**Sequence in PostgreSQL**

In PostgreSQL, sequences are special objects that are used to generate unique numerical values. Here are some commonly used functions for working with sequences:

CREATE SEQUENCE: This command is used to create a new sequence.

* **nextval('sequence\_name'):** This function is used to get the next value from a sequence. It increments the sequence and returns the new value.
* **currval('sequence\_name'):** This function returns the current value of a sequence without incrementing it.
* **lastval():** This function returns the most recently obtained value from any sequence. It is typically used immediately after performing an INSERT that uses a sequence value.
* **setval('sequence\_name', new\_value):** This function sets the current value of a sequence to the specified value. This can be used to set the sequence to a specific value.
* **ALTER SEQUENCE sequence\_name** RESTART WITH new\_value: This command restarts the sequence with the specified value.
* **DROP SEQUENCE sequence\_name:** This command is used to delete a sequence from the database.

These functions can be used in various combinations to manage and manipulate sequences in PostgreSQL databases.

Here are the various SQL commands and functions used for managing sequences in PostgreSQL:

Create Sequence: To create a sequence, use the CREATE SEQUENCE command.

CREATE SEQUENCE sequence\_name;

Next Value: To get the next value from a sequence, use the NEXTVAL function.

SELECT NEXTVAL('sequence\_name');

Current Value: To get the current value of a sequence without incrementing it, use the

CURRVAL function.

SELECT CURRVAL('sequence\_name');

Last Value: To get the most recently obtained value from any sequence, use the

LASTVAL function.

SELECT LASTVAL();

Set Value: To set the current value of a sequence to a specified value, use the SETVAL function.

SELECT SETVAL('sequence\_name', new\_value);

Alter Sequence: To modify the sequence properties, use the ALTER SEQUENCE command.

ALTER SEQUENCE sequence\_name RESTART WITH new\_value;

Drop Sequence: To delete a sequence, use the DROP SEQUENCE command.

DROP SEQUENCE sequence\_name;

These SQL commands and functions can be used to manage and manipulate sequences within a PostgreSQL database.