# MySQL函数和操作符

表达式可以在SQL语句的很多部分使用，表达式中可以包含函数调用。例如在ORDER BY、SELECT、DELETE、UPDATE、HAVING等。但是需要注意，默认情况下，函数名称和其后面的括号之间不能有空格。这有助于MySQL解析器区分函数调用和对与函数名称相同的表或列的引用。但是，允许函数参数之间有空格。为了允许函数之间有空格，要配置[--sql-mode=IGNORE\_SPACE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/server-options.html" \l "option_mysqld_sql-mode)来告诉MySQL服务器在函数名称后面使用空格。单个客户端程序可以在[mysql\_real\_connect()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mysql-real-connect.html" \o "27.8.7.54 mysql_real_connect（）)的时候使用CLIENT\_IGNORE\_SPACE 选项来获得此行为。在任一种情况下，所有函数名都将成为保留字。

为了简单。本章大多数情况下使用简化的输出方式，即：使用：

mysql> SELECT MOD(29,9);

-> 2

而不是：

mysql> SELECT MOD(29,9);

+-----------+

| mod(29,9) |

+-----------+

| 2 |

+-----------+

1 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## 1、函数和操作符指引

这里列出了MySQL支持的函数和操作符。用户也可以自己定义函数来扩展MySQL，这个将在后边介绍。

| **名称** | **描述** |
| --- | --- |
| [ABS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_abs) | 返回绝对值 |
| [ACOS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_acos) | 返回反余弦 |
| [ADDDATE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_adddate) | 将时间值（间隔）添加到日期值 |
| [ADDTIME()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_addtime) | 添加时间 |
| [AES\_DECRYPT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_aes-decrypt) | 使用AES解密 |
| [AES\_ENCRYPT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_aes-encrypt) | 加密AES |
| [AND， &&](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/logical-operators.html#operator_and) | 逻辑与 |
| [ANY\_VALUE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_any-value) | 禁止ONLY\_FULL\_GROUP\_BY值拒绝 |
| [Area()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-polygon-property-functions.html#function_area) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回多边形或多边形区域 |
| [AsBinary()，AsWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-format-conversion-functions.html#function_asbinary)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从内部几何格式转换为WKB |
| [ASCII()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_ascii) | 返回最左边字符的数值 |
| [ASIN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_asin) | 返回正弦 |
| [=](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/assignment-operators.html#operator_assign-equal) | 分配一个值（作为部分 [SET](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/set-variable.html) 陈述，或作为的一部分SET在一个条款[UPDATE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/update.html" \o "13.2.11更新语法)语句） |
| [:=](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/assignment-operators.html#operator_assign-value) | 分配一个值 |
| [AsText()，AsWKT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-format-conversion-functions.html#function_astext)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从内部几何格式转换为WKT |
| [ASYMMETRIC\_DECRYPT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/enterprise-encryption-functions.html#function_asymmetric-decrypt) | 使用私钥或公钥解密密文 |
| [ASYMMETRIC\_DERIVE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/enterprise-encryption-functions.html#function_asymmetric-derive) | 从非对称密钥导出对称密钥 |
| [ASYMMETRIC\_ENCRYPT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/enterprise-encryption-functions.html#function_asymmetric-encrypt) | 使用私钥或公钥加密明文 |
| [ASYMMETRIC\_SIGN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/enterprise-encryption-functions.html#function_asymmetric-sign) | 从摘要生成签名 |
| [ASYMMETRIC\_VERIFY()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/enterprise-encryption-functions.html#function_asymmetric-verify) | 验证签名与摘要匹配 |
| [ATAN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_atan) | 返回反光切线 |
| [ATAN2()， ATAN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_atan2) | 返回两个参数的反正切 |
| [AVG()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_avg) | 返回参数的平均值 |
| [BENCHMARK()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_benchmark) | 重复执行表达式 |
| [BETWEEN ... AND ...](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_between) | 检查值是否在值范围内 |
| [BIN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_bin) | 返回一个包含数字二进制表示的字符串 |
| [BINARY](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/cast-functions.html#operator_binary) | 将一个字符串转换为二进制字符串 |
| [BIT\_AND()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_bit-and) | 按位AND返回 |
| [BIT\_COUNT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/bit-functions.html#function_bit-count) | 返回设置的位数 |
| [BIT\_LENGTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_bit-length) | 以比特返回参数长度 |
| [BIT\_OR()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_bit-or) | 按位OR返回 |
| [BIT\_XOR()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_bit-xor) | 返回按位XOR |
| [&](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/bit-functions.html#operator_bitwise-and) | 按位AND |
| [~](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/bit-functions.html#operator_bitwise-invert) | 按位倒置 |
| [|](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/bit-functions.html#operator_bitwise-or) | 按位OR |
| [^](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/bit-functions.html#operator_bitwise-xor) | 按位异或 |
| [Buffer()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-operator-functions.html#function_buffer) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回几何距离内的点几何 |
| [CASE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/control-flow-functions.html#operator_case) | 案例操作员 |
| [CAST()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/cast-functions.html#function_cast) | 将值作为某种类型 |
| [CEIL()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_ceil) | 返回不小于参数的最小整数值 |
| [CEILING()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_ceiling) | 返回不小于参数的最小整数值 |
| [Centroid()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-polygon-property-functions.html#function_centroid) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回质心作为一点 |
| [CHAR()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_char) | 返回通过的每个整数的字符 |
| [CHAR\_LENGTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_char-length) | 返回参数中的字符数 |
| [CHARACTER\_LENGTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_character-length) | CHAR\_LENGTH（）的同义词 |
| [CHARSET()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_charset) | 返回参数的字符集 |
| [COALESCE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#function_coalesce) | 返回第一个非NULL参数 |
| [COERCIBILITY()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_coercibility) | 返回字符串参数的排序规则可靠性值 |
| [COLLATION()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_collation) | 返回字符串参数的排序规则 |
| [COMPRESS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_compress) | 返回结果作为二进制字符串 |
| [CONCAT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_concat) | 返回串联字符串 |
| [CONCAT\_WS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_concat-ws) | 返回与分隔符连接 |
| [CONNECTION\_ID()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_connection-id) | 返回连接的连接ID（线程ID） |
| [Contains()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_contains) （弃用5.7.6） | 一个几何的MBR是否包含另一个的MBR |
| [CONV()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_conv) | 转换不同数字的数字 |
| [CONVERT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/cast-functions.html#function_convert) | 将值作为某种类型 |
| [CONVERT\_TZ()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_convert-tz) | 从一个时区转换到另一个时区 |
| [ConvexHull()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-operator-functions.html#function_convexhull) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回几何的凸包 |
| [COS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_cos) | 返回余弦 |
| [COT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_cot) | 返回少林 |
| [COUNT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_count) | 返回返回的行数计数 |
| [COUNT(DISTINCT)](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_count-distinct) | 返回多个不同值的计数 |
| [CRC32()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_crc32) | 计算循环冗余校验值 |
| [CREATE\_ASYMMETRIC\_PRIV\_KEY()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/enterprise-encryption-functions.html#function_create-asymmetric-priv-key) | 创建私钥 |
| [CREATE\_ASYMMETRIC\_PUB\_KEY()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/enterprise-encryption-functions.html#function_create-asymmetric-pub-key) | 创建公钥 |
| [CREATE\_DH\_PARAMETERS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/enterprise-encryption-functions.html#function_create-dh-parameters) | 生成共享的DH秘密 |
| [CREATE\_DIGEST()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/enterprise-encryption-functions.html#function_create-digest) | 从字符串生成摘要 |
| [Crosses()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_crosses) （弃用5.7.6） | 一个几何是否相交 |
| [CURDATE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_curdate) | 返回当前日期 |
| [CURRENT\_DATE()， CURRENT\_DATE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_current-date) | CURDATE（）的同义词 |
| [CURRENT\_TIME()， CURRENT\_TIME](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_current-time) | CURTIME（）的同义词 |
| [CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP()， CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_current-timestamp) | NOW（）的同义词 |
| [CURRENT\_USER()， CURRENT\_USER](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_current-user) | 经过身份验证的用户名和主机名 |
| [CURTIME()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_curtime) | 返回当前时间 |
| [DATABASE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_database) | 返回默认（当前）数据库名称 |
| [DATE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_date) | 提取日期或日期时间表达式的日期部分 |
| [DATE\_ADD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_date-add) | 将时间值（间隔）添加到日期值 |
| [DATE\_FORMAT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_date-format) | 格式化日期指定 |
| [DATE\_SUB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_date-sub) | 从日期减去时间值（间隔） |
| [DATEDIFF()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_datediff) | 减去两个日期 |
| [DAY()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_day) | DAYOFMONTH（）的同义词 |
| [DAYNAME()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_dayname) | 返回工作日的名称 |
| [DAYOFMONTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_dayofmonth) | 返回当天（0-31） |
| [DAYOFWEEK()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_dayofweek) | 返回参数的工作日索引 |
| [DAYOFYEAR()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_dayofyear) | 返回一年中的日子（1-366） |
| [DECODE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_decode) （已弃用5.7.2） | 解码使用ENCODE（）加密的字符串 |
| [DEFAULT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_default) | 返回表列的默认值 |
| [DEGREES()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_degrees) | 将弧度转换为度数 |
| [DES\_DECRYPT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_des-decrypt) （弃用5.7.6） | 解密字符串 |
| [DES\_ENCRYPT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_des-encrypt) （弃用5.7.6） | 加密字符串 |
| [Dimension()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_dimension) （弃用5.7.6） | 几何尺寸 |
| [Disjoint()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_disjoint) （弃用5.7.6） | 两个几何的MBR是否是不相交的 |
| [Distance()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_distance) （弃用5.7.6） | 一个几何与另一个几何的距离 |
| [DIV](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/arithmetic-functions.html#operator_div) | 整数除法 |
| [/](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/arithmetic-functions.html#operator_divide) | 部门经营者 |
| [ELT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_elt) | 在索引号返回字符串 |
| [ENCODE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_encode) （已弃用5.7.2） | 编码一个字符串 |
| [ENCRYPT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_encrypt) （弃用5.7.6） | 加密字符串 |
| [EndPoint()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_endpoint) （弃用5.7.6） | LineString的终点 |
| [Envelope()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_envelope) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回几何的MBR |
| [=](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_equal) | 平等的操作员 |
| [<=>](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_equal-to) | NULL安全等于运算符 |
| [Equals()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_equals) （弃用5.7.6） | 两个几何的MBR是否相等 |
| [EXP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_exp) | 提高权力 |
| [EXPORT\_SET()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_export-set) | 返回一个字符串，使得对于值位中设置的每个位，您将获得一个字符串，并且对于每个未设置位，您将获得一个关闭字符串 |
| [ExteriorRing()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-polygon-property-functions.html#function_exteriorring) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回多边形外圈 |
| [EXTRACT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_extract) | 提取日期的一部分 |
| [ExtractValue()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/xml-functions.html#function_extractvalue) | 使用XPath表示法从XML字符串中提取值 |
| [FIELD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_field) | 返回后续参数中第一个参数的索引（position） |
| [FIND\_IN\_SET()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_find-in-set) | 返回第二个参数中第一个参数的索引位置 |
| [FLOOR()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_floor) | 返回不大于参数的最大整数值 |
| [FORMAT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_format) | 返回格式化到指定小数位数的数字 |
| [FOUND\_ROWS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_found-rows) | 对于具有LIMIT子句的SELECT，将返回的行数不存在LIMIT子句 |
| [FROM\_BASE64()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_from-base64) | 解码为base-64字符串并返回结果 |
| [FROM\_DAYS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_from-days) | 将日数转换为日期 |
| [FROM\_UNIXTIME()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_from-unixtime) | 将Unix时间戳格式化为日期 |
| [GeomCollFromText()，GeometryCollectionFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_geomcollfromtext)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKT返回几何集合 |
| [GeomCollFromWKB()，GeometryCollectionFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_geomcollfromwkb)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKB返回几何集合 |
| [GeometryCollection()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-mysql-specific-functions.html#function_geometrycollection) | 从几何构造几何集合 |
| [GeometryN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-geometrycollection-property-functions.html#function_geometryn) （弃用5.7.6） | 从几何集合返回第N个几何 |
| [GeometryType()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_geometrytype) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回几何类型的名称 |
| [GeomFromText()，GeometryFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_geomfromtext)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKT返回几何 |
| [GeomFromWKB()，GeometryFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_geomfromwkb)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKB返回几何 |
| [GET\_FORMAT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_get-format) | 返回日期格式字符串 |
| [GET\_LOCK()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_get-lock) | 获得一个命名锁 |
| [GLength()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_glength) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回LineString的长度 |
| [>](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_greater-than) | 大于运营商 |
| [>=](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_greater-than-or-equal) | 大于或等于运算符 |
| [GREATEST()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#function_greatest) | 返回最大的参数 |
| [GROUP\_CONCAT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_group-concat) | 返回一个连接的字符串 |
| [GTID\_SUBSET()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gtid-functions.html#function_gtid-subset) | 如果子集中的所有GTID也在集合中，则返回true; 否则为虚假。 |
| [GTID\_SUBTRACT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gtid-functions.html#function_gtid-subtract) | 返回集合中不在子集中的所有GTID。 |
| [HEX()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_hex) | 返回十进制或字符串值的十六进制表示形式 |
| [HOUR()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_hour) | 提取小时 |
| [IF()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/control-flow-functions.html#function_if) | 如果/ else构造 |
| [IFNULL()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/control-flow-functions.html#function_ifnull) | 空的if / else构造 |
| [IN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#function_in) | 检查值是否在一组值内 |
| [INET\_ATON()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_inet-aton) | 返回IP地址的数值 |
| [INET\_NTOA()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_inet-ntoa) | 从数字值返回IP地址 |
| [INET6\_ATON()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_inet6-aton) | 返回IPv6地址的数值 |
| [INET6\_NTOA()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_inet6-ntoa) | 从数字值返回IPv6地址 |
| [INSERT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_insert) | 在指定位置插入一个子字符串，直到指定的字符数 |
| [INSTR()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_instr) | 返回第一次发生子串的索引 |
| [InteriorRingN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-polygon-property-functions.html#function_interiorringn) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回多边形的第N个内环 |
| [Intersects()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_intersects) （弃用5.7.6） | 两个几何的MBR是否相交 |
| [INTERVAL()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#function_interval) | 返回小于第一个参数的参数的索引 |
| [IS](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_is) | 根据布尔值测试一个值 |
| [IS\_FREE\_LOCK()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_is-free-lock) | 命名的锁是否是空的 |
| [IS\_IPV4()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_is-ipv4) | 参数是否为IPv4地址 |
| [IS\_IPV4\_COMPAT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_is-ipv4-compat) | 参数是否为IPv4兼容地址 |
| [IS\_IPV4\_MAPPED()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_is-ipv4-mapped) | 参数是否是IPv4映射地址 |
| [IS\_IPV6()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_is-ipv6) | 参数是否为IPv6地址 |
| [IS NOT](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_is-not) | 根据布尔值测试一个值 |
| [IS NOT NULL](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_is-not-null) | NOT NULL值测试 |
| [IS NULL](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_is-null) | NULL值测试 |
| [IS\_USED\_LOCK()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_is-used-lock) | 命名的锁是否在使用中？返回连接标识符如果为true |
| [IsClosed()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_isclosed) （弃用5.7.6） | 几何是否封闭和简单 |
| [IsEmpty()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_isempty) （弃用5.7.6） | 占位符功能 |
| [ISNULL()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#function_isnull) | 测试参数是否为NULL |
| [IsSimple()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_issimple) （弃用5.7.6） | 几何是否简单 |
| [JSON\_APPEND()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-modification-functions.html#function_json-append) | 将数据附加到JSON文档 |
| [JSON\_ARRAY()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-creation-functions.html#function_json-array) | 创建JSON数组 |
| [JSON\_ARRAY\_APPEND()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-modification-functions.html#function_json-array-append) | 将数据附加到JSON文档 |
| [JSON\_ARRAY\_INSERT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-modification-functions.html#function_json-array-insert) | 插入JSON数组 |
| [->](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-search-functions.html#operator_json-column-path) | 评估路径后从JSON列返回值; 相当于JSON\_EXTRACT（）。 |
| [JSON\_CONTAINS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-search-functions.html#function_json-contains) | JSON文档是否包含路径中的特定对象 |
| [JSON\_CONTAINS\_PATH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-search-functions.html#function_json-contains-path) | JSON文档是否包含路径中的任何数据 |
| [JSON\_DEPTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-attribute-functions.html#function_json-depth) | JSON文档的最大深度 |
| [JSON\_EXTRACT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-search-functions.html#function_json-extract) | 从JSON文档返回数据 |
| [->>](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-search-functions.html#operator_json-inline-path) | 评估路径后，从JSON列返回值并取消引用结果; 相当于JSON\_UNQUOTE（JSON\_EXTRACT（））。 |
| [JSON\_INSERT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-modification-functions.html#function_json-insert) | 将数据插入到JSON文档中 |
| [JSON\_KEYS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-search-functions.html#function_json-keys) | JSON文件的数组 |
| [JSON\_LENGTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-attribute-functions.html#function_json-length) | JSON文档中的元素数量 |
| [JSON\_MERGE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-modification-functions.html#function_json-merge) | 合并JSON文档，保留重复的键。JSON\_MERGE\_PRESERVE（）已弃用的同义词 |
| JSON\_MERGE\_PRESERVE() | 合并JSON文档，保留重复的键 |
| [JSON\_OBJECT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-creation-functions.html#function_json-object) | 创建JSON对象 |
| [JSON\_QUOTE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-creation-functions.html#function_json-quote) | 引用JSON文档 |
| [JSON\_REMOVE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-modification-functions.html#function_json-remove) | 从JSON文档中删除数据 |
| [JSON\_REPLACE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-modification-functions.html#function_json-replace) | 替换JSON文档中的值 |
| [JSON\_SEARCH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-search-functions.html#function_json-search) | JSON文档中的价值之路 |
| [JSON\_SET()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-modification-functions.html#function_json-set) | 将数据插入到JSON文档中 |
| [JSON\_TYPE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-attribute-functions.html#function_json-type) | JSON值的类型 |
| [JSON\_UNQUOTE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-modification-functions.html#function_json-unquote) | 取消引用JSON值 |
| [JSON\_VALID()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/json-attribute-functions.html#function_json-valid) | JSON值是否有效 |
| [LAST\_DAY](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_last-day) | 返回这个月的最后一天 |
| [LAST\_INSERT\_ID()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_last-insert-id) | 最后一个INSERT的AUTOINCREMENT列的值 |
| [LCASE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_lcase) | LOWER（）的同义词 |
| [LEAST()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#function_least) | 返回最小的参数 |
| [LEFT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_left) | 返回指定的最左边的字符数 |
| [<<](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/bit-functions.html#operator_left-shift) | 左移 |
| [LENGTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_length) | 以字节为单位返回字符串的长度 |
| [<](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_less-than) | 小于运算符 |
| [<=](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_less-than-or-equal) | 小于或等于运算符 |
| [LIKE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-comparison-functions.html#operator_like) | 简单模式匹配 |
| [LineFromText()，LineStringFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_linefromtext)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKT构造LineString |
| [LineFromWKB()，LineStringFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_linefromwkb)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKB构造LineString |
| [LineString()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-mysql-specific-functions.html#function_linestring) | 从Point值构造LineString |
| [LN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_ln) | 返回参数的自然对数 |
| [LOAD\_FILE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_load-file) | 加载命名文件 |
| [LOCALTIME()， LOCALTIME](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_localtime) | NOW（）的同义词 |
| [LOCALTIMESTAMP， LOCALTIMESTAMP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_localtimestamp) | NOW（）的同义词 |
| [LOCATE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_locate) | 返回第一次出现子字符串的位置 |
| [LOG()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_log) | 返回第一个参数的自然对数 |
| [LOG10()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_log10) | 返回参数的基10对数 |
| [LOG2()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_log2) | 返回参数的基数2对数 |
| [LOWER()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_lower) | 以小写形式返回参数 |
| [LPAD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_lpad) | 返回字符串参数，用指定的字符串左边填充 |
| [LTRIM()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_ltrim) | 删除前导空格 |
| [MAKE\_SET()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_make-set) | 返回一组逗号分隔的字符串，其中位设置相应的位 |
| [MAKEDATE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_makedate) | 从年份和年份创建日期 |
| [MAKETIME()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_maketime) | 从小时，分钟，秒钟创建时间 |
| [MASTER\_POS\_WAIT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_master-pos-wait) | 阻止直到从站读取并将所有更新应用到指定位置 |
| [MATCH](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/fulltext-search.html#function_match) | 执行全文搜索 |
| [MAX()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_max) | 返回最大值 |
| [MBRContains()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_mbrcontains) | 一个几何的MBR是否包含另一个的MBR |
| [MBRCoveredBy()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_mbrcoveredby) | 一个MBR是否被另一个覆盖 |
| [MBRCovers()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_mbrcovers) | 一个MBR是否覆盖另一个 |
| [MBRDisjoint()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_mbrdisjoint) | 两个几何的MBR是否是不相交的 |
| [MBREqual()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_mbrequal) （弃用5.7.6） | 两个几何的MBR是否相等 |
| [MBREquals()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_mbrequals) | 两个几何的MBR是否相等 |
| [MBRIntersects()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_mbrintersects) | 两个几何的MBR是否相交 |
| [MBROverlaps()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_mbroverlaps) | 两种几何的MBR是否重叠 |
| [MBRTouches()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_mbrtouches) | 是否触摸两个几何的MBR |
| [MBRWithin()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_mbrwithin) | 一个几何的MBR是否在另一个几何的MBR之内 |
| [MD5()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_md5) | 计算MD5校验和 |
| [MICROSECOND()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_microsecond) | 从参数返回微秒 |
| [MID()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_mid) | 返回从指定位置开始的子串 |
| [MIN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_min) | 返回最小值 |
| [-](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/arithmetic-functions.html#operator_minus) | 减号算子 |
| [MINUTE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_minute) | 从论点返回分钟 |
| [MLineFromText()，MultiLineStringFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_mlinefromtext)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKT构造MultiLineString |
| [MLineFromWKB()，MultiLineStringFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_mlinefromwkb)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKB构造MultiLineString |
| [MOD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_mod) | 返还余数 |
| [%， MOD](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/arithmetic-functions.html#operator_mod) | 模运算符 |
| [MONTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_month) | 从过去的日期返回月份 |
| [MONTHNAME()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_monthname) | 返回月份的名称 |
| [MPointFromText()，MultiPointFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_mpointfromtext)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKT构建MultiPoint |
| [MPointFromWKB()，MultiPointFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_mpointfromwkb)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKB构造MultiPoint |
| [MPolyFromText()，MultiPolygonFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_mpolyfromtext)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKT构造MultiPolygon |
| [MPolyFromWKB()，MultiPolygonFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_mpolyfromwkb)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKB构造MultiPolygon |
| [MultiLineString()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-mysql-specific-functions.html#function_multilinestring) | 从LineString值引发MultiLineString |
| [MultiPoint()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-mysql-specific-functions.html#function_multipoint) | 从点值构造多点 |
| [MultiPolygon()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-mysql-specific-functions.html#function_multipolygon) | 从多边形值构造MultiPolygon |
| [NAME\_CONST()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_name-const) | 导致列具有给定的名称 |
| [NOT， !](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/logical-operators.html#operator_not) | 否定价值 |
| [NOT BETWEEN ... AND ...](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_not-between) | 检查值是否不在值范围内 |
| [!=， <>](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#operator_not-equal) | 不等于运算符 |
| [NOT IN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/comparison-operators.html#function_not-in) | 检查值是否不在一组值内 |
| [NOT LIKE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-comparison-functions.html#operator_not-like) | 否定简单模式匹配 |
| [NOT REGEXP](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/regexp.html#operator_not-regexp) | 否定REGEXP |
| [NOW()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_now) | 返回当前日期和时间 |
| [NULLIF()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/control-flow-functions.html#function_nullif) | 如果expr1 = expr2返回NULL |
| [NumGeometries()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-geometrycollection-property-functions.html#function_numgeometries) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回几何集合中的几何数 |
| [NumInteriorRings()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-polygon-property-functions.html#function_numinteriorrings) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回多边形内圈的数量 |
| [NumPoints()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_numpoints) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回LineString中的点数 |
| [OCT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_oct) | 返回一个包含数字的八进制表示的字符串 |
| [OCTET\_LENGTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_octet-length) | LENGTH（）的同义词 |
| [OLD\_PASSWORD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_old-password) | 返回4.1之前执行PASSWORD的值 |
| [||， OR](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/logical-operators.html#operator_or) | 逻辑或 |
| [ORD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_ord) | 返回参数最左边角色的字符代码 |
| [Overlaps()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_overlaps) （弃用5.7.6） | 两种几何的MBR是否重叠 |
| [PASSWORD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_password) （弃用5.7.6） | 计算并返回一个密码字符串 |
| [PERIOD\_ADD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_period-add) | 添加一个时期到一个月 |
| [PERIOD\_DIFF()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_period-diff) | 返回期间之间的月数 |
| [PI()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_pi) | 返回pi的值 |
| [+](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/arithmetic-functions.html#operator_plus) | 加法运算符 |
| [Point()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-mysql-specific-functions.html#function_point) | 从坐标构建点 |
| [PointFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_pointfromtext) （弃用5.7.6） | 从WKT构建点 |
| [PointFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_pointfromwkb) （弃用5.7.6） | 从WKB构建点 |
| [PointN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_pointn) （弃用5.7.6） | 从LineString返回第N点 |
| [PolyFromText()，PolygonFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_polyfromtext)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKT构造多边形 |
| [PolyFromWKB()，PolygonFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_polyfromwkb)（已弃用5.7.6） | 从WKB构造多边形 |
| [Polygon()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-mysql-specific-functions.html#function_polygon) | 从LineString参数构造多边形 |
| [POSITION()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_position) | LOCATE（）的同义词 |
| [POW()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_pow) | 将提出的参数返回到指定的权力 |
| [POWER()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_power) | 将提出的参数返回到指定的权力 |
| [PROCEDURE ANALYSE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/procedure-analyse.html) （已弃用5.7.18） | 分析查询的结果 |
| [QUARTER()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_quarter) | 从季度参数返回季度 |
| [QUOTE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_quote) | 退出在SQL语句中使用的参数 |
| [RADIANS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_radians) | 返回参数转换为弧度 |
| [RAND()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_rand) | 返回一个随机浮点值 |
| [RANDOM\_BYTES()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_random-bytes) | 返回随机字节向量 |
| [REGEXP](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/regexp.html#operator_regexp) | 模式匹配使用正则表达式 |
| [RELEASE\_ALL\_LOCKS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_release-all-locks) | 释放所有当前命名的锁 |
| [RELEASE\_LOCK()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_release-lock) | 释放命名的锁 |
| [REPEAT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_repeat) | 重复一个字符串指定的次数 |
| [REPLACE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_replace) | 替换指定字符串的出现 |
| [REVERSE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_reverse) | 反转字符串中的字符 |
| [RIGHT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_right) | 返回指定的最右边的字符数 |
| [>>](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/bit-functions.html#operator_right-shift) | 右移 |
| [RLIKE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/regexp.html#operator_regexp) | REGEXP的同义词 |
| [ROUND()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_round) | 舍弃争论 |
| [ROW\_COUNT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_row-count) | 更新的行数 |
| [RPAD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_rpad) | 追加字符串指定的次数 |
| [RTRIM()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_rtrim) | 删除尾随空格 |
| [SCHEMA()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_schema) | DATABASE（）的同义词 |
| [SEC\_TO\_TIME()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_sec-to-time) | 将秒数转换为“HH：MM：SS”格式 |
| [SECOND()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_second) | 返回第二（0-59） |
| [SESSION\_USER()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_session-user) | USER（）的同义词 |
| [SHA1()， SHA()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_sha1) | 计算SHA-1 160位校验和 |
| [SHA2()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_sha2) | 计算SHA-2校验和 |
| [SIGN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_sign) | 返回参数的符号 |
| [SIN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_sin) | 返回参数的正弦 |
| [SLEEP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_sleep) | 睡几秒钟 |
| [SOUNDEX()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_soundex) | 返回一个soundex字符串 |
| [SOUNDS LIKE](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#operator_sounds-like) | 比较声音 |
| [SPACE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_space) | 返回指定空格的字符串 |
| [SQRT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_sqrt) | 返回参数的平方根 |
| [SRID()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_srid) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回几何的空间参考系统ID |
| [ST\_Area()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-polygon-property-functions.html#function_st-area) | 返回多边形或多边形区域 |
| [ST\_AsBinary()， ST\_AsWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-format-conversion-functions.html#function_st-asbinary) | 从内部几何格式转换为WKB |
| [ST\_AsGeoJSON()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-geojson-functions.html#function_st-asgeojson) | 从几何生成GeoJSON对象 |
| [ST\_AsText()， ST\_AsWKT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-format-conversion-functions.html#function_st-astext) | 从内部几何格式转换为WKT |
| [ST\_Buffer()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-operator-functions.html#function_st-buffer) | 返回几何距离内的点几何 |
| [ST\_Buffer\_Strategy()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-operator-functions.html#function_st-buffer-strategy) | 为ST\_Buffer（）生成策略选项 |
| [ST\_Centroid()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-polygon-property-functions.html#function_st-centroid) | 返回质心作为一点 |
| [ST\_Contains()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_st-contains) | 一个几何是否包含另一个 |
| [ST\_ConvexHull()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-operator-functions.html#function_st-convexhull) | 返回几何的凸包 |
| [ST\_Crosses()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_st-crosses) | 一个几何是否相交 |
| [ST\_Difference()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-operator-functions.html#function_st-difference) | 返回点设置两个几何的差异 |
| [ST\_Dimension()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_st-dimension) | 几何尺寸 |
| [ST\_Disjoint()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_st-disjoint) | 一个几何是否与另一个不相交 |
| [ST\_Distance()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_st-distance) | 一个几何与另一个几何的距离 |
| [ST\_Distance\_Sphere()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-convenience-functions.html#function_st-distance-sphere) | 两个几何之间的地球上的最小距离 |
| [ST\_EndPoint()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_st-endpoint) | LineString的终点 |
| [ST\_Envelope()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_st-envelope) | 返回几何的MBR |
| [ST\_Equals()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_st-equals) | 一个几何是否等于另一个 |
| [ST\_ExteriorRing()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-polygon-property-functions.html#function_st-exteriorring) | 返回多边形外圈 |
| [ST\_GeoHash()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-geohash-functions.html#function_st-geohash) | 产生一个geohash值 |
| [ST\_GeomCollFromText()，ST\_GeometryCollectionFromText()，ST\_GeomCollFromTxt()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_st-geomcollfromtext) | 从WKT返回几何集合 |
| [ST\_GeomCollFromWKB()， ST\_GeometryCollectionFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_st-geomcollfromwkb) | 从WKB返回几何集合 |
| [ST\_GeometryN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-geometrycollection-property-functions.html#function_st-geometryn) | 从几何集合返回第N个几何 |
| [ST\_GeometryType()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_st-geometrytype) | 返回几何类型的名称 |
| [ST\_GeomFromGeoJSON()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-geojson-functions.html#function_st-geomfromgeojson) | 从GeoJSON对象生成几何 |
| [ST\_GeomFromText()， ST\_GeometryFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_st-geomfromtext) | 从WKT返回几何 |
| [ST\_GeomFromWKB()， ST\_GeometryFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_st-geomfromwkb) | 从WKB返回几何 |
| [ST\_InteriorRingN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-polygon-property-functions.html#function_st-interiorringn) | 返回多边形的第N个内环 |
| [ST\_Intersection()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-operator-functions.html#function_st-intersection) | 返回点设置两个几何的交集 |
| [ST\_Intersects()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_st-intersects) | 一个几何是否与另一个相交 |
| [ST\_IsClosed()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_st-isclosed) | 几何是否封闭和简单 |
| [ST\_IsEmpty()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_st-isempty) | 占位符功能 |
| [ST\_IsSimple()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_st-issimple) | 几何是否简单 |
| [ST\_IsValid()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-convenience-functions.html#function_st-isvalid) | 几何是否有效 |
| [ST\_LatFromGeoHash()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-geohash-functions.html#function_st-latfromgeohash) | 从geohash值返回纬度 |
| [ST\_Length()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_st-length) | 返回LineString的长度 |
| [ST\_LineFromText()， ST\_LineStringFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_st-linefromtext) | 从WKT构造LineString |
| [ST\_LineFromWKB()， ST\_LineStringFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_st-linefromwkb) | 从WKB构造LineString |
| [ST\_LongFromGeoHash()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-geohash-functions.html#function_st-longfromgeohash) | 从geohash值返回经度 |
| [ST\_MakeEnvelope()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-convenience-functions.html#function_st-makeenvelope) | 大概两点左右 |
| [ST\_MLineFromText()， ST\_MultiLineStringFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_st-mlinefromtext) | 从WKT构造MultiLineString |
| [ST\_MLineFromWKB()， ST\_MultiLineStringFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_st-mlinefromwkb) | 从WKB构造MultiLineString |
| [ST\_MPointFromText()， ST\_MultiPointFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_st-mpointfromtext) | 从WKT构建MultiPoint |
| [ST\_MPointFromWKB()， ST\_MultiPointFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_st-mpointfromwkb) | 从WKB构造MultiPoint |
| [ST\_MPolyFromText()， ST\_MultiPolygonFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_st-mpolyfromtext) | 从WKT构造MultiPolygon |
| [ST\_MPolyFromWKB()， ST\_MultiPolygonFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_st-mpolyfromwkb) | 从WKB构造MultiPolygon |
| [ST\_NumGeometries()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-geometrycollection-property-functions.html#function_st-numgeometries) | 返回几何集合中的几何数 |
| [ST\_NumInteriorRing()， ST\_NumInteriorRings()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-polygon-property-functions.html#function_st-numinteriorrings) | 返回多边形内圈的数量 |
| [ST\_NumPoints()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_st-numpoints) | 返回LineString中的点数 |
| [ST\_Overlaps()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_st-overlaps) | 一个几何与另一个几何重叠 |
| [ST\_PointFromGeoHash()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-geohash-functions.html#function_st-pointfromgeohash) | 将geohash值转换为POINT值 |
| [ST\_PointFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_st-pointfromtext) | 从WKT构建点 |
| [ST\_PointFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_st-pointfromwkb) | 从WKB构建点 |
| [ST\_PointN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_st-pointn) | 从LineString返回第N点 |
| [ST\_PolyFromText()， ST\_PolygonFromText()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkt-functions.html#function_st-polyfromtext) | 从WKT构造多边形 |
| [ST\_PolyFromWKB()， ST\_PolygonFromWKB()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-wkb-functions.html#function_st-polyfromwkb) | 从WKB构造多边形 |
| [ST\_Simplify()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-convenience-functions.html#function_st-simplify) | 返回简化几何 |
| [ST\_SRID()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-general-property-functions.html#function_st-srid) | 返回几何的空间参考系统ID |
| [ST\_StartPoint()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_st-startpoint) | LineString的起点 |
| [ST\_SymDifference()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-operator-functions.html#function_st-symdifference) | 返回点设置对称差异的两个几何 |
| [ST\_Touches()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_st-touches) | 一个几何碰到另一个几何 |
| [ST\_Union()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-operator-functions.html#function_st-union) | 返回点设置两个几何的联合 |
| [ST\_Validate()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-convenience-functions.html#function_st-validate) | 返回经过验证的几何 |
| [ST\_Within()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_st-within) | 一个几何是否在另一个之内 |
| [ST\_X()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-point-property-functions.html#function_st-x) | 返回点的X坐标 |
| [ST\_Y()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-point-property-functions.html#function_st-y) | 返回点的Y坐标 |
| [StartPoint()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-linestring-property-functions.html#function_startpoint) （弃用5.7.6） | LineString的起点 |
| [STD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_std) | 返回人口标准偏差 |
| [STDDEV()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_stddev) | 返回人口标准偏差 |
| [STDDEV\_POP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_stddev-pop) | 返回人口标准偏差 |
| [STDDEV\_SAMP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_stddev-samp) | 返回样品标准偏差 |
| [STR\_TO\_DATE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_str-to-date) | 将字符串转换为日期 |
| [STRCMP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-comparison-functions.html#function_strcmp) | 比较两个字符串 |
| [SUBDATE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_subdate) | 使用三个参数调用DATE\_SUB（）的同义词 |
| [SUBSTR()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_substr) | 返回指定的子串 |
| [SUBSTRING()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_substring) | 返回指定的子串 |
| [SUBSTRING\_INDEX()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_substring-index) | 在指定的分隔符数出现之前从字符串返回一个子字符串 |
| [SUBTIME()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_subtime) | 减去时间 |
| [SUM()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_sum) | 归还总和 |
| [SYSDATE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_sysdate) | 返回函数执行的时间 |
| [SYSTEM\_USER()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_system-user) | USER（）的同义词 |
| [TAN()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_tan) | 返回参数的切线 |
| [TIME()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_time) | 提取传递的表达式的时间部分 |
| [TIME\_FORMAT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_time-format) | 格式化为时间 |
| [TIME\_TO\_SEC()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_time-to-sec) | 返回参数转换为秒 |
| [TIMEDIFF()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_timediff) | 减去时间 |
| [\*](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/arithmetic-functions.html#operator_times) | 乘法运算符 |
| [TIMESTAMP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_timestamp) | 使用单个参数，此函数返回date或datetime表达式; 有两个参数，参数的总和 |
| [TIMESTAMPADD()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_timestampadd) | 将时间间隔添加到datetime表达式 |
| [TIMESTAMPDIFF()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_timestampdiff) | 从datetime表达式中减去一个间隔 |
| [TO\_BASE64()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_to-base64) | 返回转换为base-64字符串的参数 |
| [TO\_DAYS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_to-days) | 将日期参数返回转换为天 |
| [TO\_SECONDS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_to-seconds) | 将日期或datetime参数从0年起转换为秒 |
| [Touches()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-object-shapes.html#function_touches) （弃用5.7.6） | 一个几何碰到另一个几何 |
| [TRIM()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_trim) | 删除前导和尾随空格 |
| [TRUNCATE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/mathematical-functions.html#function_truncate) | 截断到指定的小数位数 |
| [UCASE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_ucase) | UPPER（）的同义词 |
| [-](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/arithmetic-functions.html#operator_unary-minus) | 更改参数的符号 |
| [UNCOMPRESS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_uncompress) | 解压缩字符串 |
| [UNCOMPRESSED\_LENGTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_uncompressed-length) | 在压缩之前返回字符串的长度 |
| [UNHEX()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_unhex) | 返回一个包含数字的十六进制表示的字符串 |
| [UNIX\_TIMESTAMP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_unix-timestamp) | 返回一个Unix时间戳 |
| [UpdateXML()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/xml-functions.html#function_updatexml) | 返回替换XML片段 |
| [UPPER()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_upper) | 转换为大写字母 |
| [USER()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_user) | 客户端提供的用户名和主机名 |
| [UTC\_DATE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_utc-date) | 返回当前的UTC日期 |
| [UTC\_TIME()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_utc-time) | 返回当前的UTC时间 |
| [UTC\_TIMESTAMP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_utc-timestamp) | 返回当前UTC的日期和时间 |
| [UUID()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_uuid) | 返回通用唯一标识符（UUID） |
| [UUID\_SHORT()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_uuid-short) | 返回一个整数值的通用标识符 |
| [VALIDATE\_PASSWORD\_STRENGTH()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/encryption-functions.html#function_validate-password-strength) | 确定密码的强度 |
| [VALUES()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/miscellaneous-functions.html#function_values) | 定义INSERT期间要使用的值 |
| [VAR\_POP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_var-pop) | 返回人口标准差 |
| [VAR\_SAMP()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_var-samp) | 返回样本方差 |
| [VARIANCE()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html#function_variance) | 返回人口标准差 |
| [VERSION()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/information-functions.html#function_version) | 返回一个表示MySQL服务器版本的字符串 |
| [WAIT\_FOR\_EXECUTED\_GTID\_SET()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gtid-functions.html#function_wait-for-executed-gtid-set) | 等待给定的GTID在从机上执行。 |
| [WAIT\_UNTIL\_SQL\_THREAD\_AFTER\_GTIDS()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gtid-functions.html#function_wait-until-sql-thread-after-gtids) | 等待给定的GTID在从机上执行。 |
| [WEEK()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_week) | 返回周数 |
| [WEEKDAY()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_weekday) | 返回工作日指数 |
| [WEEKOFYEAR()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_weekofyear) | 返回日期的日历（1-53） |
| [WEIGHT\_STRING()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/string-functions.html#function_weight-string) | 返回字符串的权重字符串 |
| [Within()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/spatial-relation-functions-mbr.html#function_within) （弃用5.7.6） | 一个几何的MBR是否在另一个几何的MBR之内 |
| [X()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-point-property-functions.html#function_x) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回点的X坐标 |
| [XOR](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/logical-operators.html#operator_xor) | 逻辑异或 |
| [Y()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/gis-point-property-functions.html#function_y) （弃用5.7.6） | 返回点的Y坐标 |
| [YEAR()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_year) | 回归年 |
| [YEARWEEK()](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_yearweek) | 返回年和周 |

## 2、表达式中的类型转换

当操作符与不同类型的操作数一起使用时，会发生类型转换。一些转换隐式发生。例如，MySQL会根据需要自动将数字转换为字符串，反之亦然：

mysql> SELECT 1+'1';

-> 2

mysql> SELECT CONCAT(2,' test');

-> '2 test'

## 3、运算符

MySQL支持的运算符如下：

## 5、字符串函数