1Z0-071

Oracle Database SQL

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to 1Z0-071 Exam on Oracle Database SQL

You can use this exam guide to collect all the information about Oracle Database SQL (1Z0-071) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-071 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who has some experience or exposure of SQL and PL/SQL and want to flourish their career with Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate (OCA) credential. The Oracle Database SQL certification exam validates your understanding of the SQL and PL/SQL technology and sets the stage for your future progression. Your preparation plan for Oracle 1Z0-071 Certification exam should include hands-on practice or on-the-job experience performing the tasks described in following Certification Exam Topics table.

Oracle 1Z0-071 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Database SQL
Exam Code	1Z0-071
Exam Product Version	SQL and PL/SQL
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	100 minutes
Number of Questions	73
Passing Score	63%
Validated Against	This exam was validated against 11g Release 2 version 11.2.0.1.0 and up to 12c Release 1 version 12.1.0.1.0.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Oracle Database 12c: Introduction to SQL or Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-071 Online Practice Exam**

Oracle 1Z0-071 Exam Syllabus:

Oracle and Structured Query Language (SQL)	- Identify the connection between an ERD and a Relational Database - Explain the relationship between a database and SQL - Describe the purpose of DDL - Describe the purpose of DML

	- Build a SELECT statement to retrieve data from an Oracle Database table
Restricting and Sorting Data	- Use the ORDER BY clause to sort SQL query results - Limit the rows that are retrieved by a query - Use ampersand substitution to restrict and sort output at runtime - Use SQL row limiting clause
Using Single-Row Functions to Customize Output	- Use various types of functions available in SQL - Use character, number, and date and analytical (PERCENTILE_CONT, STDDEV, LAG, LEAD) functions in SELECT statements
Using Conversion Functions and Conditional Expressions	- Describe various types of conversion functions that are available in SQL - Use the TO_CHAR, TO_NUMBER, and TO_DATE conversion functions - Apply general functions and conditional expressions in a SELECT statement
Reporting Aggregated Data Using the Group Functions	- Describe the use of group functions - Group data by using the GROUP BY clause - Include or exclude grouped rows by using the HAVING clause
Displaying Data from Multiple Tables	- Describe the different types of joins and their features - Use SELECT statements to access data from more than one table using equijoins and nonequijoins - Join a table to itself by using a self-join - View data that generally does not meet a join condition by using outer joins
Using Subqueries to Solve Queries	- Define subqueries - Describe the types of problems subqueries can solve - Describe the types of subqueries - Query data using correlated subqueries - Update and delete rows using correlated subqueries - Use the EXISTS and NOT EXISTS operators - Use the WITH clause - Use single-row and multiple-row subqueries
Using the Set Operators	- Describe set operators - Use a set operator to combine multiple queries into a single query - Control the order of rows returned
Manipulating Data	- Truncate data - Insert rows into a table - Update rows in a table - Delete rows from a table - Control transactions

Using DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables	- Describe data types that are available for columns - Create a simple table - Create constraints for tables - Drop columns and set column UNUSED - Create and use external tables
Managing Objects with Data Dictionary Views	- Query various data dictionary views
Controlling User Access	- Differentiate system privileges from object privileges - Grant privileges on tables and on a user - Distinguish between privileges and roles
Managing Schema Objects	- Describe how schema objects work - Create simple and complex views with visible/invisible columns - Create, maintain and use sequences - Create and maintain indexes including invisible indexes and multiple indexes on the same columns - Perform flashback operations
Manipulating Large Data Sets	- Describe the features of multitable INSERTs - Merge rows in a table

1Z0-071 Sample Questions:

01. Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:
ALTER TABLE orders SET UNUSED order_date;
Which statement is true?

a) The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER_DATE column.
b) ROLLBACK can be used to get back the ORDER_DATE column in the ORDERS table.
c) The ORDER_DATE column should be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.
d) After executing the ALTER TABLE command, you can add a new column called ORDER_DATE to the ORDERS table.

02. Examine the business rule: Each student can take up multiple projects and each project can have multiple students. You need to design an Entity Relationship Model (ERD) for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:
STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK
Which two statements are true in this scenario?

a) The ERD must have a1:M relationship between the students and projects entitles.
b) The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the students and projects entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.
c) STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the projects entity.
d) PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the projects entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
e) An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID andPROJECT_ID; which is the foreign key linked to theSTUDENTSandPROJECTSentities.

03. The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command:
DROP TABLE products PURGE;
Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command:
FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;
Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

a) It recovers only the table structure.
b) It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.
c) It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.
d) It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.

04. The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

1) The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
2) The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
3) The procedure is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.
4) Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.

Identify the option that contains the steps in the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery.

a) 4,2,1,3
b) 4,1,2,3
c) 2,4,1,3
d) 2,1,4,3

05. The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:
GRANT ALL ON orders, order_items TO PUBLIC;
What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

a) PUBLIC should be replaced with specific usernames.
b) ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.
c) WITH GRANT OPTION should be added to the statement.
d) Separate GRANT statements are required for ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

06. Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

a) GRANT EXECUTE ON prod TO PUBLIC;
b) GRANT CREATE VIEW ON tablel TO used;
c) GRANT CREATE TABLE TO used ,user2;
d) GRANT CREATE SESSION TO ALL;

07. Which statement is true regarding external tables?

a) The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
b) The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.

c) ORACLE_LOADER and ORACLE_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.
d) The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to unload data into regular table in the database from an external table.

08. Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

a) Only one LONG column can be used per table.
b) ATIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
c) The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
d) The minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.
e) The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

09. You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table: SQL>DROP TABLE products; What is the implication of this command? (Choose all that apply.)

a) All data in the table are deleted but the table structure will remain
b) All data along with the table structure is deleted
c) All viewsand synonyms will remain but they are invalidated
d) The pending transaction in the session is committed
e) All indexes on the table will remain but they are invalidated

10. You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the sales table for products with the lowestAMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the sameAMOUNT_SOLDeven if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.
Which query willprovide the required result?

a) SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
b) SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
c) SELECT prod_ id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales
ORDER BY araount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
d) SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales
ORDER BY amount sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

Answers to 1Z0-071 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01 Answer: d	QUESTION: 02 Answer: d, e	QUESTION: 03 Answer: d	QUESTION: 04 Answer: c	QUESTION: 05 Answer: d
QUESTION: 06 Answer: c	QUESTION: 07 Answer: d	QUESTION: 08 Answer: a, d, e	QUESTION: 09 Answer: b, c, d	QUESTION: 10 Answer: a

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com