CRUD and Clauses

INSERT

To insert data into a MariaDB table, you should use the INSERT INTO statement. This command takes the syntax given below:

```
INSERT INTO tableName
(column_1, column_2, ... )
VALUES
(value1, value2, ... ),
(value1, value2, ... ),
...
```

The above syntax shows that you have to specify the table columns into which you want to insert data as well as the data that you need to insert.

Let us insert a record into the Book table:

```
INSERT INTO book
(id, name)
VALUES(1, 'MariaDB Book');
```

You have inserted a single record into the table. Insert a record into the Price table:

```
INSERT INTO price
(id, price)
VALUES(1, 200);
```
The record has been created.

**SELECT**

The SELECT statement helps us to view or see the contents of a database table. To see the contents of the Book table, for example, you need to run the following command:

```
SELECT * from book;
```

Now, view the contents of the Price table:

```
SELECT * from price;
```

**Inserting Multiple Records**

It is possible for us to insert multiple records into a MariaDB table at a go. To demonstrate this, run the following example:

```
INSERT INTO book
(id, name)
VALUES
(2,'MariaDB Book2'),
(3,'MariaDB Book3'),
(4,'MariaDB Book4'),
```

MariaDB [Demo]>
```
You can query the table to check whether the records were inserted successfully:

```
SELECT * FROM book;
```

The records were inserted successfully. Insert multiple records into the Price table by running this example:

```
INSERT INTO price
(id, price)
VALUES
(2, 250),
(3, 220),
(4, 190),
(5, 300);
```

Let's confirm whether the records were created successfully:
SELECT * FROM price;

Assignments

1. What is the command to insert records into table?

2. What is the command to view table records?