

---- Sequences --

--1. create a sequence which generates number from 250 to 500 and it should increment by 2

create sequence onkar_250

increment by 2

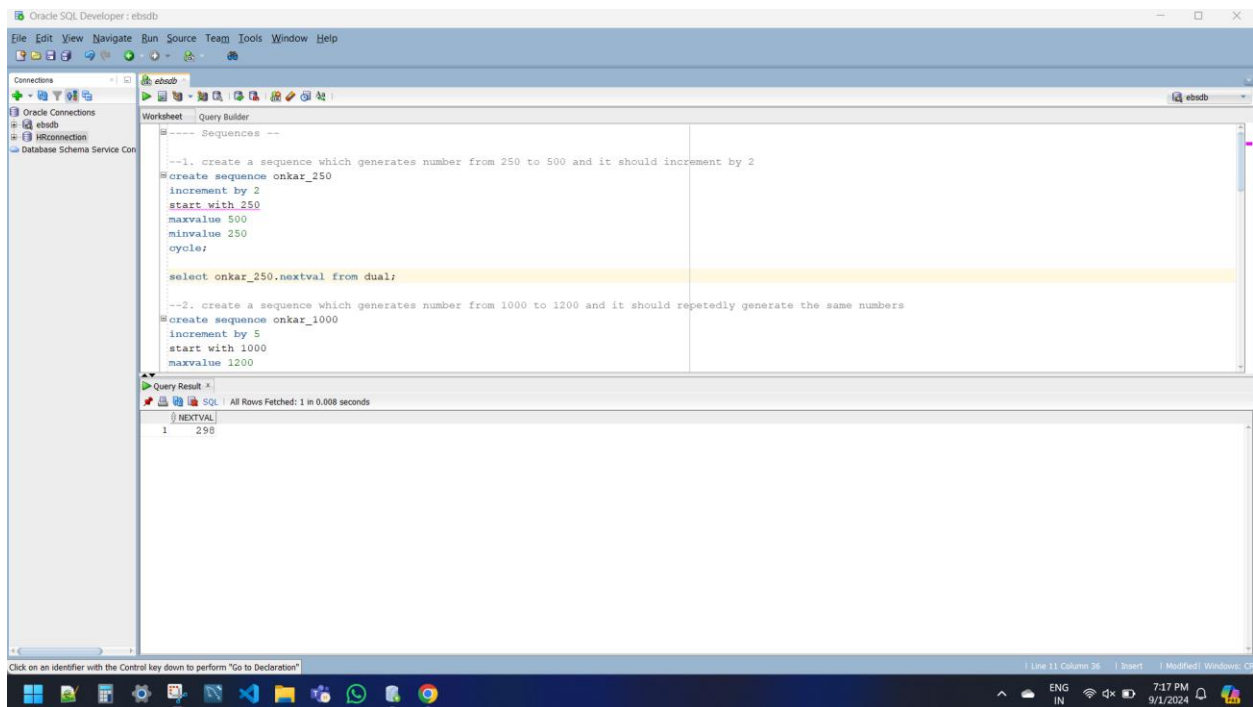
start with 250

maxvalue 500

minvalue 250

cycle;

select onkar_250.nextval from dual;



--2. create a sequence which generates number from 1000 to 1200 and it should repeatedly generate the same numbers

create sequence onkar_1000

increment by 5

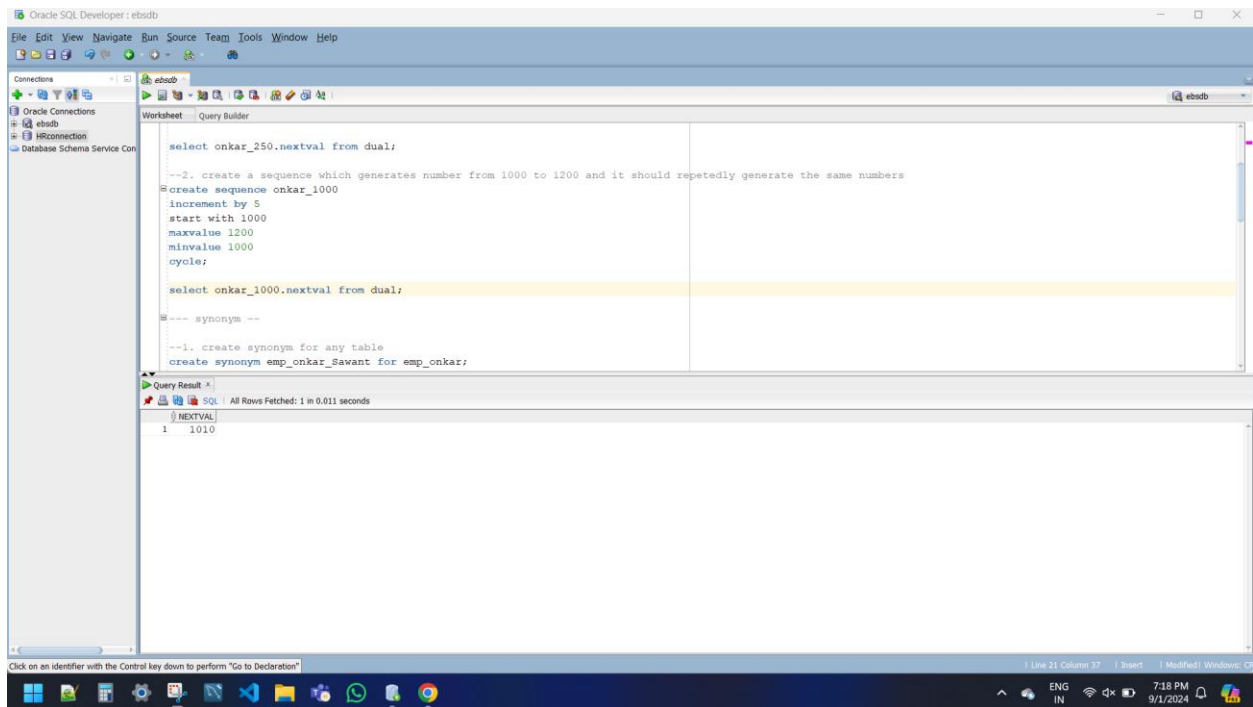
start with 1000

maxvalue 1200

minvalue 1000

cycle;

select onkar_1000.nextval from dual;

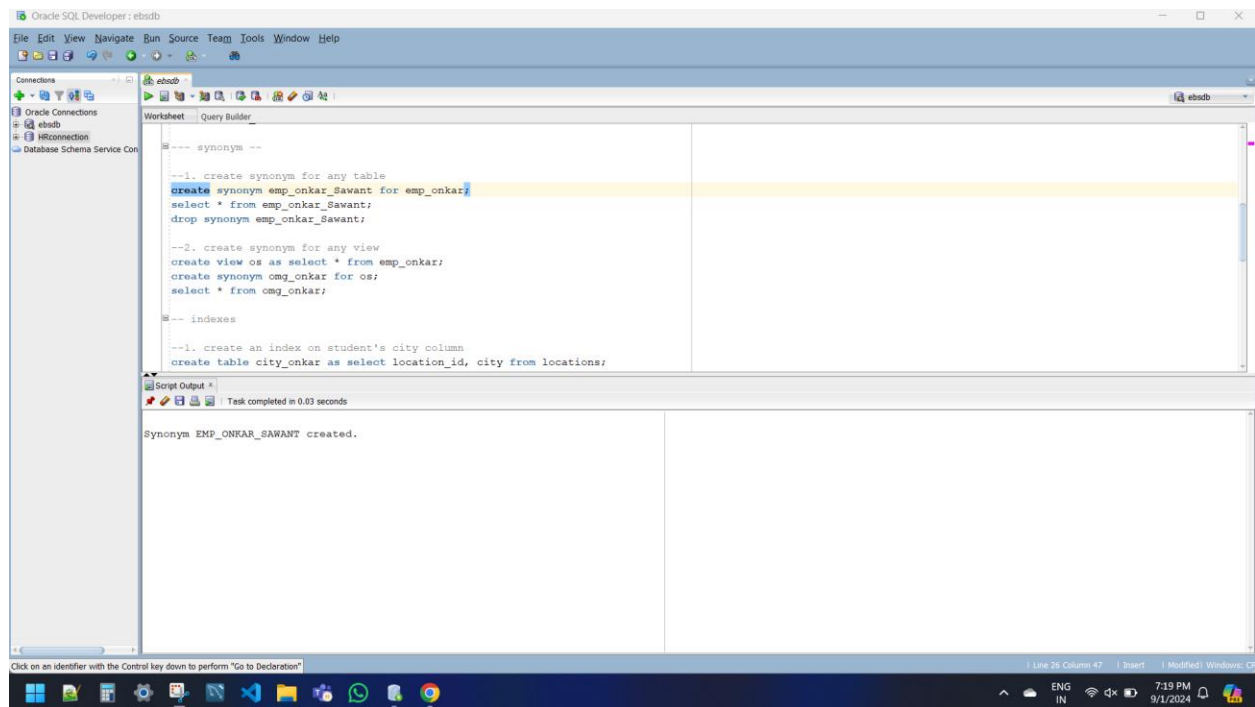


--- synonym ---

--1. create synonym for any table

create synonym emp_onkar_Sawant for emp_onkar;

select * from emp_onkar_Sawant;

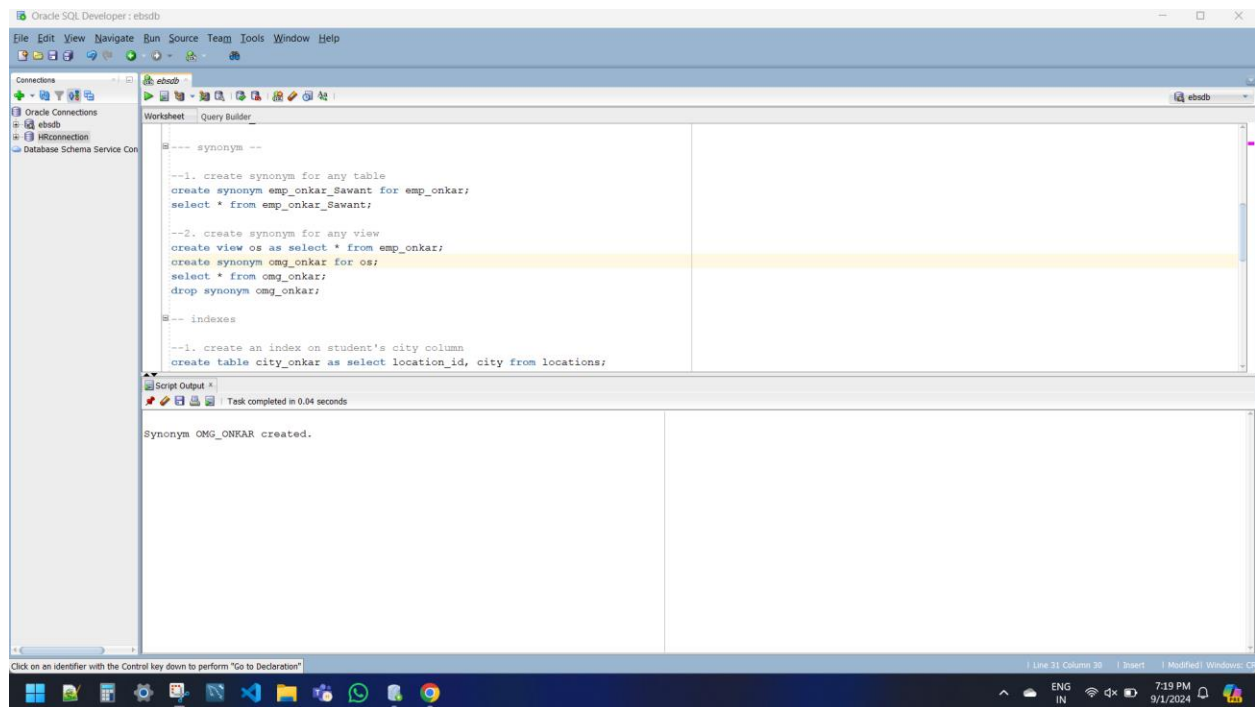


--2. create synonym for any view

create view os as select * from emp_onkar;

create synonym omg_onkar for os;

select * from omg_onkar;



-- indexes

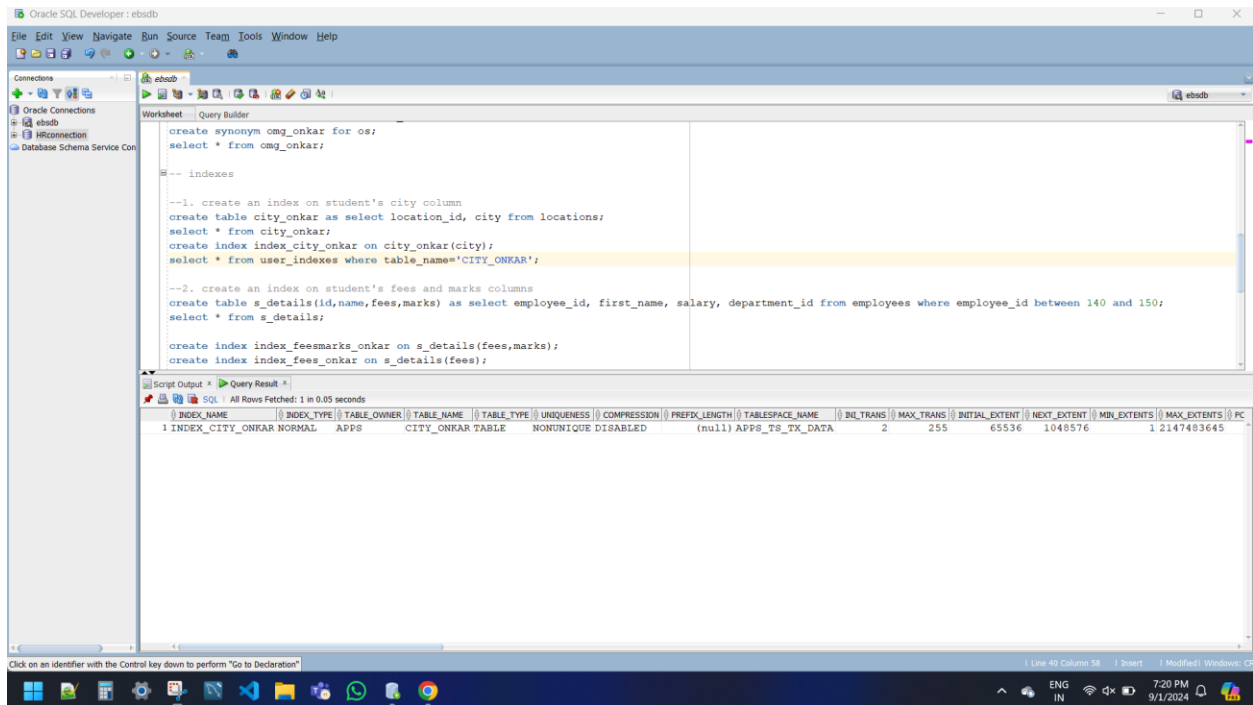
--1. create an index on student's city column

create table city_onkar as select location_id, city from locations;

select * from city_onkar;

create index index_city_onkar on city_onkar(city);

select * from user_indexes where table_name='CITY_ONKAR';



--2. create an index on student's fees and marks columns

create table s_details(id,name,fees,marks) as select employee_id, first_name, salary, department_id from employees where employee_id between 140 and 150;

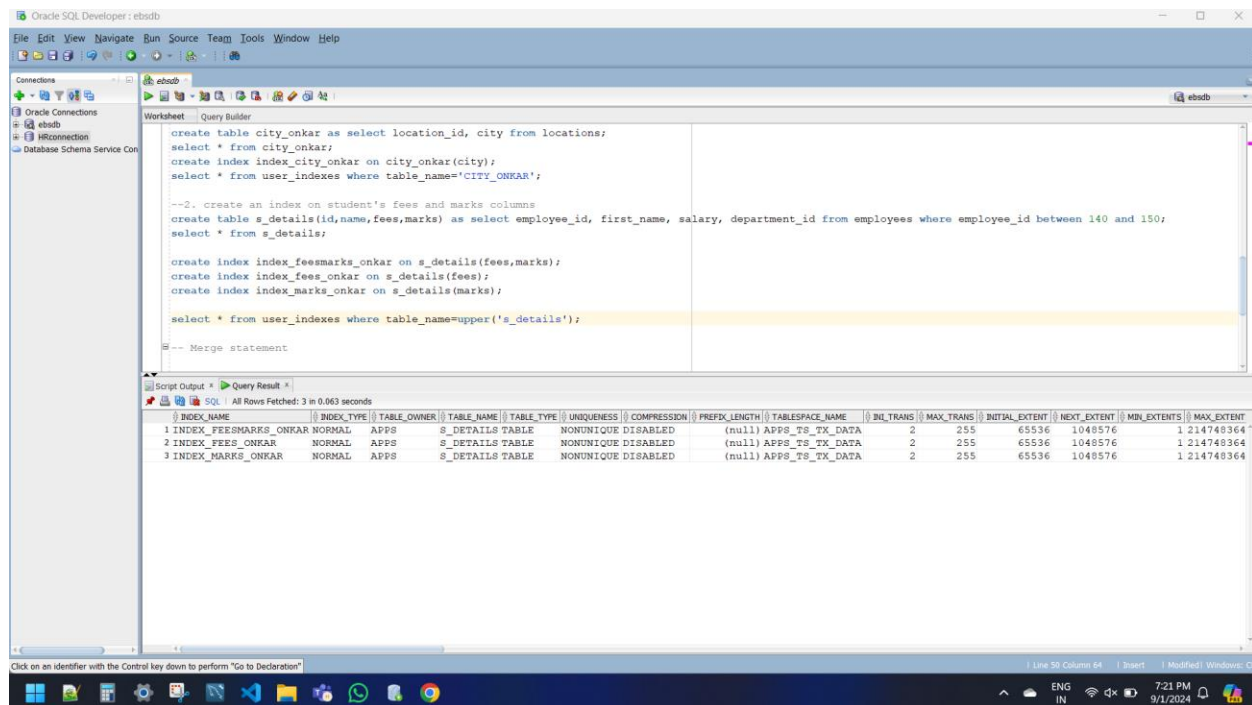
select * from s_details;

create index index_feesmarks_onkar on s_details(fees,marks);

create index index_fees_onkar on s_details(fees);

create index index_marks_onkar on s_details(marks);

select * from user_indexes where table_name=upper('s_details');



-- Merge statement

--1. write a query to make dept_copy table same as department master table

create table dept_onkar as select * from departments;

create table dept_copy as select * from dept_onkar where 1=2;

select * from dept_onkar;

select * from dept_copy;

insert into dept_copy select * from departments where department_id IN (10,20);

merge into dept_copy cd

using dept_onkar d

on (cd.department_id=d.department_id)

when not matched then

insert(cd.department_id,cd.department_name,cd.manager_id,cd.location_id)
values(d.department_id,d.department_name,d.manager_id,d.location_id);

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The main window shows a SQL script with a merge statement. The script is as follows:

```
-- Merge statement
--1. write a query to make dept_copy table same as department master table
create table dept_onkar as select * from departments;
create table dept_copy as select * from dept_onkar where 1=2;

select * from dept_onkar;
select * from dept_copy;
insert into dept_copy select * from departments where department_id IN (10,20);

merge into dept_copy od
using dept_onkar d
on (od.department_id=d.department_id)
when not matched then
insert(od.department_id,od.department_name,od.manager_id,od.location_id)
values(d.department_id,d.department_name,d.manager_id,d.location_id);
```

Below the script, the 'Query Result' window shows the results of the query. It displays a table with 4 columns: DEPARTMENT_ID, DEPARTMENT_NAME, MANAGER_ID, and LOCATION_ID. The table contains 18 rows of data.

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
30	Shipping	121	1500
40	Human Resources	(null)	1700
50	Shipping	(null)	1700
60	Human Resources	(null)	1700
70	Public Relations	(null)	1700
80	Executive	(null)	1700
90	Control And Credit	(null)	1700
100	Accounting	205	1700
110	Construction	(null)	1700
120	Government Sales	(null)	1700
130	Retail Sales	(null)	1700
140	Contracting	(null)	1700
150	Purchasing	114	1700
160	Recruiting	(null)	1700
170	Public Relations	204	1700
180	Control And Credit	(null)	1700

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Line 59 Column 25' and '7:22 PM 9/1/2024'.