

Using Datatypes

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.

Vocabulary

Directions: Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.

1. _____ Allows time to be stored as an interval of years and months
2. _____ Binary large object data up to 4 gigabytes
3. _____ Allows time to be stored as an interval of days to hours, minutes, and seconds
4. _____ Allows the time to be stored as a date with fractional seconds

Try It / Solve It

1. Using the examples provided in Tell Me/Show Me, 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.



LONDON



NEW YORK



TOKYO



Shanghai

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