DBMS_DB_VERSION

The DBMS_DB_VERSION package specifies the Oracle version numbers and other information useful for simple conditional compilation selections based on Oracle versions.

See Also:

Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference regarding conditional compilation

This package contains the following topics:

- Overview
- Constants
- Examples

DBMS DB VERSION Overview

The DBMS_DB_VERSION package specifies the Oracle version numbers and other information useful for simple conditional compilation selections based on Oracle versions.

The package for the Oracle Database 21c version is shown below.

The boolean constants follow a naming convention. Each constant gives a name for a boolean expression. For example:

- VER LE 9 1 represents version <= 9 and release <= 1
- VER LE 10 2 represents version <= 10 and release <= 2

VER LE 10 represents version <= 10

A typical usage of these boolean constants is:

```
$IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_10 $THEN
   version 10 and earlier code
$ELSIF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_11 $THEN
   version 11 code
$ELSE
   version 12 and later code
$END
```

This code structure will protect any reference to the code for version 12. It also prevents the controlling package constant <code>DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_11</code> from being referenced when the program is compiled under version 10. A similar observation applies to version 11. This scheme works even though the static constant <code>VER_LE_11</code> is not defined in version 10 database because conditional compilation protects the <code>\$ELSIF</code> from evaluation if <code>DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_10</code> is <code>TRUE</code>.

DBMS_DB_VERSION Constants

The DBMS_DB_VERSION package contains different constants for different Oracle Database releases.

The Oracle Database 21c version of the DBMS_DB_VERSION package uses the constants shown in the following table.

Table 65-1 DBMS_DB_VERSION Constants

Name	Туре	Value	Description
VERSION	PLS_INTEGER	21	Current version
RELEASE	PLS_INTEGER	0	Current release
VER_LE_9	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 9
VER_LE_9_1	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 9 and release <= 1
VER_LE_9_2	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 9 and release <= 2
VER_LE_10	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 10
VER_LE_10_1	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 10 and release <= 1
VER_LE_10_2	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=10 and release <= 2
VER_LE_11	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 11
VER_LE_11_1	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=11 and release <= 1
VER_LE_11_2	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=11 and release <= 2
VER_LE_12	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=12
VER_LE_12_1	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=12 and release <= 1
VER_LE_12_2	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=12 and release <= 2
VER_LE_18	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=18
VER_LE_19	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=19
VER_LE_20	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=20
VER_LE_21	BOOLEAN	TRUE	Version <=21

DBMS_DB_VERSION Examples

This example uses conditional compilation to guard new features.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE whetstone IS
 -- Notice that conditional compilation constructs
 -- can interrupt a regular PL/SQL statement.
 -- You can locate a conditional compilation directive anywhere
 -- there is whitespace in the regular statement.
 SUBTYPE my real IS
    $IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN NUMBER
                                $ELSE BINARY DOUBLE
    $END;
 t CONSTANT my real := $IF DBMS DB VERSION.VER LE 9 $THEN 0.499975
                        $END;
 t2 CONSTANT my real := $if DBMS DB VERSION.VER LE 9 $THEN 2.0
                        $END;
 x CONSTANT my real := $IF DBMS DB VERSION.VER LE 9 $THEN 1.0
                                                     $ELSE 1.0d
                        $END;
 y CONSTANT my real := $IF DBMS DB VERSION.VER LE 9 $THEN 1.0
                        $END;
 z MY_REAL;
 PROCEDURE P(x IN my_real, y IN my_real, z OUT NOCOPY my_real) IS
  x1 my_real;
  y1 my real;
 BEGIN
  x1 := x;
  y1 := y;
  x1 := t * (x1 + y1);
  y1 := t * (x1 + y1);
  z := (x1 + y1)/t2;
END P;
BEGIN
P(x, y, z);
DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE ('z = '| z);
END whetstone;
```

