

Database Programming with PL/SQL 2-3: Recognizing Data Types Practice Activities

Vocabulary

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below:

Store large blocks of single-byte or fixed width multi-byte NCHAR data in the database.
Hold values, called locators, that specify the location of large objects (such as graphic images) that are stored out of line.
Hold a single value with no internal components.
Store large unstructured or structured binary objects.
Contain internal elements that are either scalar (record) or composite (record and table)
Store large binary files outside of the database.
Hold values, called pointers, that point to a storage location.
A schema object with a name, attributes, and methods.
Store large blocks of character data in the database.

Try It / Solve It

- 1. In your own words, describe what a data type is and explain why it is important.
- 2. Identify the three data type categories covered in this course.
- 3. Identify three data types covered in the *Database Programming with SQL* course.
- 4. What data type can be used in PL/SQL, but can't be used to define a table column?
- 5. Which data type indicates a large data object that is stored outside of the database?
- 6. Identify the data type category (LOB, Scalar, or Composite) for each data type. Each category may be used more than once.

Data Type	Data Type Category
CLOB	
VARCHAR2	
BLOB	
NUMBER	
BFILE	
TIMESTAMP	
NCLOB	
RECORD	
PLS_INTEGER	
LONG	
TABLE	
BOOLEAN	

7. Enter the data type category and the data type for each value. The first one has been done for you.

Value	Data Type Category	Data Type
'Switzerland'	Scalar	VARCHAR2
Text of a resume		
100.20		
A picture		
1053		
11-Jun-2016		
'Computer science is the science of the 21st century.'		
Index Last_name 1 'Newman' 2 'Raman' 3 'Han'		
A movie		
A sound byte		
FALSE		