Ex.No : 15

OTHER DATABASE OBJECTS

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.

```
CREATE SEQUENCE DEPT_ID_SEQ
START WITH 200
INCREMENT BY 10
MAXVALUE 1000
NOCACHE
NOCYCLE;
```

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;
```

Results | Explain | Describe | Saved SQL | History

SEQUENCE_NAME	MAX_VALUE	INCREMENT_BY	LAST_NUMBER
DEPT_ID_SEQ	1000	10	200
ISEQ$$_325104505	9999999999999999999999999999	1	41
ISEQ$$_325114704	9999999999999999999999999999	1	21

3 rows returned in 0.03 seconds Download

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');

```
SELECT * FROM DEPT
WHERE DEPT_NAME IN ('Education', 'Administration');
```

DEPT_ID	DEPT_NAME
210	Administration
200	Education

2 rows returned in 0.04 seconds Download

4. Create a non unique index on the foreign key column (DEPARTMENT_ID) in the EMPLOYEES table.

```
CREATE INDEX employees_department_id_idx
ON EMPLOYEES (DEPARTMENT_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 = 'EMPLOYEES';
```

INDEX_NAME	UNIQUENESS
EMPLOYEES_DEPARTMENT_ID_IDX	NONUNIQUE
SYS_C00163680725	UNIQUE

2 rows returned in 0.05 seconds Download