**SQL Queiries-2**

**SQL INSERT Statement**

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

**Syntax:**

There are two basic syntaxes of INSERT INTO statement as follows:

1. INSERT INTO **TABLE\_NAME** (column1, column2, column3,...columnN)

VALUES (value1, value2, value3,...valueN);

1. INSERT INTO **TABLE\_NAME** VALUES (value1,value2,value3,...valueN);

**Example:**

Following statements would create record in CUSTOMERS table:

INSERT INTO **CUSTOMERS** (ID, NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, SALARY)

VALUES (1, 'Ahmad', 32, 'Ahmedabad', 2000);

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

INSERT INTO **CUSTOMERS** VALUES (7, 'Muffy', 24, 'Indore', 10000 );

**SQL UPDATE Statement**

The SQL **UPDATE** Query is used to modify the existing records in a table.

**Syntax:**

The basic syntax of UPDATE query with WHERE clause is as follows:

UPDATE **table\_name**

SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2...., columnN = valueN

WHERE [condition];

**Example**

UPDATE **CUSTOMERS** SET ADDRESS = 'Pune' WHERE ID = 6;