



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 9075-4:2008
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

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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 4:
Persistent Stored Modules (SQL/PSM)

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Technologies de l'information — Langages de base de données — SQL —

Partie 4: Modules stockés persistants (SQL/PSM)

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO/IEC 9075-4:2008 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data management and interchange*.

Statement of purpose for rationale

A statement indicating the rationale for each change to ISO/IEC 9075-4:2008 is included. This is to inform the users of ISO/IEC 9075-4:2008 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 Technical 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 Technical Corrigendum introduces new subclauses, the new subclauses have been numbered as follows:

Subclauses inserted between, for example, 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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6 Scalar expressions

6.1 <value specification> and <target specification>

1. *Rationale: Use the correct syntax element.*

Replace General Rule 2) with:

- 2) Replace GR 15) A <simple target specification> specifies a target that is a host parameter, an output SQL parameter, a column of a new transition variable, a host variable, or an SQL variable, according to whether the <simple target specification> is a <host parameter name>, an <SQL parameter reference>, a <column reference>, or an <embedded variable name>, or an <SQL variable reference>, respectively.

NOTE 5 — A <simple target specification> can never be assigned the null value.

8 Additional common elements

8.1 <routine invocation>

1. *Rationale: Local temporary tables instantiated by an SQL-server module should not be visible to an external routine.*

Add the following General Rule:

- 1.1) Insert after GR 5)d)ii)1) Remove from RSC the identities of all instances of created local temporary tables that are referenced in <SQL-server module definition>s and all instances of declared local temporary tables that are defined by <temporary table definition>s that are contained in <SQL-server module definition>s.

9 Schema definition and manipulation

9.9 <drop table constraint definition>

1. *Rationale: Fix problems with contradictions between some symbol definitions and their usage and the use undefined symbols.*

Replace General Rule 1) with:

- 1) Replace GR 2) Let R be any SQL-invoked routine whose routine descriptor contains the <constraint name> of TC in the <SQL routine body> or any SQL-invoked routine that is dependent on TC .

Case:

- a) If R is included in an SQL-server module M , then let MN be the <SQL-server module name> of M . The following <drop module statement> is effectively executed without further Access Rule checking once for every M :

DROP MODULE MN CASCADE

- b) Otherwise, let SN be the specific name of R . The following <drop routine statement> is effectively executed without further Access Rule checking for every R :

DROP SPECIFIC ROUTINE SN CASCADE

10 Access control

10.3 <revoke statement>

1. *Rationale: Handle dependencies of triggers and generated columns on SQL-server modules.*

Add the following General Rules:

- 3.1) Insert after GR 19)g) EXECUTE privilege on every SQL-server module that includes one or more SQL-invoked routines that are among the subject routines of any <routine invocation>, <method invocation>, <static method invocation>, or <method reference> that is contained in any <search condition> of TR .
- 3.2) Insert after GR 19)h) EXECUTE privilege on every SQL-server module that includes one or more SQL-invoked routines that are among the subject routines of any <routine invocation>, <method invocation>, <static method invocation>, or <method reference> that is contained in the <triggered SQL statement> of TR .
- 4.1) Insert after GR 22)c) CD has a generation expression GE and the revoke destruction action would result in AI no longer having in its applicable privileges EXECUTE privilege on any SQL-server