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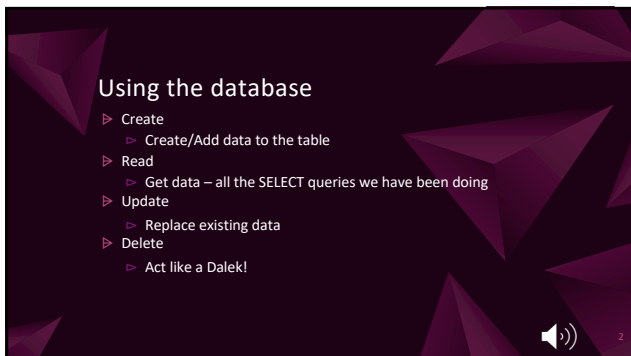
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## Single INSERT structure

```
INSERT INTO table_name  
(fields, separated, via, commas)  
VALUES  
( 'make', 'sure', 'the types', 'match');
```

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## INSERT student

```
INSERT INTO student  
(  
    student_id,  
    salutation,  
    first_name,  
    last_name,  
    street_address,  
    city,  
    phone,  
    employer,  
    registration_date,  
    created_by,  
    created_date,  
    modified_by,  
    modified_date  
)  
VALUES  
(  
    999,  
    'Mr',  
    'Quack',  
    'Quackerson',  
    '100 Database Ln',  
    '10015',  
    '907.555-3210',  
    'CTEC',  
    SYSDATE,  
    'database students',  
    SYSDATE - 120,  
    'Mr. h',  
    SYSDATE + 123  
);
```

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## INSERT products

```
INSERT INTO products  
(  
    unit_price,  
    product_name,  
    product_id  
)  
VALUES  
(  
    6.32,  
    'yam',  
    42  
);
```

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### Multiple INSERT

- ▶ Oracle has a special way to do compound INSERT statements
- ▶ Start with the standard INSERT INTO table\_name (fields)
- ▶ Then you combine subqueries from the DUAL table into a derived table using the UNION ALL operator
- ▶ Then you select everything from that derived table

### Insert MANY Demo

```
INSERT INTO sales (sales_id, export_id, sales_date)
WITH demo AS
(
  SELECT 1, 3, TO_DATE('2021-02-10', 'YYYY-MM-DD') FROM dual UNION ALL
  SELECT 2, 4, TO_DATE('2021-02-10 13:03', 'YYYY-MM-DD MI:HH') FROM dual UNION ALL
  SELECT 23, 1, TO_DATE('2021-01-12 13:10', 'YYYY-MM-DD MI:HH') FROM dual UNION ALL
  SELECT 24, 12, TO_DATE('2021-01-10 13:22', 'YYYY-MM-DD MI:HH24') FROM dual
)
SELECT
*
FROM
demo;
```