



# ORACLE 1Z0-071

## Oracle Database SQL Certification Questions & Answers

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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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## Discover More about the 1Z0-071 Certification

Are you interested in passing the Oracle 1Z0-071 exam? First discover, who benefits from the 1Z0-071 certification. The 1Z0-071 is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Database SQL. Passing the 1Z0-071 exam earns you the Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate title.

While preparing for the 1Z0-071 exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The 1Z0-071 PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful 1Z0-071 study materials just at one [click](#).

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

Exam Name	Oracle Database SQL
Exam Code	1Z0-071
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Price may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	78
Passing Score	63%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	<a href="#">Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate</a> <a href="#">Earn the Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate Credential</a> <a href="#">Technology Learning Subscription</a>
Schedule Exam	<a href="#">Pearson VUE</a>
Sample Questions	<a href="#">Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate (OCA)</a>
Recommended Practice	<a href="#">1Z0-071 Online Practice Exam</a>

## 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> <li>- Update and delete rows using correlated subqueries</li> </ul>
Using SET Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Matching the SELECT statements</li> <li>- Using the ORDER BY clause in set operations</li> <li>- Using The INTERSECT operator</li> <li>- Using The MINUS operator</li> <li>- Using The UNION and UNION ALL operators</li> </ul>
Managing Tables using DML statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Managing Database Transactions</li> <li>- Controlling transactions</li> <li>- Perform Insert, Update and Delete operations</li> <li>- Performing multi table Inserts</li> <li>- Performing Merge statements</li> </ul>
Managing Indexes Synonyms and Sequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Managing Indexes</li> <li>- Managing Synonyms</li> <li>- Managing Sequences</li> </ul>
Use DDL to manage tables and their relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describing and Working with Tables</li> <li>- Describing and Working with Columns and Data Types</li> <li>- Creating tables</li> <li>- Dropping columns and setting column UNUSED</li> <li>- Truncating tables</li> <li>- Creating and using Temporary Tables</li> <li>- Creating and using external tables</li> <li>- Managing Constraints</li> </ul>
Managing Views	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Managing Views</li> </ul>
Controlling User Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Differentiating system privileges from object privileges</li> <li>- Granting privileges on tables</li> <li>- Distinguishing between granting privileges and roles</li> </ul>
Managing Objects with Data Dictionary Views	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using data dictionary views</li> </ul>

Managing Data in Different Time Zones	- Working with CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP - Working with INTERVAL data types
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## Broaden Your Knowledge with Oracle 1Z0-071

### Sample Questions:

#### Question: 1

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: 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 one of the following is a DML statement?

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

**Answer: c**

**Question: 4**

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**

**Question: 5**

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: 6**

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: 7**

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: 8**

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: 9**

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: 10**

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**

## Avail the Study Guide to Pass Oracle 1Z0-071 Database SQL Exam:

- Find out about the 1Z0-071 syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [1Z0-071 syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the 1Z0-071 training. Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-071 exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [1Z0-071 sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. 1Z0-071 practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

## Career Benefits:

Passing the 1Z0-071 exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

### Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the 1Z0-071 Certification

DBExam.com is here with all the necessary details regarding the 1Z0-071 exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the 1Z0-071 exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on DBExam.com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the [1Z0-071 practice tests](#), and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate.

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