Keypoints

1. Numeric data types in SQL are used to store numerical values such as integers, decimals, and floating-point numbers.

2. The most common numeric data types in SQL are INT, FLOAT, and DECIMAL.

3. INT is used to store whole numbers without decimal places, while FLOAT and DECIMAL are used to store numbers with decimal places.

4. The size of the numeric data type determines the range of values it can store. For example, an INT can store values from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.

5. When choosing a numeric data type, consider the range of values you need to store and the level of precision required.

6. Numeric data types can be used in mathematical calculations and comparisons in SQL queries.

7. Be aware of potential rounding errors when using floating-point data types, as they may not always provide exact precision.

8. Use the appropriate numeric data type for your specific needs to ensure efficient storage and accurate calculations.