

## Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate Certification Overview

Become an Oracle Database SQL Certified Associate and demonstrate understanding of fundamental SQL concepts needed to undertake any database project. Passing the exam illustrates depth of knowledge of SQL and its use when working with the Oracle Database server. Gain a working knowledge of queries, insert, update and delete SQL statements as well as some Data Definition language and Data Control Language, the optimizer, tables and indexes, data modeling and normalization. By passing this exam, a certified individual proves fluency in and a solid understanding of SQL language, data modeling and using SQL to create and manipulate tables in an Oracle Database.

Qualified candidates have knowledge of general computing concepts, knowledge of command line interfaces and experience working in command line.

Exam Price: \$ 245 | Duration: 120 minutes | Passing Score: 63%

### Oracle Database 12c SQL

**Exam Number: 1Z0-071**

#### Relational Database concepts

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- Restricting Group Results
- Creating Groups of Data
- Using Group Functions

### Displaying Data from Multiple Tables

- Using Self-joins

- Using Various Types of Joins
- Using Non equijoins
- Using OUTER joins
- Understanding and Using Cartesian Products

### Using Subqueries to Solve Queries

- Using Single Row Subqueries
- Using Multiple Row Subqueries
- Update and delete rows using correlated subqueries

### Using SET Operators

- 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

- Managing Database Transactions
- Controlling transactions
- Perform Insert, Update and Delete operations
- Performing multi table Inserts
- Performing Merge statements

### Managing Indexes Synonyms and Sequences

- Managing Indexes
- Managing Synonyms
- Managing Sequences

## Use DDL to manage tables and their relationships

- 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

- Managing Views

## Controlling User Access

- Differentiating system privileges from object privileges
- Granting privileges on tables
- Distinguishing between granting privileges and roles

## Managing Objects with Data Dictionary Views

- Using data dictionary views

## Managing Data in Different Time Zones

- Working with CURRENT\_DATE, CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP
- Working with INTERVAL data types