

1z0-071證照信息 - 1z0-071學習指南



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我們PDFExamDumps提供下載的Oracle的1z0-071的問題範例，使你購買無風險的過程，這是一個使用版的練習題，讓你看到介面的友好，問題的品質，以及在你決定購買之前的價值，我們有信心，我們PDFExamDumps Oracle的1z0-071的樣品足以定性，成為讓你滿意的產品。為了保證你的權益，PDFExamDumps承諾一次不過，將退還購買費用。我們的目的是不僅僅使你通過IT考試，更希望你能成為一名真正的IT認證專家，為你的求職增加砝碼，獲得與自身技術水準相符的技術崗位，輕鬆的跨入IT白領階層獲取高薪。

Oracle 1z1-071，也被稱為Oracle資料庫SQL證書考試，是由Oracle公司提供的專業認證考試。該考試旨在測試考生在SQL編程語言和Oracle資料庫管理系統方面的知識和技能。通過此考試可證明個人擁有與Oracle資料庫和SQL編程相關的必要技能和知識。

>> 1z0-071證照信息 <<

1z0-071證照信息 |完美通過Oracle Database SQL考試

在短短幾年中，Oracle的1z0-071考試認證在日常生活中給人們造成了影響，但未來的關鍵問題是如何更有效的第一次通過Oracle的1z0-071考試認證？回答這個問題就是利用PDFExamDumps Oracle的1z0-071考試培訓資料，有了它便實現了你的第一次通過考試認證，你還在等什麼，去獲得PDFExamDumps Oracle的1z0-071考試培訓資料，有了它將得到更多你想要的東西。

最新的 Oracle PL/SQL Developer Certified Associate 1z0-071 免費考試真題 (Q104-Q109):

問題 #104

Table HR.EMPLOYEES contains a row where the EMPLOYEES_ID is 109.

User ALICE has no privileges to access HR.EMPLOYEES.

User ALICE starts a session.

User HR. starts a session and successfully executes these statements:

```
GRANT DELETE ON employees TO alic;
```

UPDATE employees SET salary = 24000 WHERE employee_id = 109;
 In her existing session ALICE then executes:
 DELETE FROM hr.employees WHERE employee_id = 109;
 What is the result?

- A. The DELETE command will immediately delete the row.
- B. The delete command will immediately return an error.
- C. The DELETE command will wait for HR's transaction to end then delete the row.
- **D. The delete command will wait for HR's transaction to end then return an error.**

答案： D

問題 #105

Examine this SQL statement:

```

UPDATE orders o
  SET customer_name =
    (SELECT cust_last_name
     FROM customers
     WHERE
customer_id=o.customer_id);
  
```

Which two are true?

- **A. The UPDATE statement executes successfully even if the subquery selects multiple rows.**
- B. The subquery is executed before the UPDATE statement is executed.
- **C. The subquery is executed for every updated row in the ORDERS table.**
- D. All existing rows in the ORDERS table are updated.
- E. The subquery is not a correlated subquery.

答案： A,C

問題 #106

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (38)
CUSTOMER_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (100)
INSERT DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Which three statements will do an implicit conversion?

- A. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_date = DATE *2019-01-01';
- B. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id = 0001;
- **C. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE TO_DATE (insert_date) = DATE '2019-01-01';**
- **D. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE insert_date = '01-JAN-19';**
- E. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE TO_CHAR (customer_id) = '0001';
- **F. SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id = '0001';**

答案： C,D,F

問題 #107

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PROMOTIONS table.

PROMO_NAME	PROMO_CATEGORY	PROMO_COST	PROMO_BEGIN_DATE
NO PROMOTION #	NO PROMOTION	0	01-JAN-99
newspaper promotion #16-108	newspaper	200	23-DEC-00
post promotion #20-232	post	300	25-SEP-98
newspaper promotion #16-349	newspaper	400	10-JUL-98
internet promotion #14-471	internet	600	26-FEB-00
TV promotion #13-448	TV	1100	06-AUG-00
internet promotion #25-86	internet	1400	20-SEP-98
TV promotion #12-49	TV	1500	10-AUG-00
post promotion #21-166	post	2000	25-SEP-98
newspaper promotion #19-210	newspaper	2100	19-MAR-99
post promotion #20-282	post	2300	06-DEC-00
newspaper promotion #16-327	newspaper	2800	09-APR-99
internet promotion #29-289	internet	3000	01-NOV-98
TV promotion #12-252	TV	3100	20-JUN-98
magazine promotion #26-258	magazine	3200	04-MAY-00

PROMO_BEGIN_DATE is stored in the default date format, dd-mon-rr.

You need to produce a report that provides the name, cost, and start date of all promos in the POST category that were launched before January 1, 2000.

Which SQL statement would you use?

- A. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_cost LIKE 'post%' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-2000';
- B. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category LIKE 'P%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JANUARY-00';
- C. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category = 'post' AND promo_begin_date < '01-01-00';
- D. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost, promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_category LIKE '%post%' AND promo_begin_date < '1-JAN-00';

答案: D

問題 #108

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_INFORMATION				
PDT_ID	SUP_ID	PDT_STATUS	LIST_PRICE	MIN_PRICE
1797	102094	orderable	349	288
2254	102071	obsolete	453	371
2382	102050	under development	850	731
2459	102099	under development	699	568
3127	102087	orderable	498	444
3353	102071	obsolete	489	413
3354	102066	orderable	543	478

Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. displaying the total number of products supplied by supplier 102071 and having product status OBSOLETE
- B. displaying all supplier IDs whose average list price is more than 500
- C. displaying the number of products whose list prices are more than the average list price
- D. displaying all the products whose minimum list prices are more than average list price of products having the status orderable
- E. displaying the minimum list price for each product status

答案: C,D

問題 #109

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