B) Numeric Data types in Oracle

1) Number(p,s)

- =>Number data types is used to store numeric values
- =>Here p stands for precision and s stands for scale
- => Range of precision is from 1 to 38
- => Range of scale is -84 to 127

Examples

emp_salary number(10) \(\square \)
emp_salary number(10,2) \(\square \)
emp_salary number \(\square \)

Note: above three declarations are valid.

2) FLOAT(p)

It is a subtype of the NUMBER data type. The precision p can range from 1 to 126.

discount float(5) **Example**

- C) Date and Time Data type in Oracle
- 1) DATE

It is used to store a valid date-time format with a fixed length. Its range varies from January 1, 4712 BC to December 31, 9999 AD.

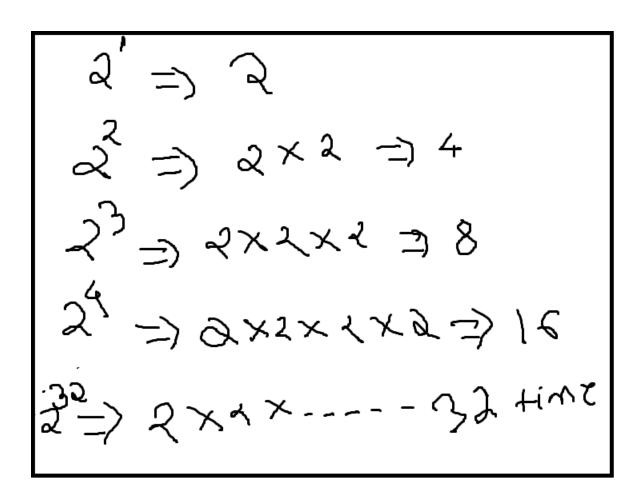
2) TIMESTAMP

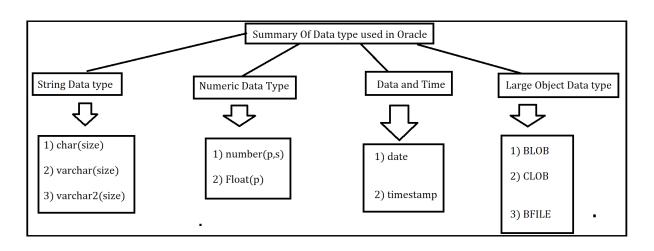
It is used to store the valid date in YYYY-MM-DD with time hh:mm:ss format.

Large Object Data Type (LOB) used in Oracle

- 1) BLOB: It is used to store unstructured binary data. Its range is $\frac{32}{2}$ 1 to 4 GB
- 2) BFILE : It is used to store binary data in an external file

 Its range is 2^2 1 to 4 GB
- 3) CLOB It is used to store single byte character data Its range is $\frac{32}{2}$ 1 to 4 GB



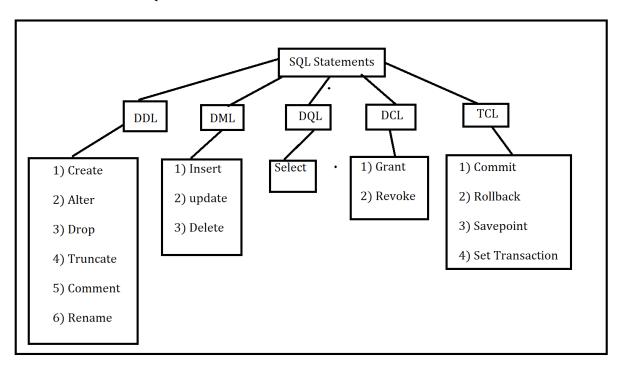


SQL Statement

In SQL all statements are divided into 5 groups

- 1) DDL -(Data Defination Language)
- 2) DML -(Data Manipulation Language)
- 3) DQL -(Data Query Language)
- 4) DCL (Data Controll Language)
- 5) TCL (Transaction Controll Language)

Classification of SQL statements



- Q. Interview questions on SQL statement
- 1) Tell DDL commands
- 2) Tell DML commands
- 3) Tell DQL commands
- 4) Tell DCL commands
- 5) Tell TCL commands
- Q. What is difference between delete and drop?
- Q. What is difference between delete and truncate?
- Q. What is difference between delete, drop and truncate?