**Assignment –3**

**Overview of SQL.**

**1) Does ANSI recognize the data type DATE?**

Ans:

Yes, the ANSI SQL standard recognizes the `DATE` data type.

In ANSI SQL, the `DATE` data type is used to store date values without time components. It typically follows the format `YYYY-MM-DD`. While SQL implementations like MySQL, PostgreSQL, and SQL Server might have additional data types for handling dates and times, `DATE` is part of the core ANSI SQL standard.

Here's an example of how the `DATE` type might be used in a table definition:

CREATE TABLE employees (

id INT,

name VARCHAR(100),

hire\_date DATE

);

In this example, the `hire\_date` column would only store date values (without any time).

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**2) Which subdivision of SQL is used to insert values in tables?**

Ans:

The subdivision of SQL used to insert values into tables is called \*\*Data Manipulation Language (DML)\*\*.

DML includes SQL commands that allow you to modify and manage the data in tables. The `INSERT` statement is part of DML and is specifically used to insert new rows into a table.

### Example of an `INSERT` statement:

INSERT INTO table\_name (column1, column2, column3)

VALUES (value1, value2, value3);

Here, the `INSERT` statement is adding a new row with specified values into the columns of the table.

Other common DML commands include:

- `UPDATE` – for updating existing data

- `DELETE` – for deleting data