

DEFAULT CONSTRAINT

The **DEFAULT Constraint** is used to fill a column with a default and fixed value. The value will be added to all new records when no other value is provided.

Syntax

```
CREATE TABLE tablename (  
    Columnname datatype DEFAULT 'defaultvalue'  
);
```

Using DEFAULT on CREATE TABLE

To set a DEFAULT value for the “Location” column when the “Geeks” table is created.

Query

```
CREATE TABLE Geeks (  
    ID int NOT NULL,  
    Name varchar(255),  
    Age int,  
    Location varchar(255) DEFAULT 'Noida'  
);  
  
INSERT INTO Geeks VALUES (4, 'Mira', 23, 'Delhi');  
INSERT INTO Geeks VALUES (5, 'Hema', 27, DEFAULT);  
INSERT INTO Geeks VALUES (6, 'Neha', 25, 'Delhi');  
INSERT INTO Geeks VALUES (7, 'Khushi', 26, DEFAULT);  
  
SELECT * FROM Geeks;
```

Output

ID	Name	Age	Location
4	Mira	23	Delhi
5	Hema	27	Noida
6	Neha	25	Delhi
7	Khushi	26	Noida

DROP a DEFAULT Constraint

Syntax

```
ALTER TABLE tablename  
ALTER COLUMN columnname  
DROP DEFAULT;
```

Query

```
ALTER TABLE Geeks  
ALTER COLUMN Location  
DROP DEFAULT;
```

Let us add 2 new rows in the Geeks table:

Query

```
INSERT INTO Geeks VALUES (8, 'Komal', 24, 'Delhi');  
INSERT INTO Geeks VALUES (9, 'Payal', 26, NULL);
```

Note – Dropping the default constraint will not affect the current data in the table, it will only apply to new rows.

```
SELECT * FROM Geeks;
```

Output

ID	Name	Age	Location
4	Mira	23	Delhi
5	Hema	27	Noida
6	Neha	25	Delhi
7	Khushi	26	Noida
8	Komal	24	Delhi
9	Payal	26	NULL