

DROP INDEX *index*;

Find the Solution for the following:

1. Create a sequence to be used with the primary key column of the DEPT table. The sequence should start at 200 and have a maximum value of 1000. Have your sequence increment by ten numbers. Name the sequence DEPT\_ID\_SEQ.
2. Write a query in a script to display the following information about your sequences: sequence name, maximum value, increment size, and last number
3. Write a script to insert two rows into the DEPT table. Name your script lab12\_3.sql. Be sure 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.
4. Create a nonunique index on the foreign key column (DEPT\_ID) in the EMP table.
5. Display the indexes and uniqueness that exist in the data dictionary for the EMP table.

1) CREATE SEQUENCE DEPT\_ID\_SEQ

START WITH 200

INCREMENT BY 10

MAX VALUE 1000

NO CACHE;

2) SELECT sequence\_name, max\_value - increment\_by;  
last\_number  
FROM user\_sequences;

3) INSERT INTO dept (dept\_id, dept\_name)  
VALUES (dept\_id\_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Education');  
INSERT INTO (dept\_id, dept\_name)  
VALUES (dept\_id\_seq.NEXTVAL, 'Administration');  
COMMIT;

SELECT \* FROM dept; SELECT dept\_id\_seq FROM dual;

4) CREATE INDEX emp\_deptid\_idx  
ON emp(dept\_id);

5) Select ie.index-name, ie.column-name AS col\_pos,  
ix.uniqueness from user\_indexes in JOIN user\_idx\_columns  
ie ON ie.index-name = ix.index-name  
WHERE ie.table-name = 'Emp';

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