

Assignment –3

Overview of SQL.

1) Does ANSI recognize the data type DATE?

Yes, ANSI SQL recognizes the `DATE` data type. The ANSI SQL standard defines a `DATE` type that represents a date in the format `YYYY-MM-DD`. It stores the year, month, and day but does not include time information.

In addition to `DATE`, ANSI SQL also supports other related types like:

- `TIME` (for storing time values).
- `DATETIME` (for storing date and time).
- `TIMESTAMP` (a more precise variant of `DATETIME` that includes fractional seconds and time zone information in some database systems).

For example:

```
CREATE TABLE DateDemo(  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    event_date DATE  
);
```

This will store just the date (year, month, and day).

2) Which subdivision of SQL is used to insert values in tables?

The subdivision of SQL used to insert values into tables is the Data Manipulation Language (DML), specifically the `INSERT` statement.

DML operations involve manipulating data in tables (adding, updating, or deleting records). The `insert` statement is used to add new rows to a table.

Example:

```
INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date)  
VALUES (101, 'John', 'Doe', '2023-01-15');
```