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Questions 1-9: In “your own words” describe each of the following terms (do not plagiarize from the book).

Then give an example of how each one is already used in any of the databases that you have access to on the server. Give the **database name**, **table name**, and the **fieldname**.

Give as much information as you can, including ideas on why this data type was chosen. (1-8 are 10 pts each, 9 is 20 pts)

1. CHAR: Fixed length of characters max length of 8,000 characters. (\*set to 2 max characters\* used in ap\_username db, vendors table, vendor\_state)
2. VARCHAR: Variable-length storage with a maximum length of 8,000 characters. (\*set to 50 max characters\* used in ap\_username db, terms table terms\_description fieldname)
3. INT: Numeric integer between -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647.(\*max 11\* used in ap\_username db, terms table, terms\_id field)
4. TINYINT: Numeric integer between 0 and 255.
5. DECIMAL: Numeric integer between -10^38 + 1 and 10^38 – 1. (used in ap\_username db, invoice table, invoice\_total fieldname)
6. TEXT: Variable-length storage with a maximum size of 2GB data(not found in db)
7. DATETIME: Stores date and time information in the format YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS format.(not found in db)
8. DATE: Stores date in the YYYY-MM-DD format. (used in ap\_username db, invoice\_archive table, invoice\_due\_date fieldname)
9. Can you find a column which might be a good candidate for a SET field in our current tables? Describe the column and its data and then give some pros and cons to this idea when you find the column. Give the **database name**, **table name**, and the **fieldname**: ap\_username db, vendors table, vendor\_address1 and 2. Maybe you could replace 2 line addresses with an option to make them a set type. Not sure if this is a good idea though since it may make queries more complicated than keeping to varchar fields.