To cause MySQL to accept the query, use `ANY_VALUE()`:

```
SELECT ANY_VALUE(age) FROM t GROUP BY age-1;
```

`ANY_VALUE()` can be used for queries that refer to aggregate functions in the absence of a `GROUP BY` clause:

```
mysql> SELECT name, MAX(age) FROM t;
ERROR 1140 (42000): In aggregated query without GROUP BY, expression
#1 of SELECT list contains nonaggregated column 'mydb.t.name'; this
is incompatible with sql_mode=only_full_group_by
```

Without `GROUP BY`, there is a single group and it is nondeterministic which `name` value to choose for the group. `ANY_VALUE()` tells MySQL to accept the query:

```
SELECT ANY_VALUE(name), MAX(age) FROM t;
```

It may be that, due to some property of a given data set, you know that a selected nonaggregated column is effectively functionally dependent on a `GROUP BY` column. For example, an application may enforce uniqueness of one column with respect to another. In this case, using `ANY_VALUE()` for the effectively functionally dependent column may make sense.

For additional discussion, see Section 12.20.3, "MySQL Handling of GROUP BY".

- `BIN_TO_UUID(binary_uuid)`, `BIN_TO_UUID(binary_uuid, swap_flag)`

  `BIN_TO_UUID()` is the inverse of `UUID_TO_BIN()`. It converts a binary UUID to a string UUID and returns the result. The binary value should be a UUID as a `VARBINARY(16)` value. The return value is a `utf8` string of five hexadecimal numbers separated by dashes. (For details about this format, see the `UUID()` function description.) If the UUID argument is `NULL`, the return value is `NULL`. If any argument is invalid, an error occurs.

  `BIN_TO_UUID()` takes one or two arguments:

  - The one-argument form takes a binary UUID value. The UUID value is assumed not to have its time-low and time-high parts swapped. The string result is in the same order as the binary argument.

  - The two-argument form takes a binary UUID value and a swap-flag value:

    - If `swap_flag` is 0, the two-argument form is equivalent to the one-argument form. The string result is in the same order as the binary argument.

    - If `swap_flag` is 1, the UUID value is assumed to have its time-low and time-high parts swapped. These parts are swapped back to their original position in the result value.

  For usage examples and information about time-part swapping, see the `UUID_TO_BIN()` function description.

- `DEFAULT(col_name)`

  Returns the default value for a table column. An error results if the column has no default value.

  The use of `DEFAULT(col_name)` to specify the default value for a named column is permitted only for columns that have a literal default value, not for columns that have an expression default value.

```
mysql> UPDATE t SET i = DEFAULT(i)+1 WHERE id < 100;
```