

SQL - INSERT Query

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The SQL **INSERT INTO** Statement is used to add new rows of data to a table in the database.

Syntax:

There are two basic syntaxes of INSERT INTO statement as follows:

```
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME (column1, column2, column3,...columnN)]  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3,...valueN);
```

Here, column1, column2,...columnN are the names of the columns in the table into which you want to insert data.

You may not need to specify the column(s) name in the SQL query if you are adding values for all the columns of the table. But make sure the order of the values is in the same order as the columns in the table. The SQL INSERT INTO syntax would be as follows:

```
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME VALUES (value1,value2,value3,...valueN);
```

Example:

Following statements would create six records in CUSTOMERS table:

```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (1, 'Ramesh', 32, 'Ahmedabad', 2000.00 );  
  
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (2, 'Khilan', 25, 'Delhi', 1500.00 );  
  
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (3, 'kaushik', 23, 'Kota', 2000.00 );  
  
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (4, 'Chaitali', 25, 'Mumbai', 6500.00 );  
  
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (5, 'Hardik', 27, 'Bhopal', 8500.00 );
```

```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)
VALUES (6, 'Komal', 22, 'MP', 4500.00 );
```

You can create a record in CUSTOMERS table using second syntax as follows:

```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS
VALUES (7, 'Muffy', 24, 'Indore', 10000.00 );
```

All the above statements would produce the following records in CUSTOMERS table:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

Populate one table using another table:

You can populate data into a table through select statement over another table provided another table has a set of fields, which are required to populate first table. Here is the syntax:

```
INSERT INTO first_table_name [(column1, column2, ... columnN)]
SELECT column1, column2, ...columnN
FROM second_table_name
[WHERE condition];
```

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