Week9Research

Research 10 different datatypes used in MySQL and write how they are used and what makes them unique.

1. Char(size) – the Char(size) data type holds a fixed length string. It can contain numbers, special characters, and letters. It can hold up to 255 characters. It is unique because it gives the writer the ability to create a string that can have numbers, words, and characters.
2. Text – text will hold a sting with a maximum length of 65,545 characters. Text is unique because it gives the writer the ability to write text that allows a substantial amount of characters.
3. Blob – BLOB stands for Binary Large Objects. It holds up to 65,535 bytes of data. This is unique because you can use it to store binary data.
4. Date() – the date, data type is unique because it gives you the ability to write the current date. Its format is expressed in YYYY-MM-DD.
5. Datetime() – datetime is a date and time stamp combination. It is unique because it gives the ability to print out the current date and time. It is expressed in YYYY-MM-DD and HH:MI:SS.
6. Time() – time provides the time. It is unique because it give the user the ability the show the time. It is expressed in HH:MI:SS.
7. Year() – the year data type will print out the year. It is unique because you can use a 4 digit year, the values allowed are 1901-2155. Or you can use a 2 digit year with the values allowed are 70-69 with the year values being 1970-2069.
8. Float(size,d) – this is a small number with a floating decimal point. Float is unique because it gives you the ability to express at least 24 numbers.
9. Int(size) – the int data type allows whole numbers between -2,147,483,648 through 2,147,483,648. Int is unique because it give the ability to use whole numbers with no decimal point.
10. Longtext- longtext will hold a sting value up to 4,294,967,295. It is unique because it give the user the ability to create a huge sting.