

CSCI 275 – Oracle Data Manipulation

INSERT:

```
INSERT INTO table_name [ (column_list) ]  
VALUES      (data_value_list)
```

or

```
INSERT INTO table_name [ (column_list) ]  
SELECT ...
```

- table name can be a base table or an updatable view
- column_list is optional: default is all columns in original CREATE TABLE order
- if column omitted from list, will fill in with DEFAULT value or NULL (if possible)
- data_value_list or format of subquery must match column_list as follows:
 - number of items in each list must be the same
 - must be direct correspondence in position
 - data type of each data item must match type of corresponding column
- for dates, use syntax similar to
 - insert into table_name (date_field) values
(TO_DATE('2018/12/25 21:02:44', 'yyyy/mm/dd hh24:mi:ss'));

UPDATE:

```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column_name = data_value [ , column_name2 = data_value2 ]  
[ WHERE search_condition ]
```

- table_name can be a base table or an updatable view
- data values can be computed using expressions involving the value of some other (including the same) columns in the same tuple
- WHERE clause is optional
 - If omitted, all rows updated in table
 - If specified, only those rows satisfying search_condition updated
 - New data values must be type compatible

DELETE:

```
DELETE FROM table_name  
[ WHERE search_condition ]
```

- table_name can be a base table or an updatable view
- search condition is optional
 - if omitted, all rows deleted from table
 - if specified, only those rows satisfying search_condition are deleted