In SQL (Structured Query Language), there are several data types that can be used to define the type of data that a column in a database table can store. Some of the most common data types in SQL include:

1. Numeric data types: These data types are used to store numeric values and can be further classified into integer, decimal, and floating-point types.
2. Character data types: These data types are used to store character or string values and can be further classified into fixed-length and variable-length character types.
3. Date/time data types: These data types are used to store date and time values and can be further classified into date, time, datetime, and timestamp types.
4. Boolean data type: This data type is used to store values that represent true or false.
5. Binary data types: These data types are used to store binary data, such as images or sound files, and can be further classified into binary and varbinary types.
6. Other data types: There are other data types available in SQL, such as XML, JSON, and spatial data types, that are used to store specialized types of data.

It is important to choose the appropriate data type for each column in a database table to ensure efficient storage and retrieval of data.