INSERT

```
CREATE TABLE `company_new` (
   `compid` SMALLINT PRIMARY KEY,
   `compname` VARCHAR(20)
);
```

1) DEFAULT ORDER

```
INSERT INTO `company_new` VALUES (1, 'WIPRO');
```

2) CHANGE ORDER

```
INSERT INTO `company_new`(`compname`,`compid`) VALUES ('TCS', 2);
```

3) MULTIPLE ROWS (ONLY IN SQL, MYSQL Not in Oracle)

```
INSERT INTO `company_new`
VALUES (3, 'Oracle'), (4,'Infosys'),(5,'SG'),(6,'CTS');
```

4) USING SET VARIABLE OPTION

```
Set @v1=7,@v2='EMC2'
Set @v1=7,@v2='EMC2';
INSERT INTO `company_new`VALUES (@v1,@v2);
```

5) INSERTING NULLS

a) OMIT THE COLUMN

b) EXPLICITLY USE NULL

```
INSERT INTO `company_new`(`compid`) VALUES (9);
INSERT INTO `company_new` VALUES (8, NULL);
```

6) COPYING ROWS FROM OTHER TABLES

```
INSERT INTO `company_new`
SELECT `deptno`,`dname` FROM `dept`;

DESC `company_new`;
SELECT * FROM `company_new`;
```

7) EXPLICITLY DEFAULT VALUE

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `default_tab` (
   c1 INT PRIMARY KEY,
   c2 TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW()
);

INSERT INTO `default_tab` (c1) VALUES(101);
INSERT INTO `default_tab` VALUES(201, DEFAULT);
```

UPDATE

UPDATE is a DML statement that modifies rows in a table.

An UPDATE statement can start with a WITH clause to define common table expressions accessible within the UPDATE. “WITH (Common Table Expressions)”.

```
UPDATE Modifying existing rows
UPDATE <TABLENAME>
SET COL1=VAL1, COL2=VAL2
WHERE CLAUSE;
```

DELETE

DELETE is a DML statement that removes rows from a table.

A DELETE statement can start with a WITH clause to define common table expressions accessible within the DELETE. “WITH (Common Table Expressions)”.

Single-Table Syntax
DELETE [LOW_PRIORITY] [QUICK] [IGNORE] FROM tbl_name [[AS] tbl_alias]
  [PARTITION (partition_name [, partition_name] ...)]
  [WHERE where_condition]
  [ORDER BY ...]
  [LIMIT row_count]

The DELETE statement deletes rows from tbl_name and returns the number of deleted rows.

Main Clauses
The conditions in the optional WHERE clause identify which rows to delete. With no WHERE clause, all rows are deleted.

where_condition is an expression that evaluates to true for each row to be deleted.

If the ORDER BY clause is specified, the rows are deleted in the order that is specified. The LIMIT clause places a limit on the number of rows that can be deleted. These clauses apply to single-table deletes, but not multi-table deletes.