

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.

```
1) CREATE SEQUENCE DEPT_ID_SEQ  
START WITH 200  
NEXT VALUE FOR 1000  
NOCACHE  
NOCACHE
```

2. Write a query in a script to display the following information about your sequences: sequence name, maximum value, increment size, and last number

```
SELECT sequence_name, max_value, increment_by,  
last_number  
FROM user_sequences  
WHERE sequence_name = 'DEPT_ID_SEQ';
```

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.

```
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;
```

4. Create a nonunique index on the foreign key column (DEPT\_ID) in the EMP table.

```
CREATE INDEX emp-dept-id-idx  
ON EMP (DEPT_ID);
```

5. Display the indexes and uniqueness that exist in the data dictionary for the EMP table.

```
SELECT index_name, uniqueness  
FROM user_indexes  
Where table_name = 'EMP';
```