INSERT statement

MySQL INSERT statement is used to insert record(s) or row(s) into a table. The insertion of records or rows in the table can be done in two ways, insert a single row at a time, and insert multiple rows at a time.

**Syntax:**

INSERT INTO table\_name

([column\_name],[...column\_name],...)

VALUES ( [column\_value],[..column\_value]);

**Arguments:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Descriptions** |
| INSERT | Inserts new rows into an existing table. |
| INTO | Inserts new rows into an existing table. |
| tbl\_name | Name of the table where rows will be inserted. |
| col\_name | A comma-separated list of column names.   * You can specify a comma-separated list of column names following the table name and a value for each named column must be provided by the VALUES list or the SELECT statement. * If you do not specify the column names for INSERT ... VALUES or INSERT ... SELECT, values for every column in the table must be provided by the VALUES list (same as order of the columns in the table) or the SELECT statement. * The SET clause indicates the column names explicitly. |
| VALUES | VALUE | * If strict SQL mode is off, any column not explicitly given a value is set to its default (explicit or implicit) value. For example, if you specify a column list that does not name all the columns in the table, unnamed columns are set to their default values. * The keyword DEFAULT is used to set a column explicitly to its default value. * If both the column list and the VALUES list are empty, INSERT creates a row with each column set to its default value. * You can specify an expression expr to provide a column value. This might involve type conversion if the type of the expression does not match the type of the column, and conversion of a given value can result in different inserted values depending on the data type. For example, inserting the string '1998.0e-2' into an INT, FLOAT, DECIMAL(10,6), or YEAR column results in the values 1998, 19.9821, 19.982100, and 1998 being inserted, respectively. |

**INSERT one row in a table**

The following statement inserts a single row into a table using MySQL INSERT INTO statement.

Code:

INSERT INTO newcate

VALUES ("CA006","Sports");

**MySQL: INSERT values for specific columns**

The following statement inserts values for specific columns using MySQL INSERT INTO statement.

Sample table: newpurchase

Code:

INSERT INTO newpurchase (invoice\_no,ord\_no,book\_name)

VALUES ("INV001","ORD006",”An advance book of Computer”);

The above statement will insert one(1) row in the table 'newpurchase' for the columns 'invoice\_no', 'ord\_no', and 'book\_name'.

**INSERT NULL values**

The following statement inserts NULL values into one or more columns using MySQL INSERT INTO statement.

Sample table: newpurchase

Code:

INSERT INTO newpurchase (invoice\_no,ord\_no,book\_name)

VALUES ("INV002","ORD007",NULL);

The above statement will insert one(1) row in the table 'newpurchase'. Columns 'invoice\_no', 'ord\_no', and 'book\_name' got populated with values where as column 'book\_name' got populated with the NULL value.

**Inserting multiple rows in a single SQL query**

In MySQL, you can insert multiple rows in a single SQL query. Here is the syntax:

INSERT INTO TableName

( Column1, Column2 )

VALUES

( Value1, Value2 ), ( Value1, Value2 );