

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

## Vocabulary

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below:

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

  a data type defines how data is physically stored, the constraints applied to it, and the range of the data
- 2. Identify the three data type categories covered in this course.

LOB Scalar Composite

- 3. Identify three data types covered in the *Database Programming with SQL* course.

  Number Date Varchar2
- 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?
  BFILE
- 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        | LOB                |  |
| VARCHAR2    | Scalar             |  |
| BLOB        | LOB                |  |
| NUMBER      | Scalar             |  |
| BFILE       | LOB                |  |
| TIMESTAMP   | Scalar             |  |
| NCLOB       | LOB                |  |
| RECORD      | Composite          |  |
| PLS_INTEGER | Scalar             |  |
| LONG        | Scalar             |  |
| TABLE       | Composite          |  |
| BOOLEAN     | Scalar             |  |

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                                       | Scalar             | Varchar2     |
| 100.20   | Scalar             | Number       |
| A picture  | LOB                | BLOB         |
| 1053   | Scalar             | Number       |
| 11-Jun-2016  | Scalar             | Date         |
| 'Computer science is the science of the 21st century.' | Scalar             | Varchar2     |
| Index Last_name  1 'Newman' 2 'Raman' 3 'Han'          | Composite          | Table        |
| A movie  | LOB                | BFILE        |
| A sound byte   | LOB                | BFILE / BLOB |
| FALSE  | Scalar             | BLOB         |