



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

[illegible]

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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