**DDL COMMANDS**

**SYNTAX:**

CREATE Table Table\_name(

Col1\_name Datatype(size),

Col2\_name Datatype(size),

….

ColN\_name Datatype(size)

);

**1 . STRING IN SQL:**

In SQL, a string is a sequence of characters used to store and manipulate text data. Strings are typically stored in columns with data types like CHAR, VARCHAR, TEXT, or similar, depending on the database system.

**String Data Types in SQL:**

1. CHAR(n) – Fixed-length string (e.g., CHAR(10))

2. VARCHAR(n) – Variable-length string (e.g., VARCHAR(255))

3. TEXT – Large text storage (e.g., TEXT, CLOB)

4. NVARCHAR(n) – Variable-length Unicode string

5. NTEXT – Large Unicode text (deprecated in some databases)

CREATE TABLE STUDENT (

S\_NO NUMBER(5),

ROLL\_NO VARCHAR2(30),

REGD\_NO NUMBER(10),

NAME VARCHAR2(50),

DOB DATE

);

**2. Numeric Data Types in SQL:**

Numeric data types store numbers, including integers and decimals.

**Common Numeric Data Types:**

1. INT (or INTEGER) – Whole numbers (e.g., 123, -456)
2. BIGINT – Large integers (useful for very large numbers)
3. DECIMAL(p, s) (or NUMERIC(p, s)) – Fixed-point numbers (p = precision, s = scale)
4. FLOAT (or REAL, DOUBLE PRECISION) – Floating-point numbers

**3. Date and Time Data Types in SQL:**

Date and time data types store temporal values.

**Common Date/Time Data Types:**

1. DATE – Stores only date (YYYY-MM-DD)
2. TIME – Stores only time (HH:MI:SS)
3. DATETIME (or TIMESTAMP) – Stores both date and time (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS)

**4. Large Object (LOB) Data Types**

LOBs store large amounts of data such as text, images, or videos.

**Common LOB Data Types:**

1. TEXT (or CLOB – Character Large Object) – Stores large text data
2. BLOB (Binary Large Object) – Stores binary data (images, files)