Pass Your 1Z0-770 Exam Easily - Real 1Z0-770 Practice Dump Updated Jan 05, 2024 [Q62-Q86
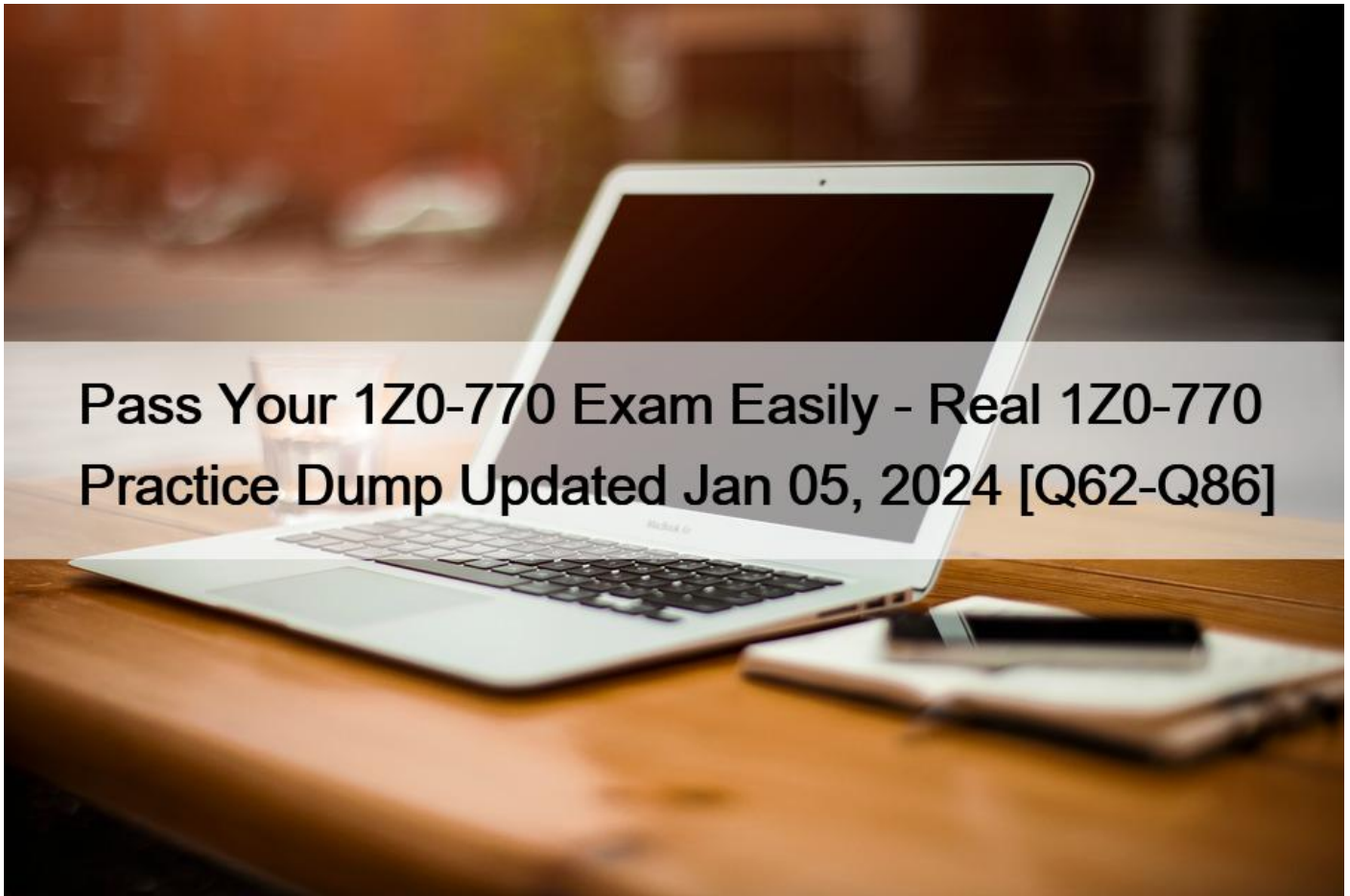

Pass Your 1Z0-770 Exam Easily - Real 1Z0-770 Practice Dump Updated Jan 05, 2024

2024 Realistic Verified Free Oracle 1Z0-770 Exam Questions

The 1Z0-770 exam covers a range of topics related to APEX development, including application design and development, security, deployment, and maintenance. Candidates are expected to have a deep understanding of APEX architecture, development tools, and techniques. They should also be familiar with the APEX object model, SQL and PL/SQL, and web technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

Oracle APEX Developer Professional certification exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that are designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in developing and deploying APEX applications. 1Z0-770 exam covers a wide range of topics, including APEX architecture, security, data management, and user interface design. Candidates are required to demonstrate their ability to develop and deploy APEX applications using best practices and industry-standard techniques.

Q62. Which statement is true about session state management in Oracle APEX?

* A user cannot run multiple instances of an application simultaneously in different browser programs.
* APEX Sessions are logically and physically distinct from Oracle database sessions used to service page requests.
* Multiple number of sessions cannot exist in the database at the same time
Explanation

Session state management is a feature that enables developers to store and retrieve values for a user as the user navigates between different application pages. A session is a logical construct that establishes persistence (or stateful behavior) across page views. Each session is assigned a unique identifier (or session ID). The statement that is true about session state management in Oracle APEX is:

APEX Sessions are logically and physically distinct from Oracle database sessions used to service page requests. APEX Sessions are stored in memory within an Application Express engine process while Oracle database sessions are stored in memory within an Oracle database process. The other statements are false because:

A user can run multiple instances of an application simultaneously in different browser programs by using different session IDs.

Multiple number of sessions can exist in the database at the same time for different users or applications.

Verified References: [Understanding Session State Management – Oracle Help Center], [What Is a Session? – Oracle Help Center]

Q63. Which of the following options in the Developer Toolbar enables you to customize the look and feel of the application?
* Quick Edit
* Customize
* Session
* Debug
Explanation

The Developer Toolbar is a component that appears at the bottom of every page in an Oracle APEX application when running in development mode. The Developer Toolbar provides quick access to various features and tools for developing and debugging an application. One of the options in the Developer Toolbar that enables developers to customize the look and feel of the application is Customize.

Customize: This option opens the Theme Roller tool that allows developers to modify the theme style of the application by changing colors, fonts, sizes, borders, shadows, and more. Developers can also create new theme styles or switch between existing ones using this option.

Q64. Which two Query Source types can be used to create a dynamic Navigation Bar List?
* Select List
* SQL Query
* Function Returning SQL Query
* Procedure
Explanation

The Query Source types for a Navigation Bar List are SQL Query and Function Returning SQL Query. These types allow you to define the list entries using a SQL statement or a PL/SQL function that returns a SQL statement. The other options, Select List and Procedure, are not valid for a Navigation Bar List. Verified References: Create Page Wizard: Navigation Bar List AttributesCreating Lists

Q65. Select the three types of Card Layout you can create in APEX.
* Vertical(Column)

* Float
* Grid
* Horizontal(Row)
Explanation

You can create two types of card layout in APEX: Float and Grid. Float layout displays cards in a single row that wraps to the next row when the available space is filled. Grid layout displays cards in a fixed number of columns that can be responsive to the screen size1. Vertical and Horizontal are not valid card layout types in APEX.

Q66. 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 APEXSNEW_END_DATE
* :APEX.PK_VALUE, :APEX.NEW START DATE and :APEX.NEW END DATE
* #APEXSPK VALUE#, #APEX$NEW START DATE# and #APEXSNEW 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;

Q67. Choose from the below options the actions that can be performed when a button is clicked.
* Redirect to a page in the same application
* All of them
* Redirect to a page in a different application
* Redirect to a URL
* Submit Page
Explanation

A button is a component that performs an action when clicked by the user. A button can have different types, styles, icons, and

labels. A button can also have different behaviors, such as submitting the page, redirecting to another page or URL, or doing nothing. A button can perform any of the following actions when clicked:

Redirect to a page in the same application: This action redirects the user to another page within the same APEX application. You can specify the target page number and optionally set some attributes, such as clear cache, request, and item values.

Redirect to a page in a different application: This action redirects the user to another page in a different APEX application. You can specify the target application ID and page number and optionally set some attributes, such as clear cache, request, and item values.

Redirect

to a URL: This action redirects the user to a custom URL that you specify. You can use any valid URL format, such as http://, https://, mailto:, or javascript:.

Submit Page: This action submits the current page to the server and performs any validations, computations, processes, or branches that are defined for the page. You can also specify a request value for the button that can be used to conditionally execute some components.

Defined by Dynamic Action: This action does not submit the page or redirect to another page. Instead, the button’s behavior is defined by a dynamic action thatis associated with the button. A dynamic action is a declarative way of defining client-side behavior based on user actions or events.

Q68. Which client credentials are utilized for authentication during the One-Click Remote ApplicationDeployment process?
* Database schema credentials
* PEX Developer credentials
* APEX Workspace Admin credentials
Explanation

The One-Click Remote Application Deployment feature in Oracle APEX enables developers to deploy an application along with supporting object definitions to another workspace or to remote Oracle APEX instances. To use this feature, you need to provide the client credentials for authentication during the deployment process. The client credentials are utilized for authentication during the One-Click Remote Application Deployment process are the APEX Workspace Admin credentials. You can either specify an existing credential or create a new credential when you create a REST Enabled SQL reference in Shared Components. Optionally, you can create the credentials as empty credentials to prompt for client ID and client secret each time the REST Enabled SQL reference is used. Verified References: [Understanding One-Click Remote Application Deployment – Oracle Help Center], [Remote Deployment of your APEX App is just One Click Away! – Oracle Blogs]

Q69. What are Task definitions that exist on the application level inthe Shared Components section made up of?
* Particpants
* All of them
* Task Settings
* Parameters
* Actions
Explanation

Task definitions that exist on the application level in the Shared Components section are made up of all of the following: Participants, Task Settings, Parameters, and Actions. Task definitions are used to define approval workflows for data changes in interactive grids or forms5. Participants are the users or groups who can approve or reject tasks. Task Settings are the properties that control how tasks are created, assigned, and completed. Parameters are the variables that store information about tasks or data changes. Actions are the PL/SQL code blocks that execute when tasks are created, updated, or completed5.

Q70. In APEX, you can choose which three of the following Authentication methods?

* Custom Authentication Scheme
* No Authentication
* Built-in Authentication Scheme
* Authorization Scheme

Explanation

In Oracle APEX, you can choose from different authentication methods to establish a user’s identity and control access to your application. Authentication may require a user to provide some type of credentials, such as a user name and password, or could involve the use of digital certificates or a secure key. Three of the authentication methods that you can choose in Oracle APEX are:

Custom Authentication Scheme: This method allows you to create your own authentication logic using PL/SQL code or an external web service. You can also customize the login page and session management for your application.

No Authentication (using DAD): This method adopts the current database user as the authenticated user.

This approach can be used in combination with a mod_plsql Database Access Descriptor (DAD) configuration that uses basic authentication to set the database session user.

Built-in Authentication Scheme: This method allows you to use one of the preconfigured authentication schemes that ship with Oracle APEX, such as Open Door Credentials, LDAP Directory, Social Sign-In, and so on.

Q71. Which search type in Search Configurations provides linguistic and fuzzy search capabilities?

* Oracle Text
* Standard
* List

Explanation

Search Configurations is a feature that allows developers to define how end users can search for data in an application. There are three types of search configurations: Standard, List, and Oracle Text. Oracle Text is a search type that provides linguistic and fuzzy search capabilities by using an Oracle Text index on a table column or view column. Linguistic search enables end users to search for data based on language-specific rules and preferences, such as stemming, stopwords, synonyms, etc. Fuzzy search enables end users to search for data based on approximate matches that account for spelling errors, typos, OCR errors, etc. Verified References: [Managing Search Configurations – Oracle Help Center], [Oracle Text User’s Guide]

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 beingused 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 – Oracle Help Center, Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) : AutoREST – Oracle-Base

Q73. Choose the two correct statements about PWA.
* Provides a customizable offline page when users areoffline and cannot request thenetwork.
* To download the app as PWA, one must visit the App Store
* An existing APEX app cannot be made a PWA
* Enables users to install the application on devices

Q74. You can create a report in which of the three following methods?
* Create a report as a new page in an application
* Create a report when you create a new database application
* Create a report from Object Browser
* Create a report region on a page in an application
Explanation

You can create a report in any of these three methods:

Create a report as a new page in an application by using the Create Page Wizard. This wizard guides you through the steps of selecting a page type, defining attributes, selecting a source (such as SQL query or table), and adding items or buttons.

Create a report when you create a new database application by using the Create Application Wizard.

This wizard allows you to generate one or more reports based on existing tables or views in your schema. You can also create a report and form on the same table or view.

Create a report region on a page in an application by using the Page Designer. This tool allows you to drag and drop a region type (such as Classic Report, Interactive Report, or Interactive Grid) onto the page and define its attributes and source.

The other option is incorrect because:

You cannot create a report from Object Browser. Object Browser is a tool that allows you to view and manage the database objects in your schema, such as tables, views, indexes, etc. You can only run SQL queries or scripts from this tool, not create reports.

Verified References: [Creating Database Applications] [Creating Pages] [Creating Regions] [Using Object Browser]

Q75. Which two statements are true about Oracle APEX?
* Application definition is not stored in the database.
* Processing and data manipulation is not executed in the database.
* Running an APEX app needs client software.
* APEX eliminates middle-tier application logic.
* You can build interactive reporting apps based on data from disparate systems
Explanation

Oracle APEX is a low-code application development platform that enables developers to build scalable, secure, and data-driven web and mobile apps. Some of the statements that are true about Oracle APEX are:

APEX eliminates middle-tier application logic. APEX runs entirely within Oracle Database and does not require any additional middleware or application server to function. This simplifies the architecture and reduces the complexity, cost, and security risks of deploying applications.

You can build interactive reporting apps based on data from disparate systems. APEX supports various data sources, such as local database, REST Enabled SQL Service, REST Data Source, Web Source Module, etc. You can use these data sources to create interactive reports that allow end users to filter, sort, search, aggregate, and visualize data from different sources.

The other statements are false because:

Application definition is stored in the database. APEX stores the metadata of the application components, such as pages, regions, items, buttons, etc., in the database tables.

Processing and data manipulation is executed in the database. APEX leverages the power and performance of Oracle Database to process and manipulate data using SQL and PL/SQL.

Running an APEX app does not need client software. APEX apps are web-based and can be accessed from any browser on any device without installing any client software. Verified References: [Oracle Application Express (APEX) – Oracle Help Center], [Platform – Oracle APEX]

Q76. You created a custom theme for an application. Examine these requirements: 1. The theme must be utilized by another application in the same workspace. 2. The master theme may still require changes. Which solution guarantees that any changes to the master theme are reflected in the copied theme?
* Refreshing the templates
* Verifying the theme subscription
* Subscribing the copied theme to the master theme and refreshing the theme
* Copying the changes made in the master theme to the copied theme
Explanation

A theme is a collection of templates and stylesheets that define the layout and appearance of an application.

You can create a custom theme for an application by using the Create Theme Wizard or by copying an existing theme. If you want to use a custom theme for anotherapplication in the same workspace, you can copy the theme to that application by using the Copy Theme option in Shared Components. However, if the master theme (the original theme) may still require changes, you need to subscribe the copied theme to the master theme and refresh the theme whenever there are changes in the master theme. This solution guarantees that any changes to the master theme are reflected in the copied theme by using a synchronization process that updates templates and stylesheets based on their subscription status. Verified References: [Creating Themes – Oracle Help Center], [Managing Theme Subscriptions – Oracle Help Center]

Q77. Which two actions enable “hide and show” behavior of a data series in a bar chart when its corresponding legend item is clicked?
* Setting the on Data Change attribute value to slide to Left
* Setting the Hide and Show Behavior attribute value to Rescale
* Setting the Hide and Show Behavior attribute value to None
* Setting the Hide and Show Behavior attribute value to No Rescaling
Explanation

A bar chart is a type of chart that displays data as horizontal or vertical bars with lengths proportional to the values they represent. A bar chart can have one or more data series, which are groups of data points that share the same color and legend item. To enable “hide and show” behavior of a data series in a bar chart when its corresponding legend item is clicked, you need to set the Hide and Show Behavior attribute value to either Rescale or No Rescaling. The Hide and Show Behavior attribute determines how the chart behaves when a data series is hidden or shown by clicking on its legend item. The possible values are:

None: The chart does not support hiding or showing data series by clicking on legend items.

Rescale: The chart supports hiding or showing data series by clicking on legend items, and rescales the axes accordingly.

No Rescaling: The chart supports hiding or showing data series by clicking on legend items, but does not rescale the axes. Setting the on Data Change attribute value to slide to Left will not affect the “hide and show” behavior of a data series in a bar chart. This attribute determines how the chart behaves when new data is loaded, such as when using dynamic actions or refresh actions. The possible values are:

None: The chart does not animate when new data is loaded.

Slide to Left: The chart slides to the left when new data is loaded.

Slide to Right: The chart slides to the right when new data is loaded. Verified References: [Creating Bar Charts – Oracle Help Center], [Bar Chart Attributes – Oracle Help Center]

Q78. To create a Dynamic Action, you need to specify which three of the following options?
* What action or actions are performed
* When the action occurs
* What elements are affected by the action
* Why the action is performed
Explanation

To create a dynamic action, you need to specify at least three options: what action or actions are performed, when the action occurs, and what elements are affected by the action1. The action is the behavior that you want to happen when the event is triggered. You can choose from a list of predefined actions or create your own custom action using JavaScript code1. The event is the user interaction or condition that causes the dynamic action to fire. You can select an event from a list of available events based on the type of element you select1. The affected elements are the items, buttons, or regions that are affected by the action. You can select one or more elements by using jQuery selectors1. You do not need to specify why the action is performed, as this is not a required option for creating a dynamic action.

Q79. Which statement is true about creating and using a faceted search page?
* If you create a faceted search page on a view or a SQL query, the facets are auto-discovered.
* If you create a faceted search page based on a table, the facets are not auto-discovered.
* The Search Results region can be displayed as a Classic Report or Cards.
* The Search Results region can be displayed as an interactive report.
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. You can create a faceted search page by using the Create Page Wizard or by adding a faceted search region to an existing page. If you create a faceted search page based on a table, view, or SQL query, the facets are auto-discovered by analyzing the data source. The Search Results region can be displayed as a Classic Report or Cards, but not as an interactive report. You can also customize the appearance and behavior of the facets and the search results by using various attributes.

Verified References: [Creating Faceted Search Pages – Oracle Help Center], [Faceted Search Attributes – Oracle Help Center]

Q80. 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.

Q81. Which of the following are preconfigured authentication schemes?
* Open Door Credentials
* All of them
* LDAP Directory
* HTTP Header Variables
* Social Sign In
Explanation

Oracle APEX provides several preconfigured authentication schemes that follow a standard behavior for authentication and session management. You can select a preconfigured authentication scheme from the gallery when you create an authentication scheme for your application. The preconfigured authentication schemes are:

Open Door Credentials: This scheme enables anyone to access your application using a built-in login page that captures a user name.

LDAP Directory: This scheme authenticates a user and password with an authentication request to a LDAP server.

HTTP Header Variable: This scheme authenticates users externally by storing the username in a HTTP Header variable set by the web server.

Social Sign-In: This scheme supports authentication with Google, Facebook, and other social networks that support OpenID Connector OAuth2 standards.

Oracle APEX Accounts: This scheme authenticates users against Oracle APEX user accounts that are created within and managed in the APEX user repository.

Custom Authentication: This scheme allows you to create a custom authentication scheme from scratch to have complete control over your authentication interface.

Database Accounts: This scheme authenticates users using database schema accounts.

Oracle Application Server Single Sign-On Server: This scheme delegates authentication to the Oracle AS Single Sign-On (SSO) Server.

SAML Sign-In: This scheme delegates authentication to the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) Sign In authentication scheme.

Q82. Select the three ways in which you can create a Form in APEX.
* Using the Create Page wizard

* Using Shared Components
* Create a Form region in Page Designer
* Using the Create Application Wizard

Explanation

A form is a type of component that is part of an HTML form and can accept user input or display output.

There are many types of forms that can be created in APEX, such as forms on tables, forms on procedures, forms on web sources, and so on. Each type of form has different properties and attributes that affect its appearance and functionality. Three of the ways in which you can create a form in APEX are:

Using the Create Page wizard: This method allows you to create a new page with a form component using a guided wizard. You can choose from different types of forms, such as report with form, editable interactive grid, single page master detail, two page master detail, form on table, form on procedure, and so on. You can also specify various options for your form, such as data source, display style, validations, processes, and branches.

Create a Form region in Page Designer: This method allows you to create a complex form region that includes multiple form items and processes on an existing page. You can use the Create Form Region wizard in Page Designer to create a form region based on a table, view, procedure, web source module, or SQL query. You can also customize your form region by adding or modifying items, buttons, validations, computations, processes, and dynamic actions.

Using the Create Application Wizard: This method allows you to create a new application that contains one or more forms using a guided wizard. You can choose from different types of applications, such as database application, web source application, blueprint application, or from scratch application. You can also specify various options for your application and forms, such as name, icon, theme style, features, data source, navigation menu entry, and so on.

Q83. Which two Plugin types can be created in Oracle APEX?
* Process
* Validation
* Email Template
* Region

Explanation

A plugin is a component that extends the native functionality of Oracle APEX by allowing developers to create custom components using SQL, PL/SQL, HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. A plugin can be created for any of the following component types: Dynamic Action, Item, Process, Region, Report Layout, Authentication Scheme, Authorization Scheme, or Data Load Method. A process plugin is a custom process type that can be executed when a page is submitted or loaded. A region plugin is a custom region type that can display data or content on a page. Verified References: [Creating Plugins – Oracle Help Center], [Plugin Concepts – Oracle Help Center]

Q84. You want to enable anyone to access your application using a built-in login page that captures a user name.

Whichauthentication scheme would youchoose?
* Social Sign-In
* No Authentication
* Open Door Credentials
* Custom Authentication

Explanation

Open Door Credentials is an authentication scheme that allows anyone to access your application using a built-in login page that

captures a user name. You can use this scheme for testing purposes or for applications that do not require secure authentication. You can select this scheme from the Authentication Type list when creating or editing an authentication scheme. References: [Understanding Authentication] and [Creating an Authentication Scheme]

Q85. Which two statements are true about creating and using dynamic actions?
* Once you create a dynamic action, you cannot add additional true actions.
* If no client-side condition is defined, true actions will not fire.
* You can execute JavaScript code by creating a dynamic action.
* If a client-side condition is defined, the true action will fire when the condition is met, and the false action will fire when it is not
Explanation

Dynamic actions are a declarative way to define client-side behavior without writing JavaScript code. You can create dynamic actions on an item, button, or region of a page by specifying the event, condition, affected elements, action, and other properties. Some of the statements that are true about creating and using dynamic actions are:

You can execute JavaScript code by creating a dynamic action. One of the supported action types is Execute JavaScript Code, which allows you to enter custom JavaScript code to run when the dynamic action fires.

If a client-side condition is defined, the true action will fire when the condition is met, and the false action will fire when it is not. You can define a client-side condition for a dynamic action to control when it should fire based on an expression or value. You can also define different actions for the true and false branches of the condition. You can add additional true actions to a dynamic action by clicking the Add True Action button in the Property Editor. If no client-side condition is defined, true actions will fire when the event occurs. Verified References: [Oracle Application Express 18: Creating Dynamic Actions], [Dynamic Action Enhancements in APEX 21.1 – Oracle Blogs]

Q86. What are the required fields while creating a Chart in APEX?
* All of them
* Data Source
* Value Column
* Name
* Label Column
Explanation

To create a chart in Oracle APEX, you need to provide some required fields that define the data source and appearance of the chart. You can use either the Create Page Wizard or Page Designer to create a chart. The required fields for creating a chart are:

Data Source: This field specifies the SQL query that returns the data for the chart. The query must include at least one column for the label and one column for the value of each data point. You can also include additional columns for grouping, color, or tooltip information.

Value Column: This field specifies the column from the data source query that contains the numeric values for the chart. The values are used to plot the data points on the chart and determine the size of each data point or segment.

Name: This field specifies the name of the chart region. The name is used to identify the region in Page Designer and other components, such as dynamic actions or processes.

Label Column: This field specifies the column from the data source query that contains the labels for the chart. The labels are used to display the name of each data point or segment on the chart or in the legend.

1Z0-770 Real Exam Questions and Answers FREE: https://www.vceprep.com/1Z0-770-latest-vce-prep.html]