in the database character set, unless you have specified the `-saveAsCharset` option. At restore time, conversion to another character set can be achieved by migrating the table into a data store that has a different database character set. When migrating data from a release of TimesTen that is earlier than 7.0, TimesTen assumes that the data is already in the target database's character set. If the data is not in the same database character set as the target database, the data may not be restored correctly.

When migrating columns with BYTE length semantics between two data stores that both support NLS but with different database character sets, it is possible for migration to fail if the columns in the new database are not large enough to hold the values in the migrate file. This could happen, for example, if the source data store uses a character set whose maximum byte-length is 4 and the destination data store uses a character set whose maximum byte-length is 2.

TimesTen issues a warning whenever character set conversion takes place to alert you to the possibility of data loss due to conversion.

Data type conversions: When migrating data from a pre-7.0 release of TimesTen, you must explicitly request data type conversions, using either the `-convertTypesToOra` or the `-convertTypesToTT` options.

ttMigrate saves the length semantic annotation (BYTE or CHAR) of CHAR and VARCHAR columns and restores these annotations when restoring into TimesTen releases that support them. When migrating backwards into a TimesTen release that does not support these annotations, columns with CHAR length semantics are converted to BYTE length, but their lengths are adjusted to match the byte length of the original columns. When migrating forward from a release that does not support these annotations, BYTE length semantics are used.

Foreign key dependencies: In restore mode, the presence of foreign key dependencies between tables may require ttMigrate to reorder tables to ensure that a child table is not restored before any of its parents. Such dependencies can also prevent a child table from being restored if any of its parent tables were not restored. For example, when restoring a table A that has a foreign key dependency on a table B, ttMigrate first checks to verify that table B exists in the data store. If table B is not found, ttMigrate delays the restoration of table A until table B is restored. If table B is not restored as part of the ttMigrate session, TimesTen prints an error message indicating that table A could not be restored due to an unresolved dependency.

Indexes: TimesTen supports range indexes as primary-key indexes into TimesTen releases that support this feature. When migrating backwards into a release that does not support range indexes as primary-key indexes, the primary keys are restored as hash indexes of the default size. When migrating forward from a release that does not support range indexes as primary-key indexes, the primary keys are restored as hash indexes of the same size as the original index.

TimesTen also supports bitmap indexes. When migrating backwards into a release that does not support bitmap indexes, ttMigrate converts the bitmap indexes to range indexes.

INLINE columns: When migrating TimesTen tables that contain INLINE variable length columns to a release of TimesTen that is earlier than 5.1, you must explicitly use the `-noRepUpgrade` option. Using the default `-repUpgrade` option results in an error. The INLINE attribute of the columns is maintained, unless you specify otherwise using the `-inline` option.

Materialized view logs: TimesTen does not save the content of materialized view logs, only the definition.

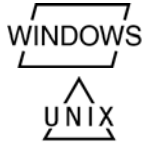
Replication: Before attempting a full store migrate of replicated stores, make sure the host name and data store name are the same for both the source and destination data stores.

System views: TimesTen does not save the definitions or content of system views during migration.

Other considerations: Because ttMigrate uses a binary format, you cannot use ttMigrate to:

- Migrate data stores between hardware platforms.
- Restore data saved with [ttBackup](#) or use [ttBackup](#) to restore data saved with ttMigrate.

Platforms: You can use ttMigrate to migrate data stores between 32- and 64-bit platforms if the two platforms are otherwise the same. Follow the examples in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Installation Guide*.



- On Windows, you can use ttMigrate to access data stores from any release of TimesTen. On Windows, this utility is supported for all TimesTen Data Manager and Client DSNs.
- On UNIX, the release of ttMigrate must match the release of the data store you are connecting to.

See also

[ttBackup](#)
[ttBulkCp](#)
[ttRestore](#)

ttmodinstall

Description

Modifies specified settings for an installation.

Required privilege

This utility requires the instance administrator privilege.

Syntax

```
ttmodinstall {-h | -help | -?}
ttmodinstall {-V | -version}
ttmodinstall -port portNumber
ttmodinstall -tns_admin path
ttmodinstall -enablePLSQL
ttmodinstall -crs
```

Options

ttmodinstall has the options:

Option	Description
-h	Displays help information.
-help	
-?	
-crs	Create or modify Oracle Clusterware configuration. For more information, see "Using Oracle Clusterware to Manage Active Standby Pairs" in <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide</i> .
-enablePLSQL	Enables PL/SQL in the data store.
-port <i>portNumber</i>	Changes the daemon port for the current instance of TimesTen to <i>portNumber</i> . This is useful if you discover that other processes are listening on the port that you assigned to TimesTen at installation time. Also can be used to assign the port for the TimesTen cluster agent. See "Using Oracle Clusterware to Manage Active Standby Pairs" in <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide</i> .
-tns_admin <i>path</i>	Sets the value for the TNS_ADMIN environment variable. Specify the directory where the <i>tnsnames.ora</i> file can be found.
-V -version	Display TimesTen version information.

Examples

To change the port number of the TimesTen instance to 12345, use:

```
ttmodinstall -port 12345
```

Notes

All TimesTen operations must be completely shut down to use this utility. This utility stops and then restarts the TimesTen daemon before making any changes to the instance.

ttRepAdmin

Description

Displays existing replication definitions and monitors replication status. The ttRepAdmin utility is also used when upgrading to a new release of TimesTen, as described in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Installation Guide*.

Required privilege

This utility requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRepAdmin {-h | -help | -?}
ttRepAdmin {-V | -version}
ttRepAdmin -self -list [-scheme [owner.]schemeName] {DSN | -connStr
connectionString}

ttRepAdmin -receiver [-name receiverName]
    [-host receiverHostName] [-state receiverState] [-reset]
    [-list] [-scheme [owner.]schemeName]
    {DSN | -connStr connectionString}

ttRepAdmin -log {DSN | -connStr connectionString}

ttRepAdmin -showstatus -awtmonifo {DSN | -connStr connectionString}

ttRepAdmin -showconfig {DSN | -connStr connectionString}

ttRepAdmin -bookmark {DSN | -connStr connectionString}

ttRepAdmin -wait [-name receiverName] [-host receiverHostName]
    [-timeout seconds] {DSN | -connStr connectionString}

ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from srcDataStoreName
    -host srcDataStoreHost
    [-setMasterRepStart] [-ramLoad] [-delXla]
    [-UID userId] [-PWD pwd | -PWDCrypt encryptedPwd]
    [-drop { [owner.]table ... | [owner.]sequence |ALL }]
    [-truncate { [owner.]table ... | ALL }]
    [-compression 0 | 1] [-bandwidthmax maxKbytesPerSec]
    [-initCacheDr [-noDRTruncate]]
    [-keepCG [-cacheUid cacheUid [-cachePwd cachePwd]]
    [-recoveringNode | -deferCacheUpdate]
    | -nokeepCG]
    [-remoteDaemonPort portNo] [-verbosity {0|1|2}]
    [-localhost localHostName]
    {destDSN | -connStr connectionString}
```

ttRepAdmin operations

The ttRepAdmin utility is used for many replication operations. These operations fall into the following categories:

- [Help and version information](#)
- [Data store information](#)
- [Subscriber data store operations](#)

- Duplicate a data store
- Wait for updates to complete
- Replication status

Help and version information

Use this form of ttRepAdmin to obtain help and the current version of TimesTen.

```
ttRepAdmin {-h | -help | -?}  
ttRepAdmin {-V | -version}
```

Option	Description
-h	Display help information.
-help	
-?	
-V -version	Display TimesTen version information.

Data store information

Use this form of `ttRepAdmin` to obtain summary information about a data store.

```
ttRepAdmin -self -list [-scheme [owner.]schemeName]
{DSN | -connStr connectionString}
```

Options

`ttRepAdmin -self -list` has the options:

Option	Description
<i>DSN</i>	Data source name of a master or subscriber data store.
<code>-connStr connection_string</code>	Connection string of a master or subscriber data store.
<code>-self</code>	Specified data store.
<code>-list</code>	Lists data store name, host, port number, and bookmark position.
<code>-scheme [owner.]schemeName</code>	Name of replication scheme when there is more than one scheme.

Examples

```
ttRepAdmin -self -list my_dsn
```

The above syntax prints out information about the replication definition of the data store `my_dsn`.

Subscriber data store operations

Use this form of ttRepAdmin to check the status or reset the state of a subscriber (receiver) data store.

```
ttRepAdmin -receiver [-name receiverName]
[-host receiverHostName]
    [-state receiverState] [-reset]
    [-list] [-scheme [owner.]schemeName]
    {DSN | -connStr connectionString}
```

Options

ttRepAdmin -receiver has the options:

Option	Description
<i>DSN</i>	Data source name of the master data store.
<code>-connStr <i>connection_string</i></code>	Connection string of the master data store.
<code>-receiver</code>	Subscriber data stores receiving updates from the master. Use <code>-name</code> and <code>-host</code> to specify a specific subscriber data store.
<code>-name <i>receiverName</i></code>	A specific subscriber (receiving) data store. The <i>receiverName</i> is the last component in the data store path name.
<code>-host <i>receiverHostName</i></code>	Hostname or TCP/IP address of the subscriber host machine.
<code>-state start</code>	Sets the state of replication for the subscriber.
<code>-state stop</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> start - Starts replication to the subscriber (default).
<code>-state pause</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stop - Stops replication to the subscriber, discarding updates. pause - Pauses the replication agent, preserving updates. <p>See "Setting the replication state of subscribers" in the <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide</i> for more information.</p>
<code>-reset</code>	Clears the bookmark in the master data store log for the latest transaction to be sent to a given subscriber. This option should only be used when the transaction numbering of the master data store is changed, such as when the data store is re-created using ttMigrate or ttBackup . If the master data store is saved and restored using ttBackup and ttRestore , transaction numbering is preserved and this option should not be used.
<code>-list</code>	Lists information about a replication definition.
<code>-scheme [owner.]<i>schemeName</i></code>	Specifies the replication scheme name when there is more than one scheme.

Examples

```
ttRepAdmin -receiver -list my_dsn
```

The above syntax lists replication information for all of the subscribers of the master data store, *my_dsn*.

```
ttRepAdmin -receiver -name rep_dsn -list my_dsn
```

The above syntax lists replication information for the `rep_dsn` subscriber of the master data store, `my_dsn`.

```
ttRepAdmin -receiver -name rep_dsn -reset my_dsn
```

The above syntax resets the replication bookmark with respect to the `rep_dsn` subscriber of the master data store. Should only be used when migrating a replicated data store with [ttMigrate](#) or [ttBulkCp](#).

```
ttRepAdmin -receiver -name rep_dsn -state Start my_dsn
```

The above syntax resets the replication state of the `rep_dsn` subscriber data store to the Start state with respect to the master data store, `my_dsn`.

Duplicate a data store

Use this form of `ttRepAdmin` to create a new data store with the same contents as the master data store.

The following must be true for you to perform the `ttRepAdmin -duplicate`:

- Only the instance administrator can run `ttRepAdmin -duplicate`.
- The instance administrator must have the same operating system username on both source and target machine to execute `ttRepAdmin -duplicate`.
- You must provide the user name and password with the `-UID` and `-PWD` options for a user with the ADMIN privilege on the source database.

Before running the `ttRepAdmin -duplicate` command, use [ttStatus](#) to be sure that the replication agent is started for the source data store.

```
ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from srcDataStoreName
    -host srcDataStoreHost
    [-setMasterRepStart] [-ramLoad] [-delXla]
    -UID userId (-PWD pwd | -PWDCrypt encryptedPwd)
    [-drop { [owner.]table ... | [owner.]sequence |ALL } ]
    [-truncate { [owner.]table ... | ALL } ]
    [-compression 0 | 1] [-bandwidthmax maxKbytesPerSec]
    [-initCacheDr [-noDRTruncate]]
    [-keepCG [-cacheUId cacheUId [-cachePwd cachePwd]]
    [-recoveringNode | -deferCacheUpdate]
    | -nokeepCG]
    [-remoteDaemonPort portNo] [-verbosity {0|1|2}]
    [-localhost localHostName]
    {destDSN | -connStr connectionString}
```

Options

`ttRepAdmin -duplicate` has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-bandwidthmax</code> <i>maxKbytesPerSec</i>	Specifies that the duplicate operation should not put more than <i>maxKbytesPerSec</i> KB of data per second onto the network. A value of 0 indicates that there should be no bandwidth limitation. The default is 0. The maximum is 9999999.
<code>-compression 0 1</code>	Enables or disables compression during the duplicate operation. The default is 0 (disabled).
<code>-connStr</code> <i>connection_string</i>	Specifies the connection string of the destination data store.
<code>-delXla</code>	Removes all the XLA bookmarks as part of the duplicate operation. Use this option if you do not want to copy the bookmarks to the duplicate data store.
<i>destDSN</i>	Indicates the data source name of the destination data store.
<code>-drop { [<i>owner.</i>]table ... [<i>owner.</i>]sequence ALL }</code>	Drops any tables or sequences that are copied as part of the <code>-duplicate</code> operation but which are not included in the replication scheme. The option is ignored if the table is a cache group table.

Option	Description
-duplicate	Creates a duplicate of the specified data store using replication to transmit the data store contents across the network. See "Duplicating a data store" in <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide</i> .
-from <i>srcDataStoreName</i>	Used with -duplicate to specify the name of the sender (or master) data store. The <i>srcDataStoreName</i> is the last component in the data store path name.
-host <i>srcDataStoreName</i>	Defines the hostname or TCP/IP address of the sender (or master) data store.
-initCacheDr	Initializes disaster recovery. Must be used with -cacheUid and -cachePwd options.
-keepCG [-cacheUid cacheUid -cachePwd cachePwd] [-recoveringNode -deferCacheUpdate] -noKeepCG	<p>-keepCG and -noKeepCG specify whether tables in cache groups should be maintained as cache group tables or converted to regular tables in the target data store. The default is -noKeepCG.</p> <p>cacheUid is the cache administration user ID.</p> <p>cachePwd is the password for the cache administrator user.</p> <p>If no password is provided, ttRepAdmin prompts for a password.</p> <p>-recoveringNode specifies that -duplicate is being used to recover a failed node for a replication scheme that includes an AWT or autorefresh cache group. Do not specify -recoveringNode when rolling out a new or modified replication scheme to a node. If -duplicate cannot update metadata stored on the Oracle database and all incremental autorefresh cache groups are replicated, then updates to the metadata will be automatically deferred until the cache and replication agents are started.</p> <p>-deferCacheUpdate forces the deferral of changes to metadata stored on the Oracle database until the cache and replication agents are started and the agents can connect to the Oracle database. Using this option can cause a full autorefresh if some of the incremental cache groups are not replicated or if -duplicate is being used for rolling out a new or modified replication scheme to a node.</p>
-localhost <i>hostName</i>	Can be used with -duplicate and -setMasterRepStart to explicitly identify the name or IP address of the local host.
-noDRTruncate	Used with the -initCacheDr option, -noDRTruncate disables truncation of Oracle tables during the initial rollout process for the remote subscriber on the Disaster Recovery site. When -noDRTruncate is specified, TimesTen does not truncate the Oracle database tables that correspond to the asynchronous writethrough cache group tables in an active standby pair replication scheme.
-PWD <i>pwd</i>	The password of the user specified in the -UID option.
-PWDCrypt <i>encryptedPwd</i>	The encrypted password of the user specified in the -UID option.
-ramLoad	Keeps the data store in memory upon completion of the duplicate operation. This option avoids the unload/reload data store cycle to improve the performance of the duplicate operation when copying large data stores. After the duplicate option, the RAM Policy for the data store is set to "manual." Use the ttAdmin utility to make further changes to the RAM policy.

Option	Description
<code>-remoteDaemonPort</code> <i>portNo</i>	The port number of the remote main daemon. The port number supplied as an argument to this option is used unless the value is zero. In that case the default behavior to determine the port number is used. The <code>-remoteDaemonPort</code> option cannot be used to duplicate data stores that have stores which use automatic port configuration.
<code>-setMasterRepStart</code>	When used with <code>-duplicate</code> , this option sets the replication state for the newly created data store to the Start state just before the data store is copied across the network. This ensures that all updates made to the source data store after the duplicate operation are replicated to the newly duplicated local data store. Any unnecessary transaction log files for the data store are removed.
<code>-truncate [owner.]table</code> <i>... ALL</i>	Truncates any tables that are copied as part of the <code>-duplicate</code> operation but which are not included in the replication scheme. The option is ignored if the table is a cache group table.
<code>-UID</code> <i>userid</i>	The user ID of a user having the ADMIN privilege on the source database must be supplied.
<code>-verbosity {0 1 2}</code>	Provide details of the communication steps within the duplicate process and reports progress information about the duplicate transfer. 0 - No diagnostics are returned (default). 1 - Reports details of the duplicate parameters to <code>stdout</code> . 2 - Reports details of the duplicate parameters and details of the duplicate transfer operation to <code>stdout</code> .

Examples

Example 3-1 Duplicating a data store

On the source data store, create a user and grant the ADMIN privilege to the user:

```
CREATE USER ttuser IDENTIFIED BY ttuser;
User created.
```

```
GRANT admin TO ttuser;
```

The instance administrator must have the same user name on both instances involved in the duplication. Logged in as the instance administrator, duplicate the `ds1` data store on `server1` to the `ds2` data store:

```
ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from ds1 -host "server1"
           -UID ttuser -PWD ttuser
           -connStr "dsn=ds2;UID=ttuser;PWD=ttuser"
```

Example 3-2 Duplicating a data store with cache groups

Use the `-keepCG` option to keep cache group tables when you duplicate a data store. Specify the cache administration user ID and password with the `-cacheuid` and `-cachepwd` options. If you do not provide the cache administration user password, `ttRepAdmin` prompts for a password.

If the cache administration user ID is `orauser` and the password is `orapwd`, duplicate data store `dsn1` on `host1`:

```
ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from dsn1 -host host1 -uid ttuser -pwd ttuser -keepCG
-cacheuid orauser -cacheuid orapwd "DSN=dsn2;UID=;PWD="
```

The UID and PWD for `dsn2` are specified as null values in the connection string so that the connection is made as the current OS user, which is the instance administrator. Only the instance administrator can run `ttRepAdmin -duplicate`. If `dsn2` is configured with `PWDCrypt` instead of `PWD`, then the connection string should be `"DSN=dsn2;UID=;PWDCrypt="`.

Example 3-3 Setting the replication state on the source data store

The `-setMasterRepStart` option causes the replication state in the `srcDataStoreName` data store to be set to the `Start` state before it is copied across the network and then keeps the data store in memory. It ensures that any updates made to the master after the duplicate operation has started are copied to the subscriber.

You can use the `-localhost` option to identify the local host by host name or IP address. These options ensure that all updates made after the duplicate operation are replicated from the remote data store to the newly created or restored local data store.

```
ttRepAdmin -duplicate -from srcDataStoreName -host srcDataStoreHost
-setMasterRepStart -ramLoad
-UID timesten_user -PWD timesten_user]
-localhost localhostName
[destDSN | -connStr connectionString ]
```

Notes

This utility can duplicate any temporary table definition in a data store, but it does not replicate the contents of temporary tables.

You cannot use this utility to duplicate data stores across major releases of TimesTen.

Wait for updates to complete

Use this form of ttRepAdmin to assure that all of the updates in the log are replicated to all subscribers before call returns.

```
ttRepAdmin -wait [-name receiverName] [-host receiverHostName]
[-timeout seconds] {DSN | -connStr connectionString}
```

Options

ttRepAdmin -wait has the options:

Option	Description
<i>DSN</i>	Indicates the data source name of the master data store.
<code>-connStr <i>connection_string</i></code>	Specifies the connection string of the master data store.
<code>-wait</code>	Waits for replication to become current before continuing.
<code>-name <i>receiverName</i></code>	Identifies the data store. The data store name is the last component in the data store path name.
<code>-host <i>receiverHostName</i></code>	Defines the hostname or TCP/IP address of the subscriber host machine.
<code>-timeout <i>seconds</i></code>	Specifies timeout value in seconds. ttRepAdmin returns within this amount of time, even if all updates to subscribers have not been completed.

Examples

```
ttRepAdmin -wait -name receiverName -host receiverHostName
-timeout seconds -dsn DSN
```

The above syntax provides a way to ensure that all updates, committed at the time this program was invoked, have been transmitted to the subscriber, *receiverName*, and the subscriber has acknowledged that all those updates have been durably committed at the subscriber data store. The timeout in seconds limits the wait.

Note: If ttRepAdmin -wait is invoked after all write transaction activity is quiesced at a store (there are no active transactions and no transactions have started), it may take 60 seconds or more before the subscriber sends the acknowledgement that all updates have been durably committed at the subscriber.

```
ttRepAdmin -wait -dsn DSN
```

In the above syntax, if no timeout and no subscriber name are specified, ttRepAdmin does not return until all updates committed at the time this program was invoked have been transmitted to all subscribers and all subscribers have acknowledged that all those updates have been durably committed at the subscriber data store.

Replication status

Use this form of `ttRepAdmin` to check the size of the transaction log files, bookmark position, or replication configuration of a master data store.

```
ttRepAdmin -log {DSN | -connStr connectionString}
ttRepAdmin -showstatus {-awtmoninfo} {DSN | -connStr connectionString}
ttRepAdmin -showconfig {DSN | -connStr connectionString}
ttRepAdmin -bookmark {DSN | -connStr connectionString}
```

Options

The `ttRepAdmin` monitor operations have the options:

Option	Description
<i>DSN</i>	Indicates the data source name of the master data store.
<code>-awtmoninfo</code>	<p>If you have enabled monitoring for AWT cache groups by calling the <code>ttCacheAwtMonitorConfig</code> procedure, you can display the monitoring results by using this option.</p> <p>If AWT monitoring is enabled, <code>ttrepadmin -awtmoninfo</code> displays the output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ TimesTen processing time: The total number of milliseconds spent in processing AWT transaction data since monitoring was enabled. ■ Oracle bookmark management time: The total number of milliseconds spent in managing AWT metadata on Oracle since monitoring was enabled.
<code>-connStr connectionString</code>	Specifies the connection string of the master data store.
<code>-log</code>	Prints out number and size of transaction log files retained by replication to transmit updates to other data stores.
<code>-showconfig</code>	<p>Lists the entire replication configuration.</p> <p>See "Show configuration of replicated data stores" in the <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide</i> for more information.</p>
<code>-showstatus</code>	<p>Reports the current status of the specified replicated data store.</p> <p>See "Show replication status" in the <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide</i> for more information.</p>
<code>-bookmark</code>	<p>Reports the latest marker record from where replication needs to read the log, the most recently created log sequence number, and the latest log sequence number whose record has been flushed to disk.</p> <p>See "Show replicated log records" in the <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide</i> for more information.</p>

Result set

If AWT monitoring is enabled, this utility displays the following information in addition to other `ttRepAdmin -showstatus` output:

- TimesTen processing time: The total number of milliseconds spent in processing AWT transaction data since monitoring was enabled.

- Oracle bookmark management time: The total number of milliseconds spent in managing AWT metadata on Oracle since monitoring was enabled.
- Oracle execute time: The total number of milliseconds spent in OCI preparation, binding and execution for AWT SQL operations since monitoring was enabled. This statistic includes network latency between TimesTen and Oracle.
- Oracle commit time: The total number of milliseconds spent in committing AWT updates on Oracle since monitoring was enabled. This statistic includes network latency between TimesTen and Oracle.
- Time since monitoring was started.
- Total number of TimesTen row operations: The total number of rows updated in AWT cache groups since monitoring was enabled.
- Total number of TimesTen transactions: The total number of transactions in AWT cache groups since monitoring was enabled.
- Total number of flushes to Oracle: The total number of times that TimesTen data has been sent to Oracle.

The output also includes the percentage of time spent on TimesTen processing, Oracle bookmark management, Oracle execution and Oracle commits.

Examples

```
ttRepAdmin -log DSN
```

The above syntax reports the number of transaction log files that replication is retaining to transmit updates to other data stores. The replication agent retains a transaction log file until all updates in that transaction log file have been successfully transferred to each subscriber data store.

```
ttRepAdmin -showconfig DSN
```

The above syntax reports the entire replication configuration. It lists all the subscribers for the specified DSN, the names and details of the tables being replicated, and all the subscriptions.

```
ttRepAdmin -showstatus DSN
```

The above syntax reports the current state of the data store for the specified DSN. The output includes the state of all of the threads in the replication agents for the replicated data stores, bookmark locations, port numbers, and communication protocols.

```
ttRepAdmin -bookmark DSN
```

The above syntax prints out the log sequence numbers of the earliest log record still needed by replication, the last log record written to disk, and the last log record generated.

```
ttRepAdmin -showstatus -awtmoninfo myDSN
```

```
[other -showstatus output]
```

```
...
```

```
AWT Monitoring statistics
```

```
-----
```

```
TimesTen processing time : 0.689000 millisecs (0.164307 %)
Oracle bookmark management time : 3.229000 millisecs (0.770027%)
Oracle execute time : 342.908000 millisecs (81.774043 %)
Oracle commit time : 72.450000 millisecs (17.277315 %)
Time since monitoring was started: 8528.641000 millisecs
```

```
Cache-connect Operational Stats :  
  Total Number of TimesTen row operations : 2  
  Total Number of TimesTen transactions : 2  
  Total Number of flushes to Oracle : 2
```

The above syntax and output shows the AWT monitoring status.

Notes

The `ttRepAdmin` utility is supported only for TimesTen Data Manager DSNs. It is not supported for TimesTen Client DSNs.

You must use the `-scheme` option when specifying more than one replication scheme, or when more than one scheme exists involving the specified data store.

Using SQL configuration, you can create multiple replication schemes in the same data store. If there is only one replication scheme, the `ttRepAdmin` utility automatically determines the scheme. If there is more than one scheme, you must use the `ttRepAdmin -scheme` option to specify which scheme to use.

When configuring replication for data stores with the same name on different hosts, you can indicate which data store you wish to operate on by using `-host`. For example, if all the subscribers have the name `DATA`, you can set the replication state on host `SW1` with:

```
ttRepAdmin -receiver -name DATA -host SW1 -state start DSN
```

See also

For a full description of TimesTen Replication, see *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide*.

For upgrade examples, see "Data Store Upgrades" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Installation Guide*.

ttRestore

Description

Creates a data store from a backup that has been created using the [ttBackup](#) utility. If the data store already exists, ttRestore does not overwrite it.

The data store attributes in the ttRestore connection string can contain any of the First Connection or General Connection attributes. It can also include the Data Store attribute [LogDir](#). All other data store attributes are copied from the backup files. This allows the restored data store to be relocated.

The ttRestore action is somewhat more powerful than a first connect, as it can move the data store. It is somewhat less powerful than creating a new data store, as it cannot override the other Data Store attributes.

For an overview of the TimesTen backup and restore facility, see "Copying, migrating, backing up and restoring a data store" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

Required privilege

This utility requires the instance administrator privilege.

Syntax

```
ttRestore {-h | -help | -?}
ttRestore {-V | -version}
ttRestore [-fname filePrefix] [-noconn] -dir directory {DSN | -connStr
connectionString}
ttRestore -i [-noconn] {DSN | -connStr connection_String}
```

Options

ttRestore has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-connStr <i>connection_string</i></code>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
<code>DSN</code>	Specifies an ODBC data source name of the data store to be administered.
<code>-dir <i>directory</i></code>	Specifies the directory where the backup files are stored.
<code>-fname <i>filePrefix</i></code>	Specifies the file prefix for the backup files in the backup directory. The backup files must have been stored in the backup directory with this prefix. The default value for this parameter is the file name portion of the <code>DataStore</code> parameter of the data store's ODBC definition.
<code>-h</code>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<code>-help</code>	
<code>-?</code>	
<code>-i</code>	Read standard input for the backup data. You cannot use the <code>-dir</code> or <code>-fname</code> options with <code>-i</code> . ttRestore rolls the logs forward.

Option	Description
-noconn	In order to ensure that the restore was successful, ttRestore connects to the data store as a last step. This option disables that last connect.
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttRestore and exits.

Example

```
ttRestore -dir /users/pat/TimesTen/backups
-fname FastInsBkup "DSN=FastIns"
```

To back up a data store named `origDSN` to the directory `/users/rob/tmp` and restore it to data store named `restoredDSN`, use:

```
ttBackup -dir /users/rob/tmp -fname restored "dsn=origDSN"
ttRestore -dir /users/rob/tmp -fname restored "dsn=restoredDSN"
```

The value of `fname` is the name that you want for the prefix portion of the backup file name.

On Unix, to restore a tape backup to the `FastIns` data store, use:

```
dd bs=64k if=/dev/rmt0 | ttRestore -i DSN=FastIns
```



Note

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

See also

[ttBackup](#)
[ttBulkCp](#)
[ttMigrate](#)

ttSchema

Description

Prints out the schema, or selected objects, of a data store. The utility can list the following schema objects that are found in SQL CREATE statements:

- Tables
- Indexes
- Cache group definitions
- Sequences
- Views
- Materialized view logs
- Column definitions, including partition information
- PL/SQL program units

The level of detail in the listing and the objects listed are controlled by options. The output represents a point in time snapshot of the state of a data store rather than a history of how the data store came to arrive at its current state, perhaps through ALTER statements. An entire data store, including data, cannot be completely reconstructed from the output of ttSchema. The output of ttSchema can be played back by the ttIsql utility in order to rebuild the full schema of a data store.

Required privilege

This utility requires no privileges beyond those needed to perform describe operations on data store objects.

This utility prints information only about the objects owned by the user executing the utility, and those objects for which the owner has SELECT privileges. If the owner executing the utility has ADMIN privilege, ttSchema prints information about all objects.

Syntax

```
ttSchema {-h | -help | -?}
ttSchema {-V | -version}
ttSchema [-l] [-c] [-fixedTypes] [-st | -systemTables]
  [ -list {all | tables | views | sequences |
  cachegroups | repschemes | plsql} [,...] ]
  [-plsqlAttrs | -noplsqlAttrs]
  [-plsqlCreate | -plsqlCreateOrReplace]
  {-connStr connection_string | DSN }
  [[owner.] object_name] [...]
```

Options

ttSchema has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-connStr <i>connection_string</i></code>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.

Option	Description
-c	Compatibility mode. Limits the use of TimesTen-specific and release-specific keywords and extensions. This may be useful if the ttSchema output is being used as input to an older TimesTen release, or to some other database system, such as Oracle. For this release, -c prevents the INLINE and NOT INLINE keywords from being output.
<i>DSN</i>	Specifies an ODBC data source name of the data store from which to get a schema.
-fixedTypes	Uses fully qualified data type names regardless of the current TypeMode value.
-h	Prints a usage message and exits.
-help -?	
-l	One per-line listing of objects in the data store.
-list {all tables views sequences cacheGroups repschemes plsql}[, ...]	A comma-separated list of objects to generate. Lists only those types of objects specified. Default is -list all. -list views also displays information about materialized view logs.
[owner.] <i>object_name</i>	Limits the scope of the output to specified data store object(s).
-plsqlAttrs -noplsqlAttrs	Controls whether ttSchema emits ALTER SESSION statements with CREATE statements for PL/SQL program units. If -plsqlAttrs is specified, ttSchema emits ALTER SESSION statements to set these attributes prior to emitting a CREATE statement. This output from ttSchema can be fed back into ttIsql (or sqlplus) to create the same procedures, with the same compiler options as were specified in the original database. (default) If -noplsqlAttrs is specified, only the CREATE statement is generated.
-plsqlCreate -plsqlCreateOrReplace	If -plsqlCreate is specified, ttSchema emits CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE PACKAGE or CREATE FUNCTION statements for PL/SQL program units. If -plsqlCreateOrReplace is specified, ttSchema emits CREATE OR REPLACE statements. (default)
-st -systemTables	Include system tables. System tables are omitted by default.
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttSchema and exits.

Examples

Objects in the orderdsn data store are created with these SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE ttuser.customer (
  cust_num          INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  region           CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
  name             VARCHAR2(80),
  address          VARCHAR2(255) NOT NULL);

CREATE SEQUENCE ttuser.custid MINVALUE 1 MAXVALUE 1000000;

CREATE TABLE ttuser.orders (
```

```

ord_num INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
cust_num INTEGER NOT NULL,
when_placed  TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
when_shipped TIMESTAMP,
FOREIGN KEY(cust_num) REFERENCES ttuser.customer (cust_num));

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW ttuser.order_summary AS
  SELECT cust.name, ord.ord_num, count(*) ord_count
  FROM ttuser.orders ord, ttuser.customer cust
  WHERE ord.cust_num = cust.cust_num
  GROUP BY cust.name, ord.ord_num;

```

Example 3-4 *ttSchema for the data store*

Return the schema for the orderdsn data store.

```

% ttSchema orderdsn
-- Database is in Oracle type mode
create table TTUSER.CUSTOMER (
    CUST_NUM NUMBER(38) NOT NULL,
    REGION   CHAR(2 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    "NAME"   VARCHAR2(80 BYTE) INLINE NOT NULL,
    ADDRESS  VARCHAR2(255 BYTE) NOT INLINE NOT NULL,
    primary key (CUST_NUM));

create table TTUSER.ORDERS (
    ORD_NUM      NUMBER(38) NOT NULL,
    CUST_NUM     NUMBER(38) NOT NULL,
    WHEN_PLACED  TIMESTAMP(6) NOT NULL,
    WHEN_SHIPPED TIMESTAMP(6),
    primary key (ORD_NUM),
    foreign key (CUST_NUM) references TTUSER.CUSTOMER (CUST_NUM));

create sequence TTUSER.CUSTID
  increment by 1
  minvalue 1
  maxvalue 1000000
  start with 1
  cache 20;

create materialized view TTUSER.ORDER_SUMMERY as
  SELECT CUST.NAME "NAME", ORD.ORD_NUM "ORD_NUM", COUNT(*) "ORD_COUNT" FROM
  TTUSER.ORDERS ORD, TTUSER.CUSTOMER CUST WHERE ORD.CUST_NUM = CUST.CUST_NUM GROUP
  BY CUST.NAME, ORD.ORD_NUM ;

```

Example 3-5 *Listing sequences*

Return the sequences for the orderdsn data store.

```

% ttSchema -list sequences orderdsn
-- Database is in Oracle type mode
create sequence TTUSER.CUSTID
  increment by 1
  minvalue 1
  maxvalue 1000000
  start with 1
  cache 20;

```

Example 3-6 Specifying an object

Return the schema information for the `orders` table in the `orderdsn` data store.

```
% ttSchema orderdsn ttuser.orders
-- Database is in Oracle type mode
Warning: tables may not be printed in an order that can satisfy foreign key
reference constraints
create table TTUSER.ORDERS (
    ORD_NUM      NUMBER(38) NOT NULL,
    CUST_NUM     NUMBER(38) NOT NULL,
    WHEN_PLACED  TIMESTAMP(6) NOT NULL,
    WHEN_SHIPPED TIMESTAMP(6),
    primary key (ORD_NUM),
    foreign key (CUST_NUM) references TTUSER.CUSTOMER (CUST_NUM));
```

Example 3-7 Specifying fixed data types

Return the schema information for the `orderdsn` data store, using fixed data type names.

```
% ttSchema -fixedTypes orderdsn
-- Database is in Oracle type mode
create table TTUSER.CUSTOMER (
    CUST_NUM NUMBER(38) NOT NULL,
    REGION   ORA_CHAR(2 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    "NAME"   ORA_VARCHAR2(80 BYTE) INLINE NOT NULL,
    ADDRESS  ORA_VARCHAR2(255 BYTE) NOT INLINE NOT NULL,
    primary key (CUST_NUM));

create table TTUSER.ORDERS (
    ORD_NUM      NUMBER(38) NOT NULL,
    CUST_NUM     NUMBER(38) NOT NULL,
    WHEN_PLACED  ORA_TIMESTAMP(6) NOT NULL,
    WHEN_SHIPPED ORA_TIMESTAMP(6),
    primary key (ORD_NUM),
    foreign key (CUST_NUM) references TTUSER.CUSTOMER (CUST_NUM));

create sequence TTUSER.CUSTID
    increment by 1
    minvalue 1
    maxvalue 100000
    start with 1
    cache 20;

create materialized view TTUSER.ORDER_SUMMERY as
    SELECT CUST.NAME "NAME", ORD.ORD_NUM "ORD_NUM", COUNT(*) "ORD_COUNT" FROM
    TTUSER.ORDERS ORD, TTUSER.CUSTOMER CUST WHERE ORD.CUST_NUM = CUST.CUST_NUM GROUP
    BY CUST.NAME, ORD.ORD_NUM ;
```

Notes

The SQL generated does not produce a history of transformations through `ALTER` statements, nor does it preserve table partitions, although the output gives information on table partitions in the form of SQL comments.

Output is not guaranteed to be compatible with DDL recognized by previous releases of TimesTen.

ttSize

Description

Estimates the amount of space that a given table, including any views in the data store will consume when it grows to include *rows* rows. It can be used on existing tables or to estimate table sizes when creating tables. If no owner is specified, the size information is printed for all tables of the given name. The size information includes space occupied by any indexes defined on the table.

The memory required for varying-length columns is estimated by using the average length of the columns in the current table as the average length of the columns in the final table. If there are no rows in the current table, then ttSize assumes that the average column length is one half the maximum column length.

The table is scanned when this utility is called. The scan of the table can be avoided by specifying an optional non-NULL *frac* value, which should be between 0 and 1. This value is used to estimate the average size of varying-length columns. The maximum size of each varying-length column is multiplied by the *frac* value to compute the estimated average size of VARBINARY or VARCHAR columns. If the *frac* option is not specified, the existing rows in the table are scanned and the average length of the varying-length columns in the existing rows is used. If *frac* is not specified and the table has no rows in it, then *frac* is assumed to have the value 0.5.

Required privilege

This utility requires no privileges beyond those needed to perform select operations on the specified data store objects.

Syntax

```
ttSize {-h | -help | -?}
ttSize {-V | -version}
ttSize -tbl [owner.]tableName [-rows rows] [- frac fraction] {-connStr connection_
string | DSN}
```

Options

ttSize has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-connStr connection_string</code>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
<code>DSN</code>	Specifies the name of a data source to which ttSize should connect to retrieve table information.
<code>-frac fraction</code>	Estimated average fraction of VARBINARY or VARCHAR column sizes.
<code>-h</code>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<code>-help</code>	
<code>-?</code>	

Option	Description
<code>-rows rows</code>	<p>Specifies the expected number of rows in the table. Space required to store a TimesTen table includes space for the actual data, plus overhead for bookkeeping, dynamic memory allocation and indexes.</p> <p>TimesTen may consume additional space due to memory fragmentation, temporary space allocated during query execution and space to hold compiled SQL statements.</p> <p>If this option is omitted, the number of rows in the existing table is used, or 1 if the table is empty.</p>
<code>-tbl [owner.]tableName</code>	Specifies the name of the table whose definition should be used for size estimation. If the owner is omitted, the login name of the user is tried. If that is not found, the user SYS is used.
<code>-V -version</code>	Prints the release number of ttSize and exits.

Example

To estimate the space required for a table, create the table in TimesTen, populate it with a sample of representative rows, create desired indexes and execute ttSize with those definitions. For example, to estimate the size of the NAMEID table in the data source FixedDs when it grows to 200,000 rows, execute:

```
ttSize FixedDs -tbl Nameid -rows 200000
```

Notes

Another method for estimating size requirements and measuring fragmentation is to use the MONITOR table. (See "SYS.MONITOR" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.)

The columns PERM_ALLOCATED_SIZE and PERM_IN_USE_SIZE show the currently allocated size of the data store (in KB units) and the in-use size of the data store. The system updates this information each time a connection is made or released and each time a transaction is committed or rolled back.

This utility is supported only for TimesTen Data Manager DSNs. It is not supported for TimesTen Client DSNs.

See also

[ttSize](#)

ttStatus

Description

Displays information that describes the current state of TimesTen. The command displays:

- State of the TimesTen daemon process and all subdaemon processes.
- Names of all existing TimesTen data stores.
- Number of users currently connected to each TimesTen data store.
- The RAM, cache agent and replication policies.
- TimesTen cache agent status.
- The status of PL/SQL.
- The key and address of the shared memory segment used by TimesTen.
- The address, key and ID of the shared memory segment used by PL/SQL.
- Whether the TimesTen instance is accessible by a specified operating system group or accessible by anyone. For more details, see the daemon options in the "Managing TimesTen daemon options" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.
- Miscellaneous status information.

Required privilege

This utility requires no privileges.

Syntax

```
ttStatus {-h | -help | -?}
ttStatus {-V | -version}
ttStatus [-v] [-r secs] [-[no]pretty]
```

Options

ttStatus has the options:

Option	Description
-h	Prints a usage message and exits.
-help	
-?	
-[no]pretty	Do [not] use pretty formatting. The default is pretty formatting, which uses the values of the ConnectionName attribute.
-r <i>secs</i>	Allows ttStatus to continue running. Updates status report every <i>secs</i> seconds.
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttStatus and exits.
-v	Prints detailed information that is useful for TimesTen customer support.

Sample output

When you invoke the command, a report that describes the current state of the system is displayed to `stdout`. The following is sample output:

```
TimesTen
  status report as of Thu Jul 17 19:15:41 2008

Daemon pid 26622 port 4133 instance sadrake
No TimesTen server running

-----
Data store /scratch/timesten_user/rdbms
There are 7 connections to the data store
Data store is in shared mode
Shared Memory KEY 0x13014429 ID 80347138
PL/SQL Memory KEY 0x14014429 ID 80379907 Address 0x2345678900000000
Type          PID      Context      Connection Name      ConnID
Process       26743   0x08117148  rdbms                1
Subdaemon    26626   0x080bdfa8  Worker               2042
Subdaemon    26626   0x08159228  Flusher              2043
Subdaemon    26626   0x081c8850  Monitor              2044
Subdaemon    26626   0x08217c10  HistGC               2045
Subdaemon    26626   0x08266fd0  Aging                2046
Subdaemon    26626   0x082b6390  Checkpoint           2047
Replication policy : Manual
Cache agent policy : Manual
Access control enabled.
PL/SQL enabled.

End of report
```

When you invoke the command with the `-pretty` option, a report that describes the current state of the system is displayed to `stdout`. The following is sample output:

```
Data store /ds0/timesten_user/sample
  There are 7 connections to the data store
  Data store is in shared mode
  Shared Memory KEY 0x13014429 ID 80347138
  PL/SQL Memory KEY 0x14014429 ID 80379907 Address 0x2345678900000000
Type          PID      Context      Connection Name      ConnID
Process       29508   0x00000001001c6680  rdbms                1
Process       26743   0x08117148  rdbms                1
Subdaemon    26626   0x080bdfa8  Worker               2042
Subdaemon    26626   0x08159228  Flusher              2043
Subdaemon    26626   0x081c8850  Monitor              2044
Subdaemon    26626   0x08217c10  HistGC               2045
Subdaemon    26626   0x08266fd0  Aging                2046
Subdaemon    26626   0x082b6390  Checkpoint           2047
Replication policy : Manual
Cache agent policy : Manual
Access control enabled.
PL/SQL enabled.
```

Notes

While primarily intended for use by TimesTen customer support, this information may be useful to system administrators and developers.

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

See also

[ttAdmin](#)

ttSyslogCheck (UNIX)

Description



Determines if the system's `/etc/syslog.conf` file is properly configured for TimesTen. The TimesTen Data Manager uses `syslog` to log a variety of progress messages. It is highly desirable to configure `syslog` so that all TimesTen messages are written to disk in a single disk file. The `ttSyslogCheck` utility examines the `syslog` configuration (in `/etc/syslog.conf`) to verify that it is properly configured for TimesTen.

If `syslog` is properly configured, `ttSyslogCheck` displays the name of the file that TimesTen messages are logged to and exits with exit code 0. If `syslog` is not properly configured, `ttSyslogCheck` displays an error message and exits with code 1.

Required privilege

This utility requires no privileges.

Syntax

```
ttSyslogCheck {-h | -help | -?}
ttSyslogCheck {-V | -version}
ttSyslogCheck [-facility name]
```

Options

`ttSyslogCheck` has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-h</code>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<code>-help</code>	
<code>-?</code>	
<code>-facility <i>name</i></code>	Specifies the <code>syslog</code> facility name being used for message logging.
<code>-V -version</code>	Prints the release number of <code>ttSyslogCheck</code> and exits.

Note

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

ttTail

Description

Fetches TimesTen internal trace information from a data store and displays it to `stdout`. By default, TimesTen generates no tracing information. See "[ttTraceMon](#)" on page 3-110 for more information.

Required privilege

This utility requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttTail {-h | -help | -?}
ttTail {-V | -version}
ttTail [-f] {-connStr connection_string | DSN}
```

Options

The ttTail utility supports the options:

Option	Description
<code>-connStr <i>connection_string</i></code>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
<code><i>DSN</i></code>	Indicates the ODBC data source name of the data store from which to get a trace.
<code>-f</code>	When the end of the trace is reached, ttTail does not terminate but continues to execute, periodically polling the data store's trace buffer to retrieve and display additional TimesTen trace records. For example, this is useful for generating a display of trace data that is updated in real time.
<code>-h-help</code>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<code>-?</code>	
<code>-V -version</code>	Prints the release number of ttTail and exits.

Example

```
ttTail MyDatastore
```

Notes

While primarily intended for use by TimesTen customer support, this information may be useful to system administrators and developers.

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

ttTraceMon

Description

The ttTraceMon utility lets you enable and disable the TimesTen internal tracing facilities.

Tracing options can be enabled and disabled separately for each data store. Each data store contains a trace buffer into which messages describing TimesTen internal operations can be written. By default, tracing is disabled. However, it can be enabled using this utility.

The ttTraceMon utility provides subcommands to enable, disable, dump and manipulate trace information. ttTraceMon can be executed interactively (multiple subcommands can be entered at a prompt) or not interactively (one subcommand can be specified on the ttTraceMon command line).

When executed interactively, ttTraceMon prompts for lines of text from standard input and interprets the lines as trace commands. You can provide multiple trace commands on the same line by separating them with semicolons. To exit ttTraceMon, enter a blank line.

In interactive mode, you can redirect ttTraceMon command output to a file:

```
ttTraceMon connection_string >filename
```

Component names are case-insensitive. Some commands (`dump`, `show` and `flush`) allow you to list many components and operate on each one. For each subcommand, if you do not list components, the utility operates on all components.

For a description of the components available through this utility and a description of the information that ttTraceMon returns for each, see "Using the ttTraceMon utility" in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Troubleshooting Procedures Guide*.

Required privilege

This utility requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttTraceMon {-h | -help | -?}
ttTraceMon {-V | -version}
ttTraceMon [-e subcommand] {-connStr connection_string | DSN}
```

Options

ttTraceMon has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-connStr <i>connection_string</i></code>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
<code><i>DSN</i></code>	Indicates the ODBC data source name of the data store from which to get trace information.

Option	Description
<code>-e subcommand</code>	Causes the subcommand to be executed against the specified data store. If the subcommand consists of more than one word, enclose it in double quotes. For example: ttTraceMon -e "show err" SalesData Once the subcommand is complete, ttTraceMon exits. If <code>-e</code> is not specified, ttTraceMon starts in interactive mode, reading commands from <code>stdin</code> and displaying results to <code>stdout</code> .
<code>-h</code>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<code>-help</code>	
<code>-?</code>	
<code>-V -version</code>	Prints the release number of ttTraceMon and exits.

Subcommands

ttTraceMon can be called with the following subcommands:

Command	Description
<code>components</code>	List the names and internal identifiers of all <code>components</code> . For a description of the components available through this utility and a description of the information that ttTraceMon returns for each, see "Using the ttTraceMon utility" in the <i>Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Troubleshooting Procedures Guide</i> .
<code>connection {all self connectionNum} [on off]</code>	Turn tracing on/off for specified connection. At data store creation, tracing is "on" for all connections. The value for <code>connectionNum</code> is the connection slot number or the first number in the transaction ID.
<code>dump</code>	Prints all trace records currently buffered. Requires SELECT privileges or data store object ownership.
<code>dump comp</code>	Prints all trace records for component <code>comp</code> . Requires SELECT privileges or data store object ownership.
<code>flush</code>	Discards all buffered trace records.
<code>flush comp</code>	Discards all buffered trace records for component <code>comp</code> .
<code>help</code>	Prints a summary of the trace commands.
<code>level comp n</code>	Sets the trace level for component <code>comp</code> to <code>n</code> . Requires ADMIN privileges or data store object ownership.
<code>outfile file</code>	Prints trace output to the specified file. The file may be any of 0, <code>stdout</code> , <code>stderr</code> , or a file name. On Windows, the file name must be in short 8.3 format. Printing is turned off when file is 0. TimesTen continues to buffer traces as usual, and they are accessible through other utilities like ttTail . If no <code>file</code> is specified, prints the current outfile setting.
<code>show</code>	Shows all the trace levels in force.
<code>show comp</code>	Shows the trace level for component <code>comp</code> .

Notes

Because tracing can degrade performance significantly, we recommend that you enable tracing only to debug problems. While primarily intended for use by TimesTen customer support, this information may be useful to system administrators and developers.

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

ttuser

Description

Prompts for a password and returns an encrypted password. You can then include the output in a connection string or as the value for the [PWDCrypt](#) attribute in an ODBCINI file.

Required privilege

This utility requires no privileges.

Syntax

```
ttuser {-h | -help | -?}
ttuser {-V | -version}
ttuser -pwdcrypt
```

Options

The ttuser utility supports the options:

Option	Description
-h	Prints a usage message and exits.
-help	
-?	
-pwdcrypt	Generates an encrypted password value for the PWDCrypt attribute.
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttuser and exits.

ttVersion

Description

The ttVersion utility lists the TimesTen release information, including: number, platform, instance name, instance admin, instance home directory, daemon home directory, port number and build timestamp.

Required privilege

This utility requires no privileges.

Syntax

```
ttVersion [-m]
ttVersion [-m]
```

Options

ttVersion has the option:

Option	Description
-m	Generates machine-readable enhanced output. If not specified, abbreviated information is output.

Output

ttVersion produces the following sample output.

```
TimesTen Release 11.2.1 (32 bit Linux/x86) (tt1121_32:53384) 2009-05-26T23:00:04Z
Instance admin: terry
Instance home directory: spider/terry/TimesTen/tt1121_32
Daemon home directory: spider/terry/TimesTen/tt1121_32/srv/info
```

ttVersion -m produces the following sample output. Most of the entries only appear for patch releases.

```
patched=yes
product=TimesTen
major1=11
major2=2
major3=1
patch=1
portpatch=0
version=11.2.1.1.0
shortversion=1121
numversion=110200010100
bits=32
os=Linux/x86
buildtstamp=1243378804
buildtime=2009-05-26T23:00:04Z
clientonly=no
instance=tt1121_32
effective_port=53384
orig_port=53384
instance_admin=terry
effective_insthome=/spider/terry/ttcur/TTBuild/linux86_dbg/tt1121_32
orig_insthome=/spider/terry/ttcur/TTBuild/linux86_dbg/tt1121_32
```

```
effective_daemonhome=/spider/terry/ttcur/TTBuild/linux86_dbg/tt1121_32/info  
orig_daemonhome=/spider/terry/ttcur/TTBuild/linux86_dbg/tt1121_32/info  
plsql=0  
groupname=timesten
```

ttXactAdmin

Description

The ttXactAdmin utility lists ownership, status, log and lock information for each outstanding transaction. The ttXactAdmin utility also allows you to heuristically commit, abort or forget an XA transaction branch.

Required privilege

This utility requires various privileges depending on which options are entered on the command line. See the description of the options to determine what privilege is needed, if any.

Syntax

```
ttXactAdmin {-h | -help | -?}
ttXactAdmin {-V | -version}
ttXactAdmin [-v verbosity] [-lsln] [-mt maxTrans] [-ml maxLocks] [-pid pid]
[-xact xid] [-tbl [owner.]tableName][-row rowid] [-interval seconds]
[-count iterations] {DSN | -connstr connectionString}
ttXactAdmin -latch [-interval seconds] [-count iterations]
{DSN | -connstr connStr}
ttXactAdmin -latchstats clear | off | on | [show] [-interval seconds]
[-count iterations] {DSN | -connstr connectionString}
ttXactAdmin -connections [-pid pid] [-interval seconds]
[-count iterations] {DSN | -connstr connStr}
ttXactAdmin -xactIdRollback xid {DSN | -connstr connStr}
ttXactAdmin {-HCommit xid | -HAbort xid | -HForget xid} {DSN | -connstr connStr}
```

Options

ttXactAdmin has the options:

Option	Description
-connections	Shows all current connections to the data store. When run with the -connections option, ttXactAdmin itself does not establish a true connection to the data store, and requires no latches. This can be useful when diagnosing frozen systems. This option requires ADMIN privileges.
-connStr <i>connectionString</i>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
-count <i>iterations</i>	Generate the report iterations times. If no-interval option is specified, an interval of 1 second is used.
<i>DSN</i>	Indicates the ODBC data source name of the data store to be administered.
-h	Prints a usage message and exits.
-help	
-?	
-HAbort <i>xid</i>	Heuristically abort an XA transaction branch in TimesTen. The specified transaction ID must be the local TimesTen TransID. This option requires ADMIN privileges or ownership of the specified transactions.

Option	Description
<code>-HCommit <i>xid</i></code>	Heuristically commit an XA transaction branch in TimesTen. The specified transaction ID must be the local TimesTen TransID. This option requires ADMIN privileges or ownership of the specified transactions.
<code>-HForget <i>xid</i></code>	Heuristically forget an XA transaction branch in TimesTen. The specified transaction ID must be the local TimesTen TransID. This option requires ADMIN privileges or ownership of the specified transactions.
<code>-interval <i>seconds</i></code>	Repeat the generation of the report, pausing the indicated number of seconds between each generation. If no <code>-count</code> option is specified, repeat forever.
<code>-latch</code>	This option is to be used by TimesTen Customer Support only. Shows only the latch information for the data store specified.
<code>-latchstats[<i>clear</i> <i>off</i> <i>on</i> <i>show</i>]</code>	This option is to be used by TimesTen Customer Support only. Performs the requested latchstat operation. This option requires ADMIN privileges. All other options are ignored when <code>-latchstats</code> is used. <code>clear</code> - Resets all latchstat information to zero. <code>off</code> - Turns off collection of latchstats. <code>on</code> - Turns on collection of latchstats. <code>show</code> - Shows the latch information, including access counts and other stats. Default, if no operation is specified.
<code>-ml <i>maxLocks</i></code>	Maximum number of locks per transaction. Default is 6000.
<code>-mt <i>maxTrans</i></code>	Specifies the maximum number of transactions to be displayed. The default is all outstanding transactions.
<code>-pid <i>pid</i></code>	Displays only transactions started by the process with the specified pid. On Linux, it is the pid of the thread that opens the connection. This option requires ADMIN privileges or ownership of the specified transactions.
<code>-row <i>rowid</i></code>	Displays lock information for the specified row. This option requires ADMIN privileges or data store object ownership.
<code>-tbl [<i>owner.</i>]<i>tableName</i></code>	Displays lock information for the specified table. This option requires ADMIN privileges or ownership of the specified table.
<code>-V -version</code>	Prints the release number of ttXactAdmin and exits.
<code>-v <i>verbosity</i></code>	Specifies the verbosity level. One of: 0-does not display the names of the tables for row locks. In this case, ttXactAdmin runs faster. 1-(the default) displays the names of the tables for row locks.
<code>-xact <i>xid</i></code>	Displays the logical ID and physical ID of log records for the specified transaction. The log record identifiers of the specified transaction are automatically included in the output. This option requires ADMIN privileges or ownership of the specified transactions.

Option	Description
<code>-xactIdRollback <i>xid</i></code>	<p>Allows you to roll back a transaction. This may be particularly useful for long running transactions. This parameter <i>xid</i> represents the transaction ID. This stops any currently executing operations on behalf of that transaction and then rolls back the transaction in TimesTen.</p> <p>If there is currently a checkpoint in process when the rollback is requested, TimesTen terminates the checkpoint operation. This command does not stop IMDB Cache operations on Oracle. Operations include passthrough statements, flushing, manual loading, manual refreshing, synchronous writethrough, propagating, and transparent loading.</p> <p>This option requires ADMIN privileges or ownership of the specified transactions.</p>

Output

ttXactAdmin produces the following output:

Column	Description
<i>Program File Name</i>	The executable file name of the process that owns the transaction
<i>PID</i>	The process ID of the application that owns the transaction. On Linux, the PID of the thread that opens the connection.
<i>Context</i>	The internal identifier that distinguishes between multiple connections to the data store made by a single multithreaded process.
<i>TransId</i>	<p>The unique identifier for the transaction used internally by TimesTen. The identifier has two parts.</p> <p>The first part is a relatively small value (less than 2048), used to discriminate between transactions that are active at the same time.</p> <p>The second part is a potentially large value (an unsigned integer), and is used to discriminate between successive uses of the same first part. (The value wraps around if necessary.) Thus, identifiers 4.100 and 4.200 cannot be present at the same time. If 4.100 is seen, and then 4.200, this indicates that transaction 4.100 has completed (committed or rolled back).</p>
<i>TransStatus</i>	<p>Current status of the transaction, one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Active</i> - Active transaction ■ <i>Committing</i> - Committing transaction, locks are being released. ■ <i>Ckpointing</i> - A transaction doing checkpoint. ■ <i>Rep-Wait-Return</i> - Replicated transaction waiting Return Receipt/Commit. ■ <i>Idle</i> - A transaction branch currently not accessing data. ■ <i>Prepared</i> - Prepared transaction branch. ■ <i>Heur-Committed</i> - Heuristically committed transaction branch. ■ <i>Heur-Aborted</i> - Heuristically aborted transaction branch. ■ <i>Propagating</i> - TimesTen transaction waiting for Oracle to commit.

Column	Description
<i>Resource</i>	<p>The type of the lock being requested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Row - Row-level lock. ▪ HashedKey - A lock held on a key value of a hash index; acquired when an operation requires a hash index to be updated. ▪ Table - Table-level lock. ▪ EndScan - End of table or range scan lock. ▪ Database - Data store-level lock. ▪ Command - Command lock. ▪ Prepare - Lock acquired while preparing commands. ▪ GrpComm - Group commit lock. ▪ ReplHold - Lock for replication hold. ▪ XlaHold - Lock for XLA hold.
<i>ResourceId</i>	<p>A unique identifier of each unique resource. The identifier is displayed in hexadecimal format with a few exception. Table and CompCmd are shown as decimal values. Row locks are shown in the ROWID character format.</p>
<i>Mode</i>	<p>A value used to determine the level of concurrency that the lock provides:</p> <p>S - Shared lock in serializable isolation.</p> <p>Sn - Shared lock in non-serializable isolation</p> <p>.U - Update lock in serializable isolation.</p> <p>Un - Update lock in non-serializable isolation.</p> <p>En - End-of-scan lock for non-serializable isolation.</p> <p>IRC - Intention shared lock in non-serializable isolation.</p> <p>IS - Intention shared lock in serializable isolation</p> <p>IU - Intention update lock in serializable isolation</p> <p>IUn - Intention update lock in non-serializable isolation</p> <p>IX - Intention exclusive lock in serializable isolation</p> <p>IXn - Intention exclusive lock non-serializable isolation</p> <p>SIX - Shared lock with intent to set an exclusive lock in serializable isolation.</p> <p>SIXn - Shared lock with intent to set an exclusive lock non-serializable isolation.</p> <p>X - Exclusive lock.</p> <p>Xn - Exclusive lock in non-serializable isolation.</p> <p>W - Update, insert or delete table lock.</p> <p>XNi - Next lock for inserting into tables or non-unique index</p> <p>NS - Table lock in read-committed isolation that conflicts with all table locks in serializable isolation</p> <p>Lock "0" means the blocker is still in the waiting list.</p>
<i>HMode</i>	<p>The mode in which the competing transaction is holding the lock which the waiting transaction is requesting.</p> <p>See "Mode" in this table for concurrency level descriptions.</p>
<i>RMode</i>	<p>Shows the mode in which the waiting transaction has requested to hold the lock. See "Mode" in this table for concurrency level descriptions.</p>

Column	Description
<i>HolderTransId</i>	The identifier of the transaction with which the waiting transaction is in contention.
<i>Name</i>	The name of the table that the lock is being held on or within.

Example

The following command displays all locks in the data store:

```
ttXactAdmin -connstr DSN=demodata
```

Outstanding locks

```
PID Context TransId TransStatus Resource ResourceId Mode Name
Program File Name: localtest
10546 0x118e28 2047.000003 Active Table 411104 IS SYS.TABLES
Table 416480 IXn TEST1.TAB1
Row BMUFVUAAABQAAAAGTD Sn SYS.TABLES
Hashed Key 0x69cf9c36 Sn SYS.TABLES
Database 0x01312d00 IX
Row BMUFVUAAABQAAAAGzD Xn TEST1.TAB1

Program File Name: /users/smith/demo/XAtest1
XA-XID: 0xbea1-001b238716dc35a7425-64280531947e1657380c5b8d
1817 0x118e28 2046.000004 Active Table 416480 IS TEST1.TAB1
CompCmd 21662408 S
Database 20000000 IS
Row BMUFVUAAABQAAAAGzD Sn TEST1.TAB1

Program File Name: /users/smith/demo/XAtest2
XA-XID: 0xbea1-001c99476cf9b21e85e1-70657473746f7265506f6f6c
27317 0x118e28 2045.000005 Prepared Table 411104 IS SYS.TABLES
Table 416816 IXn TEST1.TAB2
Row BMUFVUAAABQAAAAMzD Sn SYS.TABLES
Database 0x01312d00 IX
Hashed Key 0x67fe3852 Sn SYS.TABLES
Row BMUFVUAAABQAAAHAITE Xn TEST1.TAB2

Program File Name: /users/smith/demo/Reptest
27589 0x118e28 2044.000006 Rep-Wait-Return
Awaiting locks
PID Context TransId Resource ResourceId RMode HolderTransId HMode Name
Program File Name: /users/smith/demo/XAtest1
1817 0x118e28 2046.000004 Row BMUFVUAAABQAAAAPT D Sn 2047.000003 Xn TEST1.TAB1
```

The following command displays all locks for transaction 2045.000005:

```
ttXactAdmin -xact 2045.000005 -connstr DSN=demodata
PID Context TransStatus 1stLSN LastLSN Resource ResourceId Mode Name
Program File Name: /users/smith/demo/XAtest2
XA-XID: 0xbea1-001c99476cf9b21e85e1-70657473746f7265506f6f6c
27317 0x118e28 Prepared 0.0116404 0.0116452 Table 411104 IS SYS.TABLES
Table 416816 IXn TEST1.TAB2
Row BMUFVUAAABQAAAAGzE Sn SYS.TABLES
Database 0x01312d00 IXn
Hashed Key 0x67fe3852 Sn SYS.TABLES
Row BMUFVUAAABQAAAkzE Xn TEST1.TAB2
```

To display all the connections to the data store:

```
$ ttXactAdmin -connections sample
2006-09-10 10:26:33
/datastore/terry/sample
```


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ID	PID	Context	Name	Program	State	TransID	UID
1	29508	0x00000001001c6680	myconnection	ttIsql	Run	1.23	TERRY
2044	29505	0x0000000100165290	Worker	timestensubd	Run		TERRY
2045	29505	0x00000001001df190	Flusher	timestensubd	Run		TERRY
2046	29505	0x000000010021cc50	Monitor	timestensubd	Run		TERRY
2047	29505	0x0000000100206730	Checkpoint	timestensubd	Run		TERRY

5 connections found

Notes:

If the transaction specified in the command is not an XA transaction branch but a TimesTen local transaction, no XA-XID are displayed. The XA-XID is a C structure that contains a format identifier, two length fields and a data field. The data field consists of at most two contiguous components: a global transaction identifier (*gtrid*) and a branch qualifier (*bqual*). The two length fields specify the number of bytes (1-64) in *gtrid* and *bqual* respectively. For more details, refer to the *X/Open publication: Distributed Transaction Processing: The XA Specification (c193)*.

Under RMode, awaiting transactions are sorted by PID and Context. The listing does not reflect the order of the lock requests.

A lock request with an RMode compatible with the HMode of the lock holder can be waiting because there is another lock request with an incompatible mode ahead of the compatible request in the lock request queue.

ttXactLog

Description

Displays a formatted dump of the contents of a TimesTen transaction log. It is designed to be used by TimesTen customer support to diagnose problems in the log or data store. A loss of data can occur with certain options such as `-tr`, therefore only use this tool if you have been asked to do so by a TimesTen customer support representative.

Required privilege

This utility requires the ADMIN privilege.

Syntax

```
ttXactLog {-h | -help | -?}
ttXactLog {-V | -version}
ttXactLog [-v verbosity] [-m maxChars] [-s] [-t] [-b blkID]
[-l1 lfn.lfo [-l2 lfn.lfo]] [-r recType] [...] [-tr dir]
[-lb] [-headers recs] [-logdir dir]
{-connStr connection_string | DSN | dspath}
```

Options

ttXactLog has the options:

Option	Description
<code>-b <i>blkID</i></code>	Restricts log records to those accessing this block, plus any transaction records.
<code>-connStr <i>connectionString</i></code>	An ODBC connection string containing the name of the data store, the server name and DSN (if necessary) and any relevant connection attributes.
<code><i>DSN</i></code>	The ODBC source name of the data store for which to display the transaction log.
<code><i>dspath</i></code>	The fully qualified name of the data store. This is not the DSN associated with the connection but the fully qualified data store path name associated with the data store as specified in the <code>DataStore=</code> parameter of the data store's ODBC definition. For example, for a data store consisting of <code>files/home/payroll/1997.ds0</code> , <code>/home/payroll/1997.ds1</code> and several transaction log files <code>/home/payroll/1997.logn</code> , <code>dspath</code> is <code>/home/payroll/1997</code> .
<code>-h</code>	Prints a usage message and exits.
<code>-help</code>	
<code>-?</code>	
<code>-headers <i>records</i></code>	Prints one header for every <code>records</code> records. A value of 0 disables headers entirely.
<code>-lb</code>	Connects to the data store and prints out the log buffer. Contents of the transaction log files are not printed. Requires SELECT privileges or data store object ownership.
<code><i>lfn.lfo</i></code>	Transaction log file number (<code>lfn</code>) and transaction log file offset (<code>lfo</code>) for a log record.

Option	Description
-11	Considers this log record only (unless an -12 argument is present).
-12	Considers records between -11 and -12, inclusive.
-logdir <i>dir</i>	Specifies the directory where the data store's transaction log files reside. If -logdir is not specified, ttXactLog uses the directory path portion of the value supplied in dspath.
-m <i>maxChars</i>	Maximum number of characters printed for binary items (for -v 3) only (defaults to 1000).
-r <i>recType</i>	Considers only records of the specified type. This option may be used more than once to specify a list of desired log record types. recType is case-sensitive.
-s	Prints summary information. Requires SELECT privileges or data store object ownership.
-t	Only reads transaction log file tail (from start of last checkpoint transaction log file or, if no checkpoint, the most recent transaction log file).
-tr <i>dir</i>	Truncates all log records in the directory at the LWN boundary. The original transaction log files are moved to the directory <i>dir</i> .
-V -version	Prints the release number of ttXactLog and exits.
-v <i>verbosity</i>	Specifies the verbosity level. One of: 0-print only summary log information (if -s specified). 1-(the default) print log record headers too. 2-print log record bodies too, except long data. 3-print full log records (see -m option).

Example

```
ttXactLog -v 3 -m 100 /users/pat/TimesTen/Daily/F112697SS
```

Note

This utility is supported only where the TimesTen Data Manager is installed.

System Limits

The following sections list all TimesTen system limits and defaults.

- [System limits and defaults](#)
- [Limits on number of open files](#)
- [Path names](#)

System limits and defaults

Specific operating system limits may take precedence over these values. For more information, see "Installation prerequisites" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Installation Guide*.

Description	32-bit Value	64-bit Value
Maximum number of replication subscriber data stores. (For Active/Standby schemes, one subscriber value is used by the system.)	128	128
Minimum data store size (bytes). Size includes both the permanent and temporary space required to perform operations on the data store.	32 MB	32 MB
Maximum length for a fixed-length column (bytes).	8,300	8,300
Maximum number of columns in a table.	1,000	1,000
Maximum number of columns in an ORDER BY clause.	1,000	1,000
Maximum number of columns in an GROUP BY clause.	1,000	1,000
Maximum cumulative length of a row's fixed-length columns (bytes).	32,768	32,768
Maximum number of rows in a table.	256 M = 31 268,435,256	$(2^{31}-1) = 2,147,483,647$
Maximum length for a varying-length column (bytes).	$2^{22} = 4,194,304$	$2^{22} = 4,194,304$

Description	32-bit Value	64-bit Value
Maximum length for a replicated column	4 MB	4 MB
Maximum number of concurrent connections to a data store.	2047	2047
Maximum number of concurrent client connections to a TimesTen instance	25,000	25,000
Note: Some instances may support a slightly smaller maximum number of connections depending on such things as whether the data store is shared or replicated and operating system limits. Most configurations support no less than 2,000 connections.		
Maximum length of data store names.	32	32
Maximum length of the path name for a data store in an asynchronous writethrough cache group	248	248
Maximum number of projected expressions in a SELECT statement.	32,767	32,767
Maximum length of string specifying a join order.	1,024	1,024
Maximum number of columns in an index (or primary) key.	16	16
Maximum length of basic names.	30	30
Maximum length of displayed predicate string in the PLAN table.	1,024	1,024
Maximum length of SQL statement, including the NULL terminator.	409,600	409,600
Maximum number of table references in an SQL query.	24	24
Maximum number of indexes on a table.	32	32
Maximum number of partitions in a table	999	999
Maximum number of concurrent shared memory segment client/server connections per TimesTen instance.	512	512
Maximum size of IPC shared memory segment for client/server connections	1 Gigabyte	1 Gigabyte

Description	32-bit Value	64-bit Value
Maximum number of allocated statement handles per shared memory segment client/server connection.	512	512
Maximum depth of nesting subqueries.	Equal to the maximum number of table references in an SQL query.	Equal to the maximum number of table references in an SQL query.
Maximum error message length for applications that specify an error message length, for example through a call to <code>SQLException</code> .	512	512

Limits on number of open files

Each process connected to a TimesTen data store keeps at least one operating-system file descriptor open from the time of the first connection until the process terminates. Additional file descriptors may be opened for each data store connection:

- Connections to data stores that have logging to disk enabled require an additional two file descriptors for the duration of the connection.
- An additional file descriptor is needed for the duration of data store checkpoints issued by the process.
- Additional file descriptors may be opened during transaction commit or rollback operations.

For multithreaded applications that maintain many concurrent TimesTen data store connections, the default number of open files permitted to each process by the operating system may be too low.

- On HP-UX, the default is 4096 open files per process and may be raised through the tunable parameter `maxfiles` or with the `ulimit` command (`limit` for `csh` users). You can also set the per-process limit programmatically with `setrlimit`.
- On Solaris, the default limit is 256 open files and may be raised for a session with the `ulimit` command (`limit` for `csh` users). You can also set the per-process limit programmatically with `setrlimit`.
- On AIX, the limit is 2,048 open files, so you are not likely to run into problems.
- On Linux, the default limit is 1,024 open files, so you are not likely to encounter problems.
- On Windows, the default limit is at least 2,000 open files, so you are not likely to encounter problems.

Most of the open file descriptors are used for reading and writing data store recovery log files. If a process fails to open a log file, the data store is marked as requiring recovery and all current connections to the data store are terminated.

Path names

TimesTen does not support file path names that contain multibyte characters. Please make sure that the installation path, data store path, transaction log path, and temporary file path do not contain any multibyte characters.

Clusterware Attributes for TimesTen

The attributes defined in this chapter are used to set up TimesTen active standby pairs that are managed by Oracle Clusterware. These clusterware attributes are set in the `cluster.oracle.ini` file. The [ttCWAdmin](#) utility creates and administers active standby pairs based on the information in the `cluster.oracle.ini` file.

For more information about creating a high availability replication scheme, see *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide*. Also see "[ttCWAdmin](#)" on page 3-32.

List of attributes

This section lists the clusterware attributes in these tables:

- [Table 5–1](#), "Required attributes"
- [Table 5–2](#), "Conditionally required attributes"
- [Table 5–3](#), "Optional attributes"

Table 5–1 Required attributes

Name	Description	Default
MasterHosts	Lists host names that may contain master data stores in an active standby pair scheme.	None
ScriptInstallDir	Specifies the path to be used to store action scripts for Clusterware resources	None

Table 5–2 Conditionally required attributes

Name	Description	Default
AppCheckCmd	Command line for checking the status of an application that is managed by Clusterware	None
AppName	The name of an application that is managed by Clusterware	None
AppStartCmd	Command line for starting an application that is managed by Clusterware	None

Table 5–2 (Cont.) Conditionally required attributes

Name	Description	Default
AppStopCmd	Command line for stopping an application that is managed by Clusterware	None
AppType	The data store to which the application should link.	None
CacheConnect	Specifies whether the active standby pair replicates cache groups.	N
MasterVIP	A list of two virtual IP addresses that can be associated with the master data stores.	None
RemoteSubscriberHosts	A list of subscriber hosts that are not part of the cluster.	None
RepBackupDir	The directory to which the active master data store is backed up.	None
SubscriberHosts	List of host names that can contain subscriber data stores.	None
SubscriberVIP	The list of virtual IP addresses that can be associated with subscriber data stores.	None
VIPInterface	The name of the public network adapter that will be used for virtual IP addresses on each host.	None
VIPNetMask	The netmask of the virtual IP addresses.	None

Table 5–3 Optional attributes

Name	Description	Default
AppFailoverDelay	The number of seconds that the Clusterware resource that monitors the application will wait after a failure is detected before performing a failover.	0
AppFailureThreshold	The number of concurrent Clusterware resource failures to tolerate before considering the active standby pair failed and recovering the backup. This attribute is ignored if the configuration does not use virtual IP addresses or if RepBackupPeriod is 0.	2
AppScriptTimeout	The number of seconds the TimesTen application container waits for the action scripts to complete for a specific application.	60

Table 5–3 (Cont.) Optional attributes

Name	Description	Default
AutoRecover	Specifies whether an active master should be automatically recovered from a backup if both master data stores fail.	No
ClusterType	The type of cluster.	Active
DatabaseFailoverDelay	The number of seconds that Oracle Clusterware waits before migrating a data store to a new host after a failure.	60
FailureThreshold	The number of failures of resources that Clusterware can tolerate before giving up.	2
MasterStoreAttribute	A list of all desired replication scheme STORE attributes on master data stores.	None
MonInterval	An integer representing the number of seconds for the monitoring interval of processes that monitor an active standby pair.	5
RepBackupPeriod	The number of seconds between each backup of the active master data store.	0 (disabled)
RepDDL	A SQL construct of the active standby pair scheme.	None
RepfullbackupCycle	The number times an incremental backup occurs between full backups.	5
ReturnServiceAttribute	The return service attribute of the active standby pair scheme.	None
SubscriberStoreAttribute	The list of all desired replication scheme STORE attributes for the subscriber data store.	None
TimesTenScriptTimeout	The number of seconds that Clusterware waits for the monitor process to start before assuming a failure.	21600 (seconds, or 6 hours)

Required attributes

These attributes must be present for each DSN in the `cluster.oracle.ini` file. They have no default values.

The required attributes are listed in [Table 5–1, "Required attributes"](#) and described in detail in this section.

MasterHosts

This attribute lists the names of the hosts that can contain master data stores in the active standby pair. The first host listed has the active master data store when the cluster is started initially and after restarts. There are exceptions to the designated order:

- If there are already active and standby master data stores on specific nodes when the cluster is stopped, then the active and standby master data stores remain on those nodes when the cluster is restarted.
- If the cluster is started and the only existing data store is on a node that is not listed first in MasterHosts, then that node will be configured with the active master data store. The first host listed for MasterHosts will be the standby master data store.

If the scheme contains no virtual IP addresses, only two master hosts are allowed.

Setting

Set MasterHosts as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
MasterHosts	A comma-separated list of host names. The first host listed becomes the initial active master data store in the active standby pair.

ScriptInstallDir

This attribute denotes the path for the directory that stores action scripts for Clusterware resources. The scripts are created by the `ttCWAdmin` utility when it creates a profile for an active standby pair.

Setting

Set ScriptInstallDir as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
ScriptInstallDir	Full path name to the action scripts directory.

Conditionally required attributes

These attributes may be required depending on the desired Clusterware configuration. They have no default values. The conditionally required attributes are listed in [Table 5-2, "Conditionally required attributes"](#) and described in detail in this section.

For information on working with ClusterWare attributes for TimesTen, see *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide*.

AppCheckCmd

This attribute denotes the full command line for executing an application that checks the status of the application specified by [AppName](#). It must include the full path name of the executable. If there are spaces in the path name, enclose the path name in double quotes. The command should return 0 when the application being checked is running and 1 when the application is not running.

Setting

Set AppCheckCmd as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
AppCheckCmd	A string representing the command line for executing an application that checks the status of the application specified by AppName .

AppName

This attribute denotes the name of an application that will be managed by Clusterware. Clusterware uses the application name to name the corresponding resource. Any description of an application in the `cluster.oracle.ini` file must begin with this attribute.

Setting

Set AppName as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
AppName	A string representing the name of the application, for example <code>testApp</code> .

AppStartCmd

This attribute denotes the command line that starts the application specified by [AppName](#). It must include the full path name of the executable. If there are spaces in the path name, enclose the path name in double quotes.

Setting

Set AppStartCmd as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
AppStartCmd	A string that represents the command line for starting the application specified by AppName .

AppStopCmd

This attribute denotes the command line that stops the application specified by [AppName](#). It must include the full path name of the executable. If there are spaces in the path name, enclose the path name in double quotes.

Setting

Set AppStopCmd as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
AppStopCmd	A string that represents the command line for stopping the application specified by AppName .

AppType

This attribute determines the data store to which the application should link.

Setting

Set AppType as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
AppType	<p>Active - The application links to the active master data store of an active standby pair.</p> <p>Standby - The application links to the standby master data store of an active standby pair. If the standby data store dies, applications linked to it migrate to the active data store until a new standby data store is alive.</p> <p>Subscriber[<i>index</i>]- The application links to a subscriber data store. The subscriber host used is the host occupying position <i>index</i> in either the SubscriberHosts attribute or the SubscriberVIP attribute, depending on whether virtual IP addresses are used. For a single subscriber, use Subscriber[1]. If no index is specified, TimesTen assumes that the application links to all subscribers.</p>

CacheConnect

If the active standby pair replicates cache groups, set this attribute to Y. If you specify Y, Clusterware assumes that TimesTen is connected to an Oracle database and prompts for the Oracle password.

Setting

Set CacheConnect as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
CacheConnect	A value of Y (yes) or N (no). Default is N.

MasterVIP

This attribute is a list of the two virtual IP (VIP) addresses associated with two master data stores. This is used for advanced availability. This attribute is required if you intend to use virtual IP addresses.

Setting

Set MasterVIP as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
MasterVIP	A comma separated list of two virtual IP addresses to the master data stores.

RemoteSubscriberHosts

This attribute contains a list of subscriber hosts that are part of the active standby pair replication scheme but are not managed by Oracle Clusterware.

Setting

Set RemoteSubscriberHosts as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
RemoteSubscriberHosts	A comma-separated list of subscriber hosts that are not managed by Oracle Clusterware.

RepBackupDir

This attribute indicates the directory where the backup of the active master data store is stored. This must be a directory in a shared file system that every node in the cluster can access. This attribute is required only if [RepBackupPeriod](#) is set to a value other than 0.

On Linux and UNIX, the directory must be an NFS partition that is shared by all hosts in the cluster. On Windows, it must be an OCFS (Oracle Cluster File System) partition, shared by all hosts.

If you want to enable backup, install OCFS on the shared storage during the Oracle Clusterware installation process. You can use this shared storage for backup for an active standby pair.

Setting

Set RepBackupDir as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
RepbackupDir	Full path name to the replication backup directory.

SubscriberHosts

Lists the names of the hosts that can contain subscriber data stores. If virtual IP addresses are used, this list can overlap with the master host list provided by the [MasterHosts](#) attribute.

If the active standby pair is configured with subscribers, this attribute is required. It has no default value.

Setting

Set SubscriberHosts as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
SubscriberHosts	<p>A comma-separated list of host names. If virtual IP addresses are used, the order in which hosts will be assigned to subscriber virtual IP addresses.</p> <p>If virtual IP addresses are not used, the order is used to determine which application with an AppType of <code>Subscriber[index]</code> is attached to the subscriber data store on a specific host. Also, the number of subscriber hosts specified is the number of subscribers that are part of the active standby pair. A subscriber is brought up on every subscriber host.</p>

SubscriberVIP

This attribute is a list of the virtual IP addresses associated with the subscriber data stores. This is used for advanced availability. This attribute is required if you intend to use virtual IP addresses.

Setting

Set SubscriberVIP as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
SubscriberVIP	One or more virtual IP addresses. These addresses are mapped to SubscriberHosts . The number of subscriber virtual IP addresses determines the number of subscribers that are brought up as part of the active standby pair. The order of subscriber virtual IP addresses is used to determine which application with an AppType of <code>Subscriber[<i>index</i>]</code> is attached to the data store for a specific subscriber.

VIPInterface

This attribute is the name of the public network adapter used for virtual IP addresses on each host. This attribute is required if you intend to use virtual IP addresses.

Setting

Set VIPInterface as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
VIPInterface	A string representing a network adapter.

VIPNetMask

This attribute is the netmask of the virtual IP addresses. This attribute is required if you intend to use virtual IP addresses.

Setting

Set VIPNetMask as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
VIPNetMask	An IP netmask.

Optional attributes

These attributes are optional and have no default values. The optional attributes are listed in [Table 5-3, "Optional attributes"](#) and described in detail in this section.

For information about working with Clusterware attributes for TimesTen, see *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide*.

AppFailoverDelay

This attribute denotes the number of seconds that the process that is monitoring the application waits after a failure is detected before performing a failover. The default value is 0.

Setting

Set AppFailoverDelay as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
AppFailoverDelay	An integer representing the number of seconds that the process that is monitoring the application waits after a failure is detected before performing a failover. The default value is 0.

AppFailureThreshold

This attribute denotes the number of consecutive failures that Clusterware tolerates for the action script for an application. The default is 2.

Setting

Set AppFailureThreshold as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
AppFailureThreshold	An integer indicating the number of consecutive failures that Clusterware tolerates for the action script for an application. The default is 2.

AppScriptTimeout

This attribute indicates the number of seconds that the TimesTen application container waits for the start and stop action scripts to complete for a specific application. The check action script has a non-configurable timeout of five seconds.

Setting

Set AppScriptTimeout as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
AppScriptTimeout	An integer representing the number of seconds the TimesTen application container waits for start and stop action scripts to complete for a specific application. The default is 60.

AutoRecover

Specifies whether Clusterware automatically recovers the active master data store from the backup in the case of a failure of both masters.

If not automated (AutoRecover=N), the data store can be recovered using the `ttCWAdmin -restore` command. See "[ttCWAdmin](#)" on page 3-32. See *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database TimesTen to TimesTen Replication Guide* for more details on recovery.

You cannot use AutoRecover if you are using cache groups in your configuration.

Setting

Set AutoRecover as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
AutoRecover	<p>Y - Clusterware automatically recovers the active master data store from the backup if both masters fail.</p> <p>N - In the case of the failure of both masters, you must recovery manually. This is the default.</p>

ClusterType

The value of this attribute indicates the type of the cluster and the types of replication schemes managed by Clusterware.

Setting

Set ClusterType as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
ClusterType	Active - The cluster contains an active standby pair with or without subscribers. This is the default.

DatabaseFailoverDelay

This attribute specifies the number of seconds that Oracle Clusterware waits before migrating a data store to a new host after a failure. This is applicable when advanced availability is configured. The default value is 60 seconds.

Setting

Set DatabaseFailoverDelay as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
DatabaseFailoverDelay	An integer representing the number of seconds that Oracle Clusterware waits before migrating a data store to a new host after a failure. Default is 60.

FailureThreshold

This attribute denotes the number of concurrent failures of Clusterware-managed resources that are tolerated before the active standby pair is considered failed and a new active standby pair is created on spare hosts using the automated backup. This value is ignored for basic availability (no virtual IP addresses are configured) or when [RepBackupPeriod](#) is set to 0 when using advanced availability (includes virtual IP addresses).

Note: TimesTen tolerates only one failure of a backup resource, regardless of the setting for this attribute.

Setting

Set FailureThreshold as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
FailureThreshold	An integer representing the number of concurrent failures of Clusterware-managed resources that are tolerated before the active standby pair is considered failed and a new active standby pair is created on spare hosts using the automated backup. The default value is 2.

MasterStoreAttribute

This attribute indicates the desired replication scheme STORE attributes for the master data stores. The STORE attributes apply to both the active and standby master data stores. The STORE clause for replication schemes is defined in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

This attribute is not required when [RepDDL](#) is configured.

If this attribute is not set, the STORE attributes take their default values. See "CREATE ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

Setting

Set MasterStoreAttribute as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
MasterStoreAttribute	The desired replication scheme STORE attributes for the master data stores. For example, PORT 20000 TIMEOUT 60.

MonInterval

This attribute denotes the number of seconds for the monitoring interval of processes that monitor an active standby pair.

Setting

Set MonInterval as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
MonInterval	An integer representing the number of seconds for the monitoring interval of processes that monitor an active standby pair. The default is 5.

RepBackupPeriod

This attribute indicates the number of seconds between each backup of the active master data store. If this attribute is set to a value greater than 0, you must also specify a backup directory by setting [RepBackupDir](#).

Setting

Set RepBackupPeriod as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
RepBackupPeriod	An integer indicating the number of seconds between each backup of the active master data store. A value of 0 disables the backup process. The default is 0.

RepDDL

This attribute represents the SQL statement that creates the active standby pair.

If RepDDL is set, the following attributes are not required:

- [ReturnServiceAttribute](#)
- [MasterStoreAttribute](#)
- [SubscriberStoreAttribute](#)

Replace the data store file name prefix in the SQL statement with <DSN>. Replace the host names by pseudo host names such as <MASTERHOST [1] >, <MASTERHOST [2] > and <SUBSCRIBERHOST [1] >.

There is no default value for RepDDL. This example sets RepDDL for two master data stores:

```
RepDDL=create active standby pair <DSN> on <MASTERHOST[1]>, <DSN> on
<MASTERHOST[2]>
```

You do not usually need to set the ROUTE clause in RepDDL because the transmitter of the replication agent automatically obtains the private and public network interfaces that Oracle Clusterware uses. However, if hosts have network connectivity for replication schemes that are not managed by Oracle Clusterware, then RepDDL needs to include the ROUTE clause.

If this attribute is used, each STORE clause must be followed by the pseudo host names such as:

- ActiveHost
- ActiveVIP
- StandbyHost
- StandbyVIP
- SubscriberHost
- SubscriberVIP

Setting

Set RepDDL as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
RepDDL	Creates an active standby pair by issuing a CREATE ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR statement. There is no default value.

RepfullbackupCycle

This attribute specifies the number of incremental backups between full backups. The number of incremental backups depends on the capacity of the shared storage.

Setting this attribute can impact performance. There is a trade-off between the storage capacity and the time consumption for backup. An incremental backup can be performed much faster than a full backup. However, storage consumption increases until a full backup is performed.

Setting

Set RepfullbackupCycle as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
RepfullbackupCycle	An integer value representing the number of incremental backups to perform between full backups. The default is 5.

ReturnServiceAttribute

This attribute specifies the return service for the active standby replication scheme. The return service types are defined in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

If no value is specified for this attribute, the active standby pair is configured with no return service.

Setting

Set ReturnServiceAttribute as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
ReturnServiceAttribute	The type of return service, for example RETURN RECEIPT. There is no default value.

SubscriberStoreAttribute

This attribute indicates the replication scheme STORE attributes of subscriber data stores. The STORE attributes apply to all subscribers. The STORE clause for replication schemes is defined in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

This attribute is not required when [RepDDL](#) is present.

If this attribute is not set, the STORE attributes take their default values. See "CREATE ACTIVE STANDBY PAIR" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database SQL Reference*.

Setting

Set SubscriberStoreAttribute as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
SubscriberStoreAttribute	The list of STORE attributes and their values for the subscriber data stores. For example, PORT 20000 TIMEOUT 60.

TimesTenScriptTimeout

This attribute denotes the number of seconds that Clusterware waits for the monitor process to start before assuming a failure.

Oracle TimesTen recommends setting a value of several hours because the action script may take a long time to duplicate the active master data store. The default is 21600 seconds (6 hours).

Setting

Set TimesTenScriptTimeout as follows:

How the attribute is represented	Setting
TimesTenScriptTimeout	An integer representing the number of seconds that Clusterware waits for the monitor process to start before assuming a failure. The default is 21600 seconds (6 hours).

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