

# ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 N 0825

Date: 2002-05-14

REPLACES: --

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Data Management and Interchange</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Secretariat: United States of America (ANSI)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Administered by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory on behalf of ANSI</b></p>
--

<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>	Other Document (Open)
<b>TITLE</b>	Rationale for subproject split of 9075
<b>SOURCE</b>	WG 3
<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b>	
<b>STATUS</b>	This is to be used by the SC 32 Secretary for submission to JTC 1
<b>REFERENCES</b>	
<b>ACTION ID.</b>	ACT
<b>REQUESTED ACTION</b>	
<b>DUE DATE</b>	
<b>Number of Pages</b>	4
<b>LANGUAGE USED</b>	English
<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	P & L Members SC Chair WG Conveners and Secretaries

Douglas Mann, Secretariat, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory \*, 13600 Angelica Court, Chantilly, VA, 20151-3360,  
United States of America

Telephone: +1 202-566-2126; Facsimile: +1 202-566-1639; E-mail: [MannD@battelle.org](mailto:MannD@battelle.org)

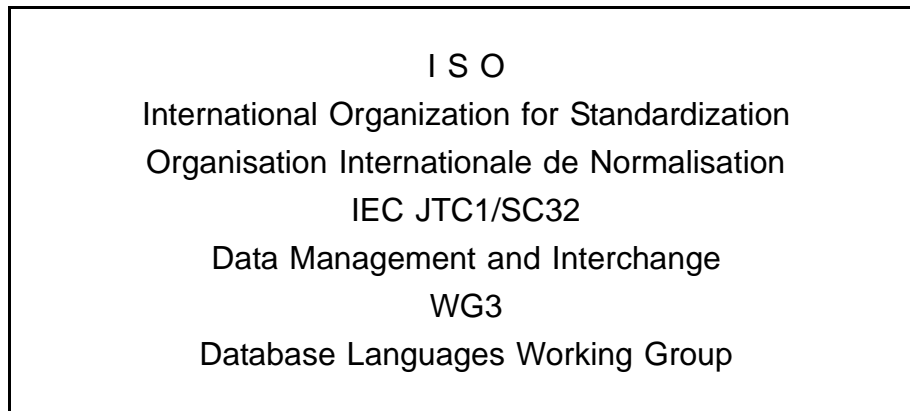
available from the JTC 1/SC 32 WebSite <http://www.jtc1sc32.org/>

\*Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNL) administers the ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 Secretariat on behalf of ANSI

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC 32 WG3 ICN-077

H2-2002-xxx

May 8, 2002



Source: U.S.A.

Status: USA position

Title: Rationale for subproject split of 9075

Authors: Krishna Kulkarni

# 1 Introduction

USA requests SC 32 to approve the following subdivisions for continued development of existing standards:

Project Number	Title	Project Editor
1.32.03.06.01	SQL/Framework	Jim Melton
1.32.03.06.02	SQL/Foundation	Jim Melton
1.32.03.06.03	SQL/CLI	Jim Melton
1.32.03.06.04	SQL/PSM	Jim Melton
1.32.03.06.09	SQL/MED	Jim Melton
1.32.03.06.10	SQL/OLB	Jim Melton
1.32.03.06.11	SQL/Schemata	Jim Melton
1.32.03.06.13	SQL/JRT	Jim Melton
1.32.03.06.14	SQL/XML	Jim Melton

## 1.1 Rationale

SQL continues to be arguably the most successful and important database language standard ever developed and forms the foundations of a multi-billion (US) dollar data management industry as well as vital infrastructure for many more billions of (US) dollars of commerce worldwide. SQL's success has been due in part to its relationship to the relational model of data, but also to the flexibility of the language in meeting varied business needs and its amenability to performance optimization.

SQL:1999 was published late in 1999, containing five parts (SQL/Framework, SQL/Foundation, SQL/CLI, SQL/PSM, and SQL/Bindings) of the multi-part standard being continuously developed under the current project plan. SQL/OLB, the sixth part, was published in 2000, while SQL/MED, the seventh part, was published in 2001. An Addendum (SQL/OLAP) was published in 2000 and has subsequently been merged into the relevant parts in the new version.

During the Matsue Plenary in 1999, SC32 approved the project subdivision for developing new versions of all 7 projects existing at that time in anticipation of publishing another edition of the standard. Since then, SC32 approved the initiation of two more parts: SQL/JRT and SQL/XML.

The great popularity of Java as a programming language for many environments, not the least of which are the Internet and the World-Wide Web, was the primary motivation behind the initiation of the eighth part, SQL/JRT. Technical development of SQL/JRT was completed in late 2001 and the document has been submitted to ITTF in Geneva for Final Draft International Standard ballot. Approval and publication of this part of the SQL standard is anticipated in a couple of months.

In recent years, the success of the World-Wide Web has led to requirements for better management of data that does not lend itself as well to the relational structures and operations that SQL has traditionally offered. XML has become one of the most important new technologies for representing much data on the Web. However, vast quantities of business data are currently stored in SQL database systems and great demand exists for the ability to present that data in XML form to various client applications. To accommodate this need, SC32 approved the initiation of a new part, SQL/XML, at the Helsinki plenary in late 2000.

All 9 parts of SQL are currently in FCD ballot for the next edition of the standard. The FCD Editing meeting for all 9 parts is planned for September-October 2002. If all goes according to plan, all nine parts of SQL are expected to be published in early 2003.

Though the SQL standard has been in existence since 1986, it is as relevant today as it was in 1986. In fact, it is still being extended as new requirements force the development of many new technologies. It is safe to assume that the database industry will continue to depend on the SQL standard for many years in the foreseeable future. The emergence of XML is already putting tremendous pressure to query less-traditional data ("documents") being produced in XML formats along with traditional ("object-relational") data being manipulated by current systems. In addition, the growing need to allow disparate systems to exchange data has caused significant attention to be paid to the use of XML as a "canonical data format" between such systems (e.g., on the Web) and the concept of managing data stored in many different systems as if all the data resides in a single system.

Whilst the new standard will have significant XML capability, the facilities are by no means complete and further work is urgently needed (and indeed ongoing). Similarly, SQL/MED is also evolving to meet the requirements sketched above. Experience has shown that, with the tight integration of the parts of the SQL standard, new features in one part frequently require corresponding changes in other parts, and so we believe that in order to maintain the flexibility and speed of response so vital in today's fast changing world all parts should be available for upgrade and enhancement.

Recognizing these circumstances, the USA requests SC32 to authorize a subdivision of existing projects to allow continued development of all 9 parts of SQL in anticipation of yet another edition of the standard.

<<< *End of paper* >>>

---