

The diagram illustrates the SQL grammar for data types and identifiers, organized into several main sections:

- Character Data Types:**
 - CHARACTER:** Can be **CHAR** or **NCHAR**.
 - CHAR:** Syntax: `(<integer value>)`.
 - NCHAR:** Syntax: `(<integer value>)`.
 - VARCHAR:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
 - NVARCHAR:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
- Integer Data Types:**
 - INTEGER:** Can be **INT**, **SERIAL**, **BIGINT**, **BIGINTEGER**, **INTEGER8**, or **INT8**.
 - SERIAL8:** Can be **SMALLINT**.
 - DECIMAL:** Can be **DEC** or **NUMERIC**.
- Decimal Data Types:**
 - DECIMAL:** Syntax: `(<integer value>)`.
 - DEC:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
 - NUMERIC:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
- Other Data Types:**
 - MONEY:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
 - FLOAT:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
 - DOUBLE PRECISION:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
 - REAL:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
 - SMALLFLOAT:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
 - DATE:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
 - BYTE:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
 - TEXT:** Syntax: `(<integer value> , <integer value>)`.
- Identifier Rules:**
 - DATE TIME:** Can be **YEAR**, **MONTH**, **DAY**, **HOUR**, **MINUTE**, **SECOND**, or **FRACTION**.
 - TIME:** Can be **YEAR**, **MONTH**, **DAY**, **HOUR**, **MINUTE**, **SECOND**, or **FRACTION**.
 - TIME STAMP:** Can be **YEAR**, **MONTH**, **DAY**, **HOUR**, **MINUTE**, **SECOND**, or **FRACTION**.
 - INTERVAL:** Can be **YEAR**, **MONTH**, **DAY**, **HOUR**, **MINUTE**, **SECOND**, or **FRACTION**.
 - LIKE:** Can be **identifier** or **character-string**.
 - identifier:** Can be **character-string** or **identifier**.