

Database Programming with SQL

13-2: Using Data Types

Practice Activities

Objectives

- Create a table using TIMESTAMP and TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE column data types
- Create a table using INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH and INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND column data types
- Give examples of organizations and personal situations where it is important to know to which time zone a date-time value refers
- List and provide an example of each of the number, date, and character data types

Vocabulary

Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.

	Allows time to be stored as an interval of years and months
	When a column is selected in a SQL statement the time is automatically converted to the user's timezone
	Binary large object data up to 4 gigabytes
	Stores a time zone value as a displacement from Universal Coordinated Time or UCT
	Allows time to be stored as an interval of days to hours, minutes, and seconds
	Character data up to 4 gigabytes
	Allows the time to be stored as a date with fractional seconds

Try It / Solve It

1. Using the examples provided in the slides, create each of the three time-zone tables.

- a. TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
- b. INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- c. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

2. Execute a `SELECT *` from each table to verify your input.

3. Give 3 examples of organizations and personal situations where it is important to know to which time zone a date-time value refers.



LONDON



NEW YORK

