

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
INCREMENT BY 10
START WITH 200
MAXVALUE 1000
NOCYCLE
NOCACHE;
```
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 (dept-id, dept-name)
VALUES (dept-id-seq.NEXTVAL, 'Administration');
COMMIT;
SELECT * FROM dept;
SELECT dept-id-seq.CURRVAL FROM dual;
```
4. 

```
CREATE INDEX emp-deptid-idx
ON emp (dept-id);
```
5. 

```
SELECT ic.index-name, ic.column-name, ic.column-position AS col-pos,
       ix.uniqueness
FROM user-indexes ix
JOIN user-ind-columns ic
ON ic.index-name = ix.index-name
WHERE ic.table-name = 'EMP';
```