SQL-insert

- There are three SQL commands to modify the database: **INSERT**, **DELETE**, and **UPDATE**

Insert

- it is used to add one or more tuples to a relation
- Attribute values should be listed in the same order as the attributes were specified in the CREATE TABLE command

- CREATE TABLE Student (
- SNAME VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
- Rollno INTEGER NOT NULL,
- Admno CHAR(9) NOT NULL,
- classname CHAR(9),
- age integer,
- PRIMARY KEY (Admno),
- UNIQUE (Rollno),
- FOREIGN KEY(classname) referenes CLASS)
- constraint leader_student
- FOREIGN KEY(leaderid) references student(admnno) ON DELETE SET NULL ON UPDATE CASCADE);
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SQL-insert

- Insert into student values(

Nikita, 34, 9657, ‘c4b’, ‘19’);

SQL-insert -Attributes with NULL values can be left out

- Insert into student (Sname,Rollno,Admnno,classname)

Values(Nikita, 34, 9657, ‘c4b’,);

Insert-Error

- Insert into student (Sname,Rollno,Admnno,classname)

values(Nikita, 34, 9657, ‘ME4’,);

Insert-Error

- Insert into student (Sname,Rollno,classname)
- Values(Nikita, 34, ‘c4b’,);

Multiple tuple

- A variation of the INSERT command inserts multiple tuples into a relation in conjunction with creating the relation and loading it with the result of a query
- create table c4astudent(Sname,Admno, Age)

- Insert into c4astudent values (Sname,Admno, Age)

Select sname ,Admnno, Age

From Student

Where classname=‘c4a’;

Multiple tuple

syntax

- INSERT INTO table_name(Column1,Column2, Column3,.....)

VALUES (Value1, Value2, Value3,.....),

(Value1, Value2,Value3,.....),

(Value1, Value2,Value3,.....),

- ..... ;

Example

- INSERT INTO STUDENT(Sname, rollno,admnno,classname,age) VALUES

(“Arna",1,9856,c4a,19),

(“Silpa”,18,9876, c4b,20),

(“sunny”,23,9867,c4a,21));