

4.2

The INSERT Clause Without a Column List

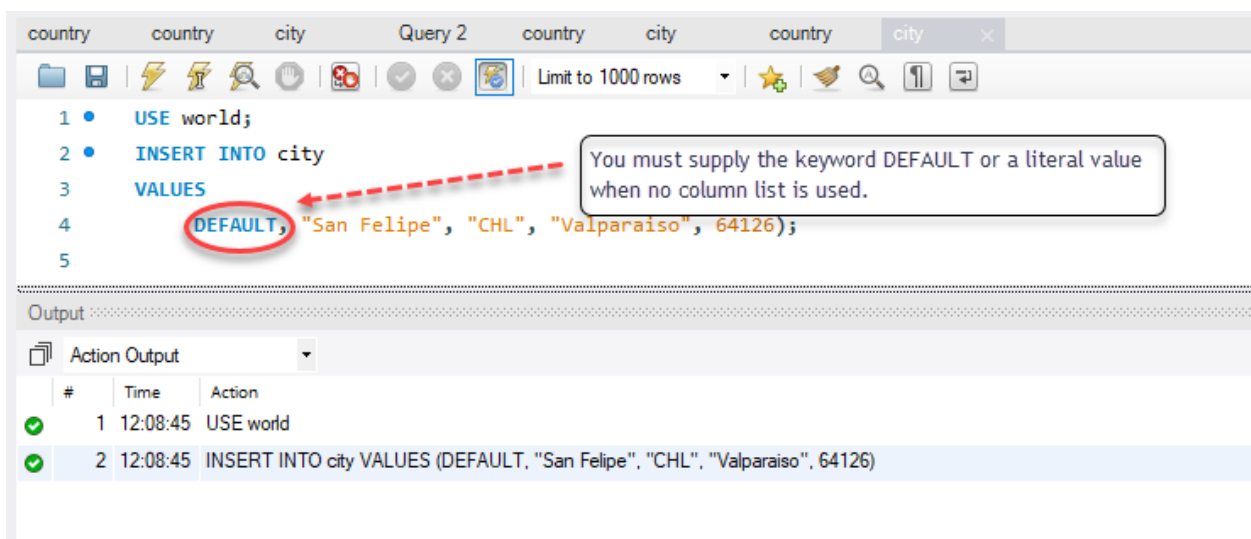
The INSERT Clause Without a Column List

- 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);  
5
```

Results:



The screenshot shows a MySQL IDE window with a query editor and an output pane. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

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

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

The output pane shows the following results:

#	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".



Miles, M. (n.d.). *Learning MySQL*. EdTech Books.
https://edtechbooks.org/learning_mysql