



Data Types & Constraints

Chapter: SQL • Level ★★☆☆ • Time: 30 min

SCORE

___ / 20

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

AFTER THIS WORKSHEET YOU CAN

- ✓ Pick INT, VARCHAR, DATE, DECIMAL
- ✓ Use NOT NULL and UNIQUE
- ✓ Understand PRIMARY KEY
- ✓ Use AUTO_INCREMENT



Section A • Concept Check

• BEGINNER

4 × 1 = 4

- Whole numbers use:
☐ A. INT ☐ B. VARCHAR ☐ C. DATE ☐ D. BLOB
- Short text like names uses:
☐ A. INT ☐ B. VARCHAR(50) ☐ C. BOOLEAN
☐ D. FLOAT only
- A PRIMARY KEY must be:
☐ A. unique and not null ☐ B. text ☐ C. negative
☐ D. optional
- Money is safest as:
☐ A. FLOAT ☐ B. DECIMAL(10,2) ☐ C. VARCHAR
☐ D. INT always



Section B • Problem Solving

• INTERMEDIATE

2 + 3 × 3 = 11

- Dates use the _____ type.
- _____ NULL forbids empty values.
- Choose types for: id, name, price, created_at.

- Why DECIMAL for money instead of FLOAT?

- Write a column definition for a required unique email.



Section C • Challenge

• CHALLENGE

5

- What happens inserting a duplicate primary key?

Reflection — the most useful thing I learned: _____

A ___/4 B ___/11 C ___/5 Total ___/20

Teacher's Signature

Parent's Signature

ANSWER KEY — FOLD OR CUT BEFORE HANDING OUT

1-A 2-B 3-A 4-B | 5 DATE 6 NOT 7 = INT, VARCHAR(100), DECIMAL(10,2), DATETIME/DATE 8 = FLOAT rounds; DECIMAL is exact 9 = email VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL UNIQUE | 10 = The insert fails with an error

