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**BYTEWISE TASK5**

**DATA TYPES IN SQL:**

In SQL, data types are used to define the type of data that can be stored in a table column or variable. There are several data types in SQL, including numeric, character, date/time, and Boolean.

Numeric data types include integers (such as TINYINT, SMALLINT, INT, and BIGINT) and decimal numbers (such as DECIMAL and NUMERIC). For example, the data type INT can store whole numbers from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.

Character data types include fixed-length strings (such as CHAR) and variable-length strings (such as VARCHAR). For example, the data type VARCHAR can store variable-length strings up to a specified maximum length.

Date/time data types include DATE, TIME, DATETIME, and TIMESTAMP. For example, the data type DATE can store dates in the format YYYY-MM-DD.

Boolean data types include TRUE/FALSE or YES/NO values, represented as BIT or BOOLEAN data types.

It is important to select the appropriate data type for each column based on the type of data it will store, to ensure data accuracy and efficient data storage and retrieval.