- `UPDATE`: With `IGNORE`, rows for which duplicate-key conflicts occur on a unique key value are not updated. Rows updated to values that would cause data conversion errors are updated to the closest valid values instead.

The `IGNORE` keyword applies to the following ignorable errors:

```
ER_BAD_NULL_ERROR
ER_DUP_ENTRY
ER_DUP_ENTRY_WITH_KEY_NAME
ER_DUP_KEY
ER_NO_PARTITION_FOR_GIVEN_VALUE
ER_NO_PARTITION_FOR_GIVEN_VALUE_SILENT
ER_NO_REFERENCED_ROW_2
ER_ROW_DOES_NOT_MATCH_GIVEN_PARTITION_SET
ER_ROW_IS_REFERENCED_2
ER_SUBQUERY_NO_1_ROW
ER_VIEW_CHECK_FAILED
```

The Effect of Strict SQL Mode on Statement Execution

The MySQL server can operate in different SQL modes, and can apply these modes differently for different clients, depending on the value of the `sql_mode` system variable. In “strict” SQL mode, the server upgrades certain warnings to errors.

For example, in non-strict SQL mode, inserting the string `'abc'` into an integer column results in conversion of the value to 0 and a warning:

```
mysql> SET sql_mode = '';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO t (i) VALUES('abc');
Query OK, 1 row affected, 1 warning (0.01 sec)

mysql> SHOW WARNINGS;
+---------+------+-------------------------------------------------------+
| Level   | Code | Message                                               |
+---------+------+-------------------------------------------------------+
| Warning | 1366 | Incorrect integer value: 'abc' for column 'i' at row 1 |
+---------+------+-------------------------------------------------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

In strict SQL mode, the invalid value is rejected with an error:

```
mysql> SET sql_mode = 'STRICT_ALL_TABLES';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO t (i) VALUES('abc');
ERROR 1366 (HY000): Incorrect integer value: 'abc' for column 'i' at row 1
```

For more information about possible settings of the `sql_mode` system variable, see Section 5.1.11, “Server SQL Modes”.

Strict SQL mode applies to the following statements under conditions for which some value might be out of range or an invalid row is inserted into or deleted from a table:

- `ALTER TABLE`
- `CREATE TABLE`
- `CREATE TABLE ... SELECT`
- `DELETE` (both single table and multiple table)
- `INSERT`