

Oracle Basic SQL Syllabus

Note: We are authorized partner and conduct global certifications for Oracle and Microsoft.

The syllabus is designed based on global certification standards. This syllabus prepares you for Oracle global certification.

You can opt for either Microsoft certification training or Oracle certification training.

We have mentioned certification syllabus for both 11g and 12c version.

Oracle 11g - Certification number 1Z0-051

Introduction:

- What is SQL?
- Advantages of SQL
- Way of Writing SQL Statements
- What do you mean by RDBMS?

Retrieving Data Using the SQL SELECT Statement

- List the capabilities of SQL SELECT statements
- Execute a basic SELECT statement

Restricting (WHERE) and Sorting (ORDER BY) Data

- Limit the rows that are retrieved by a query
- Sort the rows that are retrieved by a query
- Use ampersand substitution to restrict and sort output at runtime

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Using Single-Row Functions to Customize Output

- Describe various types of functions available in SQL
- Use character, number, and date 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 conditional expressions in a SELECT statement

Reporting Aggregated Data Using the Group (GROUP BY/HAVING)

Functions

- Identify the available 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 (JOINS)

- Write SELECT statements to access data from more than one table using equijoins and non-equijoins

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- Join a table to itself by using a self-join
- View data that generally does not meet a join condition by using outer joins
- Generate a Cartesian product of all rows from two or more tables

Using Sub-queries to Solve Queries

- Define sub-queries
- Describe the types of problems that the sub-queries can solve
- List the types of sub-queries
- Write single-row and multiple-row sub-queries

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

- Describe each data manipulation language (DML) statement
- Insert rows into a table
- Update rows in a table
- Delete rows from a table
- Control transactions

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Using DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables

- Categorize the main database objects
- Review the table structure
- List the data types that are available for columns
- Create a simple table
- Explain how constraints are created at the time of table creation
- Describe how schema objects work

Creating Other Schema Objects

- Create simple and complex views
 - Retrieve data from views
 - Create, maintain, and use sequences
 - Create and maintain indexes
 - Create private and public synonyms
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Oracle 12c - Certification number 1Z0-061

Introduction

- Describe the features of Oracle Database 12c
 - Describe the salient features of Oracle Cloud 12c
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- Explain the theoretical and physical aspects of a relational database
- Describe Oracle server's implementation of RDBMS and object relational database management system (ORDBMS)

Retrieving Data using the SQL SELECT Statement

- Explain the capabilities of SQL SELECT statements
- Execute a basic SELECT statement

Restricting (WHERE) and Sorting (ORDER BY) Data

- Limit the rows that are retrieved by a query
- Sort the rows that are retrieved by a query
- Use ampersand substitution to restrict and sort output at runtime

Using Single-Row Functions to Customize Output

- Describe various types of functions available in SQL
- Use character, number, and date 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 conditional expressions in a SELECT statement

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Reporting Aggregated Data Using the Group (GROUP BY/HAVING)

Functions

- Identify the available 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 Using Joins

- Write SELECT statements to access data from more than one table using equijoins and non-equijoins
- Join a table to itself by using a self-join
- View data that generally does not meet a join condition by using OUTER joins
- Generate a Cartesian product of all rows from two or more tables

Using Sub-queries to Solve Queries

- Define sub-queries
- Describe the types of problems that the sub-queries can solve
- Describe the types of sub-queries
- Write single-row and multiple-row sub-queries
- Using the SET Operators

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- Describe set operators
- Use a set operator to combine multiple queries into a single query
- Control the order of rows returned

Managing Tables using DML statements

- Truncate data
- Insert rows into a table
- Update rows in a table
- Delete rows from a table
- Control transactions

Introduction to Data Definition Language

- Categorize the main database objects
- Explain the table structure
- Describe the data types that are available for columns
- Create a simple table
- Explain how constraints are created at the time of table creation
- Describe how schema objects work