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SQL Data Types



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The data type of a column can be defined as basically what type of data format in which each cell will store the data – it can be any type of integer, character, money, date and time, binary, etc. In this article, we'll get to learn about SQL Data Types in detail.

SQL Data Types

An SQL developer must aware of what type of data will be stored inside each column while creating a table. The data type guideline for SQL is to understand what type of data is expected inside each column and it also identifies how SQL will interact with the stored data.

<u>SQL</u> (Structured Query Language) is a language used to interact with relational databases. SQL data types define the type of data that can be stored in a database column or variable. Here are the most common SQL data types:

| Data Type | Properties |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Numeric data types | These are used to store numeric values. Examples include INT, <u>BIGINT</u> , DECIMAL, and FLOAT. |
| Character data types | These are used to store character strings. Examples include CHAR, VARCHAR, and TEXT. |
| Date and time data types | These are used to store date and time values. Examples include <u>DATE</u> , TIME, and <u>TIMESTAMP</u> . |
| Binary data types | These are used to store binary data, such as images or audio files. Examples include BLOB and BYTEA. |
| Boolean data type | This data type is used to store logical values. The only possible values are TRUE and FALSE. |
| Interval data types | These are used to store intervals of time. Examples include INTERVAL YEAR, INTERVAL MONTH, and INTERVAL DAY. |

| Data Type | Properties |
|--------------------|--|
| Array data types | These are used to store arrays of values. Examples include ARRAY and JSON. |
| XML data type | This data type is used to store XML data. |
| Spatial data types | These are used to store geometric or geographic data. Examples include POINT, LINE, and POLYGON. |

Different databases may have different variations of these data types, or they may have additional data types not listed here. Understanding SQL data types are important for creating tables and working with data in a database, as it affects how data is stored and processed.

AD

Like in other programming languages, SQL also has certain datatypes available. A brief idea of all the datatypes is discussed below.

Binary Datatypes

There are four subtypes of this datatype which are given below:

| Data Type | Description |
|----------------|---|
| Binary | The maximum length of 8000 bytes(Fixed-Length binary data) |
| varbinary | The maximum length of 8000 bytes(Variable Length binary data) |
| varbinary(max) | The maximum length of 231 bytes(SQL Server 2005 only).(Variable Length binary data) |
| image | Maximum Length of 2,147,483,647 bytes(Variable Length binary data) |

Exact Numeric Datatype

There are nine subtypes which are given below in the table. The table contains the range of data in a particular type.

| Data Type | From | То |
|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| BigInt | -2^63 (-9,223,372,036,854,775,808) | 2^63-1 (9,223,372,036,854,775,807) |
| Int | -2^31 (-2,147,483,648) | 2^31-1 (2,147,483,647) |
| smallint | -2^15 (-32,768) | 2^15-1 (32,767) |
| tinyint | 0 | 2^8-1 |
| bit | 0 | 1 |
| decimal | -10^38+1 | 10^38+1 |
| numeric | -10^38+1 | 10^38+1 |
| money | -922,337,203,685,477,5808 | 922,337,203,685,477,5808 |
| smallmoney | -2,147,748 | 2,147,748 |

Approximate Numeric Datatype

The subtypes of this datatype are given in the table with the range.

| Data Type | From | То |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Float | -1.79E+308 | 1.79E+308 |
| Real | -3.40E+38 | 3.40E+38 |

Character String Datatype

The subtypes are given in below table –

| Data Type | Description |
|-----------|---|
| char | The maximum length of 8000 characters.(Fixed-Length non-Unicode Characters) |

| varchar | The maximum length of 8000 characters.(Variable-Length non-Unicode Characters) |
|--------------|---|
| varchar(max) | The maximum length of 231 characters(SQL Server 2005 only).(Variable Length non-Unicode data) |
| text | The maximum length of 2,127,483,647 characters(Variable Length non-Unicode data) |

Unicode Character String Datatype

The details are given in below table –

| Data Type | Description | |
|---------------|---|--|
| nchar | The maximum length of 4000 characters(Fixed-Length Unicode Characters) | |
| Nvarchar | The maximum length of 4000 characters.(Variable-Length Unicode Characters) | |
| nvarchar(max) | The maximum length of 231 characters(SQL Server 2005 only).(Variable Length Unicode data) | |

Date and Time Datatype

The details are given in the below table.

| Data Type | Description |
|-----------|--|
| DATE | A data type is used to store the data of date in a record |
| TIME | A data type is used to store the data of time in a record |
| DATETIME | A data type is used to store both the data,date, and time in the record. |

XML Datatype

XML data type allows storage of XML documents and fragments in a SQL Server database

| DataType | Description |
|--------------|---|
| XML Datatype | A Datatype used to store data in the format of XML datatype |

Spatial Dataype

A datatype is used for storing planar spatial data, such as points, lines, and polygons, in a database table.

| DataType | Description |
|----------|---|
| Geometry | A datatype is used for storing planar spatial data, such as points, lines, and polygons, in a database table. |

Array Datatype

SQL Server does not have a built-in array datatype. However, it is possible to simulate arrays using tables or XML data types.

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