

DAY 13

PRN : 200243020003

Sequence, Index and Synonyms

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_seq
  INCREMENT BY 10 START WITH 200
  MAXVALUE 1000 nocache nocycle;

INSERT INTO department (id)
  values(dept_id_seq.nextval);
```

2. Write a query in a script to display the following information about your sequences: sequence name, maximum value, increment size, and last number. Name the script lab13_2.sql. Run the statement in your script

```
SELECT
  sequence_name,
  max_value,
  increment_by,
  last_number
FROM
  user_sequences
WHERE
  sequence_name = upper('dept_id_seq');
```

3. Write a script to insert two rows into the DEPT table. Name your script lab13_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 department
  values(dept_id_seq.nextval, 'Education');
INSERT INTO department
  values(dept_id_seq.nextval, 'Administration');
```

4. Display the indexes and uniqueness that exist in the data dictionary for the EMP table.

```
SELECT
    index_name,
    index_type,
    table_name,
    uniqueness
FROM
    user_indexes
WHERE
    table_name = upper('emplo');
```

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

```
CREATE INDEX dept_id_idx ON emplo (dept_id);
```