**Data Engineering**

**Week#2**

**Task#5**

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In SQL, there are several data types that can be used to define the structure and format of columns in tables. Some common data types in SQL include:

**INTEGER:** Used for whole numbers, such as 1, 2, 3, etc.

**Example:**

CREATE TABLE employees (

employee\_id INTEGER,

employee\_name VARCHAR(50),

salary INTEGER

);

**VARCHAR:**  Used for variable-length character strings, such as names or addresses.

**Example:**

CREATE TABLE customers (

customer\_id INTEGER,

customer\_name VARCHAR(50),

address VARCHAR(100)

);

**DECIMAL:** Used for numbers with a fixed number of decimal places, such as currency values.

**Example:**

CREATE TABLE orders (

order\_id INTEGER,

customer\_id INTEGER,

order\_total DECIMAL(10,2)

);

**DATE:** Used for dates, such as birthdays or order dates.

**Example:**

CREATE TABLE customers (

customer\_id INTEGER,

customer\_name VARCHAR(50),

birthdate DATE

);

**BOOLEAN:** Used for true/false values.

**Example:**

CREATE TABLE products (

product\_id INTEGER,

product\_name VARCHAR(50),

in\_stock BOOLEAN

);

**FLOAT:** Used for floating-point numbers, such as decimal values.

**Example:**

CREATE TABLE measurements (

measurement\_id INTEGER,

measurement\_name VARCHAR(50),

value FLOAT

);

**CHAR:** Used for fixed-length character strings, such as codes or IDs.

**Example:**

CREATE TABLE orders (

order\_id CHAR(10),

customer\_id INTEGER,

order\_total DECIMAL(10,2)

);