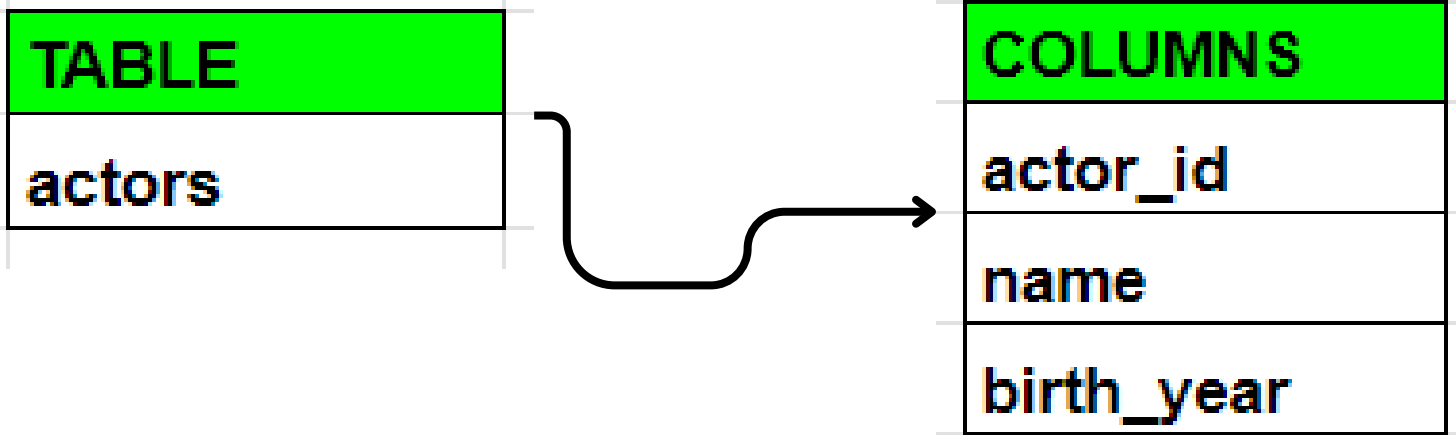


DAY 09/10

BASICS
SQL

SHIVAM SHRIVAS

THE SQL **INSERT INTO** STATEMENT



1. THE SQL **INSERT INTO** STATEMENT

- To add new records to a table, use the **INSERT INTO** statement.
- There are two alternative formats for the **INSERT INTO** statement:

Example :




- This SQL query inserts a new record into the actors table in the moviesdb database. The record includes the actor's ID, name, and birth year. In this example, we're adding 'Tom Cruise' with the actor ID 200 and a birth year of 1962 to the dataset.

Previously:

sql

```
SELECT *  
FROM moviesdb.actors  
WHERE name = 'Tom Cruise';
```

Output: Getting Null Values

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
	name	actor_id	birth_year
	NULL	NULL	NULL

After Running INSERT INTO query :

sql

```
INSERT INTO moviesdb.actors (actor_id, name, birth_year)  
VALUES (200, 'Tom Cruise', 1962);
```

Output :

Actor ID	Name	Birth Year
200	Tom Cruise	1962

- **INSERT DATA ONLY IN SPECIFIED COLUMNS**

Insert new record into the actors table, providing values only for the name and *birth_year* columns. The *actor_id* column will either be assigned a default value or *NULL* if it's an auto-increment field.

sql

```
INSERT INTO moviesdb.actors (name, birth_year)
VALUES ('Johnny Depp', 1963);
```

OUTPUT :

Actor ID	Name	Birth Year
201	Johnny Depp	1963

NOTE : actor_id column is not null data type column

- **INSERT MULTIPLE ROWS**

To insert multiple rows of data, we use the same **INSERT INTO** statement, but with multiple values:

Example :

```
sql

INSERT INTO moviesdb.actors (actor_id, name, birth_year)
VALUES
    (202, 'Brad Pitt', 1963),
    (203, 'Angelina Jolie', 1975),
    (204, 'Leonardo DiCaprio', 1974);
```

Ensure that a comma (,) is used to separate each group of values.