

4.2

The INSERT Clause Without a Column List

The INSERT Clause Without a Column List

- You can INSERT single or multiple rows at a time.
- An INSERT without a column list requires you to provide a value for every column.
- You must list values in the same order that they appear on the table.
- You must explicitly use the keyword "null" for columns that allow for nulls if you do not want to provide a value.
- You must explicitly use the keyword "DEFAULT" for columns that provide a default value if you do not want to provide one.

Code Sample:

```
1  USE world;
2  INSERT INTO city
3  VALUES
4      (DEFAULT, "San Felipe", "CHL", "Valparaiso", 64126);
```

Results:

The screenshot shows a database query editor with the following SQL code:

```
1 • USE world;
2 • INSERT INTO city
3  VALUES
4      (DEFAULT, "San Felipe", "CHL", "Valparaiso", 64126);
5
```

A red circle highlights the word **DEFAULT** in line 4. A red dashed arrow points from a callout box to this word. The callout box contains the text: "You must supply the keyword DEFAULT or a literal value when no column list is used."

Below the query editor is an "Output" section. It has a dropdown menu set to "Action Output". The output table is as follows:

#	Time	Action
✓ 1	12:08:45	USE world
✓ 2	12:08:45	INSERT INTO city VALUES (DEFAULT, "San Felipe", "CHL", "Valparaiso", 64126)

(DEFAULT "San Felipe", "CHL", "Valparaiso", 64126);

- The values order must appear in the same order they exist in the table.
- You must enclose strings in quotes.
- You must NOT enclose numbers in quotes.
- You must specify all column names and provide the keyword "DEFAULT" or a literal value for columns that provide a default option.
- If you do not want to provide a value for columns that allow null values, you must provide the keyword "null".



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