

1. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH: Allows time to be stored as an interval of years and months.
 2. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE: When a column is selected in a SQL statement, the time is automatically converted to the user's timezone.
 3. BLOB (Binary Large Object): Binary large object data up to 4 gigabytes.
 4. TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE: Stores a time zone value as a displacement from Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).
 5. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND: Allows time to be stored as an interval of days to hours, minutes, and seconds.
 6. CLOB (Character Large Object): Character data up to 4 gigabytes.
 7. TIMESTAMP: Allows the time to be stored as a date with fractional seconds.
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1. 3 examples where time zone matters is airline scheduling, financial market systems, and remote work/meetings.