Experiment 8

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**Batch** : AIML B8

Aim: **.** To understand the concepts of Sequence.**.**

**Objective :** Students will be able to implement the concept of sequence

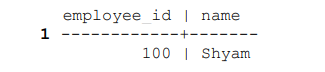
Theory :

In SQL, a sequence generates unique numeric values, often used for primary keys. Syntax for creation includes START WITH and INCREMENT BY clauses. Retrieval uses NEXTVAL('sequence\_name') for the next value and CURRVAL('sequence\_name') for the current one. ALTER SEQUENCE allows modification, adjusting parameters like increment and maximum value. Deletion is achieved with DROP SEQUENCE. These commands streamline key assignment and management in database systems.

**Code**

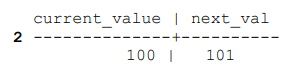
**-- 1) Create a sequence by name EMPID\_SEQ starting with value 100 with an interval of 1.**

CREATE SEQUENCE EMPID\_SEQ START WITH 100 INCREMENT BY 1;



**-- 2) Write a SQL command for finding the current and the next status of EMPID\_SEQ.**

SELECT last\_value AS current\_value, nextval('EMPID\_SEQ') AS Next\_val FROM EMPID\_SEQ;



**-- 3) Change the Cache value of the sequence EMPID\_SEQ to 20 and maxvalue to 1000.**

ALTER SEQUENCE EMPID\_SEQ CACHE 20;

ALTER SEQUENCE EMPID\_SEQ MAXVALUE 1000;

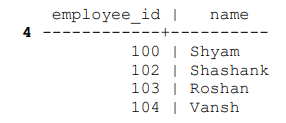
**-- 4) Insert values in employees table using sequences for employee\_id column.**

INSERT INTO employees VALUES (nextval('EMPID\_SEQ'), 'Shashank'),

(nextval('EMPID\_SEQ'), 'Roshan'),

(nextval('EMPID\_SEQ'), 'Vansh');

SELECT \* FROM employees;



**-- 5) Drop sequence EMPID\_SEQ.**

DROP SEQUENCE EMPID\_SEQ;