

Default Constraint

- Default Constraint
- Default constraint is used to set a Default value for a column.
- The Default Value will be added to all new Records if no other value is specified.

Eg: →

Create Table Emp1

```

(
    EmpNo Number(7) Primary Key,
    Ename Varchar(20) Not Null,
    Location Varchar(20) Default 'Thane',
    Hiredate Date Default sysDate
);

```

Table Created.

- 2) To Alter the Table by using Default Constraint.

Syntax: →

<code>Alter Table Table-Name</code> <code>Modify column_name Default Value;</code>

Eg: →

```

Alter Table Emp
Modify sal Default 10000;

```

Table altered.

3) To Drop the Default Constraint.

Syntax: →

Alter	Table	Table_Name
Modify	column_name	Default Null;

Eg: →

Alter	Table	Emp
Modify	Location	Default Null;

Emp Default = 10000

EmpId	EName	Sal	
1	A	1000	
2	B	2000	
3	C	3000	
4	D	4000	
5	E	10000	→ Default

sql> Alter Table Emp
Modify Sal Default 1000 ;

Table altered.

sql> Select *
From Emp;

EmpId	EName	Sal
1	A	1000
2	B	2000
3	C	3000
4	D	4000
5	E	

SQL > Insert INTO Emp (EmpId, EName)
values (6, 'F');

1 row created.

SQL > Select *
From Emp;

EmpId	EName	Sal
1	A	1000
2	B	2000
3	C	3000
4	D	4000
5	E	5000
6	F	10000

6 rows selected.

SQL > Insert INTO Emp values (7, 'G1', 5000);
1 row created.

SQL > Select *
From Emp;

EmpId	EName	Sal
1	A	1000
2	B	2000
3	C	3000
4	D	4000
5	E	5000
6	F	10000
7	G1	5000

7 rows selected.

SQL > Commit;

Commit complete.

* SQL > Create Table Emp1
(

EmpNo Number(7) Primary Key,
EName Varchar(20) Not Null,
Location Varchar(20) Default 'Thane',
Hiredate Date Default SysDate
);

Table created.

SQL > Insert INTO Emp1 (EmpNo, EName, Location, Hiredate)
Values (1, 'A', 'Mumbai', '14-Feb-2022');

1 row created.

SQL > Select *
From Emp;

EmpNo	EName	Location	Hiredate
1	A	Mumbai	14-Feb-2022

SQL > Insert INTO Emp1 (EmpNo, EName, Location)
Values (2, 'B', 'Dadar');

1 row created.

SQL > select *
From Emp1;

EmpNo	EName	Location	Hiredate	
1	A	Mumbai	14-Feb-22	
2	B	Dadar	28-May-23	→ Default

SQL > Insert INTO Emp1 (EmpNo, EName)
values (3, 'C');

1 row created.

SQL > select *
From Emp1;

EmpNo	EName	Location	Hiredate	
1	A	Mumbai	14-Feb-22	
2	B	Dadar	28-May-23	
3	C	Thane	28-May-23	→ D.C.

11 SQL > Alter Table Emp1
Modify Location Default Null;

Table altered;

SQL > Insert INTO Emp1 (EmpNo, EName)
values (4, 'D');

1 row created.

Emp No

EName

location

1

A

Mumbai

Hiredate

2

B

Dadar

14-Feb-22

3

C

Thane

28-May-23

4

D

↓
Null

28-May-23