### **Lab 23- Sequence in PostgreSQL**

In PostgreSQL, you can create a sequence using the CREATE SEQUENCE command. A sequence is a special kind of database object that generates a sequence of numbers. You can use the sequence to automatically generate unique values, such as primary key values. Here is an example:

-- Create a sequence

CREATE SEQUENCE product\_id\_seq START 1000;

CREATE TABLE products (

product\_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,

product\_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

category\_id INTEGER,

price int

);

-- Use the sequence to insert values into a table

INSERT INTO products (product\_id, product\_name, category\_id, price)

VALUES (NEXTVAL('product\_id\_seq'), 'Product A', 1, 20.00);

INSERT INTO products (product\_id, product\_name, category\_id, price)

VALUES (NEXTVAL('product\_id\_seq'), 'Product B', 2, 30.00);

select currval('product\_id\_seq');

select setval('product\_id\_seq', 5000);

INSERT INTO products (product\_id, product\_name, category\_id, price)

VALUES (NEXTVAL('product\_id\_seq'), 'Product C', 1, 25.00);

drop sequence product\_id\_seq;

In this example, we create a sequence named product\_id\_seq that starts at 1000. We then use the NEXTVAL function to get the next value from the sequence when inserting rows into the products table.

You can use the CURRVAL function to get the current value of the sequence without advancing it. Also, the SETVAL function can be used to change the sequence value.

Make sure to adjust the sequence name and values as per your specific requirements.