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Introductory note:
The attached document is hereby submitted for a 3-month letter ballot to the NBs of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32. The ballot starts 2009-10-05.
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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 stocké persistants (SQL/PSM)*

RECTIFICATIE TECHNIQUE 1

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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 Subclause 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.

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
```

15 Dynamic SQL

15.1 <prepare statement>

1. *Rationale: Clarify the data type of dynamic parameters in <case statement>.*

Replace General Rule 5) with:

- 5) Insert after GR 5)a)xxxi If *DP* is a <case operand> or <when operand> simply contained in a <simple case statement> *CS*, or if *DP* represents the value of a subfield *SF* of such a <case operand> or <when operand>, then:
- a) let *RT* be the result of applying the Syntax Rules of Subclause 9.3, “Result of data type combinations”, in [ISO9075-2] to the <value expression>s simply contained in the <simple case operand 1> and all <simple case operand 2>s simply contained in *CS*.
- i) Let *RT* be the result of applying the Syntax Rules of Subclause 9.3, “Result of data type combinations”, in [ISO9075-2] to the set union of the following sets of declared types:
- 1) The set consisting of the declared type of the <case operand>.
 - 2) The set consisting of the declared type of any <when operand> of *CE* that is a <row value predicand>.
 - 3) The set consisting of the declared types of any <row value predicand> simply contained in any <comparison predicate part 2>, <between predicate part 2>, <character like predicate part 2>, <octet like predicate part 2>, <similar predicate part 2>, <regex like predicate part 2>, <overlaps predicate part 2>, <distinct predicate part 2>, or <member predicate part 2> that is simply contained in *CE*.
 - 4) The set consisting of the declared row type of a <table subquery> simply contained in an <in predicate part 2> or <quantified comparison predicate part 2> simply contained in *CE*.
 - 5) The set consisting of the declared types of the <row value expression>s simply contained in an <in value list> simply contained in an <in predicate part 2> simply contained in *CE*.
- NOTE — The following “part 2” predicates do not have any value expressions with declared type information: <null predicate part 2>, <normalized predicate part 2>, <set predicate part 2>, <type predicate part 2>.
- 6) Case:

- A) If *DP* is a <case operand> or <when operand> simply contained in *CS*, then *DT* is *RT*.
- B) Otherwise, *DT* is the declared type of the subfield of *RT* that corresponds to *SF*.