Notes

The `COLLATION_CHARACTER_SET_APPLICABILITY` columns are equivalent to the first two columns displayed by the `SHOW COLLATION` statement.

26.3.8 The INFORMATION_SCHEMA COLUMNS Table

The `COLUMNS` table provides information about columns in tables. The related `ST_GEOMETRY_COLUMNS` table provides information about table columns that store spatial data. See Section 26.3.35, “The INFORMATION_SCHEMA ST_GEOMETRY_COLUMNS Table”.

The `COLUMNS` table has these columns:

- `TABLE_CATALOG`

  The name of the catalog to which the table containing the column belongs. This value is always `def`.

- `TABLE_SCHEMA`

  The name of the schema (database) to which the table containing the column belongs.

- `TABLE_NAME`

  The name of the table containing the column.

- `COLUMN_NAME`

  The name of the column.

- `ORDINAL_POSITION`

  The position of the column within the table. `ORDINAL_POSITION` is necessary because you might want to say `ORDER BY ORDINAL_POSITION`. Unlike `SHOW COLUMNS`, `SELECT` from the `COLUMNS` table does not have automatic ordering.

- `COLUMN_DEFAULT`

  The default value for the column. This is `NULL` if the column has an explicit default of `NULL`, or if the column definition includes no `DEFAULT` clause.

- `IS_NULLABLE`

  The column nullability. The value is `YES` if `NULL` values can be stored in the column, `NO` if not.

- `DATA_TYPE`

  The column data type.

  The `DATA_TYPE` value is the type name only with no other information. The `COLUMN_TYPE` value contains the type name and possibly other information such as the precision or length.

- `CHARACTER_MAXIMUM_LENGTH`

  For string columns, the maximum length in characters.

- `CHARACTER_OCTET_LENGTH`

  For string columns, the maximum length in bytes.

- `NUMERIC_PRECISION`