Ex.No.: 15	OTHER DATABASE OBJECTS
Date:	

OTHER DATABASE OBJECTS

Objectives

After the completion of this exercise, the students will be able to do the following:
• Create, maintain, and use sequences
• Create and maintain indexes

Database Objects

Many applications require the use of unique numbers as primary key values. You can either build into the application to handle this requirement or use a sequence to generate unique numbers.
If you want to improve the performance of some queries, you should consider creating an index. You
can also use indexes to enforce uniqueness on a column or a collection of columns.
You can provide alternative names for objects by using synonyms.

What Is a Sequence?
A sequence:
• Automatically generates unique numbers
• Is a sharable object
• Is typically used to create a primary key value
• Replaces application code
• Speeds up the efficiency of accessing sequence values when cached in memory

The CREATE SEQUENCE Statement Syntax

Define a sequence to generate sequential numbers automatically:

CREATE SEQUENCE *sequence*
[INCREMENT BY *n*]
[START WITH *n*]
[{MAXVALUE *n* | NOMAXVALUE}]
[{MINVALUE *n* | NOMINVALUE}]
[{CYCLE | NOCYCLE}]
[{CACHE *n* | NOCACHE}];
In the syntax:
sequence is the name of the sequence generator

1. create Sequence Dep ID SEQ

    Start with 200

    Increment by 10

    maxValue 1000

    No CMCE;

2. select
    seq_name , max_val, in chy , last_num

    From
    user_sequence.

    where
    Seq-name = Dep_ID-seq' ;

3. Insert into dept (Dept_ID, Dept name).Values (dept.id _seq,

    next val, 'Education') ;

    insert into dept (Dept_ID, Deptname) Values (Dept_ID seq nextVal

    Admin');

    Select * from dept

4. create than index_id on emp (Dept_ID) ;

5. select
    index name

    Uniquencess

    from
    user_indexes

    where
    botth_name = 'EMP' ;