

Data Types in SQL



Each column in a database table is required to have a name and a data type.

In SQL there are **three** main data types:

- **String**
- **Numeric**
- **Date and Time**

String Data Types

- **CHAR(size)** - A FIXED length string
- **VARCHAR(size)** - A VARIABLE length string
- **BINARY(size)** - Equal to CHAR(), but stores binary byte strings.
- **VARBINARY(size)** - Equal to VARCHAR(), but stores binary byte strings.

Numeric Data Types

- **INT(size)** - A medium integer.
- **BIGINT(size)** - A large integer.
- **FLOAT(p)** - A floating point number.
- **BOOLEAN/BOOL** - Having values as zero for FALSE and one for TRUE
- **BIT(size)** - A bit-value type.

Date and Time Data Types

- **DATE** - A date. Format: YYYY-MM-DD
- **DATETIME(fsp)** - A date and time combination. Format: YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss
- **TIMESTAMP(fsp)** - A timestamp. **TIMESTAMP** values are stored as the number of seconds
- **TIME(fsp)** - A time. Format: hh:mm:ss.
- **YEAR** - A year in four-digit format



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