190050820001
4th Sem /Comp. Engg.
Database Management Systems

Practical -

New rows can be added to a table using the INSERT statement. Only one row is inserted at a time.

The syntax is -

INSERT INTO < Tablename >
VALUES (<List - of - values>);

i) Inserting New Rows -

NOTE : Enclose character and date values within single quotation marks (' ').

Do not enclose numeric values within single quotation marks.

To insert limited values in the row, mention the field names also as shown below :

To insert only the employee number, name and salary, the following command is used

INSERT INTO Emp (Ecode, Ename, Salary)
VALUES (10010, 'Danish Arora', 25750);

ii) Inserting Rows With NULL Values -
You can insert null values in a row by two ways
a) Implicit method
b) Explicit method
In the Implicit method, omit the column from the column list.
e.g. INSERT INTO Emp (Ecode, Ename, Salary)
         VALUES (10011, 'Kanav', 25400);
In the Explicit method, specify the NULL keyword.
e.g. INSERT INTO Emp.
         VALUES (10012, 'Pallavi Kathpalia', null, null, null, null, null, null, null);
Any column that is not listed explicitly obtains a null value in the new row.

iii) Inserting Data Values -
If a date must be entered in a format other than the default format e.g. another century or a specific time; you must use the TO-DATE function.
e.g. INSERT INTO Emp
         VALUES (10013, 'Gaurav Kathpalia', 'Production', '555 Model Town', 'Karnal', 'M', 25650, TO_DATE ('Feb 14, 2001', 'MON DD, YYYY'), 1500);

iv) Use of Substitution Variables to Insert Values -

You can use substitution variables to insert values in a table. The '&' symbol is used as an substitution operator. When a substitution operator. When a substitution operator is used, SQL prompts for the value of the variable, accepts it and then substitutes it in place of variable.