

Modifying Data with SQL Part 1 Notes

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1 Introduction to CRUD

2 Adding a Row to a Table

- Adding rows of information into a table (in the order of columns)

– **Syntax:** `INSERT INTO table name VALUES (value 1, value 2, ...);`

```
1  INSERT INTO users VALUES (1, "chalkers", "Andrew", "Chalkley"  
2  );  
3  
4  INSERT INTO users VALUES (2, "ScRiPtKiDdIe", "Kenneth", "Love"  
5  ");  
6  
7  INSERT INTO movies VALUES (3, "Starman", "Science Fiction",  
8  1984);  
9  
10 INSERT INTO movies VALUES (4, "Moulin Rouge!", "Musical",  
11 2001);
```

- Adding rows of information into a table (independent of the order of columns)

– **Syntax:** `INSERT INTO table name (column name 1, column name 2) VALUES (value 1, value 2);`

– **Syntax # 2:** `INSERT INTO table name (column name 2, column name 1) VALUES (value 2, value 1);`

```
1  INSERT INTO users (username, first_name, last_name) VALUES ("  
2  chalkers", "Andrew", "Chalkley");
```

```
3
4  INSERT INTO users (first_name, last_name, username) VALUES ("
5  Kenneth", "Love", "ScRiPtKiDdIe");
6
7  INSERT INTO movies (title, genre, year_released) VALUES ("
8  Starman", "Science Fiction", 1984);
9
10 INSERT INTO movies (title, year_released, genre) VALUES ("
11 Moulin Rouge!", 2001, "Musical");
```

3 Adding Multiple Rows to a Table

- Adding multiple rows of information into a table (in the order of columns)

– Syntax:

```
1
2  \textit{INSERT INTO <table name> (<column name 1>, <column
3  name 2>, ...)}
4  VALUES
5      (<value name 1>, <value name 2>, ...),
6      (<value name 1>, <value name 2>, ...),
7      (<value name 1>, <value name 2>, ...);
8
9  INSERT INTO users (username, first_name, last_name)
10 VALUES
11     ("chalkers", "Andrew", "Chalkley"),
12     ("ScRiPtKiDdIe", "Kenneth", "Love");
13
14 INSERT INTO movies (title, genre, year_released)
15 VALUES
16     ("Starman", "Science Fiction", 1984),
17     ("Moulin Rouge!", "Musical", 2001);
```

4 Exercise 1

- Solution included in *exercise_1.sql*