

FLOAT and DOUBLE PRECISION

FLOAT data types are used to store values with significant decimals. The following **FLOAT** types are supported:

Type	Size	Value range
Float	4 bytes	7 significant decimals; -3.4×10^{-38} to 3.4×10^{38}
Double Precision	8 bytes	15 significant decimals; -1.7×10^{-308} to 1.7×10^{308}

A **column** with the defined data type **FLOAT** can store a single-precision figure with up to 7 significant decimals. The decimal point can float between all seven of these digits. If a number with more than 7 decimal places needs to be saved, decimals beyond the seventh position are truncated. **FLOAT** columns require 4 bytes of storage.

A column with the defined data type **DOUBLE PRECISION** can store numbers with 15 significant decimals. This uses 8 bytes of storage. As with the **FLOAT** column, the decimal point can float within the column. The **DOUBLE PRECISION** data type is implemented in the majority of InterBase® platforms as a 64 bit number.

FLOAT types can be implemented for any calculative operations. They offer an optimal performance and sufficient range of values. It is possible to specify the display format of a **FLOAT** field under [Environment Options / Grid / Display Formats](#).

The **DOUBLE PRECISION** data type can be written as follows:

```
DOUBLE PRECISION
DOUBLE
```

The main advantage of a **DOUBLE PRECISION** data type is the large number of decimal places e.g. 1/3 in **DOUBLE PRECISION** would be 0,33333333333333 in **NUMERIC(18,4)** it would be 0,3333. Please note: up until dialect 1 **NUMERIC** and **DOUBLE PRECISION** were identical i.e. an SQL with the data type **NUMERIC(15,2)** results in the following:

Result with dialect 1:

```
CREATE TABLE TEST(WERT NUMERIC(15,2));
INSERT INTO TEST(WERT) VALUES(100);
SELECT * FROM TEST; result 100
UPDATE TEST SET WERT=WERT/3;
SELECT * FROM TEST; result 33,33
UPDATE TEST SET WERT=WERT*3;
SELECT * FROM TEST; result 100
```

Result with dialect 3:

```
CREATE TABLE TEST(WERT NUMERIC(15,2));
INSERT INTO TEST(WERT) VALUES(100);
SELECT * FROM TEST; result 100
UPDATE TEST SET WERT=WERT/3;
```

```
SELECT * FROM TEST;  result 33,33
UPDATE TEST SET WERT=WERT*3;
SELECT * FROM TEST;  result 99,99
```

Since dialect 3 NUMERIC data is rounded according to commercial rounding rules; up to dialect 1 NUMERIC data is rounded according to technical rounding rules.

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