



**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 9075-4:2016**  
**TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1**

Published 2019-08

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 9075-4:2016 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data management and interchange*.

## 4 Concepts

### 4.8 Condition handling

1. *Rationale: Editorial.*

Replace the 8<sup>th</sup> paragraph with:

The *most appropriate* handler is determined during execution of an implicit or explicit <resignal statement> or a handler execution. A handler cannot be the most appropriate handler for an exception condition that occurs during the execution of that handler. An implicit <resignal statement> is executed when a <compound statement> or <handler action> completes with a condition other than *successful completion*.

## 5 Lexical elements

### 5.2 Names and identifiers

1. *Rationale: Add missing condition.*

Replace the lead text of Syntax Rule 5) b) with:

5) ...

- b) If *UDTN* is simply contained in <schema-resolved user-defined type name> and *UDTN* does not contain a <schema name>, then

Case:

## 9 Additional common elements

### 9.1 <routine invocation>

1. *Rationale: Supply the correct arguments.*

Replace Syntax Rule 4) with:

- 4) Replace SR 9)h)iii)5) If  $XA_i$  is an <SQL variable reference>, an <SQL parameter reference>, a <column reference>, or a <target array element specification>, then the Syntax Rules of Subclause 9.2, "Store assignment", in ISO/IEC 9075-2, are applied with  $XA_i$  as *TARGET* and  $P_i$  as *VALUE*.

NOTE 11 — The <column reference> can only be a new transition variable column reference.

## 11 Access control

### 11.3 <revoke statement>

1. *Rationale: Add missing containers of subject routines.*

Replace General Rule 8) with:

- 8) Insert after GR 29)a) EXECUTE privilege on every SQL-server module that includes one or more SQL-invoked routines that are among the subject routines of a <routine invocation>, <method invocation>, <static method invocation>, or <method reference> that is contained in the <SQL routine body> of *RD* or in the <parameter default> of any SQL parameter of *RD*.

2. *Rationale: Add missing containers of subject routines.*

Replace General Rules 9) a) and b) with:

9) ...

- a) EXECUTE privilege on every schema-level routine that is among the subject routines of a <routine invocation>, <method invocation>, <static method invocation>, or <method reference> that is contained in the <SQL routine body> of any SQL-invoked routine included in *SSM*.
- b) EXECUTE privilege on every SQL-server module that includes one or more SQL-invoked routines that are among the subject routines of a <routine invocation>, <method invocation>, <static method invocation>, or <method reference> that is contained in the <SQL routine body> of any SQL-invoked routine included in *SSM*.

3. *Rationale: Use the correct BNF terms.*

Replace General Rule 9) e) with:

9) ...

- e) SELECT privilege on at least one column of each table identified by a <table reference> contained in a <search condition> contained in a <delete statement: searched>, an <update statement: searched>, or a <merge statement> contained in the <SQL routine body> of any SQL-invoked routine with an SQL security characteristic of DEFINER included in *SSM*.

## 12 SQL-client modules

### 12.2 <SQL procedure statement>

1. *Rationale: Address the case where there is no most appropriate handler.*

Replace General Rule 3) with:

- 3) Insert before GR 21 If *S* did not execute successfully, then
  - a) Let *SST* be the value of the `SQLSTATE` associated with the unsuccessful execution of *S*.
  - b) If a handler *MAH* is the most appropriate handler for *SST*, then the General Rules of Subclause 8.1, "Handler execution", are applied with *MAH* as *MOST APPROPRIATE HANDLER*.
  - c) If no handler is activated and *SST* identifies an `SQLSTATE` value associated with an exception condition *EC*, then this is an unhandled exception condition and the <SQL procedure statement> that resulted in execution of *S* is terminated with the exception condition *EC*.

NOTE 2 — The General Rules of Subclause 15.2, "<handler declaration>" determine which handler will be invoked for the current condition.

## 15 Control statements

### 15.10 <loop statement>

1. *Rationale: Reinstate the repetition.*

Replace General Rule 1) with:

- 1) Let *SSL* be the <SQL statement list> and let *CCS* be the <compound statement>

```
BEGIN NOT ATOMIC SSL END
```

The General Rules of Subclause 13.4, "<SQL procedure statement>", in ISO/IEC 9075-2, are applied with *CCS* as *EXECUTING STATEMENT*, repeatedly.

NOTE 26 — The occurrence of an exception condition or the execution of a <leave statement> may also cause execution of *LS* to be terminated; see Subclause 6.3.3.7, "Exceptions", in ISO/IEC 9075-1, and Subclause 15.9, "<leave statement>", respectively. Some actions taken by a condition handler might also cause execution of *LS* to be terminated; see Subclause 15.2, "<handler declaration>".