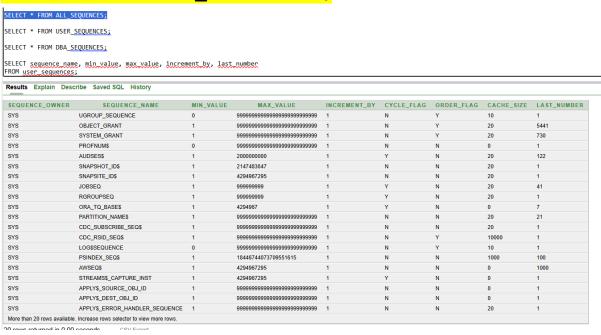
1. find metadata for sequence to know what are the sequence available in current user?

View all sequences accessible to the current user:

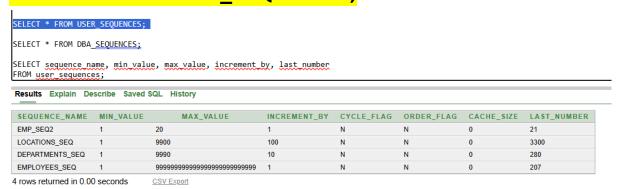
## **SELECT \* FROM ALL\_SEQUENCES;**



This view includes all sequences that the current user has access to, including those owned by other users

View only the sequences owned by the current user:

### **SELECT \* FROM USER\_SEQUENCES;**



This view is filtered to only show sequences owned by the current user.

# View all sequences in the database same as all

sequences: <a href="#">SELECT \* FROM DBA\_SEQUENCES;</a>;

		value, incre	ment by, last number					
ROM user sequences	;							
Results Explain Desc	ribe Saved SQL His	tory						
SEQUENCE_OWNER	SEQUENCE_NAME	MIN_VALUE	MAX_VALUE	INCREMENT_BY	CYCLE_FLAG	ORDER_FLAG	CACHE_SIZE	LAST_NUMBER
SYS	UGROUP_SEQUENCE	0	9999999999999999999999	1	N	Y	10	1
SYS	OBJECT_GRANT	1	99999999999999999999999999	1	N	Υ	20	5441
SYS	SYSTEM_GRANT	1	9999999999999999999999999	1	N	Υ	20	730
SYS	PROFNUM\$	0	9999999999999999999999999	1	N	N	0	1
SYS	AUDSES\$	1	200000000	1	Υ	N	20	122
SYS	SNAPSHOT_ID\$	1	2147483647	1	N	N	20	1
SYS	SNAPSITE_ID\$	1	4294967295	1	N	N	20	1
SYS	JOBSEQ	1	99999999	1	Υ	N	20	41
SYS	RGROUPSEQ	1	99999999	1	Υ	N	20	1
SYS	ORA_TQ_BASE\$	1	4294967	1	Υ	N	0	7
More than 10 rows available	. Increase rows selector to	view more rows.						

**SEQUENCE NAME: Name of the sequence.** 

MIN\_VALUE: Minimum value of the sequence.

MAX\_VALUE: Maximum value.

**INCREMENT BY: The increment step.** 

#### CYCLE\_FLAG (Y/N):

- 'Y' means the sequence restarts from the MINVALUE after reaching MAXVALUE.
- 'N' means it will throw an error once it exceeds MAXVALUE.

#### ORDER\_FLAG (Y/N):

- 'Y' guarantees that sequence numbers are generated in order, important in RAC (Real Application Clusters) environments.
- 'N' does not guarantee strict ordering (but is faster).

### **CACHE\_SIZE:**

 Number of sequence numbers kept in memory for faster access. Higher cache reduces disk access but risks value loss in crash.

#### LAST\_NUMBER:

- Indicates the next number to be generated after the cached values are exhausted. It may not reflect the most recently generated number if caching is in use.
- 2. create a table and insert value by using sequence?

```
CREATE SEQUENCE emp_seq2
START WITH 1
INCREMENT BY 1
maxvalue 10
NOCACHE
NOCYCLE;
alter sequence emp_seq2
maxvalue 20;
```

```
CREATE TABLE employees2 (
  emp id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
  emp_name VARCHAR2(100)
INSERT INTO employees2 (emp_id, emp_name)
VALUES (emp_seq2.NEXTVAL, 'Alice');
INSERT INTO employees2 (emp id, emp name)
VALUES (emp_seq2.NEXTVAL, 'Bob');
SELECT emp_seq2.currval FROM employees2;
SELECT emp_seq2.nextval FROM employees2;
select * from employees2
```

#### Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

EMP_ID	EMP_NAME
1	Alice
2	Bob
3	Bob
4	Bob
5	Bob
6	Bob
7	Bob
8	Bob
9	Bob
10	Bob
11	Alice
12	Alice
13	Alice
14	Alice
15	Alice
16	Alice
17	Alice
18	Alice
19	Alice
20	Alice

20 rows returned in 0.00 seconds CSV Export