INSERT Statement in detail

INSERT statement

- The INSERT statement lets you add one or more rows to a table in a MySQL Server database.

- The statement is one of the primary data modification language (DML) statements available in Transact-SQL, along with UPDATE, and DELETE.

- INSERT statement to add data that you specifically define.

- Can add data that you retrieve from other tables or views.

Basic Insert Statement

- In a basic INSERT statement you must specify the name of the target table and the data values you want to insert into that table.

- INSERT INTO tableName (column1,column2,columns3….column) VALUES (value1,value2,value3…valueN)

- INSERT INTO StaffSales (staffId,fName,lname) VALUES (100, Kohn', King')

- INSERT SalesStaff1 VALUES   (200, 'Michael', 'Blythe'),

                                              (300, 'Linda', 'Mitchell'),

                                              (400, 'Jillian', 'Carson'),

                                              (500, 'Garrett', 'Vargas');

Inserting from other tables

- In the previous examples, the VALUES clause includes a set of values that are enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas..

- But you don't always have to explicitly specify the values. You can instead retrieve the values through a SELECT statement or through a stored procedure.

- INSERT INTO tableName1 (value1,value2)

  Select value11,value12 from tableName2 where (condition)

Inserting from other tables without Existing table

- CTEATE TABLE newTable AS SELECT * FROM oldTable;

- CREATE TABLE customer_new AS SELECT * FROM customer;