# Practices for Lesson 13: Creating Sequences, Synonyms, and Indexes

Practices for Lesson 13: Overview

Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

Creating sequences

Using sequences

Querying the dictionary views for sequence information

Creating synonyms

Querying the dictionary views for synonyms information

Creating indexes

Querying the dictionary views for indexes information

**Note:** Before starting this practice, execute the /home/oracle/labs/sql2/code\_ex

/cleanup\_scripts/cleanup\_13.sql script.

Practice 13-1: Creating Sequences, Synonyms, and Indexes

Overview

This practice provides you with a variety of exercises in creating and using a sequence, an index, and a synonym.

**Note:** Execute the cleanup\_13.sql script from /home/oracle/labs/sql2/code\_ex

/cleanup\_scripts/ before performing the following tasks.

Tasks

Create the DEPT table based on the following table instance chart. Confirm that the table is created.

You need a sequence that can be used with the PRIMARY KEY column of the DEPT table. The sequence should start at 200 and have a maximum value of 1,000. Have your sequence increment by 10. Name the sequence DEPT\_ID\_SEQ.

To test your sequence, write a script to insert two rows in the DEPT table. Name your script lab\_13\_03.sql. Be sure to use the sequence that you created for the ID column. Add two departments: Education and Administration. Confirm your additions. Run the commands in your script.

Find the names of your sequences. Write a query in a script to display the following information about your sequences: sequence name, maximum value, increment size, and last number. Name the script lab\_13\_04.sql. Run the statement in your script.

Create a synonym for your EMPLOYEES table. Call it EMP1. Then find the names of all synonyms that are in your schema.

Drop the EMP1 synonym.

Create a nonunique index on the NAME column in the DEPT table.

Create the SALES\_DEPT table based on the following table instance chart. Name the index for the PRIMARY KEY column SALES\_PK\_IDX. Then query the data dictionary view to find the index name, table name, and whether the index is unique.

Drop the tables and sequences created in this practice.

Solution 3-1: Creating Sequences, Synonyms, and Indexes

Create the DEPT table based on the following table instance chart. Confirm that the table is created.

To confirm that the table was created and to view its structure, issue the following command:

You need a sequence that can be used with the primary key column of the DEPT table. The sequence should start at 200 and have a maximum value of 1,000. Have your sequence increment by 10. Name the sequence DEPT\_ID\_SEQ.

To test your sequence, write a script to insert two rows in the DEPT table. Name your script lab\_13\_03.sql. Be sure to use the sequence that you created for the ID column. Add two departments: Education and Administration. Confirm your additions. Run the commands in your script.

Find the names of your sequences. Write a query in a script to display the following information about your sequences: sequence name, maximum value, increment size, and last number. Name the script lab\_13\_04.sql. Run the statement in your script.

Create a synonym for your EMPLOYEES table. Call it EMP1. Then find the names of all synonyms that are in your schema.

Drop the EMP1 synonym.

Create a nonunique index on the NAME column in the DEPT table.

Create the SALES\_DEPT table based on the following table instance chart. Name the index for the PRIMARY KEY column SALES\_PK\_IDX. Then query the data dictionary view to find the index name, table name, and whether the index is unique.

Drop the tables and sequences created in this practice.