



1.如何查看sequence的DDL语句



```
SQL>SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_DDL('SEQUENCE','SEQ_SMECUSTPERIODINFO','CLMS01') FROM DUAL;  --第一个是类型，第二个是sequence的名字，第三个是sequence的owner

CREATE SEQUENCE "CLMS01"."SEQ_SMECUSTPERIODINFO" MINVALUE 1 MAXVALUE 999999
9999 INCREMENT BY 1 STARI WITH 8798675575 CACHE 20 ORDER NOCYCLE  --START WITH 8798675575 此值为dba_seqneces中的LAST_NUMBER，比较奇怪！！
```




2.dba_sequences相关字的定义

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
SEQUENCE_OWNER	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL	Owner of the sequence
SEQUENCE_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL	Sequence name
MIN_VALUE	NUMBER		Minimum value of the sequence
MAX_VALUE	NUMBER		Maximum value of the sequence
INCREMENT_BY	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Value by which sequence is incremented
CYCLE_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)		Indicates whether the sequence wraps around on reaching the limit (Y) or not (N)
ORDER_FLAG	VARCHAR2(1)		Indicates whether sequence numbers are generated in order (Y) or not (N)
CACHE_SIZE	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Number of sequence numbers to cache
LAST_NUMBER	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Last sequence number written to disk. If a sequence uses caching, the number written to disk is the last number placed in the sequence cache. This number is likely to be greater than the last sequence number that was used.

- CYCLE_FLAG: 标志sequence是否循环使用（到最大值之后变为最小值）
- ORDER_FLAG: 标志sequence是否是按照顺序生成。
- CACHE_SIZE: 标志内存中缓存的sequence个数（保存在shared pool中），设置较小时会出现row cache lock的等待事件。
- LAST_NUMBER: 上一个写入到disk的sequence number。

3.如何修改sequence



修改cache，连接到sequence的owner，执行以下语句，调整cache值，其他的修改类似。

```
SQL>alter sequence cache 1000;
```

修改maxvalue值:


```
SQL> alter sequence testseq maxvalue 9999999999;

Sequence altered.
```

修改order、noorder值:


```
SQL> alter sequence testseq order/noorder;

Sequence altered.
```




4.sequence的使用

情景一：直接调用




```
*****
创建序列
*****
create sequence testseq
increment by 1
start with 900000
maxvalue 999999999
cycle
cache 200;

*****
创建存储过程
*****
create or replace procedure proc_arg
as
begin
    insert into test
        (object_id,object_name,owner)
    values
        (testseq.nextval,'dayu','dayu');
    commit;
end;
```



情景二：创建trigger，当值为空时插入sequence



```
create sequence testseq
increment by 1
start with 900000
maxvalue 999999999
cycle
cache 200;

create or replace trigger test_trigger
before insert on test
for each row
declare
    tempkey test.object_id%type;
begin
    select testseq.NEXTVAL into tempkey from dual;
    if :new.object_id is null then
        :new.object_id := tempkey+1;
    end if;
end;

END;

DECLARE
    i number := 0;
BEGIN
    for i in 90000 .. 200000 loop
        if mod(i,2)=0 then
            insert into test
                (object_name, owner)
            values
                ('dayu','dayu');
            commit;
        end if;
    end loop;
END;

DECLARE
    i number := 0;
BEGIN
    for i in 90000 .. 200000 loop
        if mod(i,2)=1 then
            insert into test
                (object_name, owner)
            values
                ('dayu', 'dayu');
            commit;
        end if;
    end loop;
END;
```

