```
mysql> SELECT col_name FROM tbl_name AS a
       WHERE a.col_name = 1 OR A.col_name = 2;
```

However, this same statement is permitted on Windows. To avoid problems caused by such differences, it is best to adopt a consistent convention, such as always creating and referring to databases and tables using lowercase names. This convention is recommended for maximum portability and ease of use.

How table and database names are stored on disk and used in MySQL is affected by the `lower_case_table_names` system variable. `lower_case_table_names` can take the values shown in the following table. This variable does *not* affect case sensitivity of trigger identifiers. On Unix, the default value of `lower_case_table_names` is 0. On Windows, the default value is 1. On macOS, the default value is 2.

`lower_case_table_names` can only be configured when initializing the server. Changing the `lower_case_table_names` setting after the server is initialized is prohibited.

Value	Meaning
`0`	Table and database names are stored on disk using the lettercase specified in the `CREATE TABLE` or `CREATE DATABASE` statement. Name comparisons are case-sensitive. You should *not* set this variable to 0 if you are running MySQL on a system that has case-insensitive file names (such as Windows or macOS). If you force this variable to 0 with `--lower-case-table-names=0` on a case-insensitive file system and access `MyISAM` tablenames using different lettercases, index corruption may result.
`1`	Table names are stored in lowercase on disk and name comparisons are not case-sensitive. MySQL converts all table names to lowercase on storage and lookup. This behavior also applies to database names and table aliases.
`2`	Table and database names are stored on disk using the lettercase specified in the `CREATE TABLE` or `CREATE DATABASE` statement, but MySQL converts them to lowercase on lookup. Name comparisons are not case-sensitive. This works *only* on file systems that are not case-sensitive! `InnoDB` table names and view names are stored in lowercase, as for `lower_case_table_names=1`.

If you are using MySQL on only one platform, you do not normally have to use a `lower_case_table_names` setting other than the default. However, you may encounter difficulties if you want to transfer tables between platforms that differ in file system case sensitivity. For example, on Unix, you can have two different tables named `my_table` and `MY_TABLE`, but on Windows these two names are considered identical. To avoid data transfer problems arising from lettercase of database or table names, you have two options:

- Use `lower_case_table_names=1` on all systems. The main disadvantage with this is that when you use `SHOW TABLES` or `SHOW DATABASES`, you do not see the names in their original lettercase.
- Use `lower_case_table_names=0` on Unix and `lower_case_table_names=2` on Windows. This preserves the lettercase of database and table names. The disadvantage of this is that you must ensure