**Practical No 19 and 20: Implement Indexes, Sequences and Synonyms in SQL.**

1. **Practical Related Questions:**
2. List the situation when indexes should be avoided?

* Indexes should not be used on small tables.
* Tables that have frequent, large batch updates or insert operations.
* Indexes should not be used on columns that contain a high number of NULL values.
* Columns that are frequently manipulated should not be indexed.

1. Who can create or drop a public synonym?

Any user can create a public synonym - no special permission is required.

1. Give need for sequences.

A sequence is a user defined schema bound object that generates a sequence of numeric values. Sequences are frequently used in many databases because many applications require each row in a table to contain a unique value and sequences provides an easy way to generate them.

1. **Exercise:**
2. Create a sequence srno\_seq starting with 10and increment by one.

Create sequence srno\_seq increment by 1

start with 10

1. Create an index on Student\_ID in Student\_Info table.

Create table Student\_Info(roll\_no number(3), name character(10));

Insert into Student\_Info values (101, 'Bhakti');

Insert into Student\_Info values (102, 'Pradnya');

Insert into Student\_Info values (103, 'Laxmi');

Insert into Student\_Info values (104, 'Trupti');

Insert into Student\_Info values (105, 'Sanjana');

Select \* from Student\_Info;

Create index Student\_ID on Student\_Info(roll\_no);

1. Drop the above index.

Drop index Student\_ID;

1. Create a synonyms ‘S’ for a table Student\_Info table.

Create synonym S for Student\_Info;