**SQL data types**

Introduction

Fields in a database (as with variables in a programming language) have data types associated with them. MySQL and SQLite provide different data types, examples of which as listed below

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MySQL** | |  | **SQLite** | |
| INT | An Integer |  | INTEGER | An Integer |
| FLOAT | A floating point number |  | REAL | A floating point number |
| VARCHAR(x) | A string of variable length (the x can be set by the user to set a maximum size) |  | TEXT | A string of variable length |
| DATE | A date value in YYYY-MM-DD format |  |  |  |
| TIME | A time value in hh:mm:ss format |  |  |  |

Task .

A doctor's surgery stores data on patients. Some of the fields from tblPatients are listed below. Allocate an appropriate data type for each one of the fields.

\*If you use VARCHAR(x), you should suggest a maximum field size. For example VARCHAR(50) would allow a maximum of 50 characters to be entered.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Field title** | **MYSQL data type** | **SQLite data type** |
| PatientID | INT | INTEGER |
| Firstname | VARCHAR(NUMERO) #!!!AQUI PON UN NUMERO ENTRE 6-10 | TEXT |
| Surname | VARCHAR(NUMERO) #!!!AQUI PON UN NUMERO ENTRE 6-10 | TEXT |
| Date of birth | DATE | TEXT |
| Height(cm) | FLOAT | REAL |

Explorer task .

The patients table links to a table where the appointments are stored. Complete the same task as above but this time for tblAppointments.



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Field title** | **MYSQL data type** | **SQLite data type** |
| AppointmentID | INT | INTEGER |
| PatientID | INT | INTEGER |
| Appointment\_Date | DATE | TEXT |
| Appointment\_Time | VARCHAR(5) | TEXT |