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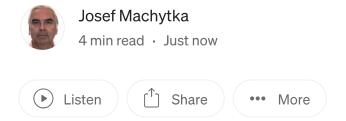








PostgreSQL and UTF8 Related Issues



PostgreSQL is strongly UTF-8 oriented, but some foreign data wrappers allow us to import invalid UTF-8 data into tables and use them in SELECTs.

PostgreSQL supports multiple character sets, allowing us to store text in a variety of encodings. Documentation states that all supported charsets can be used by the client (parameter client_encoding), but not all are supported for server-side encoding. There are also some other limitations regarding compatibility of the database charset and sorting order (collation).

In practice, most PostgreSQL databases use the default UTF-8 encoding, with collation and ctype determined by the operating system. For example:

- Linux: Typically C.UTF-8 or en_US.utf8
- macOS: en_US.UTF-8
- Windows: Usually a national collation, such as English_Germany.1252. (PostgreSQL documentation states that UTF-8 encoding can be used with any locale on Windows.)

To specify a different collation or ctype for the database, we can include it in the CREATE DATABASE command or apply it later in queries using collation 'xx_xx'.

UTF charsets are standard across programming languages, so we usually do not see many problems with character sets in PostgreSQL. But problems can occur when we need to migrate data from some other database into PostgreSQL — especially older

data, created in times when a much bigger variety of charsets was used across different applications and systems.

A typical error people often encounter when migrating into PostgreSQL from databases like Oracle or Sybase ASE is a problem with the "zero byte character":

```
[22021]: ERROR: invalid byte sequence for encoding "UTF8": 0x00
```

This limitation was implemented in PostgreSQL because it internally used old C-style strings, which in the past were terminated with a C-null character (i.e., the 0x00 byte). Looking into PostgreSQL code, comments for some already existing conversion functions say that for conversion these functions replace the 0x00 byte with an empty string. This is a reasonable workaround, but some clients are concerned that some information could be lost this way. The answer is not simple and depends on the application that consumes the data.

The PostgreSQL community discussed several solutions for this problem. Usage of bytea fields is not as simple as TEXT data, therefore existing best practices suggest either replacing 0x00 bytes with an empty string, or using some special escape sequence like \0, or using the special UTF-8 U+FFFD character (marked as the 'replacement character'). In the case of the last two options, information is at least not fully lost, but modified, and places where the 0x00 character was replaced can be identified.

Here our story might end, PostgreSQL does not allow insertion of invalid characters. But working on different migration tasks, I have encountered some anomalies in PostgreSQL's otherwise strictly UTF-8-oriented behavior.

I found that by using some foreign data wrappers, it is possible to actually import data in different charsets into PostgreSQL and use them in queries, and the database will not raise any error. An error would occur only if I tried to modify such data. Maybe this is nothing new, but so far, I have not found any info about this.

How it works can be seen in the following example with the file_fdw extension, which I will use to access an external CSV file. I used a simple Python code and

generated a very small CSV file with short strings in the Latin-1 character set. The code used these words with Latin-1 characters (here written in UTF-8 of course):

- "über"
- "façade"
- "Café"
- "naïve"
- "élève"

Opening that file in Visual Studio Code, I see this:

```
id,text
1, ber
2, fa ade
3, Caf
4, na ve
5, love
6, normal_valid_text
```

Then I attached it to PostgreSQL using file_fdw:

```
CREATE EXTENSION file_fdw;

CREATE SERVER csv_files FOREIGN DATA WRAPPER file_fdw;

CREATE FOREIGN TABLE t_latin_1 (id INT, textvalue TEXT)

SERVER csv_files

OPTIONS (filename 'test_data_latin-1.csv', format 'csv', header 'on');
```

Now, when I try to select data from that table, I see:

```
2 | fa@ade
3 | Caf@
4 | na@ve
5 | @l@ve
6 | normal_valid_text
(6 rows)
```

No error message on select — PostgreSQL does not check validity of strings. I tried to copy data inside PostgreSQL:

```
CREATE TABLE local_t_latin_1 AS SELECT * FROM t_latin_1;
```

It works, no error message, obviously no check of validity of strings either. I select data from the local copy and see exactly that distorted output as above. No error message about invalid strings. It looks like PostgreSQL checks validity of strings only during some operations.

So I dump data into SQL format:

```
pg_dump -d postgres -U postgres --table=local_t_latin_1 > local_t_latin_1.sql
```

I get an SQL file that contains these data for the table:

```
CREATE TABLE public.local_t_latin_1 (
    id integer,
    textvalue text
);

ALTER TABLE public.local_t_latin_1 OWNER TO postgres;
--
-- Data for Name: local_t_latin_1; Type: TABLE DATA; Schema: public; Owner: pos
--
COPY public.local_t_latin_1 (id, textvalue) FROM stdin;
1 <EF><BF><BD>ber
2 fa<EF><BF><BD>ade
3 Caf<EF><BF><BD>
```

```
4 na<EF><BF><BD>ve
5 <EF><BF><BD>ve
6 normal_valid_text
\.
```

But I cannot restore this text SQL file; the data is wrong:

```
ERROR: invalid byte sequence for encoding "UTF8": 0xfc
CONTEXT: COPY local_t_latin_1, line 1
```

On the other hand, a custom format dump seems to work. It is in a binary format and therefore is restorable because it is most likely inserted in a different way.

Summary

I tested this behavior in different versions of PostgreSQL, and it is the same in all the latest versions, including 17. I also find the same behavior (surprisingly) in <code>JDBC_FDW</code>, which actually claims to be using UTF-8 by default. But I was able to copy data in different charsets from other databases into local PostgreSQL tables using this FDW when I directly copied them from foreign tables. And if I use them only in SELECTs, I get no error message. Only if I tried to update that particular value while trying to preserve all those characters invalid from the point of UTF-8. I do not know if this is behavior by design or just a flaw in implementation, but currently it works.



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Postgresql

Utf 8

Data Migration

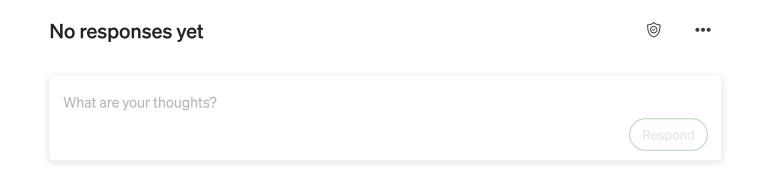


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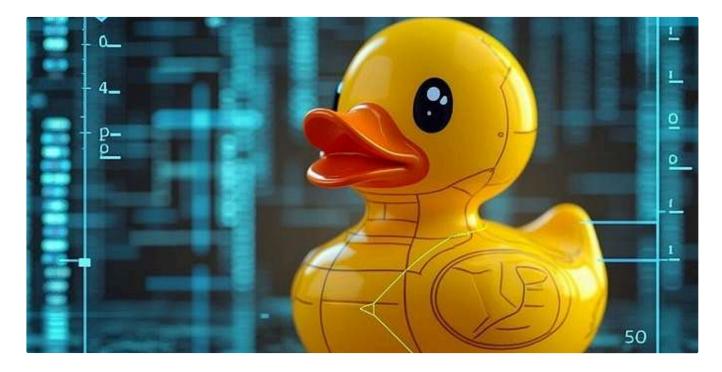
Written by Josef Machytka

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I work as PostgreSQL specialist & database reliability engineer at NetApp Deutschland, Open Source Services division.



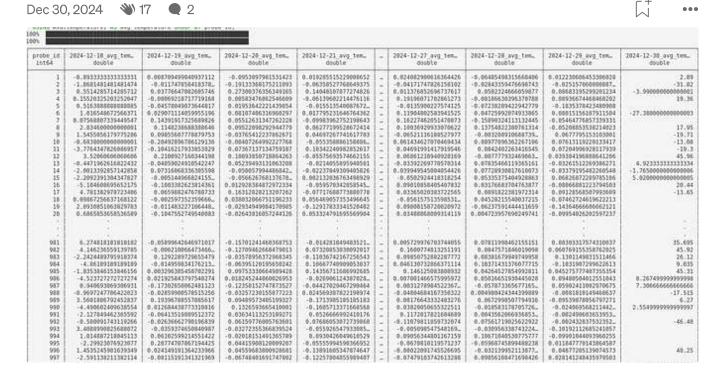
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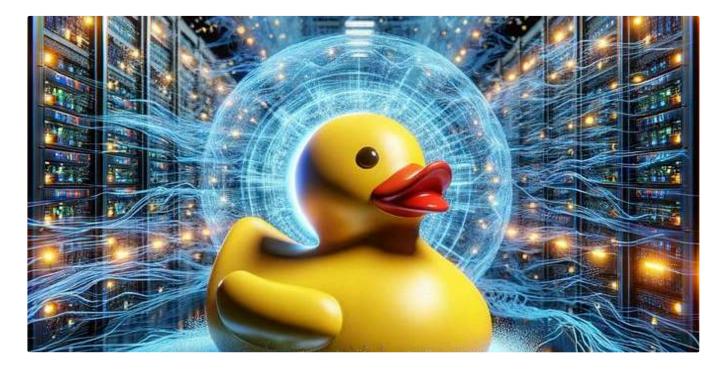
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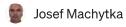




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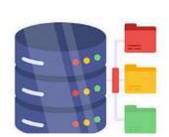
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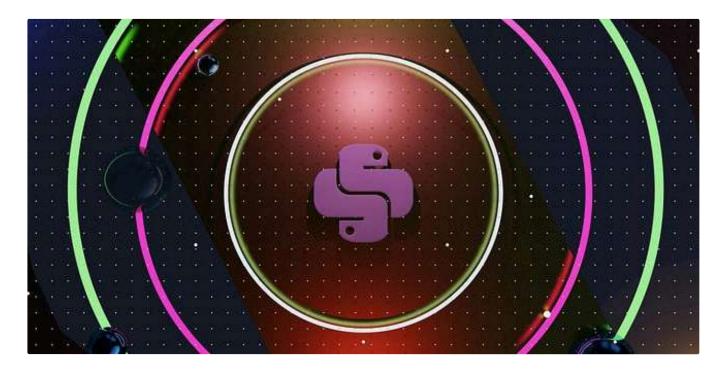




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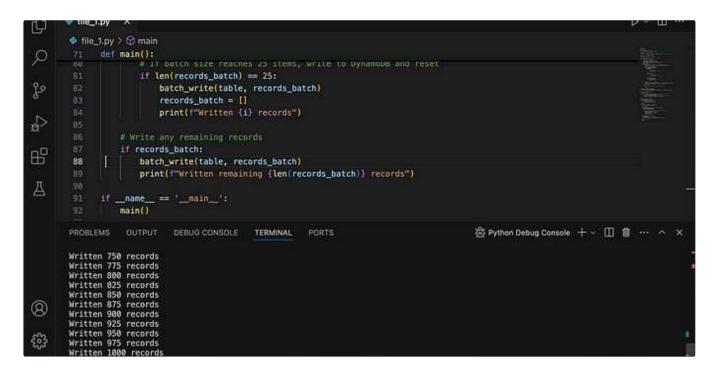
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