

DATE



used to represent a date in the format YYYY-MM-DD

1st of January 1000 - 31st of December 9999

e.g. 25th of July 2018: '2018-07-25'

DATE + () = DATETIME

next to the date, we could save the time:
YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS[.fraction]

0 - 23:59:59.999999

e.g. 25th of July 2018 9:30 a.m.: '2018-07-25 9:30:00'

DATETIME

represents the date shown on the calendar and the time shown on the clock

VS.

TIMESTAMP

used for a well-defined, exact point in time

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1st of January 1970 UTC - 19th of January 2038, 03:14:07 UTC

- records the moment in time as the number of seconds passed after the 1st of January 1970 00:00:00 UTC

e.g. 25th of July 2018:

1,535,155,200

TIMESTAMP

- representing a moment in time as a number allows you to easily obtain the difference between two TIMESTAMP values

e.g. end time:

'2018-07-25 10:30:00' UTC

TIMESTAMP

start time:

'2018-07-25 09:00:00' UTC

TIMESTAMP

5,400

TIMESTAMP

TIMESTAMP is appropriate if you need to handle time zones

London = 1:00 a.m

Paris = 2:00 a.m

1970-01-01 01:00:00' UTC

string, date, and time data types

numeric data types

CHAR

VARCHAR

DATE

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

data must be written within quotes

INTEGER

DECIMAL

NUMERIC

FLOAT

DOUBLE

only numeric values are written without quotes

BLOB

Binary Large OBject

- refers to a file of binary data data with 1s and 0s
- involves saving files in a record



Customers					
customer_id	first_name	last_name	email_address	number_of_complaints	photo
1	John	McKinley	john.mackinley@365careers.com	0	
2	Elizabeth	McFarlane	e.mcfarlane@365careers.com	2	17
3	Kevin	Lawrence	kevin.lawrence@365careers.com	1	
4	Catherine	Winnfield	c.winnfield@365careers.com	0	*.jpg

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numeric data types

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