DEFAULT CONSTRAINT

        The default constraint allows the user to insert the values in the columns where the user do not want to insert the value .The most common example of this constraint is NULL value, which is inserted in columns not defined with the NOT NULL constraint. This is not actually a constraint, it only specifies that a value should be inserted in a column if the user does not enter a value. The default value assignments are defined at the time of create table command. The datatype of the default value should match the datatype of the column.

The syntax is

Columnname datatype (size) DEFAULT value;

Example

- Create a table student with roll number of the student as the primary key, the default value of marks secured by the student should be 100 the other fields are the name and address of the student.

SQL> *CREATE table student*

(roll_no number(5) primary key,

Name varchar2 (20) not null,

Marks number (3) default 100,

address varchar2 (30) not null));