

causes comparisons to be done using the underlying character code values rather than a lexical ordering.

- The `%` operator is a synonym for `MOD()`. That is, `N % M` is equivalent to `MOD(N, M)`. `%` is supported for C programmers and for compatibility with PostgreSQL.
- The `=`, `<>`, `<=`, `<`, `>=`, `>`, `<<`, `>>`, `<=>`, `AND`, `OR`, or `LIKE` operators may be used in expressions in the output column list (to the left of the `FROM`) in `SELECT` statements. For example:

```
mysql> SELECT col1=1 AND col2=2 FROM my_table;
```

- The `LAST_INSERT_ID()` function returns the most recent `AUTO_INCREMENT` value. See [Section 12.16, “Information Functions”](#).
- `LIKE` is permitted on numeric values.
- The `REGEXP` and `NOT REGEXP` extended regular expression operators.
- `CONCAT()` or `CHAR()` with one argument or more than two arguments. (In MySQL Server, these functions can take a variable number of arguments.)
- The `BIT_COUNT()`, `CASE`, `ELT()`, `FROM_DAYS()`, `FORMAT()`, `IF()`, `MD5()`, `PERIOD_ADD()`, `PERIOD_DIFF()`, `TO_DAYS()`, and `WEEKDAY()` functions.
- Use of `TRIM()` to trim substrings. Standard SQL supports removal of single characters only.
- The `GROUP BY` functions `STD()`, `BIT_OR()`, `BIT_AND()`, `BIT_XOR()`, and `GROUP_CONCAT()`. See [Section 12.20, “Aggregate Functions”](#).

1.7.2 MySQL Differences from Standard SQL

We try to make MySQL Server follow the ANSI SQL standard and the ODBC SQL standard, but MySQL Server performs operations differently in some cases:

- There are several differences between the MySQL and standard SQL privilege systems. For example, in MySQL, privileges for a table are not automatically revoked when you delete a table. You must explicitly issue a `REVOKE` statement to revoke privileges for a table. For more information, see [Section 13.7.1.8, “REVOKE Statement”](#).
- The `CAST()` function does not support cast to `REAL` or `BIGINT`. See [Section 12.11, “Cast Functions and Operators”](#).

1.7.2.1 SELECT INTO TABLE Differences

MySQL Server doesn't support the `SELECT ... INTO TABLE` Sybase SQL extension. Instead, MySQL Server supports the `INSERT INTO ... SELECT` standard SQL syntax, which is basically the same thing. See [Section 13.2.6.1, “INSERT ... SELECT Statement”](#). For example:

```
INSERT INTO tbl_temp2 (fld_id)
  SELECT tbl_temp1.fld_order_id
  FROM tbl_temp1 WHERE tbl_temp1.fld_order_id > 100;
```

Alternatively, you can use `SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE` or `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT`.

You can use `SELECT ... INTO` with user-defined variables. The same syntax can also be used inside stored routines using cursors and local variables. See [Section 13.2.10.1, “SELECT ... INTO Statement”](#).

1.7.2.2 UPDATE Differences