# **PL/SQL - Data Types**

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| --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Category & Description** |
| 1 | **Scalar**  Single values with no internal components, such as a **NUMBER, DATE,** or **BOOLEAN**. |
| 2 | **Large Object (LOB)**  Pointers to large objects that are stored separately from other data items, such as text, graphic images, video clips, and sound waveforms. |
| 3 | **Composite**  Data items that have internal components that can be accessed individually. For example, collections and records. |
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PL/SQL provides subtypes of data types. For example, the data type NUMBER has a subtype called INTEGER. You can use the subtypes in your PL/SQL program to make the data types compatible with data types in other programs while embedding the PL/SQL code in another program, such as a Java program.

PL/SQL Numeric Data Types and Subtypes

Following table lists out the PL/SQL pre-defined numeric data types and their sub-types −

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| **S.No** | **Data Type & Description** |
| 1 | **PLS\_INTEGER**  Signed integer in range -2,147,483,648 through 2,147,483,647, represented in 32 bits |
| 2 | **BINARY\_INTEGER**  Signed integer in range -2,147,483,648 through 2,147,483,647, represented in 32 bits |
| 3 | **BINARY\_FLOAT**  Single-precision IEEE 754-format floating-point number |

PL/SQL Character Data Types and Subtypes

Following is the detail of PL/SQL pre-defined character data types and their sub-types −

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| **S.No** | **Data Type & Description** |
| 1 | **CHAR**  Fixed-length character string with maximum size of 32,767 bytes |
| 2 | **VARCHAR2**  Variable-length character string with maximum size of 32,767 bytes |

## NULLs in PL/SQL

PL/SQL NULL values represent **missing** or **unknown data** and they are not an integer, a character, or any other specific data type.