

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 i.c.index_name, i.c.column_name As col_pos,
ix.uniqueness FROM user_indexes ix JOIN user_ind_columns
ie ON ie.index_name = ix.index_name
WHERE ie.table_name = 'Emp';