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SIARD Suite Data Type Mapping for SQL Server

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1 Introduction

The Swiss Federal Archives developed the database archival called SIARD (Software Independent Archiving of Relational Databases) within the framework of the ARELDA (ARchivierung ELektronischer DAten) project. The SIARD format is used for long-term archiving of relational database content.

On behalf of the Swiss Federal Archives, Enter AG implemented the software SIARD Suite which supports converting database content from live proprietary database systems to the normalized SIARD format as well as uploading database content in SIARD format to such a live database system.

Unfortunately most real database systems to not support the SQL:1999 standard fully, on which the SIARD format is based. Therefore SIARD Suite needs to normalize/denormalize the data types during the conversion process.

This document specifies, how the SQL Server data are converted to the SIARD format and how SIARD data are converted to SQL Server on upload.

The conversions are *idempotent*. I.e. after the initial download any number of up- and download can be executed without changing the data types or values.

2 Mapping of SIARD Datatypes

2.1 SQL Server => SIARD

SQL Server	JDBC (java.sql.Types)	SQL:1999 (SIARD)	XML
char	CHAR(1)	CHARACTER(1)	xs:string
char(n)	CHAR(n)	CHARACTER(n)	xs:string
varchar	VARCHAR(1)	CHARACTER VARYING(1)	xs:string
varchar(n)	VARCHAR(n)	CHARACTER VARYING(n)	xs:string
text	LONGVARCHAR (2'147'483'647)	CHARACTER LARGE OBJECT	clobType
nchar	OTHER(1)	NATIONAL CHARAC- TER(1)	xs:string
nchar(n)	OTHER(n)	NATIONAL CHARAC- TER(n)	xs:string
nvarchar	OTHER(1)	NATIONAL CHARACTER VARYING(1)	xs:string
nvarchar(n)	OTHER(n)	NATTIONAL CHARACTER VARYING(n)	xs:string
ntext	LONGVARCHAR (1'073'741'823)	NATIONAL CHARACTER LARGE OBJECT	clobType
xml	LONGVARCHAR (2'147'483'647)	XML	clobType
tinyint	TINYINT(3)	SMALLINT	xs:integer
smallint	SMALLINT(5)	SMALLINT	xs:integer
int	INTEGER(10)	INTEGER	xs:integer
bigint	BIGINT(19)	NUMERIC(19)	xs:decimal
numeric	NUMERIC(18)	NUMERIC(18)	xs:decimal
numeric(p)	NUMERIC(p)	NUMERIC(p)	xs:decimal
numeric(p,s)	NUMERIC(p,s)	NUMERIC(p,s)	xs:decimal

JDBC (java.sal.Tupes)	SOL:1999 (SIARD)	XML
	2(2.17)) (2.11.12)	
DECIMAL(18)	DECIMAL(18)	xs:decimal
DECIMAL(p)	DECIMAL(p)	xs:decimal
DECIMAL(p,s)	DECIMAL(p,s)	xs:decimal
DECIMAL(10,4)	DECIMAL(10,4)	xs:decimal
DECIMAL(19,4)	DECIMAL(19,4)	xs:decimal
FLOAT(53)	DOUBLE PRECISION	xs:float
p <= 7: REAL(24)	p <= 7: REAL	xs:float
p > 7: FLOAT(53)	p > 7: DOUBLE PRECISI- ON	
REAL(24)	REAL	xs:float
BIT(1)	BOOLEAN	xs:boolean
BINARY(1)	BIT(8)	xs:hexBinary
BINARY(n)	BIT(8*n)	xs:hexBinary
VARBINARY(1)	BIT VARYING(8)	xs:hexBinary
VARBINARY(n)	BIT VARYING(8*n)	xs:hexBinary
LONGVARBINARY (2'147'483'647)	BINARY LARGE OBJECT	blobType
LONGVARBINARY	BINARY LARGE OBJECT	blobType
DATE	DATE	xs:date
TIME	TIME(7)	xs:time
TIMESTAMP(3)	TIMESTAMP(7)	xs:dateTime
TIMESTAMP(7)	TIMESTAMP(7)	xs:dateTime
TIMESTAMP(o)	TIMESTAMP	xs:dateTime
	DECIMAL(p,s) DECIMAL(10,4) DECIMAL(19,4) FLOAT(53) p <= 7: REAL(24) p > 7: FLOAT(53) REAL(24) BIT(1) BINARY(1) BINARY(n) VARBINARY(1) VARBINARY(n) LONGVARBINARY (2'147'483'647) LONGVARBINARY DATE TIME TIME TIMESTAMP(7)	DECIMAL(18) DECIMAL(p) DECIMAL(p) DECIMAL(p) DECIMAL(p,s) DECIMAL(p,s) DECIMAL(10,4) DECIMAL(10,4) DECIMAL(19,4) DECIMAL(19,4) FLOAT(53) DOUBLE PRECISION p <= 7: REAL(24)

2.2 SIARD => SQL Server

XML	SQL:1999 (SIARD)	SQL Server
xs:decimal	NUMERIC	numeric
xs:decimal	NUMERIC(n)	numeric(min(n,28))
xs:decimal	NUMERIC(p,q)	numeric(min(p,28), q-p+min(p,28))
xs:decimal	DECIMAL	decimal
xs:decimal	DECIMAL(n)	decimal(min(n,28))
xs:decimal	DECIMAL(p,q)	decimal(min(p,28), q-p+min(p,28))
xs:integer	SMALLINT	smallint
xs:integer	INTEGER	int
xs:integer	BIGINT	bigint
xs:float	DOUBLE PRECISI- ON	float(15)
xs:float	FLOAT(n)	float(n)
xs:float	REAL	real(7)
xs:hexBinary	BIT	binary
xs:hexBinary	BIT(n)	n/8 <= 8000: binary(ceil(n/8)) n/8 > 8000: image
xs:hexBinary	BIT VARYING(n)	n/8 <= 8000: varbinary(ceil(n/8)) n/8 > 8000: image
xs:hexBinary	BINARY LARGE OBJECT	image
xs:boolean	BOOLEAN	bit
xs:string	CHARACTER	char
xs:string	CHARACTER(n)	char(n)

XML	SQL:1999 (SIARD)	SQL Server
xs:string	CHARACTER VA- RYING(n)	n <= 8000: varchar(n) n > 8000: text
xs:string	CHARACTER LARGE OBJECT	text
xs:string	NATIONAL CHARA- CTER	nchar
xs:string	NATIONAL CHARA- CTER(n)	nchar(n)
xs:string	NATIONAL CHARA- CTER VARYING(n)	n <= 8000: nvarchar(n) n > 8000: ntext
xs:string	NATIONAL CHARA- CTER LARGE OB- JECT	ntext
xs:string	XML	xml
xs:date	DATE	date
xs:time	TIME(p)	time
xs:dateTime	TIMESTAMP	datetime (smalldatetime, if available)
xs:dateTime	TIMESTAMP(p)	datetime (datetime2, if available)

If a string is longer than 4000 characters then "clobType" and "xs:string" are replaced by an external reference to a text file.

If a binary array is longer than 2000 bytes then "blobType" and "xs:hexBinary" are replaced by an external reference to a binary file.

Characters that cannot be represented in UNICODE (Codes 0-8, 14-31, 127-159) as well as the escape character '\' and multiple space characters are escaped as \uoo<xx> in XML. Lessthan and ampersand characters are represented as entity references in XML.