

POSTGRESQL - INSERT QUERY

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/postgresql/postgresql_insert_query.htm

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The PostgreSQL **INSERT INTO** statement allows one to insert new rows into a table. One can insert a single row at a time or several rows as a result of a query.

Syntax

Basic syntax of INSERT INTO statement is as follows.

```
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME (column1, column2, column3, ...columnN)]  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...valueN);
```

- Here, column1, column2,...columnN are the names of the columns in the table into which you want to insert data.
- The target column names can be listed in any order. The values supplied by the VALUES clause or query are associated with the explicit or implicit column list left-to-right.

You may not need to specify the columns name in the SQL query if you are adding values for all the columns of the table. But make sure the order of the values is in the same order as the columns in the table. The SQL INSERT INTO syntax would be as follows:

```
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...valueN);
```

Output

The following table summarizes the output messages and their meaning:

Output Message	Description
INSERT oid 1	Message returned if only one row was inserted. oid is the numeric OID of the inserted row.
INSERT 0 #	Message returned if more than one rows were inserted. # is the number of rows inserted.

Examples

Let us create COMPANY table in **testdb** as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE COMPANY(  
  ID INT PRIMARY KEY      NOT NULL,  
  NAME          TEXT      NOT NULL,  
  AGE           INT       NOT NULL,  
  ADDRESS       CHAR(50),  
  SALARY        REAL,  
  JOIN_DATE    DATE  
);
```

Following example inserts a row into the COMPANY table:

```
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID, NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, SALARY, JOIN_DATE) VALUES (1, 'Paul', 32,  
'California', 20000.00 , '2001-07-13');
```

Following example is to insert a row; here *salary* column is omitted and therefore it will have the default value:

```
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID, NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, JOIN_DATE) VALUES (2, 'Allen', 25, 'Texas',
```

```
'2007-12-13');
```

Following example uses the DEFAULT clause for the ADDRESS columns rather than specifying a value:

```
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID, NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, SALARY, JOIN_DATE) VALUES (3, 'Teddy', 23, 'Norway', 20000.00, DEFAULT );
```

Following example inserts multiple rows using the multirow VALUES syntax:

```
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID, NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, SALARY, JOIN_DATE) VALUES (4, 'Mark', 25, 'Rich-Mond ', 65000.00, '2007-12-13' ), (5, 'David', 27, 'Texas', 85000.00 , '2007-12-13');
```

All the above statements would create the following records in COMPANY table. Next chapter will teach you how to display all these records from a table.

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY	JOIN_DATE
1	Paul	32	California	20000.0	2001-07-13
2	Allen	25	Texas		2007-12-13
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000.0	
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000.0	2007-12-13
5	David	27	Texas	85000.0	2007-12-13

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