



MySQL: Data Types

The following is a list of datatypes available in MySQL, which includes string, numeric, date/time, and large object datatypes.

String Datatypes

The following are the **String Datatypes** in MySQL:

Data Type Syntax	Explanation
CHAR(<i>size</i>)	Where size is the number of characters to store. Fixed-length strings. Space padded on right to equal size characters.
VARCHAR(<i>size</i>)	Where size is the number of characters to store. Variable-length string.
TINYTEXT(<i>size</i>)	Where size is the number of characters to store.
TEXT(<i>size</i>)	Where size is the number of characters to store.
MEDIUMTEXT(<i>size</i>)	Where size is the number of characters to store.
LONGTEXT(<i>size</i>)	Where size is the number of characters to store.
BINARY(<i>size</i>)	Where size is the number of binary characters to store. Fixed-length strings. Space padded on right to equal size characters. (Introduced in MySQL 4.1.2)
VARBINARY(<i>size</i>)	Where size is the number of characters to store. Variable-length string. (Introduced in MySQL 4.1.2)

Numeric Datatypes

The following are the **Numeric Datatypes** in MySQL:

Data Type Syntax	Explanation
BIT	
TINYINT(<i>m</i>)	
SMALLINT(<i>m</i>)	
MEDIUMINT(<i>m</i>)	
INT(<i>m</i>)	
INTEGER(<i>m</i>)	This is a synonym for the INT datatype.
BIGINT(<i>m</i>)	
DECIMAL(<i>m</i> , <i>d</i>)	Where m is the total digits and d is the number of digits after the decimal.
DEC(<i>m</i> , <i>d</i>)	Where m is the total digits and d is the number of digits after the decimal. This is a synonym for the DECIMAL datatype.

Data Type Syntax	Explanation
NUMERIC(<i>m</i> , <i>d</i>)	Where <i>m</i> is the total digits and <i>d</i> is the number of digits after the decimal. This is a synonym for the DECIMAL datatype.
FIXED(<i>m</i> , <i>d</i>)	Where <i>m</i> is the total digits and <i>d</i> is the number of digits after the decimal. (Introduced in MySQL 4.1) This is a synonym for the DECIMAL datatype.
FLOAT(<i>m</i> , <i>d</i>)	Where <i>m</i> is the total digits and <i>d</i> is the number of digits after the decimal.
DOUBLE(<i>m</i> , <i>d</i>)	Where <i>m</i> is the total digits and <i>d</i> is the number of digits after the decimal.
DOUBLE PRECISION(<i>m</i> , <i>d</i>)	Where <i>m</i> is the total digits and <i>d</i> is the number of digits after the decimal. This is a synonym for the DOUBLE datatype.
REAL(<i>m</i> , <i>d</i>)	Where <i>m</i> is the total digits and <i>d</i> is the number of digits after the decimal. This is a synonym for the DOUBLE datatype.
FLOAT(<i>p</i>)	Where <i>p</i> is the precision.
BOOL	Treated as a boolean data type where a value of 0 is considered to be FALSE and any other value is considered to be TRUE.
BOOLEAN	Treated as a boolean data type where a value of 0 is considered to be FALSE and any other value is considered to be TRUE.

Date/Time Datatypes

The following are the **Date/Time Datatypes** in MySQL:

Data Type Syntax	Explanation
DATE	Displayed as 'YYYY-MM-DD'.
DATETIME	Displayed as 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'.
TIMESTAMP(<i>m</i>)	Displayed as 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'.
TIME	Displayed as 'HH:MM:SS'.
YEAR[(2 4)]	Default is 4 digits.

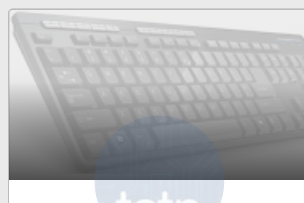
Large Object (LOB) Datatypes

The following are the **LOB Datatypes** in MySQL:

Data Type Syntax	Explanation
TINYBLOB	
BLOB(<i>size</i>)	Where <i>size</i> is the number of characters to store (<i>size</i> is optional and was introduced in MySQL 4.1)
MEDIUMBLOB	
LONGTEXT	

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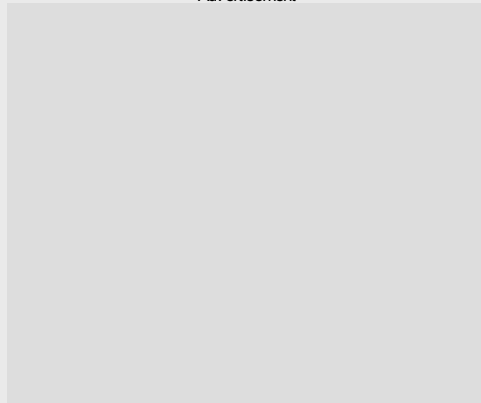
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