✕   **Creating a Table**

Data Types

Data types specify the type of data for a particular column.

If a column called "LastName" is going to hold names, then that particular column should have a "varchar" (variable-length character) data type.

The most common data types:

Numeric

INT -A normal-sized integer that can be signed or unsigned.

FLOAT(M,D) - A floating-point number that cannot be unsigned. You can optionally define the display length (M) and the number of decimals (D).

DOUBLE(M,D) - A double precision floating-point number that cannot be unsigned. You can optionally define the display length (M) and the number of decimals (D).

Date and Time

DATE - A date in *YYYY-MM-DD* format.

DATETIME - A date and time combination in YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS format.

TIMESTAMP - A timestamp, calculated from midnight, January 1, 1970

TIME - Stores the time in HH:MM:SS format.

String Type

CHAR(M) - Fixed-length character string. Size is specified in parenthesis. Max 255 bytes.

VARCHAR(M) - Variable-length character string. Max size is specified in parenthesis.

BLOB – "Binary Large Objects" and are used to store large amounts of binary data, such as images or other types of files.

TEXT - Large amount of text data.

⚠ Choosing the correct data type for your columns is the key to good database design.

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