Sql server management studio is just a client tool to connect to database.

Master, model, tempdb, msdb are the important system databases gets installed.

Learning advanced concepts of sub queries and in line views.

Table indexes

Table partitioning – creating range, list and hash partitioning tables.

Oracle data dictionary to retrieve information about the oracle database schemas.

Oracle plsql procedures, functions and packages.

Plsql – procedural language and structured query language

Coding in Server side – case insensitive program

Two blocks in plsql

Anonymous and named blocks

These blocks are classified into 3 sections – declaration, execution and exception-handling section.

Declare – contains definition of plsql identifiers such as variables, constants, cursors

Begin – executable statements that allow you to manipulate the variables. DML, DDL and SQL functions

Exceptions

End;

Exception handling section – runtime error occurs, exceptional handling code

Creating Database

Create database <database\_name>

Whenever you create a database, there will be two files data file and log files are created. Data file has all the data that db has. Log files has transaction log files that is used to recover the database.

To use a database

Use <database>

Go

Rename database

Alter database <database name> modify name = <database1>

Drop database

Drop database <database name>

If other users are connected and wants to drop the database, then you have to change it to single user mode and then drop the database.

Alter database <name> set SINGLE\_USER with rollback immediate

This will rollback all the incomplete actions and then closes then connection. So, you can delete the database.

You cannot be in a database and try to drop it. It is technically within the database and it says the database currently in use.