Returns a string consisting of N space characters.

```
mysql> SELECT SPACE(6);
        -> '      '
```

- SUBSTR(*str*,*pos*), SUBSTR(*str* FROM *pos*), SUBSTR(*str*,*pos*,*len*), SUBSTR(*str* FROM *pos* FOR *len*)

  SUBSTR() is a synonym for SUBSTRING().

- SUBSTRING(*str*,*pos*), SUBSTRING(*str* FROM *pos*), SUBSTRING(*str*,*pos*,*len*), SUBSTRING(*str* FROM *pos* FOR *len*)

  The forms without a *len* argument return a substring from string *str* starting at position *pos*. The forms with a *len* argument return a substring *len* characters long from string *str*, starting at position *pos*. The forms that use FROM are standard SQL syntax. It is also possible to use a negative value for *pos*. In this case, the beginning of the substring is *pos* characters from the end of the string, rather than the beginning. A negative value may be used for *pos* in any of the forms of this function. A value of 0 for *pos* returns an empty string.

  For all forms of SUBSTRING(), the position of the first character in the string from which the substring is to be extracted is reckoned as 1.

```
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING('Quadratically',5);
        -> 'ratically'
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING('foobarbar' FROM 4);
        -> 'barbar'
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING('Quadratically',5,6);
        -> 'ratica'
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING('Sakila', -3);
        -> 'ila'
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING('Sakila', -5, 3);
        -> 'aki'
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING('Sakila' FROM -4 FOR 2);
        -> 'ki'
```

  This function is multibyte safe.

  If *len* is less than 1, the result is the empty string.

- SUBSTRING_INDEX(*str*,*delim*,*count*)

  Returns the substring from string *str* before *count* occurrences of the delimiter *delim*. If *count* is positive, everything to the left of the final delimiter (counting from the left) is returned. If *count* is negative, everything to the right of the final delimiter (counting from the right) is returned. SUBSTRING_INDEX() performs a case-sensitive match when searching for *delim*.

```
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING_INDEX('www.mysql.com', '.', 2);
        -> 'www.mysql'
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING_INDEX('www.mysql.com', '.', -2);
        -> 'mysql.com'
```

  This function is multibyte safe.

- TO_BASE64(*str*)

  Converts the string argument to base-64 encoded form and returns the result as a character string with the connection character set and collation. If the argument is not a string, it is converted to a string