



**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 9075-14:2008**  
**TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1**

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# **Information technology — Database languages — SQL —**

**Part 14:**

## **XML-Related Specifications (SQL/XML)**

### **TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1**

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

*Partie 14: Spécifications relatives au XML (SQL/XML)*

*RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1*

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO/IEC 9075-14:2008 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 9075-14:2008 is included. This is to inform the users of ISO/IEC 9075-14:2008 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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# Information technology — Database languages — SQL —

Part 14:

## XML-Related Specifications (SQL/XML)

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

### 4 Concepts

#### 4.2 XML

##### 4.2.3 Characteristics of XML values

1. *Rationale: Editorial correction.*

Replace the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph with:

Every XML value *XV* that is either

- the null value.
- a non-null value of type XML(CONTENT(ANY)) that is an XQuery document node ***D*** such that both of the following are true:
  - for every XQuery element node that is contained in the XQuery tree ***T*** rooted in ***D***, the **type-name** property is **xs:untyped** and the **nilled** property is **false**, and
  - for every XQuery attribute node that is contained in ***T***, the **type-name** property is **xs:untypedAtomic**

is a value of type XML(CONTENT(UNTYPED)).

##### 4.2.5 Operations invoking XML values

1. *Rationale: Editorial correction.*

Replace the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph with:

<XML PI> is an operator that returns an XML value, given an <identifier> and an optional character string CS. The XML value consists of an XQuery processing instruction node whose **target** property is the <identifier>, and whose **content** property is CS, trimmed of leading blanks and mapped to Unicode. This XQuery processing instruction node may optionally be placed as the sole child of an XQuery document node.

## 10 Additional common rules

### 10.7 Determination of equivalent XML values

1. *Rationale: Editorial correction.*

Replace “Table 4 — XQuery node properties” with:

**Table 4 — XQuery node properties**

| XQuery Node Type       | Significant Properties                                               | Insignificant Properties |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| document               | children<br>unparsed entities                                        | base-uri<br>document-uri |
| element                | node-name<br>parent<br>type-name<br>children<br>attributes<br>nilled | namespaces<br>base-uri   |
| attribute              | node-name<br>string-value<br>parent<br>type                          |                          |
| processing instruction | target<br>content<br>parent                                          | base-uri                 |
| text                   | content<br>parent                                                    |                          |
| comment                | content<br>parent                                                    |                          |
| namespace              | uri<br>parent                                                        | prefix                   |

### 10.13 Construction of an XML element

1. *Rationale: Editorial correction.*

Replace GR 4) c) iii) 1) B) III) with:

- 4) ...
  - c) ...
    - iii) ...
      - 1) ...
        - B) ...
          - III) The **type-name** property is **xs:untypedAtomic**.

## 10.16 Parsing a string as an XML value

1. *Rationale: Editorial correction.*

Replace General Rule 5) with:

- 5) A string is called a *textual XML 1.1 content* if any of the following is true:
  - a) The character string is a textual XML 1.1 document.
  - b) The character string conforms to the definition of a well-formed external parsed entity as defined in [XML 1.1], as modified by [Namespaces 1.1].

## 11 Additional common elements

### 11.1 <routine invocation>

1. *Rationale: Correct the argument and the result in application of Subclause 9.2, “Store assignment” in [ISO9075-2].*

Replace General Rule 1) with:

- 1) Replace GR 3)a) If  $P_i$  is an input SQL parameter or both an input SQL parameter and an output SQL parameter, then apply the General Rules of Subclause 9.2, “Store assignment”, with  $V_i$  as *VALUE*, a temporary site  $ST$  whose declared type is  $T_i$  as *TARGET*, and, if  $T_i$  is an XML type, the <XML passing mechanism> of  $P_i$  as *PASSING*. Let  $CPV_i$  be the value of  $ST$ .

2. *Rationale: Correct the argument and the result in application of Subclause 9.2, “Store assignment” in [ISO9075-2].*

Replace General Rule 6) with:

- 6) Replace GR 9)a)iii) Apply the General Rules of Subclause 9.2, “Store assignment”, with *RV* as *VALUE* and some site *ST* whose declared type is *ERDT* as *TARGET*. Let the result of the <routine invocation> be the value of *ST*. If  $P_i$  is an input SQL parameter or both an input SQL parameter and an output SQL parameter, then apply the General Rules of Subclause 9.2, “Store assignment”, with  $RV_i$  as *VALUE*, some site *ST* whose declared type is *ERDT* as *TARGET*, and, if *ERDT* is an XML type, the <XML passing mechanism> of the <returns clause> of *R* as *PASSING*. Let the result of the <routine invocation> be the value of *ST*.

## 18 Embedded SQL

### 18.3 <embedded SQL C program>

1. *Rationale: Delete the incorrect reference to a character set in the description of an XML BLOB host variable.*

Replace Syntax Rule 2) with:

- 2) Insert after SR 5)f) The syntax

SQL TYPE IS XML *XO* *XWO* AS BLOB(*L*)

for a given <C host identifier> *hvn* shall be replaced by:

```
struct {
    long          hvn_reserved;
    unsigned long hvn_length;
    char          hvn_data[L];
} hvn
```

in any <C XML BLOB variable>, where:

- a) *L* is the numeric value of <large object length> as specified in Subclause 5.1, “<token> and <separator>”.
- b) *XO* is either <document or content> as specified in Subclause 6.8, “<string value function>”, or the zero-length string.
- c) *XWO* is either <XML whitespace option> as specified in Subclause 6.16, “<XML parse>”, or the zero-length string.

*hvn* is an XML BLOB host variable. *L* is the length of XML BLOB host variable. If *XO* is the zero-length string, then it is implementation-defined whether DOCUMENT or CONTENT is the XML option of XML BLOB host variable; otherwise *XO* is the XML option of XML BLOB host variable. If *XWO* is the zero-length string, then it is implementation-defined whether STRIP WHITESPACE or PRESERVE WHITESPACE is the XML whitespace option of the XML BLOB host variable; otherwise *XWO* is the XML whitespace option of the XML BLOB host variable.