### **Lab 8- Default Constraint in PostgreSQL**

Below is a lab exercise to practice default integrity constraints in PostgreSQL:

**Connect to PostgreSQL:**

* Open the PostgreSQL command-line interface or use a graphical client like pgAdmin.

**Create a Table with a Default Constraint:**

* Create a sample table named customers with a default constraint for the status column:

CREATE TABLE customers (

id INT PRIMARY KEY,

name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

status VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'active'

);

**Insert Data without Specifying the Default Value:**

* Try inserting data into the customers table without specifying a value for the status column:

INSERT INTO customers (id, name, email) VALUES (101, 'John Doe', 'john@example.com');

**Insert Data Specifying a Value for the Default Column:**

* Insert data into the customers table while explicitly specifying a value for the status column:

INSERT INTO customers (id, name, email, status) VALUES (102, 'Jane Smith', 'jane@example.com', 'inactive');

**Update Data with Default Value:**

* Update the data in the customers table without specifying a value for the status column to confirm that it uses the default value:

UPDATE customers SET email = 'jane.smith@example.com' WHERE name = 'Jane Smith';

**View Data:**

* Retrieve and view the data from the customers table:

SELECT \* FROM customers;

By performing these operations, you can familiarize yourself with the implementation and handling of default constraints in PostgreSQL. You can execute these commands in the PostgreSQL command-line interface or any PostgreSQL client tool.