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Create

Creating a basic table involves naming the table and defining its columns and each column's data type.

Data Types

➢ **Numeric** - This type of data stores numerical values. Following Data types fall in this category: Integer, Float, Real, Numeric, or Decimal.

➢ **Character String** - This type of data stores character values. The two common types are CHAR(n) and VARCHAR(n).

➢ **Date/Datetime** - This type of data allows us to store date or datetime in a database table.

Data Types

Numeric - This type of data stores numerical values.

Numeric

Name	Description	Storage Size	Range
smallint	Stores whole numbers, small range.	2 bytes	-32768 to +32767
integer	Stores whole numbers.Use this when you want to store typical integers.	4 bytes	-2147483648 to +2147483647
bigint	Stores whole numbers, large range.	8 bytes	-9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807
decimal	user-specified precision, exact	variable	up to 131072 digits before the decimal point; up to 16383 digits after the decimal point.

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Data Types

Character String - This type of data stores character values. The two common types are CHAR(n) and VARCHAR(n).

Character

Name	Description
character varying(n), varchar(n)	variable-length with limit
character(n), char(n)	fixed-length, blank padded
text	variable unlimited length

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Data Types

Date/Datetime - This type of data allows us to store binary objects in a database table.

Date-Time

Name	Description	Storage Size	Low Value	High Value
timestamp	both date and time (no time zone)	8 bytes	4713 BC	294276 AD
date	date (no time of day)	4 bytes	4713 BC	5874897 AD
time	time of day (no date)	8 bytes	00:00:00	24:00:00
interval	12 bytes	time interval	-178000000 years	178000000 years

CREATE TYPE

Users can define data types as per requirements also

SYNTAX

➤ CREATE TYPE Dollar as DECIMAL(9,2);

➤ CREATE TYPE days AS ENUM ('Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday',
'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday');