

Primitive datatypes:

Data types that are defined by system are called primitive data types.

For example:

int, float, char, double, bool, etc.

The number of bits allocated for each primitive data type depends on the programming languages, the compiler and the operating system.

For example:

For example, "int" may take 2 bytes for 16 bits system.

It may takes 4 bytes for 32 bits system.

### Related Posts:

1. SQL Functions
2. History of DBMS
3. Introduction to DBMS
4. Introduction to Database
5. Advantages and Disadvantages of DBMS
6. SQL | DDL, DML, DCL Commands
7. Domain
8. Entity and Attribute
9. Relationship among entities
10. Attribute
11. Database Relation
12. DBMS Keys

13. Schema
14. Twelve rules of CODD
15. Normalization
16. Functional Dependency
17. Transaction processing concepts
18. Schedules
19. Serializability
20. OODBMS vs RDBMS
21. RDBMS
22. SQL Join
23. SQL Functions
24. Trigger
25. Oracle cursor
26. Introduction to Concurrency control
27. Net 11
28. NET 3
29. NET 2
30. GATE, AVG function and join DBMS | Prof. Jayesh Umre
31. GATE 2014 DBMS FIND Maximum number of Super keys | Prof. Jayesh Umre
32. GATE 2017 DBMS Query | Prof. Jayesh Umre
33. Entity
34. Check Constraint
35. Primary and Foreign key
36. SQL join
37. DDL DML DCL
38. Database applications
39. Disadvantages of file system data management

40. RGPV DBMS Explain the concepts of generalization and aggregation with appropriate examples
41. RGPV solved Database approach vs Traditional file accessing approach
42. Find all employees who live in the city where the company for which they work is located
43. Concept of table spaces, segments, extents and block
44. Triggers: mutating errors, instead of triggers
45. Dedicated Server vs Multi-Threaded Server
46. Distributed database, database links, and snapshot
47. RDBMS Security
48. SQL queries for various join types
49. Cursor management: nested and parameterized cursors
50. Oracle exception handling mechanism
51. Stored Procedures and Parameters