EX.NO.: 15

**DATE:** 25/10/2024

## **OTHER DATABASE OBJECTS**

1) CREATE A SEQUENCE TO BE USED WITH THE PRIMARY KEY COLUMN OF THE DEPT TABLE. THESEQUENCE 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 START WITH 200 INCREMENT BY 10 MAXVALUE 1000 NOCACHE NOCYCLE;

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,
LAST\_NUMBER
FROM USER\_SEQUENCES;



3 WRITE A SCRIPT TO INSERT TWO ROWS INTO THE DEPT TABLE. NAME YOUR SCRIPT LAB12\_3.SQL. BESURE 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 DEPT (DEPT\_ID, DEPT\_NAME)** 

VALUES (DEPT_ID_SEQ.NEXTVAL, 'EDUCATION');
INSERT INTO DEPT (DEPT_ID, DEPT_NAME)

values (dept\_id\_seq.nextval, 'administration');
select \* from dept
where dept\_name in ('education', 'administration');



4. create a non unique index on the foreign key column (department\_id) in the employees table.

create index employees\_department\_id\_idxon
employees (department\_id);

5. display the indexes and uniqueness that exist in the data dictionary for the emp table.

select index\_name, uniquenessfrom
user\_indexes
where table\_name = 'employees';

