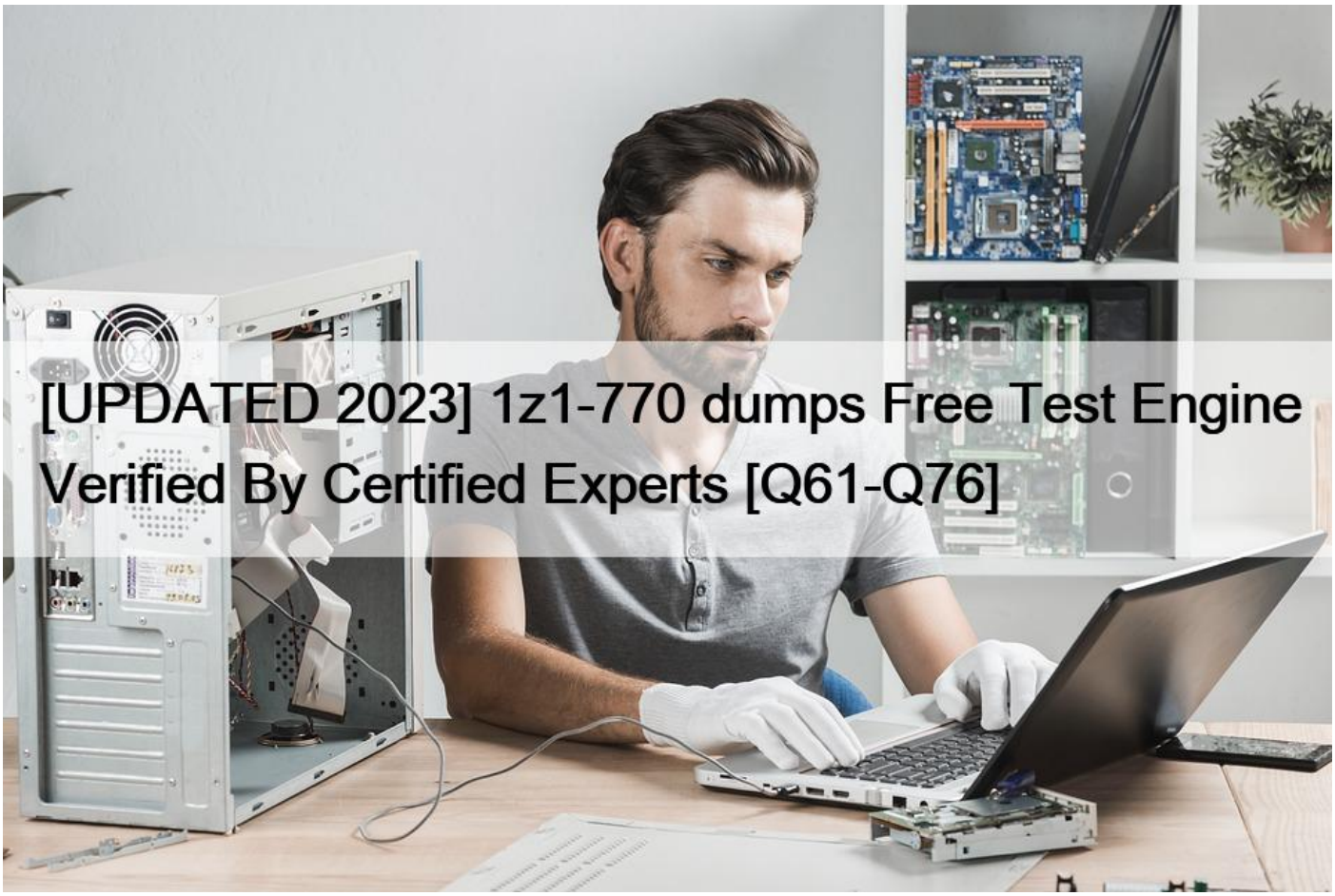
[UPDATED 2023 1z1-770 dumps Free Test Engine Verified By Certified Experts [Q61-Q76



[UPDATED 2023] 1z1-770 dumps Free Test Engine Verified By Certified Experts
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Oracle 1Z0-770 exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of Oracle APEX developers who want to demonstrate their expertise in building and deploying enterprise-level applications. 1z1-770 exam measures the ability of the candidates to design, develop, and deploy applications using Oracle APEX, a low-code application development platform that allows developers to create web-based applications quickly and efficiently. Passing 1z1-770 exam can lead to a professional certification as an Oracle APEX Developer Professional.

Oracle APEX Developer Professional certification is designed to validate the skills and knowledge of professionals who develop applications using Oracle Application Express (APEX). Oracle APEX is a low-code, web-based development platform that enables developers to create scalable and secure enterprise applications with ease. The Oracle 1Z0-770 exam is the certification exam for Oracle APEX Developer Professional.

Q61. Which statement is true about Unified Task List in the Approvals component?
* It is a page type in the Create Page Wizard that is used to create a summary of tasks that functions like an inbox.
* It is a page that shows details for a specific task, which can include metadata, history, comments, and actions.
* It is a shared component used to configure task parameters, participants, actions, and due dates.

Explanation

The Approvals component in Oracle APEX is a feature that allows developers to create approval workflows for business processes that require human intervention or decision making. The Approvals component consists of three main elements: Tasks, Task List Page, and Task Details Page. The Unified Task List is a page type in the Create Page Wizard that is used to create a summary of tasks that functions like an inbox for end users.

The Unified Task List displays all tasks assigned to or created by an end user along with their status, priority, due date, etc. End users can filter, sort, search, view details, and perform actions on tasks from this page.

Verified References: [Using Approvals – Oracle Help Center], [Creating a Unified Task List Page – Oracle Help Center]

Q62. Which two statements are true about Maps in Oracle APEX?
* Background maps do not require any API keys.
* Maps don’t support REST Data Sources
* Heat Map and Polygons are not supported Spatial geometry objects
* Maps support REST Enabled SQL

Explanation

A map is a type of component that enables you to view and manage data based on geographic locations. A map consists of a background map and spatial geometry objects that are sourced from data in a table or from a REST Data Source. Spatial geometry objects are shapes that represent real-world features on a map, such as points, lines, polygons, or heat maps. Two of the statements that are true about maps in Oracle APEX are:

Background maps do not require any API keys. This statement is true because Oracle APEX provides several background map options that do not require any API keys or registration to use. These options include OpenStreetMap, Stamen Maps, CartoDB Maps, and Esri Maps.

Maps support REST Enabled SQL. This statement is true because Oracle APEX allows you to use REST Enabled SQL as a data source for your map regions. REST Enabled SQL is a feature of Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) that enables you to execute SQL statements and PL/SQL blocks over HTTPS using REST endpoints.

Q63. In a Classic Report, an end user can perform which two of the following actions?
* Create Control Breaks in the report
* Rearrange the columns in the report
* Filter values of a column in the report
* Sort the columns of the report

Explanation

In a Classic Report, an end user can perform the following actions:

Filter values of a column in the report by using the Search Bar. This bar allows the user to enter a search string and apply it to one or more columns in the report.

Sort the columns of the report by clicking on the column headers. This action toggles the sort order between ascending and

descending for the selected column.

The other options are incorrect because:

Create Control Breaks in the report is not an action that an end user can perform in a Classic Report.

This action is only available in an Interactive Report by using the Control Break option in the Actions menu.

Rearrange the columns in the report is not an action that an end user can perform in a Classic Report.

This action is only available in an Interactive Grid by using the Reorder option in the Actions menu.

Verified References: [About Classic Reports] [Searching Classic Reports] [Sorting Classic Reports]

Q64. You must create a single master detail page where users can select a row in the master grid to update the detail grids.

Users must also interact with the master or the detail without leaving the page.

Which type of master detail implementation should you use?
* Side by Side
* Drill Down
* Stacked

Explanation

A stacked master detail is a type of master detail implementation that features two editable interactive grids based on two related tables or views. Users can select a row in the master grid to update the detail grid. Users can also interact with the master or the detail without leaving the page. A stacked master detail is suitable for scenarios where you want to display and edit data from a one-to-many relationship in a single page. You can create a stacked master detail using either the Create Application Wizard or the Create Page Wizard. Verified References: [Managing Master Detail Forms – Oracle Help Center], [Creating a Single Page Master Detail Using the Create Application Wizard – Oracle Help Center]

Q65. Choose the two options provided in a Column Heading menu of an Interactive Report.
* Control Break
* Group By
* Hide
* Delete

Explanation

The Column Heading menu of an Interactive Report provides various options to customize the report based on the selected column. The options include:

Control Break: This option allows you to create a control break on the column, which groups the rows by the column values and inserts a header and a footer for each group. You can also apply aggregate functions, such as sum, count, or average, to the footer of each group.

Hide: This option allows you to hide the column from the report, which reduces the clutter and improves the readability of the report. You can also show the hidden columns by using the Columns option in the Actions menu.

The other options are incorrect because:

Group By: This option is not provided in the Column Heading menu of an Interactive Report. It is provided in the Actions menu of an Interactive Report. It allows you to group the rows by one or more columns and display the result in a chart or a pivot table.

Delete: This option is not provided in the Column Heading menu of an Interactive Report. It is provided in the Data option in the Actions menu of an Interactive Report. It allows you to delete one or more rows from the report and the underlying table.

Verified References: [Customizing Interactive Reports] [Column Heading Menu]

Q66. Which two statements are true about the generated SQL?
* Creates DEPARTMENTS table with 2 columns
* Inserts 10 rows of random sample data into the DEPARTMENTS table
* Creates EMPLOYEES table with 4 columns
* Both DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables will have a primary key in each and a foreign key relationship linking EMPLOYEES to DEPARTMENTS.

Explanation

The generated SQL script creates two tables: DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES, with the specified columns and data types. It does not insert any data into the tables, nor does it create any primary or foreign keys. The script only creates the tables and their columns. References: Creating a Desktop Database Application and Using SQL Workshop

Q67. Which two statements are true about the usage of a Remote Server in the context of REST Data Sources?
* The remote server determines the base URL of the REST Data Source.
* The remote server should mandatorily be an APEX instance.
* Multiple REST Data Sources can reference a single remote server.
* A single REST Data Source can use multiple remote servers.

Explanation

A remote server in the context of REST Data Sources is a configuration that defines how to connect to an external server that hosts one or more REST services. The remote server determines the base URL of the REST Data Source, which is used to construct the full URL of each REST operation. Multiple REST Data Sources can reference a single remote server, which simplifies the maintenance and security of accessing external REST services. Verified References: Managing Remote Servers – Oracle Help Center, Creating REST Data Sources – Oracle Help Center

Q68. Select the two advantages of using One-click Remote Deployment.
* You need to access your production environment to import the app directly.
* Deploy the app, and explicitly install the supporting objects in one-click.
* Directly deploy your app definition along with the objects from the source system to the target system
* Simplify the process of deploying an application

Explanation

One-click remote application deployment is a feature in Oracle APEX that simplifies the process of deploying an application from one APEX instance to another using REST Enabled SQL references. REST Enabled SQL references are shared components that work with an Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) REST Enabled SQL Service. One-click remote application deployment can authenticate through first party authentication (Basic Authentication), Schema Authentication (database username and password), or OAuth 2 Client Credentials.

Two of the advantages of using one-click remote application deployment are:

Deploy the app, and explicitly install the supporting objects in one-click. This advantage allows you to package the app definition along with the database objects, images, and seed data necessary for your application to run correctly using the Supporting Objects

functionality in APEX. You can then export and deploy this app and install the supporting objects in one-click without having to manually create or copy the database objects in the target system.

Directly deploy your app definition along with the objects from the source system to the target system.

This advantage allows you to avoid the intermediate step of exporting the app and its objects from the source system into files and then importing them into the target system. You can directly deploy your app and its objects from within your development environment to the remote production environment without having to access your production environment.

Q69. Consider a page in an APEX app where the Departments names with location is displayed on the left. Selecting a Department on the left will render details of the employees corresponding to that department on the right. Which kind of report/form is this?
* Cards
* Stacked Master Detail
* Side by Side Master Detail
* Interactive Report

Explanation

A stacked master detail is a form type that displays two editable interactive grids based on two related tables or views on the same page. Users select a row in the master grid to update the detail grid6. In this scenario, the departments names with location on the left is the master grid and the employees details on the right is the detail grid. A cards report is not a form type, but a report type that displays data in cards with an image and text7. A side by side master detail is a form type that displays two editable interactive grids based on two related tables or views side by side on the same page. Users select multiple rows in the master grid to update multiple detail grids6. An interactive report is not a form type, but a report type that allows users to customize the report layout and filter data interactively5.

Q70. What are the three features of a calendar in APEX?
* Next – Navigates to the next month.
* Previous – Navigates to the previous month.
* Month, Week, Day – Displays a monthly, weekly and daily view.
* Reminders – Displays the reminders set by the users

Explanation

A calendar is a type of component that enables users to view and manage data based on dates. A calendar can display data in different views, such as monthly, weekly, daily, or list. Users can also interact with the calendar by creating, editing, or deleting events, or by using drag and drop functionality. Three of the features of a calendar in Oracle APEX are:

Next – Navigates to the next month. This feature allows users to move forward in time and see the events for the following month.

Previous – Navigates to the previous month. This feature allows users to move backward in time and see the events for the previous month.

Month, Week, Day – Displays a monthly, weekly and daily view. These features allow users to switch between different views of the calendar and see the events for a specific month, week, or day.

Q71. 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.

Q72. Consider a customers report. A customer name is clicked in the report to display the Customer Details form. When the items in the form dialog are updated and the user clicks Apply Changes, the page process is executed and the items from the page are used to update and commit the underlying table in the Oracle Database. What are the two types of events that occurred in this scenario?
* Page Refresh
* Page Validation
* Page Rendering
* Page Processing

Explanation

When the customer name is clicked in the report, the Customer Details form dialog page is displayed. This is a page rendering event, which means the page is generated and sent to the browser. When the items in the form dialog are updated and the user clicks Apply Changes, the page process is executed and the items from the page are used to update and commit the underlying table in the Oracle Database. This is a page processing event, which means the page is submitted to the server and processed by APEX. Page validation is also a part of page processing, but it is not a separate event. Page refresh is not an event, but an action that can be triggered by a dynamic action or a process

Q73. 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.

Q74. Which two of the following capabilities are TRUE for both Interactive Report and Interactive Grid?
* End user can rearrange the report interactively using the mouse.
* End user can add, modify, and refresh data directly on the report.
* End user can save the report
* End user can customize how and what data is displayed.

Explanation

An Interactive Report and an Interactive Grid are two types of regions that allow end users to customize how and what data is displayed. They have some common capabilities such as:

End users can add, modify, and refresh data directly on the report by using the Edit option. This option enables inline editing or modal dialog editing depending on the region settings.

End users can customize how and what data is displayed by using the Actions menu. This menu provides various options such as Filter, Highlight, Aggregate, Chart, Group By, Pivot, etc.

The other options are incorrect because:

End users cannot rearrange the report interactively using the mouse in an Interactive Report. This capability is only available in an Interactive Grid by using the Reorder option in the Actions menu.

End users cannot save the report in an Interactive Grid. This capability is only available in an Interactive Report by using the Save Report option in the Actions menu.

Verified References: [About Interactive Reports] [About Interactive Grids]

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. When you click a Customer Name in the Customers report, the Customer Details form dialog page is displayed. What are the events that occur in this scenario?
* Page Processing
* Page Rendering
* Page rendering and processing
* Page compilation

Explanation

When you click a Customer Name in the Customers report, the Customer Details form dialog page is displayed. This involves two events: page rendering and page processing. Page rendering is the event that occurs when APEX generates and sends the page to the browser. Page processing is the event that occurs when APEX receives and processes the page from the browser. In this scenario, both events happen because the Customer Details form dialog page is a modal dialog that uses AJAX to communicate with the server without reloading the entire page. Page compilation is not an event, but an action that occurs when APEX compiles an application or a page before running it.