**PRACTICAL NO 4.**

**AIM :- CREATING A SEQUENCE IN PL/SQL**

Sequence is a set of integers 1, 2, 3, … that are generated and supported by some database systems to produce unique values on demand.

* 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.
* The sequence of numeric values is generated in an a**scending or descending order**

**Syntax:**

CREATE SEQUENCE sequence\_name

START WITH initial\_value

INCREMENT BY increment\_value

MINVALUE minimum value

MAXVALUE maximum value (NOMAXVALUE –IF U DON’T WANT ANY MAX VALUE)

CYCLE|NOCYCLE ;

**PROGRAM**

CREATE SEQUENCE seq\_5

start with 1

increment by 1

minvalue 1

maxvalue 100

cache 10

cycle;

**USING SEQUENCE IN TABLE**

--create a table named students with columns as id and name.

CREATE TABLE students01

(

ID number(10),

NAME char(20)

);

INSERT into students01 VALUES(seq\_5.nextval,'VICTOR');

INSERT into students01 VALUES(seq\_5.nextval,'ALEX');

Select \* from students;

Output:-