

1z0-071測試引擎， 1z0-071熱門考古題

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Exam : 1Z0-071

Title : Oracle Database SQL

Vendor : Oracle

Version : V15.75

1

順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載VCESoft 1z0-071考試題庫的完整版：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1H4ZbzdPqu8uEN8kX1NUObt7CbYrWWQoP>

由於你的夢想很高，你可以找到很多幫助你準備的材料。我們VCESoft Oracle的1z0-071考試認證考古題，可以幫助你實現你的理想，我們VCESoft Oracle的1z0-071考試是由高度認證的IT專業人士在該領域的經驗的集合與創新，我們的產品將讓你嘗試所有可能的問題，我們可以給你保證，確保考生得到深入探討問題00%真實的答案。

Oracle 1Z1-071認證考試專為希望使用Oracle數據庫在SQL數據庫管理中驗證其技能和知識的個人。這項考試是展示您在編寫SQL查詢，創建數據庫對象以及從Oracle數據庫中檢索數據的熟練程度的好方法。通過這項考試將使您獲得Oracle數據庫SQL認證的輔助證書，這是IT行業的寶貴認證。

為了準備 Oracle 1z1-071 考試，個人可以利用各種資源，包括 Oracle University 課程、學習指南和練習測試。Oracle 提供了一份全面的學習指南，涵蓋了考試中將被測試的所有主題。此外，還有各種在線社區，候選人可以在其中討論與考試相關的主題並分享他們的經驗。

>> 1z0-071測試引擎 <<

1z0-071熱門考古題 - 1z0-071考試題庫

獲得1z0-071認證是IT職業發展有利保證，而VCESoft公司提供最新最準確的1z0-071題庫資料，幾乎包含真實考試的所有知識點，借助我們的學習資料，您不必浪費時間去閱讀過多的參考書籍，只需要花費一定的時間去學習我們的Oracle 1z0-071題庫資料。本站提供PDF版本和軟件本版的1z0-071題庫，PDF版本的方便打印，而對於軟件版本的Oracle 1z0-071題庫可以模擬真實的考試環境，方便考生選擇。

Oracle 1Z0-071考試是希望展示其SQL知識和技能的數據庫專業人員的寶貴認證。該認證可以增加您的職業機會，並證明您與Oracle數據庫合作的能力。為了準備考試，您需要對SQL概念和對Oracle數據庫管理的全面了解有深入的了解。

最新的 Oracle PL/SQL Developer Certified Associate 1z0-071 免費考試真題 (Q302-Q307):

問題 #302

In the customers table, the CUST_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST_FIRST_NAME 'Abigail'. Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(cust_first_name || ' ' ||  
                UPPER (SUBSTR (cust_city, -LENGTH (cust_city), 2)))  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust_first_name = 'Abigail';
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. An error message
- **B. Abigail Pa**
- C. Abigail PA
- D. Abigail IS

答案: B

問題 #303

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDER_ITEMS table.

ORDER_ITEMS					
ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY	
2355	4	2322	19	188	
2355	5	2323	17	190	
2355	9	2359	226.6	204	
2355	1	2289	46	200	
2356	5	2308	58	47	
2356	6	2311	95	51	
2356	1	2264	199.1	38	
2356	2	2274	148.5	34	
2356	3	2293	98	40	
2356	4	2299	72	44	
2357	2	2245	462	26	
2357	3	2252	788.7	26	
2357	4	2257	371.8	29	
2357	5	2262	95	29	

You must select the ORDER_ID of the order that has the highest total value among all the orders in the ORDER_ITEMS table. Which query would produce the desired result?

SELECT order_id

- A. FROM order_items
WHERE (unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)

- FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id)
- B. FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id
HAVING SUM(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(SUM(unit_price*quantity)) FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id); SELECT order_id
 - C. FROM order_items
WHERE(unit_price*quantity) = MAX(unit_price*quantity)
GROUP BY order_id;
SELECT order_id
 - D. FROM order_items
WHERE(unit_price*quantity) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity)
FROM order_items)
GROUP BY order_id;
SELECT order_id

答案： B

問題 #304

In the PROMOTIONS table, the PROMO_BEGIN_DATE column is of data type DATE and the default date format is DD-MON-RR.

Which two statements are true about expressions using PROMO_BEGIN_DATE contained in a query?

- A. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE-SYSDATE will return a number.
- B. TO_DATE(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE * 5) will return a date
- C. TO_NUMBER(PROMO_BEGIN_DATE)-5 will return number
- D. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE-5 will return a date.
- E. PROMO_BEGIN_DATE-SYSDATE will return an error.

答案： A,D

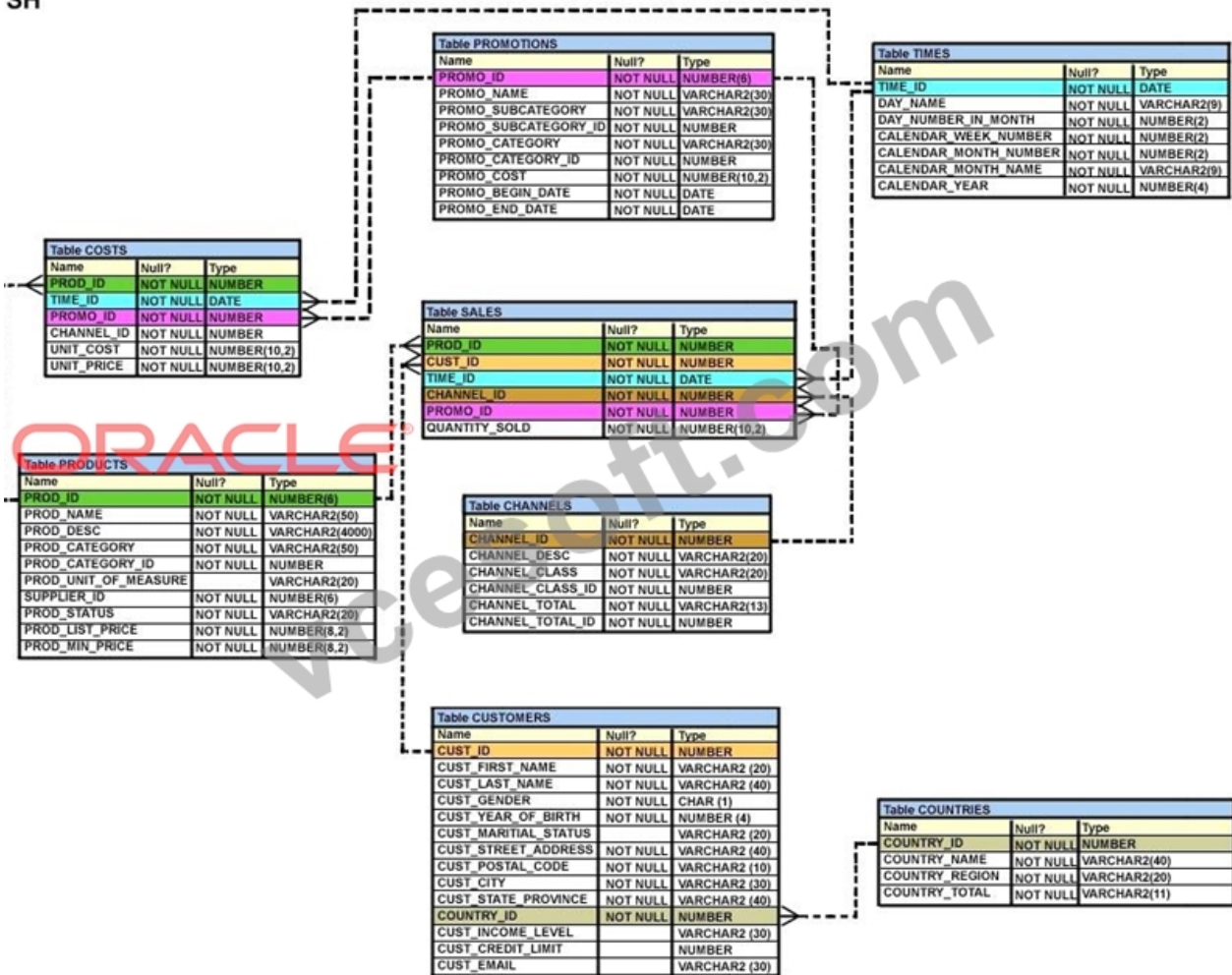
解題說明：

A . This statement is incorrect because TO_NUMBER expects a character string as an argument, not a date. Directly converting a date to a number without an intermediate conversion to a character string would result in an error. B. This statement is incorrect. Multiplying a date by a number does not make sense in SQL, and attempting to convert such an expression to a date will also result in an error. C. This statement is correct. Subtracting two dates in Oracle SQL results in the number of days between those dates, hence the result is a number. D. This statement is correct. Subtracting a number from a date in Oracle SQL will subtract that number of days from the date, returning another date. E. This statement is incorrect. As stated in C, subtracting a date from SYSDATE correctly returns the number of days between those two dates, not an error.

These concepts are explained in the Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, which details date arithmetic in SQL.

問題 #305

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS and TIMES tables.



The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table referencing the PRODUCTS table.

The CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Examine this command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
AS
```

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id
FROM sales;
```

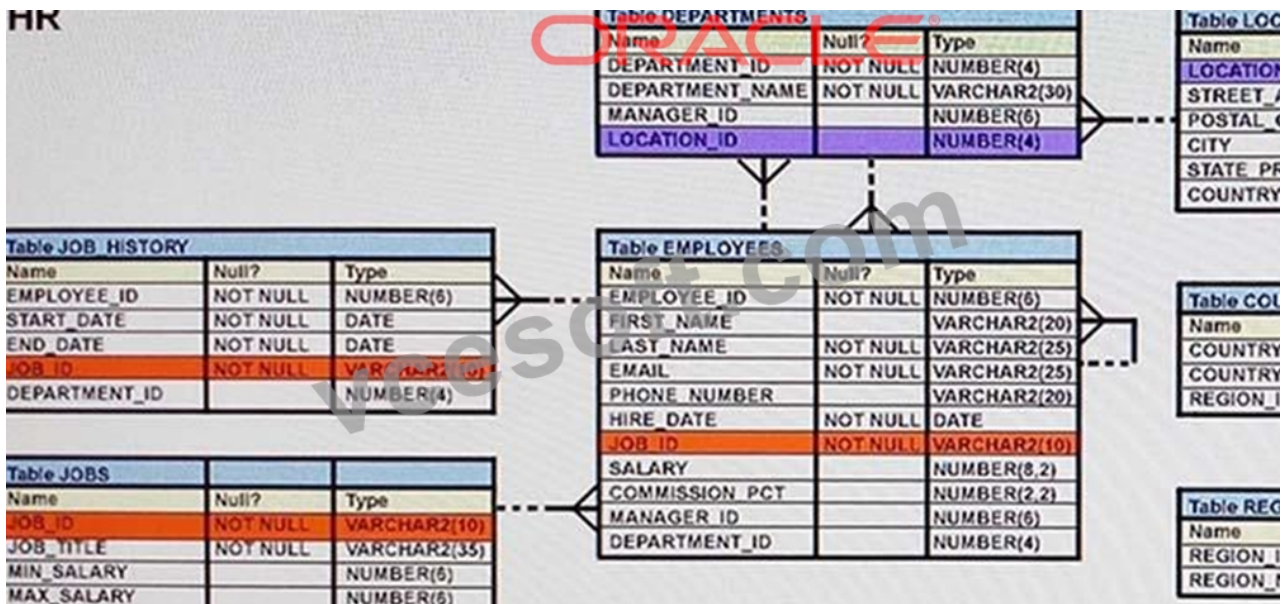
Which statement is true?

- A. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.
- B. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the selected columns from the SALES table would be created on the corresponding columns in the NEW_SALES table.
- C. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the selected columns from the SALES table would be created on the corresponding columns in the NEW_SALES table.
- D. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

答案：C

問題 #306

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEE table.



You want to calculate the total remuneration for each employee. Total remuneration is the sum of the annual salary and the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission. Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+(salary*NVL2 (commission_pct,

- A. FROM EMPLOYEES;
SELECT first_name, salary (salary + NVL (commission_pct, 0)*salary)*12
- B. FROM EMPLOYEES;
SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+salary*commission_pct "Total"
- C. salary,salary+commission_pct))"Total"
FROM EMPLOYEES;
SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+salary*commission_pct "Total"
- D. "Total"
FROM EMPLOYEES;
SELECT first_name, salary*12 + NVL(salary,0)*commission_pct, "Total"

答案： C

問題 #307

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1z0-071熱門考古題: <https://www.vcesoft.com/1z0-071-pdf.html>

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