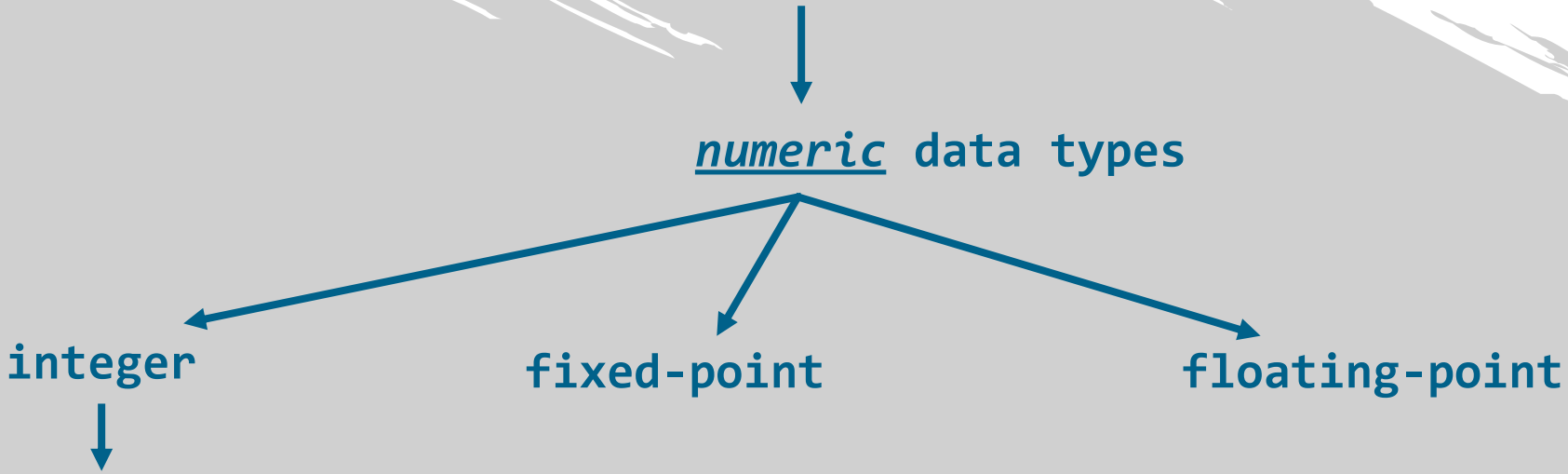
Integers

Integers

text ≠ numbers



integers

whole numbers with no decimal point

e.g. 5; 15; -200; 1,000

INTEGER **INT**

Integers

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

Integers

signed ≠ unsigned

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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Integers

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TINYINT	1	-128	127
		0	256
SMALLINT	2	-32,768	32,767
		0	65,535
MEDIUMINT	3	-8,388,608	8,388,607
		0	16,777,215
INT	4	-2,147,483,648	2,147,483,647
		0	4,294,967,295
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Integers

- *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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		0	256
SMALLINT	2	-32,768	32,767
		0	65,535
MEDIUMINT	3	-8,388,608	8,388,607
		0	16,777,215
INT	4	-2,147,483,648	2,147,483,647
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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