



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 9075-1:1999 TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
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Information technology — Database languages — SQL — Part 1: Framework (SQL/Framework)

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

*Technologies de l'information — Langages de base de données — SQL —
Partie 1: Charpente (SQL/Charpente)*

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 2

Technical Corrigendum 2 to ISO/IEC 9075-1:1999 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data management and interchange*. ISO/IEC 9075-1:1999/Cor. 2:2003 cancels and replaces ISO/IEC 9075-1:1999/Cor. 1:2000.

Statement of purpose for rationale:

A statement indicating the rationale for each change to ISO/IEC 9075 is included. This is to inform the users of that standard as to the reason why it was judged necessary to change the original wording. In many cases the reason is editorial or to clarify the wording; in some cases it is to correct an error or an omission in the original wording.

Notes on numbering:

Where this Corrigendum introduces new Syntax, Access, General and Conformance Rules, the new rules have been numbered as follows:

Rules inserted between, for example, Rules 7) and 8) are numbered 7.1), 7.2), etc. [or 7) a.1), 7) a.2), etc.]. Those inserted before Rule 1) are numbered 0.1), 0.2), etc.

Where this Corrigendum introduces new Subclauses, the new subclauses have been numbered as follows:

Subclauses inserted between, for example, Subclause 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 are numbered 4.3.2a, 4.3.2b, etc.

Those inserted before, for example, 4.3.1 are numbered 4.3.0, 4.3.0a, etc.

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Withdrawn

Information technology — Database languages — SQL —

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4.6.2.1 Character sets

1. *Rationale: Clarify the distinction between character sets and character repertoires.*

Replace the 1st paragraph with:

A character set has a named set of characters (character repertoire) that may be used for forming values of the character data type, as well as a named character encoding form. Every character set has a default collation. Character sets provided by the SQL-implementation, whether defined by other standards or by the SQL-implementation, are represented in the Information Schema

Replace the 3rd, 4th and 5th paragraphs with:

The character repertoire of every character set supported by an SQL-implementation is some subset of the repertoire of the Universal Character Set specified by ISO/IEC 10646.

The notation specified in ISO/IEC 10646-1, Subclause 6.5, "Identifiers for characters", is the canonical representation of characters and character strings in ISO/IEC 9075.

NOTE 3 – ISO/IEC 10646 assigns a range of code points for "private use". Future editions of ISO/IEC 10646 are likely to add more code points, which SQL-implementations are required to support.

4.6.2.2 Collations

1. *Rationale: Standardize terminology.*

Replace the 1st paragraph with:

A collation is a named operation for ordering character strings in a particular character repertoire.

4.8.2.3 Locators

1. *Rationale: Correct the specification of which locators are marked invalid when an SQL-transaction ends.*

Replace the 8th paragraph with:

A non-holdable locator remains valid until the end of the SQL-transaction in which it was generated, unless it is explicitly made invalid by the execution of a <free locator statement> or a <rollback statement> that specifies a <savepoint clause> is executed before the end of that SQL-transaction if the locator was generated subsequent to the establishment of the savepoint identified by the <savepoint clause>.

Replace 9th paragraph with:

A holdable locator may remain valid beyond the end of the SQL-transaction in which it is generated. A holdable locator becomes invalid whenever a <free locator statement> identifying that locator is executed or the SQL-transaction in which it is generated or any subsequent SQL-transaction is rolled back. All locators remaining valid at the end of an SQL-session are marked invalid when that SQL-session terminates.

4.10.3 Built-in Functions

1. *Rationale: Clarify the semantics of built-in functions.*

Delete the entire Subclause.

4.11.2 SQL-statements classified by function

1. *Rationale: Correct the classification of SQL-statements.*

Add a list element to the 1st paragraph:

- SQL-dynamic statements, which support the preparation and execution of dynamically generated SQL-statements, and obtaining information about them.

5.3.3 SQL-statements specified in ISO/IEC 9075-2

1. *Rationale: Correct the classification of SQL-statements.*

Replace the 4th bullet of the 1st paragraph with:

- Two SQL-control statements (CALL and RETURN), which can be used to invoke a procedure and specify a value to be returned by a function.

5.5.1 SQL-statements specified in ISO/IEC 9075-4

1. *Rationale: Correct the classification of SQL-statements.*

Replace the 1st bullet of the 1st paragraph with:

- Additional SQL-control statements which may be used to control the execution of an SQL routine.

2. *Rationale: Correct the classification of SQL-statements.*

Delete the 2nd bullet from the 1st paragraph

3. *Rationale: Correct the classification of SQL-statements.*

Replace the 3rd bullet of the 1st paragraph with:

- Additional SQL-diagnostics statements, which may be used to signal exceptions.