### Introduction

The CTX API programming interface is designed to process search gueries to a search engine based on Oracle Text. This interface uses a hierarchical thesaurus of the Russian language1. It allows you to both fully process the search query and perform various lower-level functions, called, for example, from the application interface (implementing advanced search functions, etc.).

The interface is written in PL/SQL and is also implemented as a WSDL service that uses the standard SOAP protocol to organize B2B interaction2.

CTX API implements the function of the high-speed universal parser and auxiliary calls of the CTXSYS.CTX\_THES package. The main function of the interface is to perform intelligent parsing of search strings (queries) based on the metadata of the loaded thesauri for subsequent query execution by the Oracle Text search engine3.

The specificity of the CTX API interface is such that it is not tied to the use of one particular natural language. The package is capable of working with any language that uses words separated by spaces. This makes it possible to use any number of thesauri at the same time4.

The package is not tied to a particular target hardware and software platform and can be used on all platforms supported by Oracle.

Supported versions of Oracle DBMS: > 9.2.0.3<sup>5</sup>

supported.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mathrm{1}}$  Can use any number of hierarchical thesauri in any language. The search query parser is able to function even in the absence of loaded thesauri (in KEYWORD mode).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> B2B - Business-To-Business. A common abbreviation for Service-to-Service interaction. It implies the provision of services over the global network of one business to another.

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  And others made in accordance with ISO-2788,ANSI Z39.19 standards.

 $<sup>^{4}</sup>$  Theoretically, all, except for those using hieroglyphic writing.

 $<sup>^{5}</sup>$  All versions of Oracle starting from 9.2.0.3 containing the new Oracle Text implementation are

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# CTX API Installation Guide

API installation can be done from the client (using Oracle Client/SQL\*Net > 8.1.7) or from the server.

The prerequisites for installation are the presence of an installed Oracle Server (Standard or Enterprise Edition<sup>6</sup>) with the Oracle Text option installed and configured (manually or via netca/netmgr) SQL\*Net.

\*\*\* The installation is performed with SYS user rights.

For installation, it is necessary (depending on the target platform) to run the wrapper script <code>inst\_api.bat/inst\_api.sh</code> .

When executing the installation script, you are asked:

- The name of the target schema where the API will be installed;
- SYS user password;
- ORACLE SID (SERVICE NAME) of the target database<sup>7</sup>

The target schema must be created with the following rights:

grant connect, resource to <целевая схема>;

After executing the setup scripts, the target schema will be given - the right to execute the CTXSYS.CTX\_THES package, the CTXAPP role, and the right to select from the CTXSYS.CTX THESAURI and CTXSYS.CTX THES PHRASES views.

API routines are executed with CURRENT USER rights.

The target schema must remain unlocked and a quality password must be set for its security.

Checking the correct installation of the API is to run the following commands:

SQL> connect <имя целевой схемы>/<пароль>@<ORACLE\_SID> SQL> select ctx api.version from dual;

The request must return the API version number.

**Note:** The version and search\_string\_parser<sup>8</sup> functions are functional even without thesauri loaded. The rest of the API functions require at least one hierarchical thesaurus loaded into the database to be successful<sup>9</sup>. Otherwise, **ORA-20154:** No thesaurus found and **ORA-20150:** Oracle Text error are thrown. Possible specified thesaurus not loaded.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> In theory, support for Oracle Express Edition (XE) is possible, but using CTX\_API on this version is not practical, except for application development. However, due to the serious functional limitations of Oracle XE, this installation is not recommended.

 $<sup>^{7}</sup>$  Before installation, it is desirable to make sure using the TNSPING utility that the service name/database instance name is accurate and that it is available.

 $<sup>^{8}</sup>$  Only in KEYWORD mode.

 $<sup>^{9}</sup>$  The hierarchical thesaurus of the Russian language is a commercial product.

# 

# List of procedures and functions of the CTX\_API package and their brief description

The subroutines of the CTX\_API package are logically divided into three functional groups: API version, Thesaurus CTX API, Thesaurus content API.

Functional descriptions of the package subroutines are given in the table 1.

Таблица 1

Daglaga Cubucutina	Таблица 1
Package Subroutine	Functional description
function <b>version</b>	Returns the version number of the
function where a suite	interface. Used to check interoperability.
function phrase_exists	Returns true if the given term exists
	in the given thesaurus. Used to check
	if a term exists in the thesaurus.
function phrase_relation_exists	The function returns the NT/BT level at
	which, relative to the given term, there
	are more than c_nt_terms of sibling NT
	terms in the thesaurus hierarchy tree (c nt terms defaults to 5).
for the contract of the contra	The function returns the parent term BT of
function <b>search_expansion_term</b>	the subcategory for which, relative to the
	given term, there are more than c nt terms
	of sibling NT terms in the thesaurus
	hierarchy tree (c nt terms defaults to 5).
function has homographs	The function checks the existence of
Tunecton has_nomographs	homographs for the given term. Returns
	true if there is at least one homograph,
	false otherwise.
procedure <b>get qualifiers</b>	The procedure returns the qualifier for
	the given term, if the qualifier exists.
	Designed to define the parent subcategory
	for homographs in extension queries
function get note	The function returns a Scope Note (SN)
- <del>-</del>	- a comment for the given term in the
	given thesaurus. If SN does not exist,
	an empty string is returned. If the
	term does not exist or the thesaurus
	is not loaded, an ORA-20151 exception
	is returned.
function act by	The function returns the subcategory for
function <b>get_bt</b>	the given term (single term). If the term
	is not in the thesaurus, the function
	returns only that term. If a term has
	homographs, but none were specified when
	called, an ORA-20152 exception is
	returned. If the term is given with a
	qualifier, the BT subcategory of the given
	level is returned.
procedure get_bt	The procedure returns <b>ALL</b> BT subcategories
	for the given term (BT subtrees). If the
	term is not in the thesaurus, the
	procedure returns only that term. If a
	term has homographs but no qualifier is
	given when the procedure is called, all BT
	subcategories (BT subtrees) for each
	homograph are returned, with each subtree
	starting with the given term with the given branch qualifier. Subtrees are
	displayed in reverse order (i.e., the
	given term is at the top, subsequent BT
	subcategories go in reverse order to the
	level specified when calling the
	procedure, or to the top of the hierarchy
	tree if the term is at a level less than
	the given value of the hierarchy level).
	If a term has homographs and a qualifier
	== 5. John has homographs and a quartifici

# 

VETS1011	1.0.0.5
	is given when the procedure is called, the
	procedure returns only the BT hierarchy
	subtree of the given term.
procedure get_nt	The procedure returns the NT terms for the
<del>-</del>	given term. If the term is not in the
	thesaurus, an ORA-20151 exception is
	returned. If the term has homographs but
	no qualifier is given, an ORA-20152
	exception is returned. If a term has
	homographs and a qualifier is given, a
	subtree of NT terms of the given extension
	level is returned. If the term is at the
	lowest level of the hierarchy (has no NT
	terms), only the given term is returned.
procedure <b>get ntp</b>	The procedure returns the NTP terms for
_ ···	the given term. If the term is not in the
	thesaurus, an ORA-20151 exception is
	returned. If the term has homographs but
	no qualifier is given, an ORA-20152
	exception is returned. If a term has
	homographs and a qualifier is given, a
	subtree of NTP terms of the given
	extension level is returned. If the term
	is at the lowest level of the hierarchy
	(has no NTP terms), only the specified
	term is returned.
procedure <b>get rt</b>	The procedure returns the associated RT
procedure <b>get_rt</b>	terms for the given term. If the term is
	not in the thesaurus, an ORA-20151
	exception is returned. If the term has
	homographs but no qualifier is given, an
	ORA-20152 exception is returned. If a term
	=
	has homographs and a qualifier is given, all of its RT associations are returned.
	If the term has no RT terms, only the
	specified term is returned.
procedure <b>get_syn</b>	The procedure returns the SYNs for the
	given term. If the term is not in the
	thesaurus, an ORA-20151 exception is
	returned. If the term has homographs but
	no qualifier is given, an ORA-20152
	exception is returned. If a term has
	homographs and a qualifier is given, all
	of its synonyms are returned. If the term
	has no synonyms, only the specified term
	is returned.
function search_string_parser	Function of a universal high-speed parser.
	Supports multiple thesauri, works without
	thesauri in KEYWORD mode (default),
	supports basic relationships of ISO-2788
	and ANSI Z39.19 standards. Also supports
	all logical operands, phrases and
	homograph qualifiers.
function term_counter	The function returns the number of unique
<del>-</del>	terms for the given thesaurus. If the
	given thesaurus is not loaded, an ORA-
	20150 exception is returned.
procedure thes loaded	The procedure returns a list of loaded
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	thesauri. If no thesaurus is loaded, an
	ORA-20154 exception is returned.
	<u> </u>

Using CTX API

### API version

function version return varchar2 deterministic;

• Returns the version number of the interface. Used to check interoperability.

The function can be called from both PL/SQL and SQL.

```
Example:
```

The WSDL interface returns the value of the given function in the format of a SOAP message:

### Thesaurus CTX API

Constants, Variables, and Package Types:

```
-- Package constants
c_query_op_about constant varchar2(5) := 'about'; -- ABOUT query option
c_query_op_bt constant varchar2(2) := 'bt'; -- BT query option
c_query_op_nt constant varchar2(2) := 'nt'; -- NT query option
c_query_op_rt constant varchar2(2) := 'rt'; -- RT query option
c_query_op_syn constant varchar2(3) := 'syn'; -- SYN query option
c refine on constant number(1) := 1; -- Context refiner ON
c refine off constant number(1) := 0; -- Context refiner OFF
c exp detail on constant number(1) := 1; -- Context expansion ON
c exp detail off constant number(1) := 0; -- Context expansion OFF
c nt terms constant number(2) := 5; -- Expansion level stop quantity.
                                    -- Stop expansion level if NT's
                                    -- in subtree more than that constant.
-- CTX API types
type term tab is table of varchar2(256) index by binary integer;
-- Thesaurus content API
type thes tab is table of varchar2(30) index by binary integer;
```

The c\_nt\_terms constant specifies the number of NT terms for the subcategory at which the **search\_expansion\_level** and **search\_expansion\_term** expansion functions should terminate. This constant is also used by the **search\_string\_parser** parser in p\_exp\_detail\_on in number default ctx\_api.c\_exp\_detail\_on mode.

The function checks if the given term exists in the thesaurus.
 Arguments:
 p\_phrase used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier.
 P\_thes\_name - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.

The function can only be called from within PL/SQL.

### Example:

```
SQL> declare
  2
     v exists boolean;
    begin
     v_exists := ctx_api.phrase_exists('яблоко');
     if v_exists then
     dbms_output.put_line('Phrase exists');
  6
  7
     else
  8
     dbms output.put line('Phrase NOT exists');
  9
    end if;
 10 end;
 11
    /
Phrase exists
```

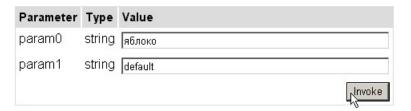
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

WSDL calls require all arguments to be specified explicitly:

# phraseExists

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.



 The function checks if the given relation(s) exists in the thesaurus for the given term.

Arguments:

 $\boldsymbol{p}\_\boldsymbol{phrase}$  used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier.

 $p_{relation}$  is a string list of relationships against which the term is tested. By default 'bt,btp,nt,ntp,rt,syn'10.

 ${\tt P\_thes\_name}$  - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.

The function can only be called from within PL/SQL.

```
Example:
```

```
SQL> declare
        result boolean;
     3 begin
            dbms output.put line('Проверка существования отношений BT/NT/RT/SYN для
заданной фразы');
     5
         result := ctx api.phrase relation exists('κοτοπες');
     7
         if (result) then dbms_output.put_line('Отношения есть');
                     else dbms output.put line('Отношений НЕТ');
     9
        end if;
    10
       end:
    11
   Проверка существования отношений BT/NT/RT/SYN для заданной фразы
   Отношения есть
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

WSDL calls require all arguments to be specified explicitly:

Click here for a complete list of operations.

### phraseRelationExists

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.

Parameter	Type	Value
param0	string	котопес
param1	string	bt,btp,nt,ntp,rt,syn
param2	string	default
		Invoke

The result of calling the function via WSDL:

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>

<sup>1</sup> 

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$  The default value is a list of the main relations of **the hierarchical thesaurus of the Russian language**.

# 

• The function returns the NT/BT level at which, relative to the given term, there are more than c\_nt\_terms of sibling NT terms in the thesaurus hierarchy tree (c\_nt\_terms defaults to 5).

Arguments:

p\_phrase used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier.
P\_thes\_name - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.

The function can be called from PL/SQL and SQL.

### Example:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on SQL>
SQL> declare
2 result number;
3 begin
4 result := ctx_api.search_expansion_level('динозавр');
5 dbms_output.put_line(result);
6 end;
7 /
2
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified:

Click here for a complete list of operations.

### searchExpansionLevel

# Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.



The result of calling the function via WSDL:

• The function returns the parent term BT of the subcategory for which, relative to the given term, there are more than c\_nt\_terms of sibling NT terms in the thesaurus hierarchy tree (c\_nt\_terms defaults to 5).

Arguments:

p\_phrase used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier.
p\_thes\_name - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.

The function can be called from PL/SQL and SQL.

### Example:

```
SQL> declare
2 result varchar2(255);
3 begin
4 result := ctx_api.search_expansion_term('динозавр');
5 dbms_output.put_line(result);
6 end;
7 /
ПАЛЕОЗООЛОГИЯ
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified:

Click here for a complete list of operations.

### searchExpansionTerm

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.



The result of calling the function via WSDL:

• The function checks the existence of homographs for the given term. Returns true if there is at least one homograph, false otherwise.

Arguments:

**p\_phrase** used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier. **p\_thes\_name** - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.

The function can only be called from within PL/SQL.

```
Example:
SQL> set serveroutput on
SOL>
SQL> declare
    v hom boolean;
 3 begin
    v hom := ctx api.has homographs('якорь');
     if v hom then dbms output.put line('Гомографы есть');
 6
                else dbms output.put line('Гомографов НЕТ');
     end if;
 8 end;
 9
Гомографы есть
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL> declare
    v hom boolean;
 2
 3 begin
     v_hom := ctx_api.has_homographs('якорь (флот)');
     if v hom then dbms output.put line('Гомографы есть');
                else dbms output.put line('Гомографов НЕТ');
 6
     end if;
 8 end;
 9
    /
Гомографы есть
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL> declare
 2
    v_hom boolean;
 3 begin
     v_hom := ctx_api.has_homographs('змеи');
    if v hom then dbms output.put line('Гомографы есть');
                else dbms output.put line('Гомографов НЕТ');
 7
     end if;
 8
    end;
 9
    /
Гомографов НЕТ
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified 11:

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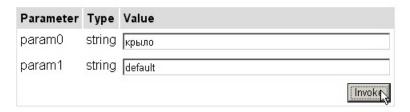
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> When called as part of a B2B service, arguments are passed via URL: http://<hostname>/wsdl/ctxapi?invoke=hasHomographs&param0=крыло&param1=default

Click here for a complete list of operations.

# hasHomographs

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.



The result of calling the function via WSDL:

• The procedure returns the qualifier for the given term, if the qualifier exists. Designed to define the parent subcategory for homographs in extension queries.
Arguments:

p\_qualifiers contains an array of return values (terms) of type ctx\_api.term\_tab.

p\_phrase used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier.

p\_thes\_name - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.

The procedure can only be called from within PL/SQL.

### Example:

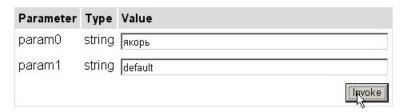
```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SOL>
SQL> declare
     v hom ctx api.term tab;
     i pls_integer;
     ctx_api.get_qualifiers(v_hom,'якорь','default');
  6
     for i in v_hom.first..v_hom.last loop
      dbms output.put line(v hom(i));
  8
     end loop;
  9 end;
 10
ФЛОТ
ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИКА
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL> declare
    v_hom ctx_api.term_tab;
i pls_integer;
  2
  3
  4 begin
     ctx api.get qualifiers(v hom, 'варкалось', 'default');
     for i in v_hom.first..v_hom.last loop
      dbms_output.put_line(v_hom(i));
     end loop;
  8
  9 end;
 10 /
declare
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-20151: Phrase "BAPKAJOCb" not exist or specified thesaurus "DEFAULT" not
ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.CTX API", line 166
ORA-06512: at line 5
When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified:
```

Click here for a complete list of operations.

### getQualifiers

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.



Click here for a complete list of operations.

### getQualifiers

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.



Results of procedure calls via WSDL:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
_ <SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"</p>
     xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
     xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <SOAP-ENV:Body>
     _ <ns1:getQualifiersResponse xmlns:ns1="http://yvoinov.com/ctx_api.wsdl" SOAP-</pre>
          ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
       _ <return xmlns:ns2="http://yvoinov.com/ctx_api.xsd"</pre>
            xsi:type="ns2:yvoinov_com_ctx_apiUser_getQualifiers_Out">
          _ <pqualifiersOut xsi:type="ns2:yvoinov_com_CtxApiTermTab">
             - <array xmlns:ns3="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"</p>
                  xsi:type="ns3:Array" ns3:arrayType="xsd:string[2]">
                 <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ФЛОТ</item>
                 <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИКА</item>
              </array>
            </pqualifiersOut>
         </return>
       </ns1:getQualifiersResponse>
    </SOAP-ENV:Body>
 </SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
_ <SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"</pre>
     xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
     xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  _ <SOAP-ENV:Body>
     _ <SOAP-ENV:Fault>
         <faultcode>SOAP-ENV:Server.Exception:</faultcode>
         <faultstring>java.sql.SQLException: java.sql.SQLException: ORA-20151: Phrase
            "ВАРКАЛОСЬ" not exist or specified thesaurus "DEFAULT" not loaded.
```

# CTX\_API package. Description, procedures and functions Version 1.0.0.5 ORA-06512: at "WSDL\_OWN.CTX\_API", line 166 ORA-06512: at "WSDL\_OWN.JPUB\_PLSQL\_WRAPPER", line 55 ORA-06512: at line

1</faultstring>
<faultactor>/wsdl/ctxapi</faultactor>
</SOAP-ENV:Fault>
</SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>

• The function returns a Scope Note (SN) for the given term if SN is defined (exists). It is intended to extract the comment (SN) if it is set for the term. If the term does not exist or the thesaurus is not loaded, an ORA-20151 exception is returned.

### Arguments:

**p\_phrase** used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier. **p\_thes\_name** - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.

The procedure can only be called from within PL/SQL.

When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified:

### getNote

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.



Results of procedure calls via WSDL:

• The function returns the subcategory for the given term (single term). If the term is not in the thesaurus, the function returns only that term. If a term has homographs, but none were specified when called, an ORA-20152 exception is returned. If the term is given with a qualifier, the BT subcategory of the given level is returned.

SQL> select ctx\_api.get\_bt('крыло') as "Категория" from dual; select ctx\_api.get\_bt('крыло') as "Категория" from dual \*
ERROR at line 1:

ORA-20152: Phrase "КРЫЛО" has homographs. ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.CTX\_API", line 196 ORA-06512: at line 1

SQL> select ctx api.get bt('крыло (авиация)') as "Категория" from dual;

Категория

-----

ПЛАНЕР (ЧАСТИ ЛЕТАТЕЛЬНЫХ АППАРАТОВ)

When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified.

\*\*\* ATTENTION! Note that in the WSDL interface, this function named getBtSSBS!

Click here for a complete list of operations.

### qetBtSSBS

# Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.

Parameter	Type	Value
param0	string	кот
param1	decimal	5
param2	string	default
		[InvL <sub>k</sub>

The result of calling the function via WSDL:

As follows from this example, the function returns 5 levels up the thesaurus BT hierarchy down to the **BIOLOGY** subcategory, and returns directly the level 5 subcategory for the given term.

• The procedure returns **ALL** BT subcategories for the given term (BT subtrees). If the term is not in the thesaurus, the procedure returns only that term. If a term has homographs but no qualifier is given when the procedure is called, all BT subcategories (BT subtrees) for each homograph are returned, with each subtree starting with the given term with the given branch qualifier. Subtrees are displayed in reverse order (i.e., the given term is at the top, subsequent BT subcategories go in reverse order to the level specified when calling the procedure, or to the top of the hierarchy tree if the term is at a level less than the given value of the hierarchy level). If a term has homographs and a qualifier is given when the procedure is called, the procedure returns only the BT hierarchy subtree of the given term.

### Arguments:

```
p_bt contains an array of return values (terms) of type ctx_api.term_tab.
p_phrase used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier.
p_level hierarchy level in BT relationships. The default value is 1.
p_thes_name - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.
```

The procedure can only be called from within PL/SQL.

### Examples:

```
SQL> declare
     xtab ctx api.term tab;
  3 begin
     -- Термин с гомографами - выводятся оба субдерева ВТ одно за другим
      ctx api.get bt(xtab, 'алмаз', 5, 'default');
      for i in 1..xtab.count loop
     dbms_output.put_line(xtab(i));
  8
      end loop;
  9 end;
 10 /
(КИЛОКОЭЛ) ЕЧИГА
минералы
МИНЕРАЛОГИЯ
ГЕОЛОГИЯ
ЕСТЕСТВОЗНАНИЕ
АЛМАЗ (МЕТАЛЛООБРАБОТКА)
СТАНКИ (МЕТАЛЛООБРАБОТКА)
МЕТАЛЛООБРАБОТКА
промышленность и производство
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL> declare
  2
      xtab ctx api.term tab;
      -- Термин с гомографами - квалифицированная подветвь одного из поддеревьев
      ctx api.get bt(xtab, 'алмаз (геология)', 5, 'default');
      for i in 1..xtab.count loop
     dbms_output.put_line(xtab(i));
      end loop;
  8
  9 end;
 10 /
минералы
МИНЕРАЛОГИЯ
ГЕОЛОГИЯ
ЕСТЕСТВОЗНАНИЕ
НАУКА
SQL> declare
      xtab ctx api.term tab;
```

```
3
    begin
  4
      -- Термин с гомографами - вторая квалифицированная подветвь
      ctx_api.get_bt(xtab, 'алмаз (металлообработка)', 5, 'default');
  5
      for i in 1..xtab.count loop
  7
      dbms output.put line(xtab(i));
  8
      end loop;
  9
    end;
 10
СТАНКИ (МЕТАЛЛООБРАБОТКА)
МЕТАЛЛООБРАБОТКА
промышленность и производство
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified:
```

Click here for a complete list of operations.

### getBt

# Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.

Parameter	Туре	Value
param0	string	алмаз
param1	decimal	5
param2	string	default
		Invo

The result of calling the procedure via WSDL:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
_ <SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"</p>
     xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  _ <SOAP-ENV:Body>
     - <ns1:getBtResponse xmlns:ns1="http://yvoinov.com/ctx_api.wsdl" SOAP-</pre>
           ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
         - <return xmlns:ns2="http://yvoinov.com/ctx_api.xsd</pre>
              xsi:type="ns2:yvoinov_com_ctx_apiUser_getBt_Out">
           _ <pbtOut xsi:type="ns2:yvoinov_com_CtxApiTermTab">
              - <array xmlns:ns3="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"</pre>
                    xsi:type="ns3:Array" ns3:arrayType="xsd:string[10]">
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">АЛМАЗ (ГЕОЛОГИЯ)</item>
<item xsi:type="xsd:string">МИНЕРАЛЫ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">МИНЕРАЛОГИЯ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ГЕОЛОГИЯ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ECTECTBO3HAHИE</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">HAYKA</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">АЛМАЗ (МЕТАЛЛООБРАБОТКА)</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">CTAHKИ (МЕТАЛЛООБРАБОТКА)</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">МЕТАЛЛООБРАБОТКА</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТЬ И
                       ПРОИЗВОДСТВО</item>
                </array>
             </pbtOut>
          </return>
       </ns1:getBtResponse>
    </SOAP-ENV:Body>
 </SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

As you can see from this example, the procedure returns both qualified BT relationship hierarchical subtrees for the term DIAMOND up to a maximum of 5 levels up the thesaurus hierarchy.

• The procedure returns the NT terms for the given term. If the term is not in the thesaurus, an ORA-20151 exception is returned. If the term has homographs but no qualifier is given, an ORA-20152 exception is returned. If a term has homographs and a qualifier is given, a subtree of NT terms of the given extension level is returned. If the term is at the lowest level of the hierarchy (has no NT terms), only the given term is returned.

### Arguments:

```
p_nt contains an array of return values (terms) of type ctx_api.term_tab.
p_phrase used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier.
p_level hierarchy level in BT relationships. The default value is 1.
p_thes_name - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.
```

The procedure can only be called from within PL/SQL.

### Example:

```
SQL> declare
          xtab ctx api.term tab;
         i number;
     4 begin
         ctx api.get nt(xtab, 'планер (части летательных аппаратов)',1,'default');
        if xtab.count > 0 then dbms_output.put_line('Has '||xtab.count||'NT''s');end
if;
          for i in 1..xtab.last loop
     8
              {\tt dbms\_output.put\_line('NT('||i||')='||xtab(i));}
     9
          end loop;
    10 end;
    11 /
   Has 6 NT's
   NT(1) = KPЫЛО (ABИAЦИЯ)
   NT (2) = \PhiЮЗЕЛЯЖ
   NT (3) = ЦЕНТРОПЛАН
   NT (4) = МИДЕЛЬ
   NT (5) = JOHXEPOH (ABUALUR)
   NT(6)=XBOCTOBOE OПЕРЕНИЕ
```

Click here for a complete list of operations.

# getNt

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.

When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified:

Parameter	Type	Value
param0	string	планер (части летательных аппаратов)
param1	decimal	1
param2	string	default
		Invoke

The result of calling the procedure via WSDL:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
_ <SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"</p>
     xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
     xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  _ <SOAP-ENV:Body>
     _ <ns1:getNtResponse xmlns:ns1="http://yvoinov.com/ctx_api.wsdl" SOAP-</pre>
          ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
        _ <return xmlns:ns2="http://yvoinov.com/ctx_api.xsd"</pre>
             xsi:type="ns2:yvoinov_com_ctx_apiUser_getNt_Out">
          _ <pntOut xsi:type="ns2:yvoinov_com_CtxApiTermTab">
             _ <array xmlns:ns3="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"</pre>
                 xsi:type="ns3:Array" ns3:arrayType="xsd:string[6]">
<item xsi:type="xsd:string">КРЫЛО (АВИАЦИЯ)</item>
                 <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ФЮЗЕЛЯЖ</item>
                 <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ЦЕНТРОПЛАН</item>
                 <item xsi:type="xsd:string">МИДЕЛЬ</item>
                 <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ЛОНЖЕРОН (АВИАЦИЯ)</item>
                 <item xsi:type="xsd:string">XBOCTOBOE ОПЕРЕНИЕ</item>
               </array>
            </pntOut>
         </return>
       </ns1:getNtResponse>
    </SOAP-ENV:Body>
 </SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

• The procedure returns the NTP terms for the given term. If the term is not in the thesaurus, an ORA-20151 exception is returned. If the term has homographs but no qualifier is given, an ORA-20152 exception is returned. If a term has homographs and a qualifier is given, a subtree of NTP terms of the given extension level is returned. If the term is at the lowest level of the hierarchy (has no NTP terms), only the specified term is returned.

```
Arguments:
```

```
p_ntp contains an array of return values (terms) of type tx_api.term_tab.
p_phrase used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier.
p_level hierarchy level in BT relationships. The default value is 1.
p_thes_name - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.
```

The procedure can only be called from within PL/SQL.

### Example:

```
1 declare
                            xtab ctx api.term tab;
       3
                            i number;
                     begin
                            ctx_api.get_ntp(xtab,'вексель',1,'default'); -- Нет NTP, нижний уровень
       5
       6
                            if xtab.count > 0 then dbms_output.put_line('Has '||xtab.count||' NTP''s');
 end if;
                             for i in 1..xtab.last loop
                            dbms_output.put_line('NTP('||i||')='||xtab(i));
       8
       9
                            end loop;
   10* end;
SQL> /
Has 20 NTP's
NTP (1) = АНТИДАТИРОВАНИЕ
NTP (2) = АНТИДАТИРОВАТЬ
NTP (3) = ВЕКСЕЛЬНЫЕ ВОЗРАЖЕНИЯ
NTP(4) = ДОЛГОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО
NTP (5) = ОБОРОТНЫЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ
NTP(6)=ЯРМАРОЧНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ
NTP (7) =ДАМНО
NTP(8) = \Pi E P E Y Y E T HAR O \Pi E P A U HAR O HAR 
NTP (9) = ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СУРРОГАТЫ
NTP (10) = РАМБУРСИРОВАТЬ
NTP (11) = ГРАЦИЯ ВЕСКЕЛЬНАЯ
NTP(12) = ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ
NTP (13) = ДОЛГОВАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА
NTP (14) =ПЛАТЕЖНЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТ
NTP (15) = ВСТРЕЧНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ
NTP (16) = ВЗАИМНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ
NTP (17) = ДАТА-ВЕКСЕЛЬ
NTP (18) = ДРУЖЕСКИЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ
NTP (19) = ИНКАССИРОВАНИЕ
NTP (20) = ВЕКСЕЛЬНЫЙ БЛАНК
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified: Click <a href="here">here</a> for a complete list of operations.

### getNtp

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.

Parameter	Type	Value
param0	string	вексель
param1	decimal	1
param2	string	default
		Invol

The result of calling the procedure via WSDL:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
_ <SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"</p>
     xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
     xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  _ <SOAP-ENV:Body>
     _ <ns1:getNtpResponse xmlns:ns1="http://yvoinov.com/ctx_api.wsdl" SOAP-</pre>
           ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
        _ <return xmlns:ns2="http://yvoinov.com/ctx_api.xsd</pre>
              xsi:type="ns2:yvoinov_com_ctx_apiUser_getNtp_Out">
           _ <pntpOut xsi:type="ns2:yvoinov_com_CtxApiTermTab">
              _ <array xmlns:ns3="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"</pre>
                    xsi:type="ns3:Array" ns3:arrayType="xsd:string[20]">
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">АНТИДАТИРОВАНИЕ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">АНТИДАТИРОВАТЬ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ВЕКСЕЛЬНЫЕ ВОЗРАЖЕНИЯ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ДОЛГОВОЕ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ОБОРОТНЫЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ</item>
<item xsi:type="xsd:string">ЯРМАРОЧНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ДАМНО</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ПЕРЕУЧЕТНАЯ ОПЕРАЦИЯ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ СУРРОГАТЫ </item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">РАМБУРСИРОВАТЬ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ГРАЦИЯ ВЕСКЕЛЬНАЯ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ ЦЕННЫЕ БУМАГИ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ДОЛГОВАЯ ЦЕННАЯ БУМАГА</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ПЛАТЕЖНЫЙ ДОКУМЕНТ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ВСТРЕЧНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ВЗАИМНЫЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ДАТА-ВЕКСЕЛЬ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ДРУЖЕСКИЙ ВЕКСЕЛЬ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ИНКАССИРОВАНИЕ</item>
                   <item xsi:type="xsd:string">ВЕКСЕЛЬНЫЙ БЛАНК</item>
                </array>
             </pntpOut>
          </return>
       </ns1:getNtpResponse>
    </SOAP-ENV:Body>
 </SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

• The procedure returns the associated RT terms for the given term. If the term is not in the thesaurus, an ORA-20151 exception is returned. If the term has homographs but no qualifier is given, an ORA-20152 exception is returned. If a term has homographs and a qualifier is given, all of its RT associations are returned. If the term has no RT terms, only the specified term is returned.

Arguments:

```
p_rt contains an array of return values (terms) of type tx_api.term_tab.
p_phrase used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier.
p_thes_name - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.
```

The procedure can only be called from within PL/SQL.

### Example:

```
SQL> declare
       xtab ctx api.term tab;
  3
       i number;
  4 begin
      ctx api.get rt(xtab, 'мифология');
  6
       if xtab.count > 0 then dbms_output.put_line('Has '||xtab.count||' RT''s'); end
if:
       for i in 1..xtab.last loop
       dbms_output.put_line('RT('||i||')='||xtab(i));
  8
  9
       end loop;
 10 end;
 11 /
Has 4 RT's
RT (1) = \PiAHTEOH
RT (2) = МИФОЛОГЕМА
RT (3) = MM\Phi
RT (4) =ПЕРВОЧЕЛОВЕК
```

When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified: Click <a href="here">here</a> for a complete list of operations.

### getRt

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.

Parameter	Type	Value
param0	string	мифология
param1	string	default
		Invoke

The result of calling the procedure via WSDL:

• The procedure returns the SYNs for the given term. If the term is not in the thesaurus, an ORA-20151 exception is returned. If the term has homographs but no qualifier is given, an ORA-20152 exception is returned. If a term has homographs and a qualifier is given, all of its synonyms are returned. If the term has no synonyms, only the specified term is returned.

Arguments:

p\_syn contains an array of return values (terms) of type tx\_api.term\_tab.
p\_phrase used to specify a term, may contain a qualifier.
p\_thes\_name - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.

The procedure can only be called from within PL/SQL.

### Example:

```
SOL> declare
      xtab ctx api.term tab;
 3
       i number;
 4
    begin
       ctx api.get syn(xtab, 'джиринг');
      if xtab.count > 0 then dbms output.put line('Has '||xtab.count||' SYN''s'); end
 6
if;
      for i in 1..xtab.last loop
       dbms_output.put_line('SYN('||i||')='||xtab(i));
 8
 9
       end loop;
10 end;
11
Has 1 SYN's
SYN(1) = ЛЕВЕРЕДЖ
```

When called via WSDL, all arguments are specified:

Click here for a complete list of operations.

### getSyn

# Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.



The result of calling the procedure via WSDL:

```
<item xsi:type="xsd:string">ЛЕВЕРЕДЖ</item>
</array>
</psynOut>
</return>
</ns1:getSynResponse>
</SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

• Function of a universal high-speed parser. Supports multiple thesauri, works without thesauri in KEYWORD mode (default), supports basic relationships of ISO-2788 and ANSI Z39.19 standards. Also supports all logical operands, phrases and homograph qualifiers.

### Arguments:

 $p\_search\_string$  -  $\pi The$  search string passed to the parser for processing. Must be limited to 4000 characters (maximum capacity of internal buffers).

p\_query\_mode defines the parser's mode of operation ('keyword' - search by keywords or 'concept' - search by topic based on thesaurus). The default value is 'keyword' (in this mode, the parser can work without a thesaurus). The parameter determines the character of parser output string conversion.

 $p\_logical\_op$  - boolean operand applied to the tokens of the output string. Has two meanings - 'and' or 'or'. The default is 'and'.

p\_query\_opt - output line generation mode in 'concept' mode. One of five
values is set: ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_about, ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_bt,
ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_nt, ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_rt, ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_syn. The
default value is ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_about. The constants define the Oracle
Text functions that will be used to form the final string passed to the
search engine for execution. Ignored in 'keyword' mode.

p\_expansion\_level - hierarchy level in bt/nt extension functions in
'concept' mode. The default value is 1. Ignored in 'keyword' mode and in
'concept' mode if p\_query\_opt is equal to ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_about,
ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_rt or ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_syn.

p\_thes\_name - thesaurus for which the function is executed. The default is
'default'. Ignored in 'keyword' mode.

p\_refine\_on - flag for enabling the query context refinement mode by subject
weights based on the expansion of tokens along the BT hierarchy up to the
root supercategories. Only the tokens of the dominant theme remain in the
resulting string. Tokens that are insignificant according to the structure
of the thesaurus are excluded from the resulting string. The default value
is ctx\_api.c\_refine\_off (disabled). The mode is valid only in 'concept'
mode, in 'keyword' mode the flag is ignored.

p\_exp\_detail\_on - flag for enabling the query topic extension mode (the mode
is similar in its effect to the NT function). When the mode is enabled, the
levels of bt/nt subfunctions of the resulting string are selected at which
the thesaurus hierarchy has at least ctx\_api.c\_nt\_terms (equal to 5) NT
terms for each source string token. This mode allows you to expand the
search for documents by selectively expanding semantic subnets at key points
(tokens) up to a specified number of NT terms.

### Important note:

- 1) This flag only works in 'concept' mode.
- 2) This flag is mutually exclusive with the flag p\_refine\_on.
- ${\bf 3})$  When this flag is set, the parameter  ${\bf p\_expansion\_level}$  will be ignored.
- 4) This functionality works only in p\_query\_opt modes equal to ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_bt, ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_nt (intended primarily for ctx\_api.c\_query\_op\_nt mode). The default value is ctx\_api.c\_exp\_detail\_off.

The function can be called from SQL (when arguments are positionally specified) and from PL/SQ (when arguments are specified by value).

Examples:

```
SQL> rem Tect 1. Вызов парсера по умолчанию, режим KEYWORD
SQL> select ctx_api.search_string_parser('сунны алмаз молитва животные бог
пассатижи', 'keyword') as "Parsed"
 2 from dual;
Parsed
{сунны} and {алмаз} and {молитва} and {животные} and {бог} and {пассатижи}
Elapsed: 00:00:00.05
SQL> rem Tect 2. Вызов парсера по умолчанию, режим CONCEPT
SQL> select ctx_api.search_string_parser ('сунны алмаз молитва животные бог
пассатижи', 'concept') as "Parsed"
 2 from dual;
Parsed
about({cyнны}) and about({алмаз}) and about({молитва}) and about({животные}) and
about({бог}) and about({пассатижи})
Elapsed: 00:00:00.06
SQL> rem Tect 3. Тест уточнения тематики - вызов из SQL
SQL> select ctx_api.search_string_parser ('сунны алмаз молитва животные бог
пассатижи', 'concept', 'and', 'nt', 1, 'default', 1) as "Parsed"
 2 from dual;
Parsed
nt({cyнны}) and nt({молитва}) and nt({бог})
Elapsed: 00:00:00.16
SQL> rem Tect 4. Tect уточнения тематики - вызов из PL/SQL
SQL> declare
     v out varchar2(32767);
 3 begin
    v out := ctx api.search string parser('сунны алмаз молитва животные бог
пассатижи', 'concept', p_refine_on=>ctx_api.c_refine_on);
 5 dbms_output.put_line(v_out);
  6 end;
about({сунны}) and about({молитва}) and about({бог})
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.17
SQL> rem Tect 5. Вызов парсера по умолчанию, PL/SQL, режим CONCEPT, уточнение включено
SOL> declare
     v out varchar2(32767);
 3 begin
 4 v_out := ctx_api.search_string_parser('сунны пассатижи пила пинцет
тиски', 'concept', p_refine_on=>ctx_api.c_refine_on);
 5 dbms_output.put_line(v_out);
  6 end;
  7 /
about({naccaтижи}) and about({nuna}) and about({nunuet}) and about({tucku})
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.05
SQL> rem Tect 6. Проверка корректности действия уточнения Tematuku – все слова из
одной категории.
SQL> declare
```

```
2
       v out varchar2 (32767);
  3 begin
     v_out := ctx_api.search_string_parser('сунны молитва бог','concept',
p_refine_on=>ctx_api.c_refine_on);
  5 dbms_output.put_line(v_out);
  6 end;
  7
about({сунны}) and about({молитва}) and about({бог})
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.06
SQL> rem Tect 7. Проверка корректности действия уточнения категории слова в
иерархическом расширительном запросе
SQL> rem
           NT/BT. При включении уточнения категории (p_exp_detail_on) значение
параметра p_expansion_level
SQL> rem
           ИГНОРИРУЕТСЯ!
SQL> declare
     v out varchar2(32767);
  3 begin
     v out := ctx api.search string parser('сунны молитва бог динозавр', 'concept',
  4
                                        p_query_opt=>ctx_api.c_query_op_nt,
  6
                                        p refine on=>ctx api.c refine off,
                                        p_exp_detail_on=>ctx_api.c_exp_detail_on);
     dbms output.put line(v out);
  9 end;
 10 /
nt(\{\text{сунны}\},1) and nt(\{\text{молитва}\},1) and nt(\{\text{бог}\},1) and nt(\{\text{динозавр}\},2)
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

When calling a function through WSDL, all arguments are specified, and constants must be set with values:

Click here for a complete list of operations.

# searchStringParser

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.

Parameter	Type	Value
param0	string	сунны алмаз молитва животные бог пассатижи
param1	string	concept
param2	string	and
param3	string	nt
param4	decimal	5
param5	string	default
param6	decimal	1
param7	decimal	0
		Invoke

The result of calling the function via WSDL:

Note. The current version of the parser has several known issues.

- p\_thes\_name must not contain "\_" characters. They will be removed on execution, resulting in an exception.
- If p\_exp\_detail\_on is set to 1 (ctx\_api.c\_exp\_detail\_on), p expansion level is ignored.
- If p\_query\_opt is 'about','syn' or 'rt', or if p\_query\_mode = 'keyword', then p\_exp\_detail\_on will be ignored.
- Some mutually exclusive combinations of formal parameters result in the output of an empty result string as a result of catching the resulting exception. The developer should be careful when setting parser parameters.

During the normal execution of parsing operations, as well as when exceptions occur, the memory used by the parser is necessarily freed. This makes memory leaks nearly impossible.

### Thesaurus content API

• The function returns the number of unique terms for the given thesaurus. If the given thesaurus is not loaded, an ORA-20150 exception is returned.

Arguments:

 $\textbf{p\_thes\_name}$  - the saurus for which the function is executed. The default is 'default'.

The function can be called from SQL and PL/SQL.

### Examples:

When calling a function via WSDL, a single argument is specified:

Click here for a complete list of operations.

### termCounter

### Test

To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.



The result of calling the function via WSDL:

```
procedure thes loaded (p ths list out ctx api.thes tab);
          The procedure returns a list of loaded thesauri. If no thesaurus is loaded,
           an ORA-20154 exception is returned.
          Arguments:
          p ths list contains an array of return values (terms) of type
           ctx api.thes tab.
The procedure can only be called from within PL/SQL.
Example:
declare
  xtab ctx api.thes tab;
  i number;
begin
  ctx api.thes loaded(xtab);
  if xtab.count > 0 then dbms_output.put_line('Has '||xtab.count||' thesauri');
  for i in 1..xtab.last loop
    dbms output.put line('Thes '||i||': '||xtab(i));
  end loop;
end;
Has 2 thesauri
Thes 1: ENGLISH
Thes 2: DEFAULT
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
When calling a procedure via WSDL, no parameters are set:
Адрес: 🥙 http://blade/wsdl/ctxapi?operation=thesLoaded
Click here for a complete list of operations.
thesLoaded
Test
To test the operation using the HTTP GET protocol, click the 'Invoke' button.
 Parameter Type Value
                 Invoke
The result of calling the procedure via WSDL:
 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
_ <SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"</p>
     xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
     xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  _ <SOAP-ENV:Body>
     _ <ns1:thesLoadedResponse xmlns:ns1="http://yvoinov.com/ctx_api.wsdl" SOAP-</pre>
         ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
       _ <return xmlns:ns2="http://yvoinov.com/ctx_api.xsd"</pre>
            xsi:type="ns2:yvoinov_com_ctx_apiUser_thesLoaded_Out">
         _ <pthslistOut xsi:type="ns2:yvoinov_com_CtxApiThesTab">
            - <array xmlns:ns3="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"</pre>
                 xsi:type="ns3:Array" ns3:arrayType="xsd:string[1]">
                <item xsi:type="xsd:string">DEFAULT</item>
              </array>
```

</pthslistOut>

</return>
 </ns1:thesLoadedResponse>
 </SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>

# 

### Исключения

The CTX\_API package uses 5 developer-defined exceptions. The exception codes are shown in Table 2.

Таблица 2

Error code	Reason	Troubleshooting
ORA-20150	Oracle text error. The thesaurus specified in the routine does not exist.	Correct the thesaurus name to the correct one and retry the call. Check the thesauri names, if necessary, using the ctx_api.thes_loaded procedure
ORA-20151	The specified phrase does not exist in the thesaurus, or the specified thesaurus is not loaded.	Correct the thesaurus name to the correct one and retry the call. If necessary, check the thesauri names using the ctx_api.thes_loaded procedure. If the thesaurus name is correct, then the phrase is indeed missing.
ORA-20152	The given phrase xxx has homographs.	The subroutine found homographs of the term (phrase) xxx in the absence of qualifiers. Get all qualified homographs using the ctx_api.get_qualifiers procedure, select the one you want and set the qualified phrase, then repeat the call.
ORA-20154	No thesaurus is loaded into the system.	Purchase and load the hierarchical thesaurus. Then try the call again.
ORA-20155	An ORA-xxxxxx error has occurred.	Look at the Oracle Error Messages and Codes.