Note: Write a short description and syntax for the statements used. Specify the DBMS Software/online resource, which you have used to solve the following queries.

Consider the following tables for queries.
EMP (EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, COMM, DEPTNO)
DEPT (DEPTNO, DNAME, LOC)

Lab 9: To understand Indexes, Views & Sequences.

1. Create a view called emp_vu based on the employee number, employee name, and department number from the EMP table. Change the heading for the employee name to EMPLOYEE.
2. Display the contents of the EMP_VU view.
3. Select the view name and text from the data dictionary USER_views.
4. Create a view named DEPT_VU_20 that contains the employee number, employee name and department number for all employees in department 20. Label the view column Employee_Id, Employee, and Department_Id. Do not allow an employee to be reassigned to another department through the view.
5. Attempt to reassign Smith to department 30.
6. Create a view Salary_vu based on the employee name, department name, salary and salary grade for all employees. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary and Grade.
7. Create a sequence to be used with primary key column of the department table. The sequence should start at 60 and have a maximum value of 200. Have your sequence increment by ten numbers. Name the sequence Dept_Id_Seq.
8. Display the following information about your sequences: sequence name, max value, increment size, and last number.
9. Create a non-unique index on the foreign key column in the employee table.
10. Create a synonym for Dept_Id_Seq.