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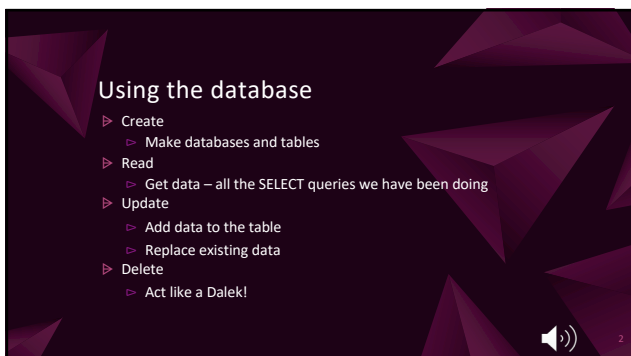
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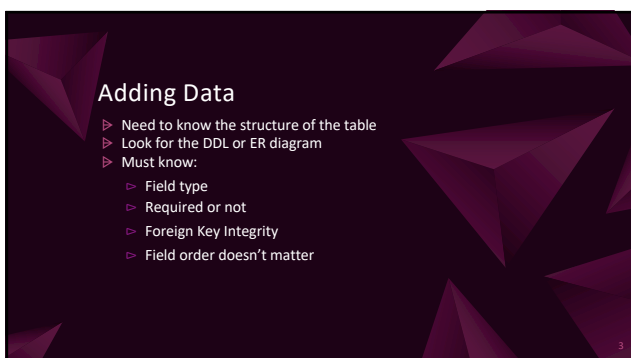
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## Single INSERT structure

```
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',  
  'CITY',  
  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;
```