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.

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1. Create Sequence dept-id_Seq.
   Start with 200
   INCREMENT By 10
   MAX VALUE 1000;

2. Select Sequence_name, max_value, increment_by, last_number
   from user_Sequences
   WHERE Sequence_name = 'DEPT_ID_SEQ';

3. Insert into dept (dept_id, dept_name)
   VALUES(dep_id_Seq. NEXTVAL, 'Education');
   Insert into dept (dept_id, dept_name)
   VALUES(dept_id_Seq. NEXTVAL, 'Administration');
   Select * from dept
   WHERE dept_name IN ('Education', 'Administration');

4. Create INDEX emp_dept_id_idx
   ON emp (dept_id);

5. Select index_name, table_name, uniqun
   from user_indexes
   where table_name = 'EMP';