

1. MySQL provides various data types, ten of which are:
  - INT: used for storing integer numbers.
  - FLOAT: used for storing floating-point numbers with decimal precision.
  - DOUBLE: used for storing double-precision floating-point numbers.
  - VARCHAR: used for storing variable-length character strings.
  - CHAR: used for storing fixed-length character strings.
  - TEXT: used for storing large text data, up to a maximum of 65,535 characters.
  - DATE: used for storing date values in YYYY-MM-DD format.
  - TIME: used for storing time values in HH:MM:SS format.
  - TIMESTAMP: used for storing date and time values, accurate to second precision.
  - BOOLEAN: used for storing Boolean (true/false) values.
2. Each data type has its unique characteristics that make it suitable for storing different types of data. For example:
  - INT: suitable for storing whole numbers such as counts or IDs.
  - FLOAT/DOUBLE: suitable for storing decimal numbers, where precision is important.
  - VARCHAR/CHAR: suitable for storing character data such as names, addresses, and other textual information. VARCHAR is more flexible as it allows for variable length strings while CHAR has fixed length, making it faster for search operations.
  - TEXT: suitable for storing long-form textual information such as articles or product descriptions.
  - DATE/TIME/TIMESTAMP: suitable for storing temporal information such as dates, times and datetime values.
  - BOOLEAN: suitable for storing logical values such as true/false, yes/no, or on/off.

URL: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/>