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# ORACLE 1Z0-071

Oracle Database SQL Certification Questions & Answers

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## Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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1Z0-071

**Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate**

78 Questions Exam – 63% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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## Know Your 1Z0-071 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-071 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle SQL and PL/SQL. Before you start your 1Z0-071 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Database SQL materials like 1Z0-071 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-071 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 1Z0-071 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-071 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-071 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-071 exam makes you Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate. Having the Database SQL certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

## Oracle 1Z0-071 Database SQL Certification Details:

<b>Exam Name</b>	Oracle Database SQL
<b>Exam Code</b>	1Z0-071
<b>Exam Price</b>	USD \$245 (Price may vary by country or by localized currency)
<b>Duration</b>	120 minutes
<b>Number of Questions</b>	78
<b>Passing Score</b>	63%
<b>Format</b>	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
<b>Recommended Training</b>	<a href="#">Become an Oracle Database 19c SQL User</a> <a href="#">Oracle Database 12c Administrator Certified Associate</a> <a href="#">Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate</a>
<b>Schedule Exam</b>	<a href="#">Pearson VUE</a>
<b>Sample Questions</b>	<a href="#">Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate (OCA)</a>

<b>Recommended Practice</b>	<a href="#"><u>1Z0-071 Online Practice Exam</u></a>
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## 1Z0-071 Syllabus:

Relational Database concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explaining the theoretical and physical aspects of a relational database</li> <li>- Relating clauses in SQL Select Statement to Components of an ERD</li> <li>- Explaining the relationship between a database and SQL</li> </ul>
Retrieving Data using the SQL SELECT Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using Column aliases</li> <li>- Using The SQL SELECT statement</li> <li>- Using concatenation operator, literal character strings, alternative quote operator, and the DISTINCT keyword</li> <li>- Using Arithmetic expressions and NULL values in the SELECT statement</li> </ul>
Restricting and Sorting Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Applying Rules of precedence for operators in an expression</li> <li>- Limiting Rows Returned in a SQL Statement</li> <li>- Using Substitution Variables</li> <li>- Using the DEFINE and VERIFY commands</li> <li>- Sorting Data</li> </ul>
Using Single-Row Functions to Customize Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Manipulating strings with character functions in SQL SELECT and WHERE clauses</li> <li>- Performing arithmetic with date data</li> <li>- Manipulating numbers with the ROUND, TRUNC and MOD functions</li> <li>- Manipulating dates with the date function</li> </ul>
Using Conversion Functions and Conditional Expressions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Applying the NVL, NULLIF, and COALESCE functions to data</li> <li>- Understanding implicit and explicit data type conversion</li> <li>- Using the TO_CHAR, TO_NUMBER, and TO_DATE conversion functions</li> <li>- Nesting multiple functions</li> </ul>
Reporting Aggregated Data Using Group Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restricting Group Results</li> <li>- Creating Groups of Data</li> <li>- Using Group Functions</li> </ul>
Displaying Data from Multiple Tables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using Self-joins</li> <li>- Using Various Types of Joins</li> <li>- Using Non equijoins</li> <li>- Using OUTER joins</li> <li>- Understanding and Using Cartesian Products</li> </ul>
Using Subqueries to Solve Queries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using Single Row Subqueries</li> <li>- Using Multiple Row Subqueries</li> </ul>

	- Update and delete rows using correlated subqueries
Using SET Operators	- Matching the SELECT statements - Using the ORDER BY clause in set operations - Using The INTERSECT operator - Using The MINUS operator - Using The UNION and UNION ALL operators
Managing Tables using DML statements	- Managing Database Transactions - Controlling transactions - Perform Insert, Update and Delete operations - Performing multi table Inserts - Performing Merge statements
Managing Indexes Synonyms and Sequences	- Managing Indexes - Managing Synonyms - Managing Sequences
Use DDL to manage tables and their relationships	- Describing and Working with Tables - Describing and Working with Columns and Data Types - Creating tables - Dropping columns and setting column UNUSED - Truncating tables - Creating and using Temporary Tables - Creating and using external tables - Managing Constraints
Managing Views	- Managing Views
Controlling User Access	- Differentiating system privileges from object privileges - Granting privileges on tables - Distinguishing between granting privileges and roles
Managing Objects with Data Dictionary Views	- Using data dictionary views
Managing Data in Different Time Zones	- Working with CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP - Working with INTERVAL data types

## Oracle 1Z0-071 Sample Questions:

**Question: 1**

Which one of the following is a DML statement?

- a) ADD
- b) ALTER
- c) UPDATE
- d) MODIFY

**Answer: c**

**Question: 2**

Which two methods are supported for migrating your on-premises Oracle database to an Oracle Autonomous transaction Processing (ATP) database in Oracle cloud Infrastructure?

(Choose two)

- a) Load text files into ATP using SQL Developer
- b) Use RMAN duplicate
- c) Use oracle data Pump
- d) Transfer the physical database files and re-create the database
- e) Use database backup and restore

**Answer: c, d**

**Question: 3**

Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement?

(Choose two.)

- a) You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- b) Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows after creating groups.
- c) The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the SELECT clause.
- d) Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows before creating groups.
- e) If the SELECT clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY cause.

**Answer: d, e**

**Question: 4**

Assume you have a table ITEMS that includes a column STATUS. Which of the following statements is syntactically correct?

- a) SELECT \* FROM ITEMS FETCH NEXT 20 % ROWS ONLY;
- b) SELECT \* FROM ITEMS FETCH NEXT 20 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
- c) SELECT \* FROM ITEMS FETCH NEXT 20 ROWS WITH TIES;
- d) SELECT \* FROM ITEMS ORDER BY STATUS FETCH NEXT 20 ROWS WITH TIES;

**Answer: b, c, d**

**Question: 5**

No-user-defined locks are used in your database. Which three are true about Transaction Control Language (TCL)?

(Choose three.)

- a) COMMIT erases all the transaction's savepoints and releases its locks.
- b) ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT undoes the transaction's changes made since the named savepoint and then ends the transaction.
- c) COMMIT ends the transaction and makes all its changes permanent.
- d) ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not erase its savepoints.
- e) ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not release its locks.
- f) ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes, releases its locks and erases its savepoints.

**Answer: a, c, f**

**Question: 6**

If you want to display a numeric value with dollar signs and commas, which of the following is the best approach to take?

- a) The TO\_NUMBER function with a format model
- b) The TO\_CHAR function with a format model
- c) A combination of string literals that contain commas and dollar signs, along with the CONCAT function
- d) The MONEY data type

**Answer: b**

**Question: 7**

You need to determine the day of the week for a particular date in the future. Which function will reveal this information?

- a) TO\_CHAR
- b) DAY\_OF\_WEEK
- c) TO\_DATE
- d) None of the above

**Answer: a**

**Question: 8**

You can add your own comments to the data dictionary with the COMMENT statement using which of the following?

- a) INDEX
- b) COLUMN
- c) SEQUENCE
- d) TABLE

**Answer: b, d**

**Question: 9**

What can you use to submit SQL statements for execution?

(Choose all that apply.)

- a) PHP
- b) Java
- c) SQL Developer
- d) SQL\*Plus

**Answer: d**

**Question: 10**

The DESC command can be used to do which of the following?

- a) Show a table's columns and the data types of those columns
- b) Show a brief paragraph describing what the table does
- c) Show a table's name and who created it
- d) Show the data that is contained within a table

**Answer: a**

## Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database SQL 1Z0-071 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-071 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-071 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-071 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-071 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-071 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

### Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-071 Certification

Make DBExam.com your best friend during your Oracle Database SQL exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the 1Z0-071 exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual 1Z0-071 exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the 1Z0-071 exam.

**Start Online Practice of 1Z0-071 Exam by visiting URL**

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