



<u>numeric</u> data type	<i>size</i> (bytes)	<pre>minimum value (signed/unsigned)</pre>	<pre>maximum value (signed/unsigned)</pre>
TINYINT	1	-128 0	127 255
SMALLINT	2	-32,768 0	32,767 65,535
MEDIUMINT	3	-8,388,608 0	8,388,607 16,777,215
INT	4	-2,147,483,648 0	2,147,483,647 4,294,967,295
BIGINT	8	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 0	9,223,372,036,854,775,807 18,446,744,073,709,551,615
		R. F. Land	

<u>signed</u> ≠ <u>unsigned</u>

if the encompassed range includes both positive and negative values

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if integers are allowed to be only positive

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integer data types are 'signed' by default

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TINYINT	1	-128	127
TEITTEIT		0	256
SMALLINT	2	-32,768	32,767
SMALLINI		0	65,535
MEDIUMINT	3	-8,388,608	8,388,607
MEDIOMINI		0	16,777,215
INT	4	-2,147,483,648	2,147,483,647
TIMI	7	0	4,294,967,295
BIGINT	8	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808	9,223,372,036,854,775,807
	0	0	18,446,744,073,709,551,615
		Black	

integer data types are 'signed' by default

if you want to use a range containing only positive, 'unsigned' values, you would have to specify this in your query

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INT	4	-2,147,483,648	2,147,483,647
TIMI	7	0	4,294,967,295
BIGINT	8	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808	9,223,372,036,854,775,807
	0	0	18,446,744,073,709,551,615
		Black	

Why not just use BIGINT all the time?

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e.g. if you are sure that, in a certain column, you won't need an integer smaller than 0 or greater than 100, TINYINT would do the job perfectly and you would not need more storage space per data point

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e.g. if you are sure that, in a certain column, you won't need an integer smaller than 0 or greater than 100, TINYINT would do the job perfectly and you would not need more storage space per data point a smaller integer type may increase the processing speed