

# History of SQL Standards according to Wikipedia

Year	Name	Alias	Comments
1986	SQL-86	SQL-87	First formalized by ANSI.
1989	SQL-89	<a href="#">FIPS 127-1</a>	Minor revision, in which the major addition were integrity constraints. Adopted as FIPS 127-1.
1992	<a href="#">SQL-92</a>	SQL2 , <a href="#">FIPS 127-2</a>	Major revision (ISO 9075), <i>Entry Level</i> SQL-92 adopted as FIPS 127-2.

Year	Name	Alias	Comments
1999	SQL: 1999	SQL3	Added regular expression matching, <a href="#">recursive queries</a> (e.g. <a href="#">transitive closure</a> ), <a href="#">triggers</a> , support for procedural and control-of-flow statements, non-scalar types, and some object-oriented features (e.g. <a href="#">structured types</a> ). Support for embedding SQL in Java ( <a href="#">SQL/OLB</a> ) and vice-versa ( <a href="#">SQL/JRT</a> ).
2003	SQL: 2003	SQL 2003	Introduced <a href="#">XML</a> -related features ( <a href="#">SQL/XML</a> ), <i>window functions</i> , standardized sequences, and columns with auto-generated values (including identity-columns).
2006	SQL: 2006	SQL 2006	ISO/IEC 9075-14:2006 defines ways in which SQL can be used in conjunction with XML. It defines ways of importing and storing XML data in an SQL database, manipulating it within the database and publishing both XML and conventional SQL-data in XML form. In addition, it enables applications to integrate into their SQL code the use of <a href="#">XQuery</a> , the XML Query Language published by the World Wide Web Consortium ( <a href="#">W3C</a> ), to concurrently access ordinary SQL-data and XML documents. <a href="#">[38]</a>
2008	SQL: 2008	SQL 2008	Legalizes ORDER BY outside cursor definitions. Adds INSTEAD OF triggers. Adds the TRUNCATE statement. <a href="#">[39]</a>
2011	SQL: 2011		Temporal Support