

## 4.1

# The INSERT Clause With a Column List

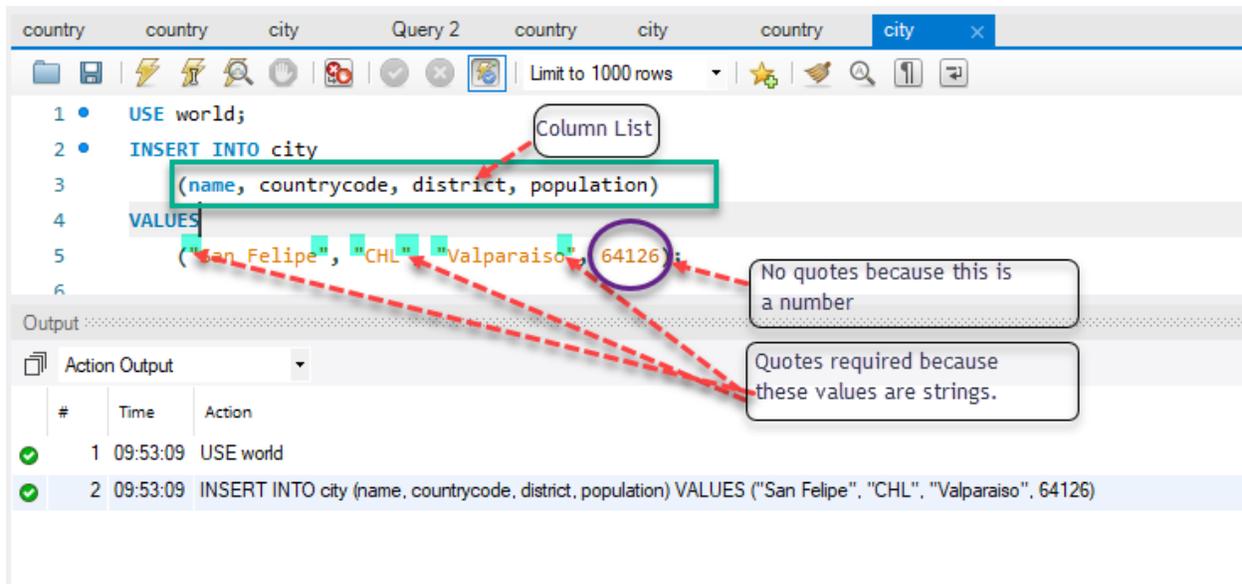
### The INSERT Clause With a Column List

- You can INSERT single or multiple rows at a time.
- An INSERT with a column list DOES NOT require you to provide a value for each column. If you do not want to provide a value for a specific column, you do not have to include it in the column list. For columns that allow null values, the system will automatically provide a null value for you.
- If you want a column that provides a default value such as an auto-increment column to be populated with the default value, you do not need to list the column in the column list. The system will automatically provide the default value.
- When coding with a column list, the columns may appear in any order as long as the VALUES list matches the order of the column list.

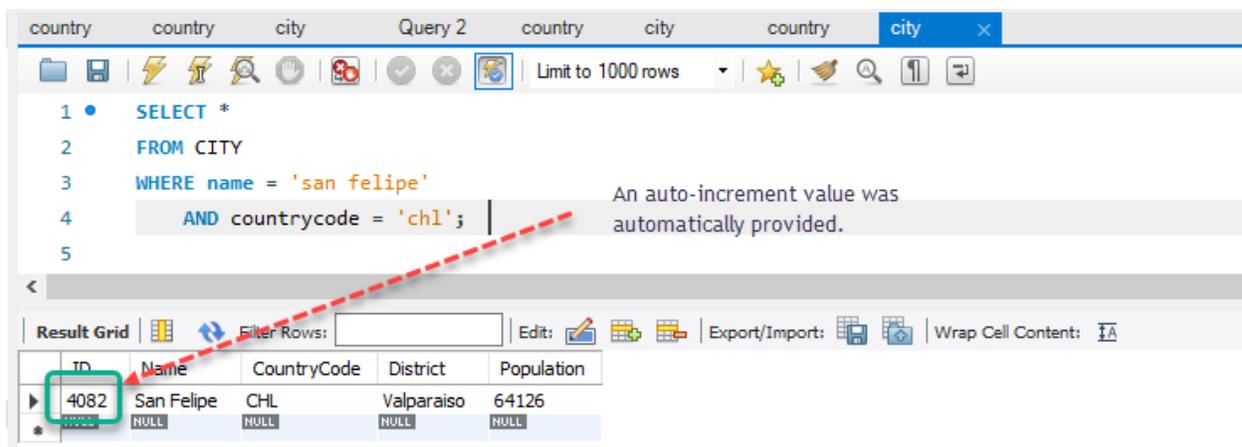
*Below is a basic example of an INSERT statement with a column list:*

```
1  USE world;
2  INSERT INTO city
3      (name, countryCode, district, population)
4  VALUES
5      ("San Felipe", "CHL", "Valparaiso", 64126);
```

*Results:*



Results of the Insert:



## INSERT INTO city

- Insert the value into the city table. The INTO keyword is not required.

### (name, countryCode, district, population)

- The column list is comma-separated and enclosed in parentheses.

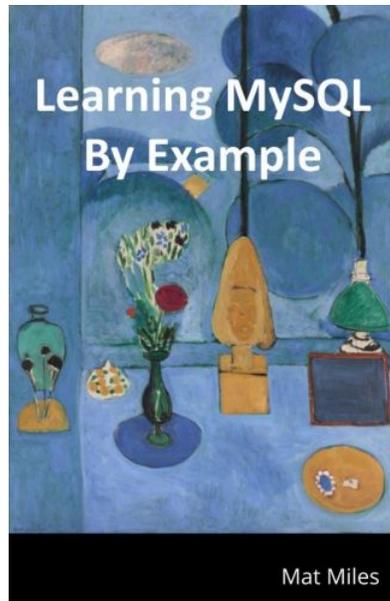
### VALUES

- The VALUES keyword is between the column list and the actual values. No commas are necessary.

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

- The values order must appear in the corresponding order of the column list.

- You must enclose strings in quotes.
- You must not enclose numbers in quotes.
- You do not have to specify columns that allow null values or default values in the column list. They will automatically get a null or default value.



Miles, M. (2021). *Learning MySQL By Example*. EdTech Books.  
[https://edtechbooks.org/learning\\_mysql](https://edtechbooks.org/learning_mysql)