```
| n |
+---+
| 1 |
+---+

mysql> CREATE TABLE bar (m INT) SELECT n FROM foo;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 1  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT * FROM bar;
+------+---+
| m    | n |
+------+---+
| NULL | 1 |
+------+---+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

For each row in table `foo`, a row is inserted in `bar` with the values from `foo` and default values for the new columns.

In a table resulting from `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT`, columns named only in the `CREATE TABLE` part come first. Columns named in both parts or only in the `SELECT` part come after that. The data type of `SELECT` columns can be overridden by also specifying the column in the `CREATE TABLE` part.

If errors occur while copying data to the table, the table is automatically dropped and not created. However, prior to MySQL 8.0.21, when row-based replication is in use, a `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT` statement is recorded in the binary log as two transactions, one to create the table, and the other to insert data. When the statement applied from the binary log, a failure between the two transactions or while copying data can result in replication of an empty table. That limitation is removed in MySQL 8.0.21. On storage engines that support atomic DDL, `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT` is now recorded and applied as one transaction when row-based replication is in use. For more information, see Section 13.1.1, “Atomic Data Definition Statement Support”.

As of MySQL 8.0.21, on storage engines that support both atomic DDL and foreign key constraints, creation of foreign keys is not permitted in `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT` statements when row-based replication is in use. Foreign key constraints can be added later using `ALTER TABLE`.

You can precede the `SELECT` by `IGNORE` or `REPLACE` to indicate how to handle rows that duplicate unique key values. With `IGNORE`, rows that duplicate an existing row on a unique key value are discarded. With `REPLACE`, new rows replace rows that have the same unique key value. If neither `IGNORE` nor `REPLACE` is specified, duplicate unique key values result in an error. For more information, see The Effect of IGNORE on Statement Execution.

In MySQL 8.0.19 and later, you can also use a `VALUES` statement in the `SELECT` part of `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT`; the `VALUES` portion of the statement must include a table alias using an `AS` clause. To name the columns coming from `VALUES`, supply column aliases with the table alias; otherwise, the default column names `column_0`, `column_1`, `column_2`, ..., are used.

Otherwise, naming of columns in the table thus created follows the same rules as described previously in this section. Examples:

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE tv1
    >     SELECT * FROM (VALUES ROW(1,3,5), ROW(2,4,6)) AS v;
mysql> TABLE tv1;
+----------+----------+----------+
| column_0 | column_1 | column_2 |
+----------+----------+----------+
|        1 |        3 |        5 |
|        2 |        4 |        6 |
+----------+----------+----------+
```