



ORACLE 1Z0-071

Oracle Database SQL Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-071

Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate

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

Table of Contents:

Know Your 1Z0-071 Certification Well:.....	2
Oracle 1Z0-071 Database SQL Certification Details:	2
1Z0-071 Syllabus:	3
Oracle 1Z0-071 Sample Questions:	4
Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database SQL 1Z0-071 Exam:	8

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:

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	Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate Earn the Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate Credential Technology Learning Subscription
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE

Sample Questions	<u>Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate (OCA)</u>
Recommended Practice	<u>1Z0-071 Online Practice Exam</u>

1Z0-071 Syllabus:

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

Using Subqueries to Solve Queries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using Single Row Subqueries - Using Multiple Row Subqueries - Update and delete rows using correlated subqueries
Using SET Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managing Database Transactions - Controlling transactions - Perform Insert, Update and Delete operations - Performing multi table Inserts - Performing Merge statements
Managing Indexes Synonyms and Sequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managing Indexes - Managing Synonyms - Managing Sequences
Use DDL to manage tables and their relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managing Views
Controlling User Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Differentiating system privileges from object privileges - Granting privileges on tables - Distinguishing between granting privileges and roles
Managing Objects with Data Dictionary Views	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using data dictionary views
Managing Data in Different Time Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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-promises 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

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