



ORACLE 1Z0-006

Oracle Database Foundations Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-006

Oracle Database Certified Foundations Associate

60 Questions Exam – 60% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your 1Z0-006 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-006 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Database Administration. Before you start your 1Z0-006 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Database Foundations materials like 1Z0-006 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-006 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 1Z0-006 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-006 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-006 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-006 exam makes you Oracle Database Certified Foundations Associate. Having the Database Foundations 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 1Z0-006 Database Foundations Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database Foundations
Exam Code	1Z0-006
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	60
Passing Score	65%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	Database Foundations (Oracle Academy Course) Database Design and Programming with SQL
Schedule Exam	Buy Oracle Training and Certification

Sample Questions	<u>Oracle Database Certified Foundations Associate</u>
Recommended Practice	<u>1Z0-006 Online Practice Exam</u>

1Z0-006 Syllabus:

What is a Database?	
Database Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the components of a database system - Explain the purpose of a database
Types of Databases Models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe types of database models (relational, object oriented, flat, network...) - Compare the differences between the different types of databases
Relational Database Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the characteristics of a relational database - Explain the importance of relational databases in business - List the major transformations in database technology
Defining Levels of Data Abstraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the terminology used for database storage - Describe levels of data abstraction used in relational databases
Gathering Requirements for Database Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gather requirements to implement a database solution - Explain business rules
The Language of Database and Data Modeling	
Defining a Table in a Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the structure of a single table
Using Conceptual Data Modeling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe a conceptual data model - Explain the components of a conceptual/logical model
Defining Instance and Schema in Relational Databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examine examples of an entity and a corresponding table - Examine examples of an attribute and a corresponding column - Explain instances and schemas in a relational database
Using Unique Identifiers, Primary and Foreign Keys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify unique identifiers and a corresponding primary key - Define composite and compound primary keys - Define relationships and corresponding foreign keys - Define barred relationships and the corresponding primary keys

Data Modeling - Creating the Physical Model	
Creating Physical Data Models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a physical data model - Compare conceptual and physical data models
Documenting Business Requirements and Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the importance of clearly communicating and accurately capturing database information requirements - Identify structural business rules - Identify procedural business rules - Identify business rules that must be enforced by additional programming (eg SQL)
Defining Supertype and Subtype Entity Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe an example of an entity - Define supertype and subtype entities - Implement rules for supertype and subtype entities
Using Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe attributes for a given entity - Identify and provide examples of instances - Distinguish between mandatory and optional attributes - Distinguish between volatile and nonvolatile attributes
Using Unique Identifiers (UIDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the types of unique identifiers - Select a unique identifier using business rules - Define a candidate unique identifier - Define an artificial unique identifier
Identifying Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain one-to-one, one-to-many, and many-to-many relationships - Identify the optionality necessary for a relationship - Identify the cardinality necessary for a relationship - Identify nontransferable relationships - Name a relationship - Create ERDish sentences to represent ERDs - Create ERDs to represent ERDish sentences
Resolving Many to Many Relationships and Composite Unique Identifiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolve a many-to-many relationship using an intersection entity - Identify the variations of unique identifiers after creation of an intersection entity - Define a barred relationship - Identify composite unique identifiers
Identifying Hierarchical, Recursive, and Arc Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define a hierarchical relationship - Define a recursive relationship - Define an arc relationship - Identify UIDs in a hierarchical, recursive and arc relationship

	model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct a model using recursion and hierarchies - Identify similarities and differences in an arc relationship and a supertype/subtype entity
Tracking Data Changes Over Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain necessity of tracking data changes over time - Identify data that changes over time - Identify the changes in unique identifiers after adding the element of time to an ERD
Validating Data Using Normalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the purpose of normalization - Define the rules of First, Second, and Third Normal Forms - Apply the rules of First, Second, and Third Normal Form
Mapping the Physical Model	
Mapping Entities, Columns and Data Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map entities to identify database tables to be created from an ERD - Identify column data types from an ERD - Identify common data types used to store values in a relational database
Mapping Primary, Composite Primary and Foreign Keys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify primary keys from an ERD - Identify which ERD attributes would make candidate primary keys - Describe the purpose of a foreign key in an Oracle Database - Identify foreign keys from an ERD - Describe the relationship between primary keys, composite primary keys, and foreign keys in an Oracle Database
Introduction to SQL	
Using Structured Query Language (SQL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the relationship between a database and SQL
Using Data Definition Language (DDL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the purpose of DDL - Use DDL to manage tables and their relationships
Using Data Manipulation Language (DML) and Transaction Control Language (TCL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the purpose of DML - Use DML to manage data in tables - Use TCL to manage transactions
Defining and using Basic Select statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the connection between an ERD and a Relational Database using SQL SELECT statements - Build a SELECT statement to retrieve data from an Oracle Database table

	- Use the WHERE clause to the SELECT statement to filter query results
Displaying Sorted Data	- Use the ORDER BY clause to sort SQL query results
Defining Table Joins	- Describe the different types of joins and their features - Use joins to retrieve data from multiple tables

Oracle 1Z0-006 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

When creating a foreign key relationship, which of the following statements is true?

- a) The foreign key must have the same name as the primary key in the referencing table.
- b) The foreign key and primary key must be of different data types.
- c) The foreign key must have a unique index applied to it.
- d) The foreign key can be null in the referencing table.

Answer: a

Question: 2

Which database model stores data in objects with attributes and methods, similar to object-oriented programming?

- a) Hierarchical Database Model
- b) Object-Oriented Database Model
- c) Network Database Model
- d) Relational Database Model

Answer: b

Question: 3

In a database, how is a many-to-many (N:N) relationship between two entities typically resolved?

- a) By creating a composite entity (junction table) with foreign keys to both entities
- b) By combining the attributes of both entities into a single entity
- c) By denormalizing the database structure for better performance
- d) By using a one-to-many (1:N) relationship between the entities

Answer: a

Question: 4

At which level of data abstraction is the database schema defined?

- a) Physical level
- b) Logical level
- c) External level
- d) Conceptual level

Answer: d

Question: 5

Which of the following activities is NOT part of the requirements gathering process for database design?

- a) Creating Entity-Relationship Diagrams (ERDs)
- b) Conducting interviews with key stakeholders
- c) Analyzing existing data and systems
- d) Implementing database security measures

Answer: d

Question: 6

When should a composite unique identifier be used in a database design?

- a) When there is a one-to-one (1:1) relationship between two entities
- b) When an entity has a many-to-many (N:N) relationship with another entity
- c) When there are multiple attributes that together uniquely identify an entity
- d) When a foreign key is used to link two entities together

Answer: c

Question: 7

What does ACID stand for in the context of database transactions?

- a) Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability
- b) Aggregate, Commit, Isolate, Distribute
- c) Association, Constraint, Index, Data
- d) All Columns In Database

Answer: a

Question: 8

How is the result set sorted in ascending order using a SELECT statement?

- a) ASC
- b) DESC
- c) ORDER BY
- d) SORT ASCENDING

Answer: c

Question: 9

What is the highest level of data abstraction in a database system?

- a) Physical level
- b) Logical level
- c) External level
- d) Conceptual level

Answer: d

Question: 10

Why is it important to accurately map entities, columns, and data types in a database?

- a) It simplifies the process of creating primary keys for each table.
- b) It ensures that data can be retrieved and stored correctly in the database.
- c) It eliminates the need for creating relationships between tables.
- d) It guarantees that the database can handle a large number of concurrent users.

Answer: b

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Database Foundations 1Z0-006 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-006 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 1Z0-006 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 1Z0-006 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 1Z0-006 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 1Z0-006 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-006 Certification

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