the pages that show other sections of a search result. Using `FOUND_ROWS()` enables you to determine how many other pages are needed for the rest of the result.

The use of `SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS` and `FOUND_ROWS()` is more complex for `UNION` statements than for simple `SELECT` statements, because `LIMIT` may occur at multiple places in a `UNION`. It may be applied to individual `SELECT` statements in the `UNION`, or global to the `UNION` result as a whole.

The intent of `SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS` for `UNION` is that it should return the row count that would be returned without a global `LIMIT`. The conditions for use of `SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS` with `UNION` are:

- The `SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS` keyword must appear in the first `SELECT` of the `UNION`.
- The value of `FOUND_ROWS()` is exact only if `UNION ALL` is used. If `UNION` without `ALL` is used, duplicate removal occurs and the value of `FOUND_ROWS()` is only approximate.
- If no `LIMIT` is present in the `UNION`, `SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS` is ignored and returns the number of rows in the temporary table that is created to process the `UNION`.

Beyond the cases described here, the behavior of `FOUND_ROWS()` is undefined (for example, its value following a `SELECT` statement that fails with an error).

Important

`FOUND_ROWS()` is not replicated reliably using statement-based replication. This function is automatically replicated using row-based replication.

- `ICU_VERSION()`

  The version of the International Components for Unicode (ICU) library used to support regular expression operations (see Section 12.8.2, “Regular Expressions”). This function is primarily intended for use in test cases.

- `LAST_INSERT_ID()`, `LAST_INSERT_ID(`*`expr`*`)`

  With no argument, `LAST_INSERT_ID()` returns a `BIGINT UNSIGNED` (64-bit) value representing the first automatically generated value successfully inserted for an `AUTO_INCREMENT` column as a result of the most recently executed `INSERT` statement. The value of `LAST_INSERT_ID()` remains unchanged if no rows are successfully inserted.

  With an argument, `LAST_INSERT_ID()` returns an unsigned integer.

  For example, after inserting a row that generates an `AUTO_INCREMENT` value, you can get the value like this:

```
mysql> SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID();
        -> 195
```

  The currently executing statement does not affect the value of `LAST_INSERT_ID()`. Suppose that you generate an `AUTO_INCREMENT` value with one statement, and then refer to `LAST_INSERT_ID()` in a multiple-row `INSERT` statement that inserts rows into a table with its own `AUTO_INCREMENT` column. The value of `LAST_INSERT_ID()` remains stable in the second statement; its value for the second and later rows is not affected by the earlier row insertions. (You should be aware that, if you mix references to `LAST_INSERT_ID()` and `LAST_INSERT_ID(`*`expr`*`)`, the effect is undefined.)

  If the previous statement returned an error, the value of `LAST_INSERT_ID()` is undefined. For transactional tables, if the statement is rolled back due to an error, the value of `LAST_INSERT_ID()` is