

MySQL INSERT IGNORE Statement



Summary: in this tutorial, you will learn how to use the MySQL **INSERT IGNORE** statement to insert data into a table.

Introduction to MySQL **INSERT IGNORE** statement

When you use the **INSERT** statement to add multiple rows to a table and if an error occurs during the processing, MySQL terminates the statement and returns an error. As the result, no rows are inserted into the table.

However, if you use the **INSERT IGNORE** statement, the rows with invalid data that cause the error are ignored and the rows with valid data are inserted into the table.

The syntax of the **INSERT IGNORE** statement is as follows:

```
1 INSERT IGNORE INTO table(column_list)
2 VALUES( value_list),
3         ( value_list),
4         ...
```

Note that the **IGNORE** clause is an extension of MySQL to the SQL standard.

MySQL **INSERT IGNORE** example

We will **create a new table** called **subscribers** for the demonstration.

```
1 CREATE TABLE subscribers (
2     id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
3     email VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE
4 );
```

The **UNIQUE** constraint ensures that no duplicate email exists in the **email** column.

The following statement inserts a new row into the **subscribers** table:

```
1 INSERT INTO subscribers(email)
2 VALUES('john.doe@gmail.com');
```

It worked as expected.

Let's execute another statement that inserts two rows into the **subscribers** table:

```
1 INSERT INTO subscribers(email)
2 VALUES('john.doe@gmail.com'),
3         ('jane.smith@ibm.com');
```

It returns an error.

```
1 Error Code: 1062. Duplicate entry 'john.doe@gmail.com' for key 'email'
```

As indicated in the error message, the email **john.doe@gmail.com** violates the **UNIQUE** constraint.

However, if you use the **INSERT IGNORE** statement instead.

```
1 INSERT IGNORE INTO subscribers(email)
2 VALUES('john.doe@gmail.com'),
3         ('jane.smith@ibm.com');
```

MySQL returned a message indicating that one row was inserted and the other row was ignored.

```
1 1 row(s) affected, 1 warning(s): 1062 Duplicate entry 'john.doe@gmail.com' for key 'ema
11' Records: 2 Duplicates: 1 Warnings: 1
```

To find the detail of the warning, you can use the **SHOW WARNINGS** command as shown below:

```
1 SHOW WARNINGS;
```

	Level	Code	Message
►	Warning	1062	Duplicate entry 'john.doe@gmail.com' for key 'email'

In conclusion, when you use the **INSERT IGNORE** statement, instead of issuing an error, MySQL issued a warning in case an error occurs.

If you query data from **subscribers** table, you will find that only one row was actually inserted and the row that causes the error was not.

	email
►	jane.smith@ibm.com john.doe@gmail.com

MySQL **INSERT IGNORE** and **STRICT** mode

When the **strict mode** is on, MySQL returns an error and aborts the **INSERT** statement if you try to insert invalid values into a table.

However, if you use the **INSERT IGNORE** statement, MySQL will issue a warning instead of an error. In addition, it will try to adjust the values to make them valid before adding the value to the table.

Consider the following example.

First, we **create a new table** named **tokens**:

```
1 CREATE TABLE tokens (
2     s VARCHAR(6)
3 );
```

In this table, the column **s** accepts only string whose lengths are less than or equal to six.

Second, insert a string whose length is seven into the **tokens** table.

```
1 INSERT INTO tokens VALUES('abcdefg');
```

MySQL issued the following error because the strict mode is on.

```
1 Error Code: 1406. Data too long for column 's' at row 1
```

Third, use the **INSERT IGNORE** statement to insert the same string.

```
1 INSERT IGNORE INTO tokens VALUES('abcdefg');
```

MySQL truncated data before inserting it into the **tokens** table. In addition, it issues a warning.

	Level	Code	Message
►	Warning	1265	Data truncated for column 's' at row 1

In this tutorial, you have learned how to use the MySQL **INSERT IGNORE** statement to insert rows into a table and ignore error for rows that cause errors.

Related Tutorials

- [Perl MySQL Insert Data](#)
- [MySQL INSERT ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE](#)
- [Python MySQL Insert Data](#)
- [Inserting Data Into Table Using JDBC PreparedStatement](#)
- [Inserting Rows Into a Table from Node.js](#)
- [MySQL Insert](#)

Was this tutorial helpful ?

👍 Yes

👎 No



7

Search this website ...

MYSQL QUICK START

- [What Is MySQL?](#)
- [Install MySQL Database Server](#)
- [Download MySQL Sample Database](#)
- [Load Sample Database](#)

MYSQL DATA MANIPULATION

- [MySQL SELECT](#)
- [MySQL DISTINCT](#)
- [MySQL WHERE](#)
- [MySQL AND](#)
- [MySQL OR](#)
- [MySQL LIMIT](#)
- [MySQL IN](#)
- [MySQL BETWEEN](#)
- [MySQL LIKE](#)
- [MySQL ORDER BY](#)
- [MySQL Alias](#)
- [MySQL Join](#)
- [MySQL INNER JOIN](#)
- [MySQL LEFT JOIN](#)
- [MySQL RIGHT JOIN](#)
- [MySQL CROSS JOIN](#)
- [MySQL Self Join](#)
- [MySQL GROUP BY](#)
- [MySQL HAVING](#)
- [MySQL ROLLUP](#)
- [MySQL Subquery](#)
- [MySQL UNION](#)
- [MySQL MINUS](#)
- [MySQL INTERSECT](#)
- [MySQL INSERT](#)
- [MySQL INSERT INTO SELECT](#)
- [MySQL Insert On Duplicate Key Update](#)
- [MySQL INSERT IGNORE](#)
- [MySQL LAST_INSERT_ID Function](#)
- [MySQL UPDATE](#)
- [MySQL UPDATE JOIN](#)
- [MySQL DELETE](#)
- [MySQL DELETE JOIN](#)
- [MySQL ON DELETE CASCADE](#)
- [MySQL REPLACE](#)



MYSQL DATA DEFINITION

- [MySQL Select Database](#)
- [MySQL CREATE DATABASE](#)
- [MySQL DROP DATABASE](#)
- [Manage Databases](#)
- [MySQL Table Types](#)
- [MySQL Data Types](#)
- [MySQL CREATE TABLE](#)
- [MySQL Primary Key](#)
- [MySQL Foreign Key](#)
- [MySQL UNIQUE Constraint](#)
- [MySQL CHECK Constraint](#)
- [MySQL NOT NULL Constraint](#)
- [MySQL Sequence](#)
- [MySQL ALTER TABLE](#)
- [MySQL ADD COLUMN](#)
- [MySQL DROP COLUMN](#)
- [MySQL RENAME TABLE](#)
- [MySQL DROP TABLE](#)
- [MySQL Temporary Table](#)
- [MySQL TRUNCATE TABLE](#)



MYSQL DATA TYPES

- [BIT](#)
- [BOOLEAN](#)
- [CHAR](#)
- [DATE](#)
- [DATETIME](#)
- [DECIMAL](#)
- [ENUM](#)
- [INT](#)
- [JSON](#)
- [TIME](#)
- [TIMESTAMP](#)
- [VARCHAR](#)

MYSQL GLOBALIZATION

- [MySQL Character Set](#)
- [MySQL Collation](#)

MYSQL IMPORT & EXPORT

- [Import a CSV File Into a Table](#)
- [Export a Table to a CSV File](#)

MYSQL PROGRAMMING INTERFACES

- [PHP MySQL Tutorial](#)
- [Node.js MySQL Tutorial](#)
- [Python MySQL Tutorial](#)
- [Perl MySQL Tutorial](#)
- [MySQL JDBC Tutorial](#)

OTHER TUTORIALS

- [MySQL Administration](#)
- [MySQL Full-Text Search](#)
- [MySQL Cheat Sheet](#)
- [MySQL Books and Video Training](#)
- [MySQL Hosting](#)
- [MySQL Resources](#)

RECENT MYSQL TUTORIALS

- [MySQL SHOW PROCESSLIST](#)
- [Selecting a MySQL Database Using USE Statement](#)
- [MySQL DROP DATABASE](#)
- [MySQL CREATE DATABASE](#)
- [MySQL INSERT INTO SELECT](#)
- [MySQL ABS Function](#)
- [MySQL MOD Function](#)
- [MySQL ROLLUP](#)
- [MySQL TRUNCATE Function](#)
- [MySQL CEIL Function](#)

ABOUT MYSQL TUTORIAL WEBSITE

MySQLTutorial.org is a website dedicated to MySQL database. We regularly publish useful MySQL tutorials to help web developers and database administrators learn MySQL faster and more effectively.

All MySQL tutorials are practical and easy-to-follow, with SQL script and screenshots available. [More About Us](#)

SITE LINKS

- [About Us](#)
- [Contact Us](#)
- [Request a Tutorial](#)
- [Privacy Policy](#)