Managing Data in Different Time Zones

Datetime Data Types

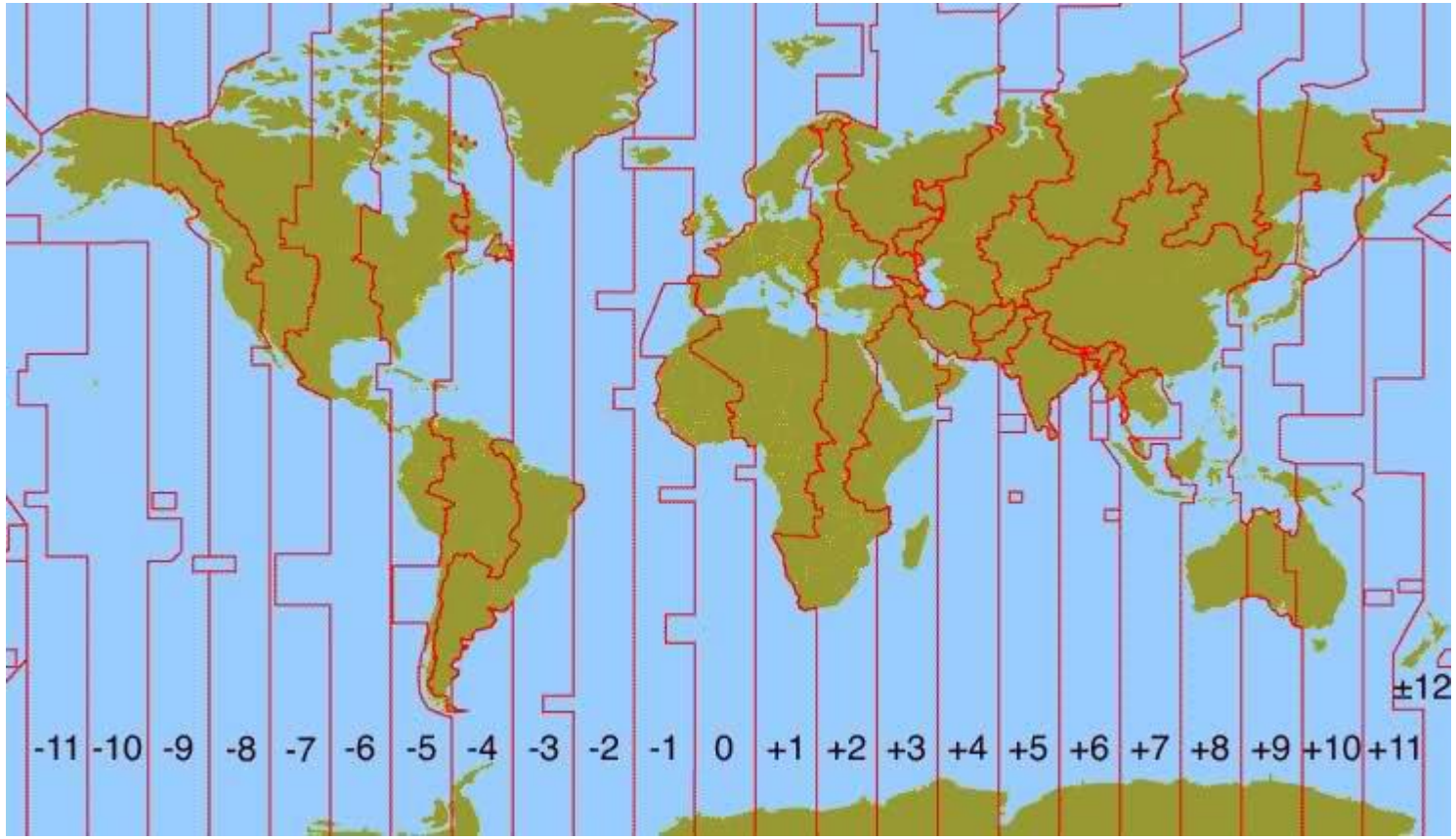
You can use several datetime data types:

Data Type	Description
TIMESTAMP	Date with fractional seconds
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH	Stored as an interval of years and months
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	Stored as an interval of days, hours, minutes, and seconds

Data Type	Description
TIMESTAMP	Enables storage of time as a date with fractional seconds. It stores the year, month, day, hour, minute, and the second value of the DATE data type, as well as the fractional seconds value. There are several variations of this data type such as WITH TIMEZONE and WITH LOCALTIMEZONE.
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH	Enables storage of time as an interval of years and months; used to represent the difference between two datetime values in which the only significant portions are the year and month
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	Enables storage of time as an interval of days, hours, minutes, and seconds; used to represent the precise difference between two datetime values

Note: These datetime data types are available with Oracle9*i* and later releases. The datetime data types are discussed in detail in the lesson titled "Managing Data in Different Time Zones" in the *Oracle Database: SQL Workshop II* course.

Time Zones



- Timestamp Data type
- timestamp with time zone
- timestamp with local time zone
- V$TIMEZONE_NAMES
- DBTIMEZONE
- SESSIONTIMEZONE
- current_date
- current_timestamp
- Localtimestamp
- alter session set time_zone
- Extract expression
- TZ_OFFSET
- from_tz
- to_timestamp
- to_yminterval
- to_dsinterval

Thank You