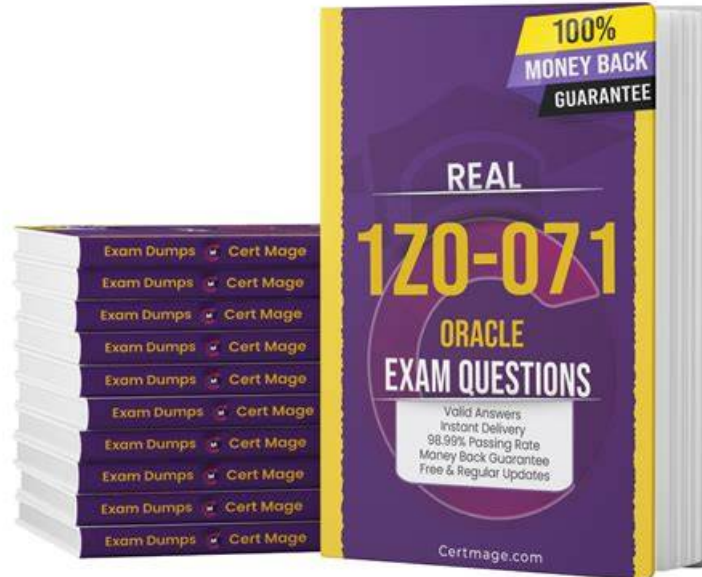


# Valid 1z0-071 Exam Tips, Valid Braindumps 1z0-071 Ebook



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## Oracle 1z0-071 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Section                                                         | Weight | Objectives                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic 1: Retrieving Data Using the SQL SELECT Statement         | 5%     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- List the capabilities of SQL SELECT statements</li><li>- Differentiate between SQL statements and SQL*Plus commands</li><li>- Execute a basic SELECT statement</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Topic 2: Using Conversion Functions and Conditional Expressions | 10%    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Apply the NVL, NULLIF, and COALESCE functions to data</li><li>- Use conditional IF THEN ELSE logic in a SELECT statement</li><li>- Use the TO_CHAR, TO_NUMBER, and TO_DATE conversion functions</li><li>- Describe implicit and explicit data type conversion</li></ul>                                                                    |
| Topic 3: Using Single-Row Functions to Customize Output         | 10%    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Manipulate numbers with the ROUND, TRUNC, and MOD functions</li><li>- Perform arithmetic with date data</li><li>- Manipulate strings with character function in the SELECT and WHERE clauses</li><li>- Manipulate dates with the date functions</li><li>- Describe the differences between single-row and multiple-row functions</li></ul> |

|                                                            |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic 4: Working with Oracle Database SQL                  | 8%  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a container database</li> <li>- Describe the Oracle Database architecture</li> <li>- Start up and shut down a database</li> <li>- Explain the installation of Oracle Database software</li> </ul>                                                                       |
| Topic 5: Reporting Aggregated Data Using Group Functions   | 15% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the use of group functions</li> <li>- Identify the available group functions</li> <li>- Group data by using the GROUP BY clause</li> <li>- Include or exclude grouped rows by using the HAVING clause</li> </ul>                                                      |
| Topic 6: Using Subqueries to Solve Queries                 | 15% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define subqueries</li> <li>- Write single-row and multi-row subqueries</li> <li>- Describe the types of problems that subqueries can solve</li> <li>- List the types of subqueries</li> </ul>                                                                                  |
| Topic 7: Restricting and Sorting Data                      | 6%  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limit the rows that are retrieved by a query</li> <li>- Use DEFINE and UNDEFINE commands</li> <li>- Sort the rows that are retrieved by a query</li> <li>- Use ampersand substitution to restrict and sort output at runtime</li> </ul>                                        |
| Topic 8: Creating Other Schema Objects                     | 10% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create, maintain, and use sequences</li> <li>- Create synonyms for database objects</li> <li>- Create and maintain indexes</li> <li>- Create, modify, and retrieve data from a view</li> </ul>                                                                                 |
| Topic 9: Using DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables  | 14% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alter table definitions</li> <li>- Drop, rename, and truncate tables</li> <li>- Categorize the main database objects</li> <li>- Create a simple table</li> <li>- Describe the data types that are available for columns</li> <li>- Review the table structure</li> </ul>       |
| Topic 10: Displaying Data from Multiple Tables Using Joins | 15% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Write SELECT statements to access data from more than one table using equijoins and non-equijoins</li> <li>- Cross join tables</li> <li>- Join a table to itself by using a self-join</li> <li>- View data that does not meet a join condition by using outer joins</li> </ul> |
| Topic 11: Controlling User Access                          | 5%  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distinguish between granting privileges and roles</li> <li>- Grant privileges on tables and on a view</li> <li>- Differentiate system privileges from object privileges</li> </ul>                                                                                             |
| Topic 12: Manipulating Data                                | 14% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delete rows from a table</li> <li>- Describe each data manipulation language (DML) statement</li> <li>- Insert rows into a table</li> <li>- Control transactions</li> <li>- Update rows in a table</li> </ul>                                                                  |
| Topic 13: Using Set Operators                              | 5%  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe set operators</li> <li>- Use a set operator to combine multiple queries into a single query</li> <li>- Describe the order of precedence when the set operators are used</li> </ul>                                                                                    |

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## Valid Braindumps 1z0-071 Ebook, 1z0-071 New Test Camp

Worrying over the issue of passing exam has put many exam candidates under great stress. Many people feel on the rebound when they aimlessly try to find the perfect practice material. Our team will relieve you of tremendous pressure with passing rate of the Oracle Database SQL prepare torrents up to 98 percent to 100 percent. Even we have engaged in this area over ten years, professional experts never blunder in their handling of the 1z0-071 Exam torrents. By compiling our Oracle Database SQL prepare torrents with meticulous attitude, the accuracy and proficiency of them is nearly perfect. As the leading elites in this area, our Oracle Database SQL prepare torrents are in concord with syllabus of the exam. They are professional backup to this fraught exam.

## Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level. Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT cust\_income\_level, DISTINCT cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- B. SELECT cust\_income\_level || ' ' || cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.
- C. SELECT cust\_income\_level, DISTINCT cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers
- D. SELECT DISTINCT cust\_income\_level || ' ' || cust\_credit\_limit \* 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 39

Evaluate the following statement.

```
INSERT ALL
  WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN
    INTO small_orders
  WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
    INTO medium_orders
  WHEN order_total > 20000 THEN
    INTO large_orders
SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id
FROM orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?

- A. Each row is evaluated by the first WHEN clause and if the condition is false then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- B. Each row is evaluated by the first WHEN clause and if the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- C. The INSERT statement will return an error because the ELSE clause is missing.
- D. All rows are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

Which two statements are true regarding the USING and ON clauses in table joins?

- A. The WHERE clause can be used to apply additional conditions in SELECT statements containing the ON or the USING clause.
- B. Both USING and ON clauses can be used for equijoins and nonequijoins.
- C. A maximum of one pair of columns can be joined between two tables using the ON clause.
- D. The ON clause can be used to join tables on columns that have different names but compatible data types.

**Answer: A,D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

A subquery is called a single-row subquery when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The inner query uses an aggregating function and returns one or more values.
- B. There is only one subquery in the outer query and the inner query returns one or more values
- C. The inner query returns a single value to the outer query.
- D. The inner query returns one or more values and the outer query returns a single value.

**Answer: C**

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table.

| Name | Null? | Type |
|------|-------|------|
|------|-------|------|

INV\_AMTNUMBER(10,2)

- A. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_amt, inv\_amt\*.25, 'Not Available')FROM invoice;
- B. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_amt, inv\_date, 'Not Available')FROM invoice;
- C. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete')FROM invoice;
- D. SELECT inv\_no, NVL2(inv\_date, sysdate-inv\_date, sysdate)FROM invoice;

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