**Week 2**

**Task #5**

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**SQL Data types with Example:**

In SQL, data types specify the type of data that can be stored in a column or a variable. There are several data types in SQL, including:

1. Integer: This data type is used to store whole numbers. For example, the column "age" in a table could be defined as an integer data type to store the age of a person.
2. Float: This data type is used to store decimal numbers. For example, the column "salary" in a table could be defined as a float data type to store an employee's salary.
3. Char: This data type is used to store fixed-length character strings. For example, the column "gender" in a table could be defined as a char data type to store the gender of a person.
4. Varchar: This data type is used to store variable-length character strings. For example, the column "name" in a table could be defined as a varchar data type to store a person's name.
5. Date: This data type is used to store dates. For example, the column "dob" in a table could be defined as a date data type to store a person's date of birth.
6. Time: This data type is used to store times. For example, the column "start\_time" in a table could be defined as a time data type to store the start time of an event.

Defining an "age" column as an integer data type:

CREATE TABLE Persons (

Name varchar(255),

Age int

);

Defining a "salary" column as a float data type:

CREATE TABLE Employees (

Name varchar(255),

Salary float

);

Defining a "gender" column as a char data type:

CREATE TABLE People (

Name varchar(255),

Gender char(1)

);

Defining a "name" column as a varchar data type:

CREATE TABLE Students (

ID int,

Name varchar(50)

);

Defining a "dob" column as a date data type:

CREATE TABLE Customers (

Name varchar(255),

DOB date

);

Defining a "start\_time" column as a time data type:

CREATE TABLE Events (

Name varchar(255),

Start\_time time

);