

- `LPAD(str, len, padstr)`

Returns the string `str`, left-padded with the string `padstr` to a length of `len` characters. If `str` is longer than `len`, the return value is shortened to `len` characters.

```
mysql> SELECT LPAD('hi',4,'??');
-> '??hi'
mysql> SELECT LPAD('hi',1,'??');
-> 'h'
```

- `LTRIM(str)`

Returns the string `str` with leading space characters removed.

```
mysql> SELECT LTRIM('  barbar');
-> 'barbar'
```

This function is multibyte safe.

- `MAKE_SET(bits, str1, str2, ...)`

Returns a set value (a string containing substrings separated by `,` characters) consisting of the strings that have the corresponding bit in `bits` set. `str1` corresponds to bit 0, `str2` to bit 1, and so on. `NULL` values in `str1`, `str2`, ... are not appended to the result.

```
mysql> SELECT MAKE_SET(1,'a','b','c');
-> 'a'
mysql> SELECT MAKE_SET(1 | 4,'hello','nice','world');
-> 'hello,world'
mysql> SELECT MAKE_SET(1 | 4,'hello','nice',NULL,'world');
-> 'hello'
mysql> SELECT MAKE_SET(0,'a','b','c');
-> ''
```

- `MID(str, pos, len)`

`MID(str, pos, len)` is a synonym for `SUBSTRING(str, pos, len)`.

- `OCT(N)`

Returns a string representation of the octal value of `N`, where `N` is a longlong (`BIGINT`) number. This is equivalent to `CONV(N, 10, 8)`. Returns `NULL` if `N` is `NULL`.

```
mysql> SELECT OCT(12);
-> '14'
```

- `OCTET_LENGTH(str)`

`OCTET_LENGTH( )` is a synonym for `LENGTH( )`.

- `ORD(str)`

If the leftmost character of the string `str` is a multibyte character, returns the code for that character, calculated from the numeric values of its constituent bytes using this formula:

```
(1st byte code)
+ (2nd byte code * 256)
```