Block Encryption Mode	Initialization Vector Required
OFB	Yes

Statements that use `AES_ENCRYPT()` or `AES_DECRYPT()` are unsafe for statement-based replication.

If `AES_ENCRYPT()` is invoked from within the `mysql` client, binary strings display using hexadecimal notation, depending on the value of the `--binary-as-hex`. For more information about that option, see Section 4.5.1, "mysql — The MySQL Command-Line Client".

- `COMPRESS(string_to_compress)`

  Compresses a string and returns the result as a binary string. This function requires MySQL to have been compiled with a compression library such as `zlib`. Otherwise, the return value is always `NULL`. The compressed string can be uncompressed with `UNCOMPRESS()`.

  ```
  mysql> SELECT LENGTH(COMPRESS(REPEAT('a',1000)));
          -> 21
  mysql> SELECT LENGTH(COMPRESS(''));
          -> 0
  mysql> SELECT LENGTH(COMPRESS('a'));
          -> 13
  mysql> SELECT LENGTH(COMPRESS(REPEAT('a',16)));
          -> 15
  ```

  The compressed string contents are stored the following way:

  - Empty strings are stored as empty strings.

  - Nonempty strings are stored as a 4-byte length of the uncompressed string (low byte first), followed by the compressed string. If the string ends with space, an extra `.` character is added to avoid problems with endspace trimming should the result be stored in a `CHAR` or `VARCHAR` column. (However, use of nonbinary string data types such as `CHAR` or `VARCHAR` to store compressed strings is not recommended anyway because character set conversion may occur. Use a `VARBINARY` or `BLOB` binary string column instead.)

  If `COMPRESS()` is invoked from within the `mysql` client, binary strings display using hexadecimal notation, depending on the value of the `--binary-as-hex`. For more information about that option, see Section 4.5.1, "mysql — The MySQL Command-Line Client".

- `MD5(str)`

  Calculates an MD5 128-bit checksum for the string. The value is returned as a string of 32 hexadecimal digits, or `NULL` if the argument was `NULL`. The return value can, for example, be used as a hash key. See the notes at the beginning of this section about storing hash values efficiently.

  The return value is a string in the connection character set.

  If FIPS mode is enabled, `MD5()` returns `NULL`. See Section 6.8, "FIPS Support".

  ```
  mysql> SELECT MD5('testing');
          -> 'ae2b1fca515949e5d54fb22b8ed95575'
  ```

  This is the "RSA Data Security, Inc. MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm."

  See the note regarding the MD5 algorithm at the beginning this section.