

Ex.No.: 15	OTHER DATABASE OBJECTS
Date: 04.11.2024	

1. Create a sequence to be used with the primary key column of the DEPT table. The sequence should start at 200 and have a maximum value of 1000. Have your sequence increment by ten numbers. Name the sequence DEPT_ID_SEQ.
Create Sequence dept_id_sequence start with 200 increment by 10 maxvalue 1000;

Sequence created.

[illegible]

2. Write a query in a script to display the following information about your sequences:
sequence name, maximum value, increment size, and last number
`SELECT sequence_name, max_value, increment_by AS increment_size, last_number FROM user_sequences WHERE sequence_name = 'DEPT_ID_SEQUENCE';`

SEQUENCE_NAME	MAX_VALUE	INCREMENT_SIZE	LAST_NUMBER
DEPT_ID_SEQUENCE	1000	10	200

3. Write a script to insert two rows into the DEPT table. Name your script lab12_3.sql. Be sure to use the sequence that you created for the ID column. Add two departments named Education and Administration. Confirm your additions. Run the commands in your script.

```
Insert into departments values(dept_id_sequence.nextval,'HR',111,1010,'US','United States');
Insert into departments values(dept_id_seq.nextval,'Admin',112,1011,'IN','India');
```

200	HR	111	1010	US	United States
210	Admin	112	1011	IN	India

4. Create a nonunique index on the foreign key column (DEPT_ID) in the EMP table.

```
Create index emp_dept_index on Employees(department_id);
```

EMPLOYEE_INDEX	NORMAL	VISHWAK16	EMPLOYEES	TABLE	NONUNIQUE	DISABLED	-	USERS	2
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5. Display the indexes and uniqueness that exist in the data dictionary for the EMP table.

```
SELECT index_name, uniqueness FROM user_indexes WHERE table_name = 'Employees';
```

Output :

Index_name : EMPLOYEE_INDEX

Uniqueness : NONUNIQUE