**Bytewise fellowship: Data Engineering**

**Task 4:**

In SQL, data types refer to the type of data that can be stored in a column of a table. SQL supports a wide range of data types, including character, numeric, date/time, and Boolean data types. Here are some examples of the most commonly used data types in SQL:

1. CHAR: This data type is used to store fixed-length strings of characters. For example, if you want to store a person's first name in a table, you might use the CHAR data type. The maximum length of a CHAR column is 255 characters. Here's an example:

CREATE TABLE Employees (

EmployeeID INT,

FirstName CHAR(50),

LastName CHAR(50),

...

);

1. VARCHAR: This data type is used to store variable-length strings of characters. For example, if you want to store a person's address in a table, you might use the VARCHAR data type. The maximum length of a VARCHAR column is also 255 characters. Here's an example:

CREATE TABLE Customers (

CustomerID INT,

FirstName VARCHAR(50),

LastName VARCHAR(50),

Address VARCHAR(255),

...

);

1. INT: This data type is used to store integer values. For example, if you want to store a person's age in a table, you might use the INT data type. The maximum value of an INT column is 2,147,483,647.
2. DATE: This data type is used to store dates. For example, if you want to store a person's birthdate in a table, you might use the DATE data type
3. FLOAT: This data type is used to store floating-point numbers. For example, if you want to store a person's weight in a table, you might use the FLOAT data type.