

MySQL TEXT Data Type



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Summary: in this tutorial, you will learn how to use MySQL `TEXT` for storing text data in the database table.

Introduction to MySQL TEXT data type

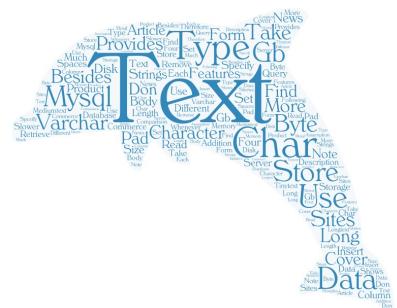
Besides `CHAR` and `VARCHAR` character types, MySQL supports the `TEXT` type that provides more features.

The `TEXT` is useful for storing long-form text strings that can take from 1 byte to 4GB. In practice, you often use the `TEXT` data type for storing articles in news sites, and product descriptions in e-commerce sites.

Unlike `CHAR` and `VARCHAR` type, you don't have to specify a storage length when you use a `TEXT` type for a column.

Also, MySQL does not remove or pad spaces when retrieving or inserting text data like `CHAR` and `VARCHAR`.

Note that the `TEXT` data is not stored in the database server's memory. Therefore, when you query `TEXT` data, MySQL has to read from it from the disk, which is much slower in comparison with `CHAR` and `VARCHAR`.



MySQL provides four `TEXT` types:

- `TINYTEXT`
- `TEXT`
- `MEDIUMTEXT`
- `LONGTEXT`

The following shows the size of each `TEXT` type with the assumption that you are using a character set that takes one byte to store a character

TINYTEXT – 255 Bytes (255 characters)

The maximum number of characters that `TINYTEXT` can store is 255 ($2^8 = 256$, 1 byte overhead).

In practice, you use `TINYTEXT` for the column that requires less than 255 characters, has inconsistent length, and does not require sorting. For example, you can use the `TINYTEXT` to store the excerpt of a blog post.

The following example [creates a new table](#) called `articles` that has a `summary` column with the data type is `TINYTEXT` :

```
CREATE TABLE articles (
    id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    title VARCHAR(255),
    summary TINYTEXT
);
```

TEXT – 64KB (65,535 characters)

The `TEXT` data type can hold up to 64 KB which is equivalent to 65535 ($2^{16} - 1$) characters.

The `TEXT` datatype also requires 2 bytes overhead.

The following example adds the column body with the `TEXT` type to the `articles` table using the [ALTER TABLE](#) statement:

```
ALTER TABLE articles
```

```
ADD COLUMN body TEXT NOT NULL  
AFTER summary;
```

MEDIUMTEXT – 16MB (16,777,215 characters)

The `MEDIUMTEXT` can hold up to 16MB text data which is equivalent to 16,777,215 characters. It requires 3 bytes overhead.

The `MEDIUMTEXT` is useful for storing quite large text data like the text of a book, white papers, etc. For example:

```
CREATE TABLE whitepapers (  
    id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
    body MEDIUMTEXT NOT NULL,  
    published_on DATE NOT NULL  
);
```

LONGTEXT – 4GB (4,294,967,295 characters)

The `LONGTEXT` can store text data up to 4GB, which is quite big in common scenarios. It has 4 bytes overhead.

Summary

- Use the `TEXT` data type to store long texts in the database.

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