

Recognizing Data Types

Terminology

Directions: Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below:

1. _____ Store large blocks of single-byte or fixed width multi-byte NCHAR data in the database.
2. _____ Hold values, called locators, that specify the location of large objects (such as graphic images) that are stored out of line.
3. _____ Hold a single value with no internal components.
4. _____ Store large unstructured or structured binary objects.
5. _____ Contain internal elements that are either scalar (record) or composite (record and table)
6. _____ Store large binary files outside of the database.
7. _____ Hold values, called pointers, that point to a storage location.
8. _____ A schema object with a name, attributes, and methods.
9. _____ Store large blocks of character data in the database.

Try It/Solve It

1. In your own words, describe what a data type is and explain why it is important.
2. Match the data type category (LOB, Scalar, Composite, Reference, and Object) with the appropriate definition. Each data type may be used more than once.

Description	Data Type
Stores a large amount of data	
Has internal components that can be manipulated individually	
Has a name, attributes, and methods	
Includes CLOBs, BLOBs, BFILEs, and NCLOBs	
Has no internal components	
Includes TABLEs, RECORDs, NESTED TABLEs, and VARRAYs	
Includes TIMESTAMP, DATE, BINARY_INTEGER, LONG, LONG RAW, and BOOLEAN	
Holds values, called pointers, that point to a storage location	

3. Enter the data type category for each value into the Data Type Category column. In the Data Type column, enter a specific data type that can be used for the value. The first one has been done for you.

Value		Data Type Category	Data Type
Switzerland		Scalar	VARCHAR2
100.20			
1053			
12-DEC-2005			
False			
Index	Last_name		
1	'Newman'		
2	'Raman'		
3	'Han'		
A movie			
A soundbyte			
A picture			