SQL QUERIES

create database census;

use census

Creating UAT data base too

create database census\_uat

use census\_uat

create table residance(

id int not null primary key,

name varchar(250) not null,

gender enum('Male','Female') not null,

dob date,

motherToung varchar(50),

is\_nri Boolean

);

select \* from residance;

desc residance;

insert into residance values(1,'Arjun','Male','1995-08-02','Hindi',0);

insert into residance values(2,'Bheem','Male','1990-04-22','Sanskrit',1);

update residance set is\_nri =0 where id=1;

delete from residance where id =1;

drop table residence

**Data Type in The SQL**

In the previous video, you saw that there are three common datatypes in Date and Time: DATE, DATETIME and TIME.

* *DATE*: This is used to store the date. For example, the birth date or the account opening date. MySql treats '2012-10-09', '20121009' and 20121009 as a date. Invalid dates are converted to '0000-00-00'. Any punctuation character may be used as the delimiter. For example, '2012-12-31', '2012/12/31', '2012^12^31', and '2012@12@31' are equivalent. As a number, the format is either ***YYYYMMDD*** or ***YYMMDD.***For example, 19830905 and 830905 are interpreted as '1983-09-05'. The supported range is '1000-01-01' to '9999-12-31'.
* *TIME*: This datatype is used to store time values. For example, the time at which a particular order was placed. The acceptable format is 'hh:mm:ss’. Invalid times are converted to '00:00:00'. The supported range is '-838:59:59' to '838:59:59'.
* *DATETIME*: This is used to store both the date and the time. For example, each transaction has a timestamp which stores both the date and the time of the transaction. Any punctuation character may be used as the delimiter. For example, '2012-12-31 11:30:45', '2012^12^31 11+30+45', '2012/12/31 11\*30\*45', and '2012@12@31 11^30^45' are equivalent. As a number, the format is either ***YYYYMMDDhhmmss*** or ***YYMMDDhhmmss.***For example, 19830905132800 and 830905132800 are interpreted as '1983-09-05 13:28:00'. The supported range is '1000-01-01 00:00:00' to '9999-12-31 23:59:59'.

Invalid DATE and DATETIME values are converted to the "zero" value of the appropriate type ('0000-00-00' or '0000-00-00 00:00:00')

You can refer to [this](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/date-and-time-types.html) link to the official documentation of MySQL to learn more about the date and time datatypes.