

# SQLITE - INSERT QUERY

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sqlite/sqlite\\_insert\\_query.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sqlite/sqlite_insert_query.htm)

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The SQLite **INSERT INTO** Statement is used to add new rows of data into a table in the database.

## Syntax:

There are two basic syntaxes of INSERT INTO statement 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.

You may not need to specify the columns name in the SQLite 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 SQLite INSERT INTO syntax would be as follows:

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

## Example:

Consider you already have created COMPANY table in your testDB.db as follows:

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

Now, following statements would create six records in COMPANY table:

```
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (1, 'Paul', 32, 'California', 20000.00 );  
  
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (2, 'Allen', 25, 'Texas', 15000.00 );  
  
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (3, 'Teddy', 23, 'Norway', 20000.00 );  
  
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (4, 'Mark', 25, 'Rich-Mond ', 65000.00 );  
  
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (5, 'David', 27, 'Texas', 85000.00 );  
  
INSERT INTO COMPANY (ID,NAME,AGE,ADDRESS,SALARY)  
VALUES (6, 'Kim', 22, 'South-Hall', 45000.00 );
```

You can create a record in COMPANY table using second syntax as follows:

```
INSERT INTO COMPANY VALUES (7, 'James', 24, 'Houston', 10000.00 );
```

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

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
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1	Paul	32	California	20000.0
2	Allen	25	Texas	15000.0
3	Teddy	23	Norway	20000.0
4	Mark	25	Rich-Mond	65000.0
5	David	27	Texas	85000.0
6	Kim	22	South-Hall	45000.0
7	James	24	Houston	10000.0

## Populate one table using another table:

You can populate data into a table through select statement over another table provided another table has a set of fields, which are required to populate first table. Here is the syntax:

```
INSERT INTO first_table_name [(column1, column2, ... columnN)]
    SELECT column1, column2, ...columnN
    FROM second_table_name
    [WHERE condition];
```

For now, you can skip above statement, first let's learn SELECT and WHERE clauses which will be covered in subsequent chapters.

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