

## Datatypes in SQL

- SQL (Structured Query Language) supports various data types that can be used to define columns in database tables.
- The most commonly used datatypes in SQL are:
  1. Numeric data types:
    - a. INTEGER: whole numbers (positive or negative)
    - b. FLOAT/REAL: decimal numbers with floating point precision
    - c. NUMERIC/DECIMAL: exact decimal numbers with a specified precision and scale
    - d. DOUBLE PRECISION: double-precision floating point number
  2. Character/String data types:
    - a. CHAR: fixed-length character strings
    - b. VARCHAR: variable-length character strings with a maximum length
    - c. TEXT: variable-length character strings with no specified maximum length
  3. Date/Time datatypes:
    - a. DATE: date values
    - b. TIME: time values
    - c. TIMESTAMP: date and time values
  4. Boolean datatype:
    - a. BOOLEAN: true or false values
  5. Binary data types:
    - a. BLOB: binary large object
    - b. CLOB: character large object

It's worth noting that the specific data types available may vary depending on the particular SQL database management system being used.