



TABEX4 SPECIFICATIONS FOR RDB

TABEX4

TABEX4 is the leading cross-platform standard software for table access and maintenance. Highest performance and convenient data maintenance make TABEX4 an optimal tool for efficient and revision-proof table management.

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TABEX4 can be used with relational databases under the operating systems z/OS, Linux, Windows, Solaris and AIX. It supports the following relational databases as data sources: DB2, Oracle, MySQL, PostgreSQL, Informix, Progress. The following restrictions have to be considered when using TABEX4 with relational databases:

DATABASE CONNECTION - MAINFRAME

- Under z/OS, there is no ODBC Driver Manager available. On this platform, DB2 can directly be connected to TABEX4 (by using CAF or DB2-CLI).
- Other relational databases than DB2 are not supported under z/OS.

DATABASE CONNECTION – NON-MAINFRAME

ODBC Driver Manager

- Only one driver manager can be used which has to support all databases.
- Under Unix and Linux, TABEX4 currently only supports the open source driver manager unixODBC.
- Under Windows, TABEX4 supports only the driver manager of the Windows system.

ODBC Driver

TABEX4 supports only ODBC drivers which may be run in single byte mode (the so-called "ANSI Driver"). For the following databases, such drivers are available or the available driver can be configured accordingly. TABEX4 has been tested with the ODBC drivers mentioned below.

- Oracle: Driver: „Oracle Instant Client“, operating systems: Windows, Linux, Unix, Driver Manager Linux/Unix: unixODBC
- DB2: Driver: „DB2 Connect“, „DB2 Advanced Enterprise Server Edition“, operating systems: Windows, Linux, Unix, operating systems RDB Server: Windows, Linux, Unix, Driver Manager Linux/Unix: unixODBC
- Informix: Driver: „Informix Dynamic Server“, operating systems: Windows, Linux, Unix, Driver Manager Linux/Unix: unixODBC
- MySQL: Driver: component „Connector/ODBC“ der MySQL Community Edition, operating systems: Windows, Linux, Unix, Driver Manager Linux/Unix: unixODBC
- PostgreSQL: Driver: „psqlodbc“, operating systems: Windows, Linux, Unix, Driver Manager Linux/Unix: unixODBC
- MSSQL: Driver: „SQL Server“ (non Native Client), operating system and driver manager: Windows

Is your combination of database, driver manager and ODBC driver not included in the list? Please contact us!

DATABASE

- The relational database must not be defined in Unicode.
- The relational database has to use one of the following codepages:
 - **ASCII: IS08859-1, IS08859-15, Windows-1252**
 - **EBCDIC: Cp273, Cp1141, Cp037, CP1140**
- TABEX4 does not support case-sensitive schema names
- For schema names with a length greater than 8 characters, the display and maintenance of the tables is not possible. Copy and other functionalities are possible.
- In Oracle databases, character fields of tables have to be defined using length semantic CHAR ("Character-Semantic"). The length semantic BYTE is not supported.

TABLES

- TABEX4 does not support case-sensitive table or column names.
- The primary key of a table may contain maximally 16 columns.
- Table names with up to 10 characters are supported. Longer table names will be mapped internally to shorter names. Possible characters are:
1st character: letter or „\$“
Character 2-10: letter, digit, „\$“ or „_“
- Column names with up to 30 characters are supported. Longer table names are mapped automatically to shorter names. Possible characters are:
1st character: letter or „\$“ or „#“
Character 2-30: letter, digit, „\$“, „#“ or „_“
- Columns must have a maximum length.
- Table rows must not exceed a maximum length of 32k bytes.
- The following data types are supported:
 - **SQL_CHAR** (DB2: 254, Oracle: 2000, Postgre: 10M; in TABEX4, the total row length is limited to 32k)
 - **SQL_VARCHAR** (DB2: 32672, Oracle: 4000, Postgre: 10M; in TABEX4, the total row length is limited to 32k)
 - **SQL_DECIMAL (=SQL_NUMERIC)** (with maximally 31 digits precision in total; Oracle NUMBER only with explicitly specified number of digits $\leftarrow = 31$)
 - **SQL_BIGINT**
 - **SQL_INTEGER**
 - **SQL_SMALLINT**
 - **SQL_TINYINT**
 - **SQL_FLOAT (=SQL_DOUBLE)**
 - **SQL_REAL**
 - **SQL_TYPE_DATE (=SQL_DATE)**
 - **SQL_TYPE_TIME (=SQL_TIME)**
 - **SQL_TYPE_TIMESTAMP (=SQL_TIMESTAMP)**: Timestamp fields in tables of relational databases support timestamp(0) to timestamp(12). TABEX4 processes (0) to (12) as character, except for (6). (6) will be processed as timestamp.

