

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;
```

```
SELECT * FROM ALL SEQUENCES;

SELECT * FROM USER SEQUENCES;

SELECT * FROM DBA SEQUENCES;

SELECT sequence_name, min_value, max_value, increment_by, last_number
FROM user_sequences;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

SEQUENCE_OWNER	SEQUENCE_NAME	MIN_VALUE	MAX_VALUE	INCREMENT_BY	CYCLE_FLAG	ORDER_FLAG	CACHE_SIZE	LAST_NUMBER
SYS	UGROUP_SEQUENCE	0	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	Y	10	1
SYS	OBJECT_GRANT	1	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	Y	20	5441
SYS	SYSTEM_GRANT	1	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	Y	20	730
SYS	PROFNUMS	0	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	N	0	1
SYS	AUDSE\$	1	2000000000	1	Y	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	999999999	1	Y	N	20	41
SYS	RGROUPSEQ	1	999999999	1	Y	N	20	1
SYS	ORA_TO_BASE\$	1	4294967	1	Y	N	0	7
SYS	PARTITION_NAMES	1	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	N	20	21
SYS	CDC_SUBSCRIBE_SEQ\$	1	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	N	20	1
SYS	CDC_RSID_SEQ\$	1	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	Y	10000	1
SYS	LOGSSEQUENCE	0	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	Y	10	1
SYS	PSINDEX_SEQ\$	1	18446744073709551615	1	N	N	1000	100
SYS	AWSEQ\$	1	4294967295	1	N	N	0	1000
SYS	STREAMS_CAPTURE_INST	1	4294967295	1	Y	N	0	1
SYS	APPLY_SOURCE_OBJ_ID	1	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	N	0	1
SYS	APPLY_DEST_OBJ_ID	1	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	N	0	1
SYS	APPLY_ERROR_HANDLER_SEQUENCE	1	99999999999999999999999999999999	1	N	N	20	1

More than 20 rows available. Increase rows selector to view more rows.

20 rows returned in 0.00 seconds. CSV Export

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;
```

[illegible]

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

```
SELECT * FROM DBA_SEQUENCES;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

More than 10 rows available. Increase rows selector to view more rows.

10 rows returned in 0.00 seconds [CSV Export](#)

INCREMENT BY: The increment step.

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

- '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](#)

