

# Chapter 8

# How to work with data types

# Objectives

## Applied

1. Code queries that convert data from one data type to another.

## Knowledge

1. Describe the data that can be stored in any of the character, numeric, date/time, and large object data types.
2. Describe ENUM and SET data types.

# MySQL data type categories

- Character
- Numeric
- Date and time
- Binary
- Large Object (LOB)
- Spatial
- JSON

# The character types

Type	Bytes
CHAR (M)	Mx4
VARCHAR (M)	L+1

## How the character types work with utf8mb4

Data type	Original value	Value stored	Bytes used
CHAR (2)	'CA'	'CA'	8
CHAR (10)	'CA'	'CA'	40
VARCHAR (10)	'CA'	'CA'	3
VARCHAR (20)	'California'	'California'	11
VARCHAR (20)	'New York'	'New York'	9
VARCHAR (20)	"Murach's MySQL"	"Murach's MySQL"	15

# Terms to know about character types

- Latin1 character set
- utf8mb3 character set
- utf8mb4 character set
- Unicode standard

# The integer types

Type	Bytes
<b>BIGINT</b>	8
<b>INT</b>	4
<b>MEDIUMINT</b>	3
<b>SMALLINT</b>	2
<b>TINYINT</b>	1

# How the UNSIGNED attribute works

Data type	Original value	Value stored	Value displayed
INT	99	99	99
INT	-99	-99	-99
INT UNSIGNED	99	99	99
INT UNSIGNED	-99	None	None

## The fixed-point type

Type	Bytes
DECIMAL (M, D)	Vary

## The floating-point types

Type	Bytes
DOUBLE	8
FLOAT	4

## How the fixed-point and floating-point types work

Data type	Original value	Value stored	Bytes used
DECIMAL (9, 2)	1.2	1.20	5
DECIMAL (9, 2)	1234567.89	1234567.89	5
DECIMAL (9, 2)	-1234567.89	-1234567.89	5
DECIMAL (18, 9)	1234567.89	1234567.890000000	8
DOUBLE	1234567.89	1234567.89	8
FLOAT	1234567.89	1234570	4

# Terms to know about numeric data types

- Real number
- Precision
- Scale
- Exact numeric type
- Floating-point number
- Approximate numeric type

# The date and time types

Type	Bytes
DATE	3
TIME	3
DATETIME	8
TIMESTAMP	4
YEAR	1

# How MySQL interprets literal date/time values

<b>Literal value</b>	<b>Value stored in DATE column</b>
'2022-08-15'	2022-08-15
'2022-8-15'	2022-08-15
'22-8-15'	2022-08-15
'20220815'	2022-08-15
20220815	2022-08-15
'8-15-22'	(error)
'2022-02-31'	(error)

# How MySQL interprets literal date/time values (continued)

## Literal value

## Value stored in TIME column

'7:32'

07:32:00

'19:32:11'

19:32:11

'193211'

19:32:11

193211

19:32:11

'19:61:11'

(error)

## Literal Value

## Value stored in DATETIME or TIMESTAMP column

'2022-08-15 19:32:11'

2022-08-15 19:32:11

'2022-08-15'

2022-08-15 00:00:00

# The ENUM and SET types

Type	Bytes
<code>ENUM(val1, val2, ...)</code>	1-2
<code>SET(val1, val2, ...)</code>	1-8

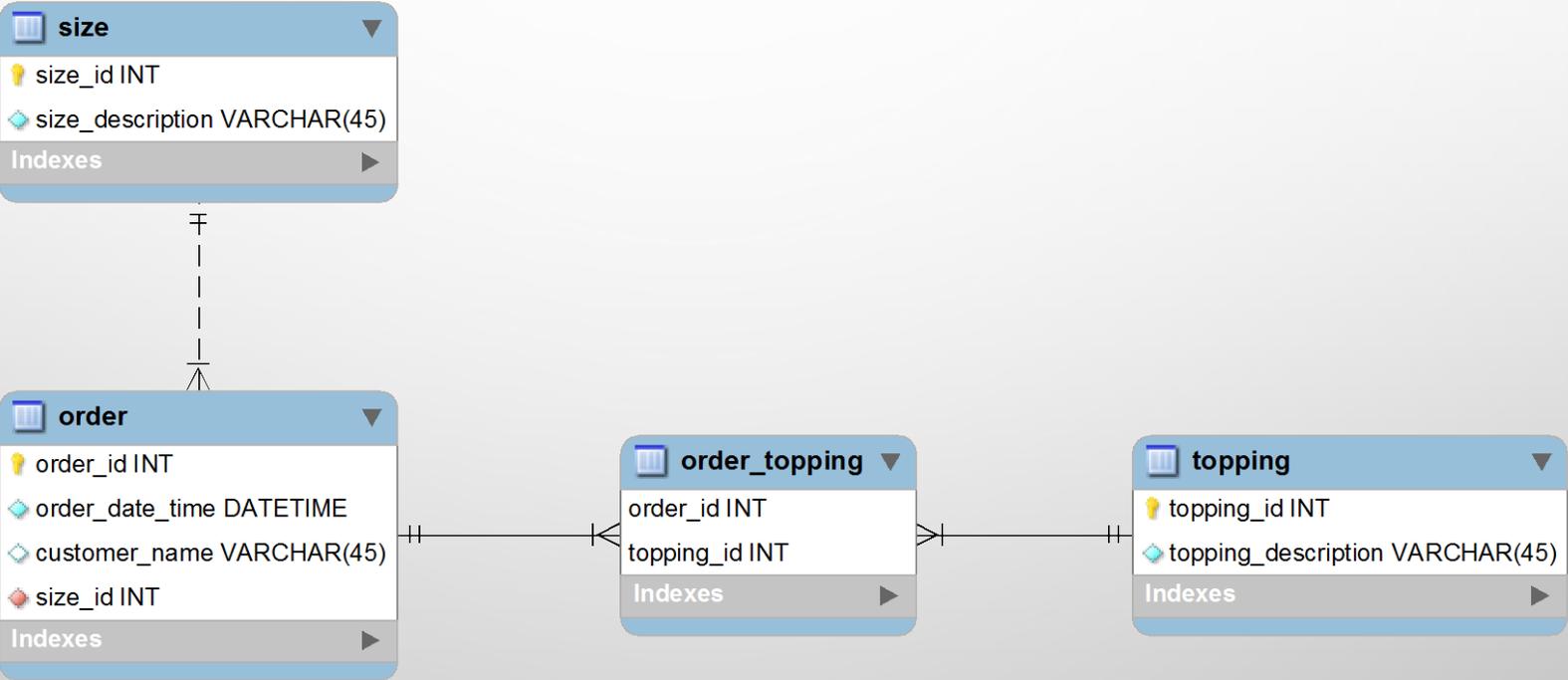
## How an ENUM('Yes','No','Maybe') column works

Value	Value stored	Value displayed
'Yes'	1	'Yes'
'No'	2	'No'
'Maybe'	3	'Maybe'
'Possibly'	(error)	
' '	(error)	

# How a SET('Pepporoni','Mushrooms','Olives') column works

Value	Valued stored (binary)	Value displayed
'Pepporoni'	1 (00000001)	'Pepporoni'
'Mushrooms'	2 (00000010)	'Mushrooms'
'Olives'	4 (00000100)	'Olives'
'Olives,Pepporoni'	5 (00000101)	'Pepporoni ,Olives'
'Olives,Olives,Mushrooms'	6 (00000110)	'Mushrooms ,Olives'
''	0 (00000000)	''
'Pepporoni ,Sausage'	(error)	

# RELATIONAL ALTERNATIVES TO ENUM AND SET



# The binary data types

Type	Bytes
<code>BINARY (M)</code>	M
<code>VARBINARY (M)</code>	L+1

# The large object types

Type	Bytes
LONGBLOB	L+4
MEDIUMBLOB	L+3
BLOB	L+2
TINYBLOB	L+1
LONGTEXT	L+4
MEDIUMTEXT	L+3
TEXT	L+2
TINYTEXT	L+1

## Terms to know about large objects

- BLOB (binary large object) types
- CLOB (character large object) types

## Implicitly convert a number to a string

```
SELECT invoice_total, CONCAT('$', invoice_total)
FROM invoices
```

	invoice_total	CONCAT('\$', invoice_total)
▶	3813.33	\$3813.33
	40.20	\$40.20
	138.75	\$138.75
	144.70	\$144.70

## Implicitly convert a string to a number

```
SELECT invoice_number, 989319/invoice_number
FROM invoices
```

	invoice_number	989319/invoice_number
▶	989319-457	1
	263253241	0.0037580505988908225
	963253234	0.0010270601385803393
	2-000-2993	494659.5
	963253251	0.0010270601204542418

# Implicitly convert a date to a number

```
SELECT invoice_date, invoice_date + 1  
FROM invoices
```

	invoice_date	invoice_date + 1
▶	2022-08-02	20220803
	2022-08-01	20220802
	2022-07-31	20220732
	2022-07-30	20220731
	2022-07-28	20220729

# The syntax of the CAST function

```
CAST(expression AS cast_type)
```

# The syntax of the CONVERT function

```
CONVERT(expression, cast_type)
```

# Cast types you can use in these functions

```
CHAR[ (N) ]
```

```
DATE
```

```
DATETIME
```

```
TIME
```

```
SIGNED [INTEGER]
```

```
UNSIGNED [INTEGER]
```

```
DECIMAL [ (M[ ,D] ) ]
```

## A statement that uses the CAST function

```
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_date, invoice_total,  
       CAST(invoice_date AS CHAR(10)) AS char_date,  
       CAST(invoice_total AS SIGNED) AS integer_total  
FROM invoices
```

	invoice_id	invoice_date	invoice_total	char_date	integer_total
▶	1	2022-04-08	3813.33	2022-04-08	3813
	2	2022-04-10	40.20	2022-04-10	40
	3	2022-04-13	138.75	2022-04-13	139
	4	2022-04-16	144.70	2022-04-16	145
	5	2022-04-16	15.50	2022-04-16	16

## A statement that uses the CONVERT function

```
SELECT invoice_id, invoice_date, invoice_total,  
       CONVERT(invoice_date, CHAR(10)) AS char_date,  
       CONVERT(invoice_total, SIGNED) AS integer_total  
FROM invoices
```

	invoice_id	invoice_date	invoice_total	char_date	integer_total
▶	1	2022-04-08	3813.33	2022-04-08	3813
	2	2022-04-10	40.20	2022-04-10	40
	3	2022-04-13	138.75	2022-04-13	139
	4	2022-04-16	144.70	2022-04-16	145
	5	2022-04-16	15.50	2022-04-16	16

# The FORMAT and CHAR functions

`FORMAT (number , decimal)`

`CHAR (value1 [, value2] . . .)`

## FORMAT function examples

Function	Result
<code>FORMAT (1234567 . 8901 , 2)</code>	<code>1 , 234 , 567 . 89</code>
<code>FORMAT (1234 . 56 , 4)</code>	<code>1 , 234 . 5600</code>
<code>FORMAT (1234 . 56 , 0)</code>	<code>1 , 235</code>

# CHAR function examples for common control characters

Function	Control character
CHAR(9)	Tab
CHAR(10)	Line feed
CHAR(13)	Carriage return

## A statement that uses the CHAR function

```
SELECT CONCAT (vendor_name, CHAR(13,10), vendor_address1,  
              CHAR(13,10), vendor_city, ', ', vendor_state, ' ',  
              vendor_zip_code) AS "Mailing Label"  
FROM vendors  
WHERE vendor_id = 1
```



The screenshot shows a database query result grid with a toolbar at the top. The toolbar includes a 'Result Grid' icon, a 'Filter Rows' dropdown, an 'Export' icon, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' icon. The main area displays a single row with a column header 'Mailing Label'. The data in this column is formatted as a mailing label, with line breaks and a comma separator. The text reads: 'US Postal Service', 'Attn: Supt. Window Services', and 'Madison, WI 53707'.

Mailing Label
US Postal Service Attn: Supt. Window Services Madison, WI 53707