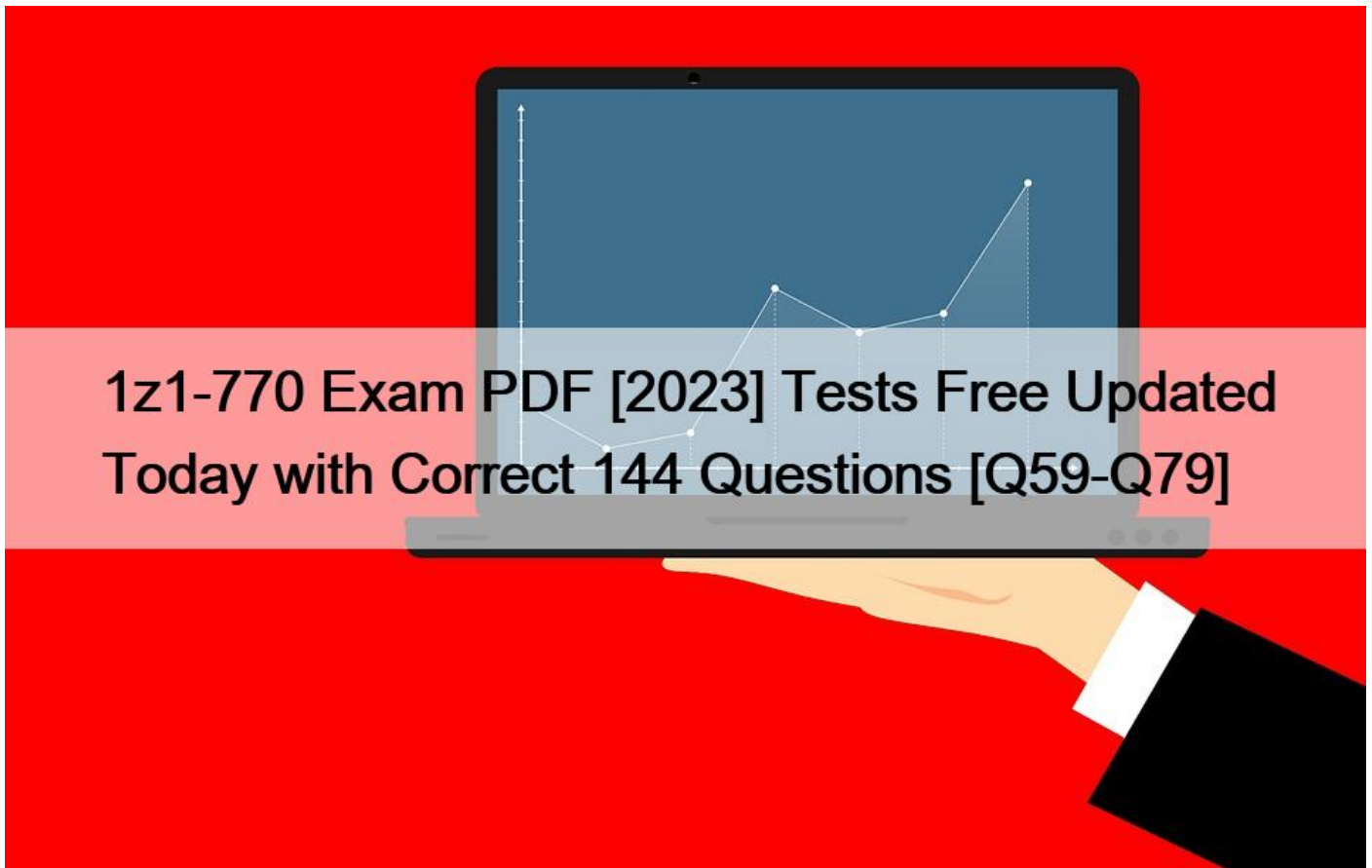


## 1z1-770 Exam PDF [2023 Tests Free Updated Today with Correct 144 Questions [Q59-Q79]



### 1z1-770 Exam PDF [2023 Tests Free Updated Today with Correct 144 Questions Oracle 1z1-770 Exam Preparation Guide and PDF Download

Oracle APEX Developer Professional exam consists of 70 multiple-choice questions that are based on Oracle APEX version 20.x. 1z1-770 exam covers different topics such as understanding APEX architecture, creating and managing applications, working with data, security, and troubleshooting APEX applications. Oracle APEX Developer Professional certification exam is designed to evaluate the candidate's knowledge, skills, and abilities in using Oracle APEX to design and develop web applications that meet the industry standards.

**Q59.** Choose from the following the different kinds of page components you can create in APEX.

- \* Search Page
- \* Faceted Search
- \* Interactive Grid
- \* All of them
- \* Smart Filters

Explanation

All of the options listed are different kinds of page components that you can create in APEX. A page component is an area of a page that serves as a container for content. Each page component contains a different type of content, such as HTML, a report, a form, a chart, a list, a breadcrumb, PL/SQL, a tree, a URL, or a calendar. You can create page components by using the Create Page Wizard, dragging and dropping from the Gallery pane in Page Designer, or using the context-sensitive menu in the Rendering tree in Page Designer.

**Q60.** Which statement is true about using the App Gallery?

- \* You cannot install Sample Apps and Starter Apps directly from the Gallery.
- \* Custom Apps are only available if your instance administrator has enabled them.
- \* Sample Apps and Starter Apps are only available if your instance administrator has enabled them.
- \* You can download Sample Apps and Starter Apps from Team Development to import into your workspace.

Explanation

Custom Apps are specific to your workspace and are only available if your instance administrator has enabled them. You can install Sample Apps and Starter Apps directly from the Gallery or download them from GitHub. Sample Apps and Starter Apps are available with every Oracle APEX workspace. References: [Using the App Gallery](#) and [Configuring the Application Gallery](#)

**Q61.** What are the two primary ways to move database objects and data from one environment to another, for a single application?

- \* Oracle SQL Developer
- \* SQL Workshop
- \* App Builder
- \* Page Designer

Explanation

Oracle SQL Developer and SQL Workshop are two primary ways to move database objects and data from one environment to another, for a single application. Oracle SQL Developer is a graphical tool that allows you to export and import data schemas using Data Pump or SQL scripts. SQL Workshop is a component of Oracle APEX that enables you to perform tasks such as exporting and importing data, running SQL commands, and generating DDL scripts. Both tools can help you migrate your database objects and data to a different instance or workspace. References: [Using SQL Developer to Migrate Your Oracle Database](#) and [Using Data Workshop to Manage Data](#)

**Q62.** When you run an application, the APEX engine relies on which two processes?

- \* Show Page
- \* Run Page
- \* Validate Page
- \* Accept page

Explanation

When you run an application, the APEX engine relies on two processes: Show Page and Accept Page. Show Page is responsible for rendering the page and sending it to the browser. Accept Page is responsible for processing the page when it is submitted by the browser. Run Page is not a process, but a command that can be used to run an application or a page from SQL Workshop or Application Builder. Validate Page is not a process, but a step that occurs during page processing to check for any validations defined on the page

**Q63.** The Movies faceted search report is filtered only when the Apply button for a selected facet is clicked. What must be done in the Page Designer so that report filtering is automatically executed when any facet value changes?

- \* Navigate to the faceted search region Attributes, and turn off the show Facet Name attribute. Then, navigate to each facet and in the Property Editor, turn on client-Side Filtering.
- \* Navigate to each facet and then in the Property Editor, turn on client-Side Filtering.

- \* Navigate to the faceted search region Attributes, and turn off the show Facet Name attribute.
- \* Navigate to the faceted search region Attributes, and disable the Batch Facet Changes attribute

#### Explanation

A faceted search page is a type of page that allows end users to filter data by applying one or more facets. A facet is a set of filters based on a column or expression. By default, when end users select a facet value, they need to click on an Apply button for that facet to apply the filter to the report. To make report filtering automatically executed when any facet value changes, you need to navigate to the faceted search region Attributes, and disable the Batch Facet Changes attribute. The Batch Facet Changes attribute determines whether end users need to click on an Apply button for each facet or not. When this attribute is disabled, the report is automatically refreshed when any facet value changes. The other options are not relevant to the report filtering behavior. Verified References: [Faceted Search Attributes &#8211; Oracle Help Center], [Batch Facet Changes &#8211; Oracle APEX]

#### **Q64.** What three are the key features of Data Load Definition?

- \* The APEX\_DATA\_LOADING PL/SQL API is available for custom processing.
- \* Only XML data format can be loaded to tables or collections
- \* Column mapping occurs at design time, removing the burden on end users.
- \* Easy workflow for end users: upload the file, verify the preview, and load data

#### Explanation

Data Load Definition is a feature that enables developers to create pages with data loading capability. Users can upload files and load data into tables or collections. Some key features of Data Load Definition are:

The APEX\_DATA\_LOADING PL/SQL API is available for custom processing. Developers can use this API to programmatically load data by calling an application data loading definition .

Column mapping occurs at design time, removing the burden on end users. Developers can define SQL expressions, SQL queries, lookups, or transformation rules for each data profile column.

Easy workflow for end users: upload the file, verify the preview, and load data. Users can follow a simple three-step process to load data from a file into a table or a collection.

Data Load Definition does not support only XML data format. It also supports CSV, JSON, XLSX, and XML formats.

#### **Q65.** Which two layout options are available for Page Designer under Utilities?

- \* Single Pane Mode
- \* Two Pane Mode
- \* Three Pane Mode
- \* Four Pane Mode

#### Explanation

Page Designer is a tool that allows developers to create and edit pages in Oracle APEX using a graphical user interface. Page Designer has three main panes: Rendering, Processing, and Property Editor. You can change the layout of Page Designer under Utilities by selecting one of the following options:

Single Pane Mode &#8211; This option displays only one pane at a time. You can switch between the Rendering, Processing, and Property Editor panes by using the buttons on the toolbar or the keyboard shortcuts.

Two Pane Mode &#8211; This option displays two panes side by side. You can choose which panes to display by using the buttons on the toolbar or the keyboard shortcuts. You can also resize the panes by dragging the splitter bar between them. There is no Three Pane Mode or Four Pane Mode option for Page Designer layout. Verified References: [Managing Pages in Page Designer &#8211;]

Oracle Help Center], [Page Designer Layout Options &#8211; Oracle Help Center]

**Q66.** What three components must be considered while migrating an APEX app between environments?

- \* Move the database objects
- \* Move the images
- \* Move the sessions data
- \* Move the application definition and all associated files

Explanation

To migrate an APEX app between environments, such as from development to production, you need to consider three components that make up an APEX app:

**Database objects:** These are the tables, views, procedures, functions, packages, triggers, sequences, synonyms, and other schema objects that store or manipulate the data used by the app. You need to move these objects from the source schema to the target schema using tools such as SQL Developer, Data Pump Export/Import, or Data Workshop.

**Images:** These are the static files, such as images, CSS files, JavaScript files, or PDF files, that are used by the app for display or download purposes. You need to move these files from the source web server to the target web server using tools such as FTP, SCP, or File Explorer.

**Application definition and all associated files:** These are the metadata files that define the app components, such as pages, regions, items, buttons, processes, validations, computations, dynamic actions, shared components, and so on. You also need to include any supporting object definitions or data scripts that are used to create or populate database objects for the app. You need to move these files from the source APEX instance to the target APEX instance using tools such as App Builder Export/Import or One-click Remote Application Deployment.

**Q67.** A Page Computation can be created from which two of the following tabs?

- \* Rendering Tree
- \* Processing
- \* Dynamic Actions
- \* Shared Components

Explanation

A Page Computation can be created from two tabs in Page Designer: Rendering Tree and Processing. In the Rendering Tree tab, you can create a Pre-Rendering Computation or a Post-Rendering Computation by right-clicking on these nodes under your page node. In the Processing tab, you can create an After Submit Computation by right-clicking on this node under your page node. Dynamic Actions and Shared Components are not tabs in Page Designer, but sections in Application Builder where you can create other types of components for your application

**Q68.** In a faceted search page, facets can be displayed as different UI types. Which two facet item types are supported in the faceted search region?

- \* Date Picker
- \* Range
- \* Checkbox Group
- \* Popup LOV

Explanation

In a faceted search page, facets can be displayed as different UI types depending on the data type and cardinality of the facet column or expression. The facet item types are the UI components that are used to render the facets in the faceted search region. The supported facet item types are Range, Checkbox Group, Radio Group, List, Star Rating, and Switch. Date Picker and Popup LOV

are not valid facet item types.

Verified References: [Faceted Search Attributes &#8211; Oracle Help Center], [Facet Item Types &#8211; Oracle APEX]

**Q69.** Examine this code entered in Quick SQL:

```
emp_salary
```

```
name vc255
```

```
salary num
```

```
commission yn/check TRUE, FALSE
```

Which statement is true about the commission yn column?

- \* It will default to FALSE.
- \* It will restrict acceptable values to TRUE or FALSE.
- \* It will default to TRUE.
- \* It will restrict acceptable values to Y or N.

Explanation

The commission yn column will restrict acceptable values to TRUE or FALSE because of the /check modifier in the column name. This modifier adds a check constraint to the column based on the values specified after it.

The yn suffix indicates that the column is of type VARCHAR2(1). The other options are incorrect because they do not reflect the effect of the /check modifier or the yn suffix. Verified References: [Using Quick SQL](#)[About Quick SQL Shorthand Syntax](#)

**Q70.** Let&#8217;s say that there are two select lists on a page. Making a selection in the DEPARTMENT select list, determines which individuals display in the Employees select list. This type of LOV is called:

- \* Popup LOV
- \* Cascading LOV
- \* Static LOV
- \* Dynamic LOV

Explanation

A cascading LOV is a type of list of values (LOV) that depends on another parent LOV to determine its values. For example, if there are two select lists on a page, one for DEPARTMENT and one for EMPLOYEES, you can create a cascading LOV for EMPLOYEES that only shows the employees who belong to the selected department in the DEPARTMENT select list. To create a cascading LOV, you need to specify the parent item name and use bind variables in the SQL query for the child item.

**Q71.** Which two statements are true about creating and customizing Smart Filters pages?

- \* If you create a Smart Filters page based on a table, the filters are auto discovered using the Data Dictionary Cache.
- \* The search results report can be displayed as an interactive report.
- \* The suggestion chip count is only displayed for filters that support counts, such as LOV-based filter types.
- \* The search results report can be displayed as an interactive grid

Explanation

Smart Filters is a component that allows end users to filter data by typing keywords in a single search field.

Some of the statements that are true about creating and customizing Smart Filters pages are:

If you create a Smart Filters page based on a table, the filters are auto discovered using the Data Dictionary Cache. You can also manually add or remove filters as needed.

The suggestion chip count is only displayed for filters that support counts, such as LOV-based filter types. For other filter types, such as Input or Range, the count is not displayed. The search results report cannot be displayed as an interactive report or an interactive grid. The supported report types are Classic Report, Cards, Map, or Calendar. Verified References: [Managing Smart Filters &#8211; Oracle Help Center],

[Creating Smart Filters Using the Create Page Wizard &#8211; Oracle Help Center]

**Q72.** You have defined a REST Data Source with ORDS as the REST Data Source Type. This REST Data Source is based on an AutoREST-enabled EMP table on a remote Oracle Database. This REST Data Source is being used as source for an editable interactive grid. When a user updates an employee record in this interactive grid, which operation (HTTP Method) defined in the REST Data Source is utilized to update a record in the EMP table on the remote Oracle Database?

- \* GET
- \* POST
- \* PUT

Explanation

A REST Data Source with ORDS as the REST Data Source Type is based on an AutoREST-enabled table or view on a remote Oracle Database. AutoREST enables you to perform CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations on a table or view using standard HTTP methods. When a user updates an employee record in an editable interactive grid that uses this REST Data Source as source, the PUT operation defined in the REST Data Source is utilized to update a record in the EMP table on the remote Oracle Database. The PUT operation sends an HTTP PUT request to the REST endpoint with the primary key value of the record and the updated column values in JSON format. Verified References: Creating REST Data Sources &#8211; Oracle Help Center, Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) : AutoREST &#8211; Oracle-Base

**Q73.** When you create a Dynamic Action, you specify the event that causes the dynamic action to fire.

Choose the categories these events are classified into.

- \* Custom Events
- \* Framework Events
- \* All of them
- \* Component Events
- \* Browser Events

Explanation

The events that cause the dynamic action to fire are classified into five categories: Browser Events, Component Events, Custom Events, Framework Events, and jQuery Events<sup>1</sup>. Browser events are triggered by user interactions with the browser window, such as resize, scroll, or unload. Component events are triggered by user interactions with specific APEX components, such as interactive grids, interactive reports, or trees.

Custom events are user-defined events that can be triggered by other dynamic actions or JavaScript code.

Framework events are triggered by APEX framework actions, such as page load, page submit, or dialog close. jQuery events are triggered by user interactions with jQuery UI widgets, such as accordion, tabs, or date picker<sup>1</sup>.

**Q74.** You must reference certain data from a dragged event under the Drag and Drop PL/SQL Code attribute of the Calendar component.

Examine this list:

1. The ID
2. The NEW\_START\_DATE
3. The NEW END DATE

How can these be referenced?

- \* #APEX.PK\_VALUE#, #APEX.NEW\_START\_DATE# and #APEX.NEW\_END\_DATE#
- \* :APEX\$PK\_VALUE, APEX\$NEW\_START\_DATE and APEX\$NEW\_END\_DATE
- \* :APEX.PK\_VALUE, :APEX.NEW\_START\_DATE and :APEX.NEW\_END\_DATE
- \* #APEX\$PK\_VALUE#, #APEX\$NEW\_START\_DATE# and #APEX\$NEW\_END\_DATE#

Explanation

d event under the Drag and Drop PL/SQL Code attribute of the Calendar component. This attribute allows you to write PL/SQL code to update the event row in the database after the user drags and drops an event on the calendar. To reference the ID, the new start date, and the new end date of the dragged event, you can use these bind variables: :APEX.PK\_VALUE, :APEX.NEW\_START\_DATE and :APEX.NEW\_END\_DATE. These variables are automatically populated by APEX when the user performs a drag and drop action on the calendar. For example, you can write something like this:

UPDATE events

SET start\_date = :APEX.NEW\_START\_DATE,

end\_date = :APEX.NEW\_END\_DATE

WHERE id = :APEX.PK\_VALUE;

**Q75.** What are the three types of Master Detail Form you can create in APEX?

- \* One Below the other
- \* Stacked
- \* Side by Side
- \* Two Page Drill Down

Explanation

A master detail form is a type of form that enables users to query, insert, update, and delete values from two related tables or views. A master detail form reflects a one-to-many relationship between tables in a database.

Typically, a master detail form displays a master row and multiple detail rows. In APEX, you can create three types of master detail forms using the Create Page Wizard or the Create Application Wizard:

**Stacked:** A stacked master detail form contains a single page with editable interactive grids based on two related tables or views. Users select a row in the master grid to update the detail grid. Developers can create a stacked master detail with either the Create Application Wizard or the Create Page Wizard.

**Side by Side:** A side by side master detail form contains a single page with two editable interactive grids based on two related tables or views. Users can see and edit both the master and detail grids at the same time. Developers can create a side by side master detail with either the Create Application Wizard or the Create Page Wizard.



**Two Page Drill Down:** A two page drill down master detail form contains two pages based on two related tables or views. The first page is a non-editable interactive grid for the master table. Users click the Edit icon on the first page to edit details on the second page. The second page includes both a standard form for the master and an editable interactive grid for the detail. Developers can create a two page drill down master detail with only the Create Page Wizard.

**Q76.** You added Access Control feature pages to your application. Which two actions can you perform as an Administrator using the Administration page?

- \* Assign roles to users
- \* Create Authorization schemes
- \* Add Users
- \* Create new application roles

Explanation

The Access Control feature pages are a set of pages that allow developers to implement role-based access control for an application. The Access Control feature pages consist of four pages: Administration, Users, Roles, and Role Assignments. The Administration page allows administrators to perform various tasks related to managing users and roles, such as:

**Add Users:** Administrators can add new users to the application by entering their username, email address, password, status, etc.

**Assign roles to users:** Administrators can assign one or more roles to users by selecting them from a list of available roles.

**Edit Users:** Administrators can edit user details such as username, email address, password, status, etc.

**Delete Users:** Administrators can delete users from the application by selecting them from a list of existing users.

**Lock/Unlock Users:** Administrators can lock or unlock users by changing their status from active to locked or vice versa. You cannot create authorization schemes or create new application roles using the Administration page. You can create authorization schemes by using Shared Components > Security > Authorization Schemes. You can create new application roles by using Shared Components > Security > Access Control > Roles. Verified References: [Using Access Control &#8211; Oracle Help Center], [Creating an Administration Page &#8211; Oracle Help Center]

**Q77.** The Page Designer Toolbar allows you to perform which two of the following actions?

- \* Delete the application
- \* Navigate to Shared Components
- \* Export the application
- \* Create a new page

Explanation

The Page Designer Toolbar allows you to perform various actions related to the development of an APEX page. Two of the actions that you can perform are:

**Navigate to Shared Components:** This option lets you access the shared components of your application, such as lists, breadcrumbs, navigation menus, and so on. You can edit, create, or delete shared components from this option. To access this option, click the icon that resembles a puzzle piece on the Page Designer Toolbar.

**Create a new page:** This option lets you create a new page for your application using the Create Page Wizard. You can choose from different page types, such as blank page, form, report, chart, calendar, and so on. To access this option, click the icon that resembles a plus sign (+) on the Page Designer Toolbar.



**Q78.** Which two are true when the Edit option is NOT enabled for an Interactive Grid?

- \* The end user cannot edit the underlying data in the database
- \* The end user can edit the underlying data in the database
- \* The end user can customize the report
- \* The end user cannot create charts

Explanation

An interactive grid is a component that displays data in a tabular format and allows users to perform various actions on the data, such as sorting, filtering, grouping, highlighting, and editing. However, the editing feature is optional and can be enabled or disabled by the developer. When the Edit option is not enabled for an interactive grid, the following statements are true:

The end user cannot edit the underlying data in the database. The interactive grid becomes read-only and does not allow users to add, modify, or delete rows. The Add Row and Save buttons are hidden from the toolbar and the cells are not editable.

The end user can customize the report. The interactive grid still allows users to change the appearance and behavior of the report using the Actions menu. Users can perform actions such as changing column order, resizing column width, hiding or showing columns, applying filters or highlights, creating control breaks or charts, and saving reports.

**Q79.** You can create an APEX workspace and build APEX apps on which of the following platforms?

- \* Oracle Autonomous Cloud
- \* Oracle XE
- \* Amazon RDS
- \* Microsoft Azure
- \* All of the above

Explanation

You can create an APEX workspace and build APEX apps on any of the following platforms:

**Oracle Autonomous Cloud:** This is a cloud platform that provides various services such as Autonomous Database, Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, and Oracle APEX Application Development. You can create an APEX workspace and build APEX apps on an Autonomous Database instance or an APEX Service instance.

**Oracle XE:** This is a free edition of Oracle Database that supports up to 12 GB of user data. You can install Oracle XE on your local machine and use it to create an APEX workspace and build APEX apps.

**Amazon RDS:** This is a cloud service that provides managed relational databases. You can create an APEX workspace and build APEX apps on an Amazon RDS for Oracle instance that supports Oracle APEX.

**Microsoft Azure:** This is a cloud platform that provides various services such as virtual machines, storage, and networking. You can create an APEX workspace and build APEX apps on a Microsoft Azure VM that runs Oracle Database and Oracle APEX.

Verified References: [Oracle Autonomous Cloud](#)[Oracle XE](#)[Amazon RDS](#)[Microsoft Azure](#)

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