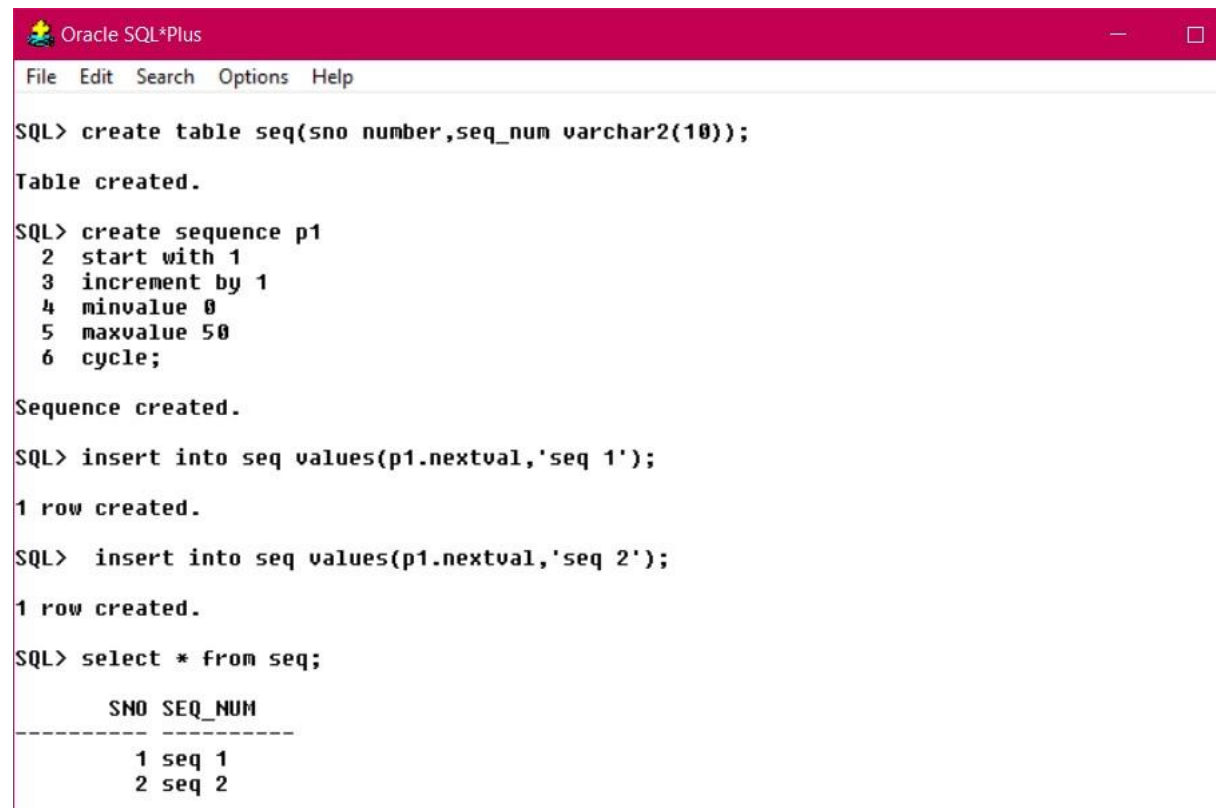


DBMS PRACTICAL NO :-3

1. Write a PL/SQL block to create a sequence by using cycle and insert the values in a table, altering sequences.



```
Oracle SQL*Plus
File Edit Search Options Help

SQL> create table seq(sno number,seq_num varchar2(10));
Table created.

SQL> create sequence p1
  2 start with 1
  3 increment by 1
  4 minvalue 0
  5 maxvalue 50
  6 cycle;
Sequence created.

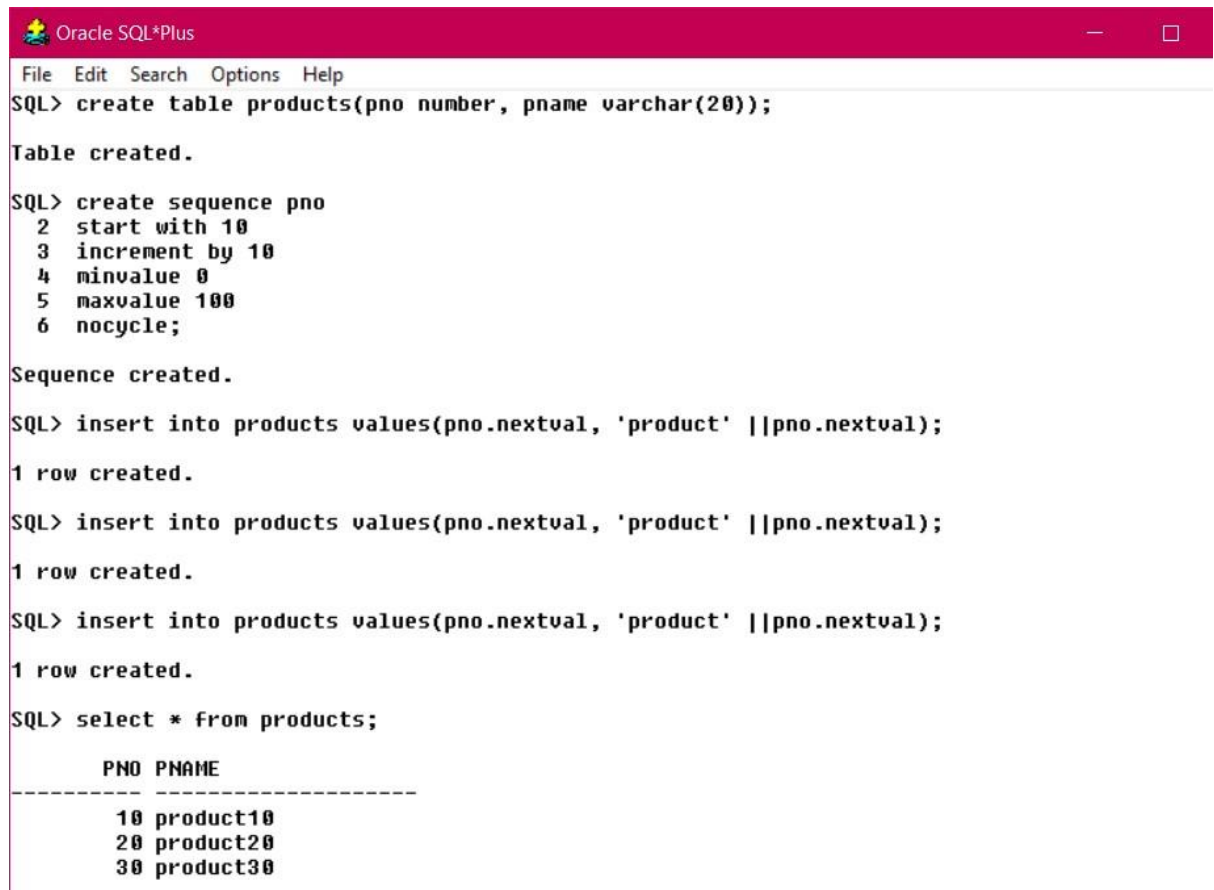
SQL> insert into seq values(p1.nextval,'seq 1');
1 row created.

SQL> insert into seq values(p1.nextval,'seq 2');
1 row created.

SQL> select * from seq;

      SNO SEQ_NUM
-----
        1 seq 1
        2 seq 2
```

2. Write a sequence as 10, 20, 30 100 and bind it with the table product (product no, product name).



```
Oracle SQL*Plus
File Edit Search Options Help
SQL> create table products(pno number, pname varchar(20));
Table created.
SQL> create sequence pno
  2 start with 10
  3 increment by 10
  4 minvalue 0
  5 maxvalue 100
  6 nocycle;
Sequence created.
SQL> insert into products values(pno.nextval, 'product' ||pno.nextval);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into products values(pno.nextval, 'product' ||pno.nextval);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into products values(pno.nextval, 'product' ||pno.nextval);
1 row created.
SQL> select * from products;
      PNO PNAME
-----
      10 product10
      20 product20
      30 product30
```

3. Write a sequence who's maximum value is 40 and is incremented by 4, starts with 1 and forming a cycle.

```
SQL> create sequence proll
2 start with 1
3 increment by 4
4 maxvalue 40
5 cycle
6 cache 5;
```

Sequence created.

```
SQL> create table prolls(no number);
```

Table created.

```
SQL> insert into prolls values(proll.nextval);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select * from prolls;
```

NO
1

```
SQL> insert into prolls values(proll.nextval);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into prolls values(proll.nextval);
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select * from prolls;
```

NO
1
5
9

```
SQL> |
```

<

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