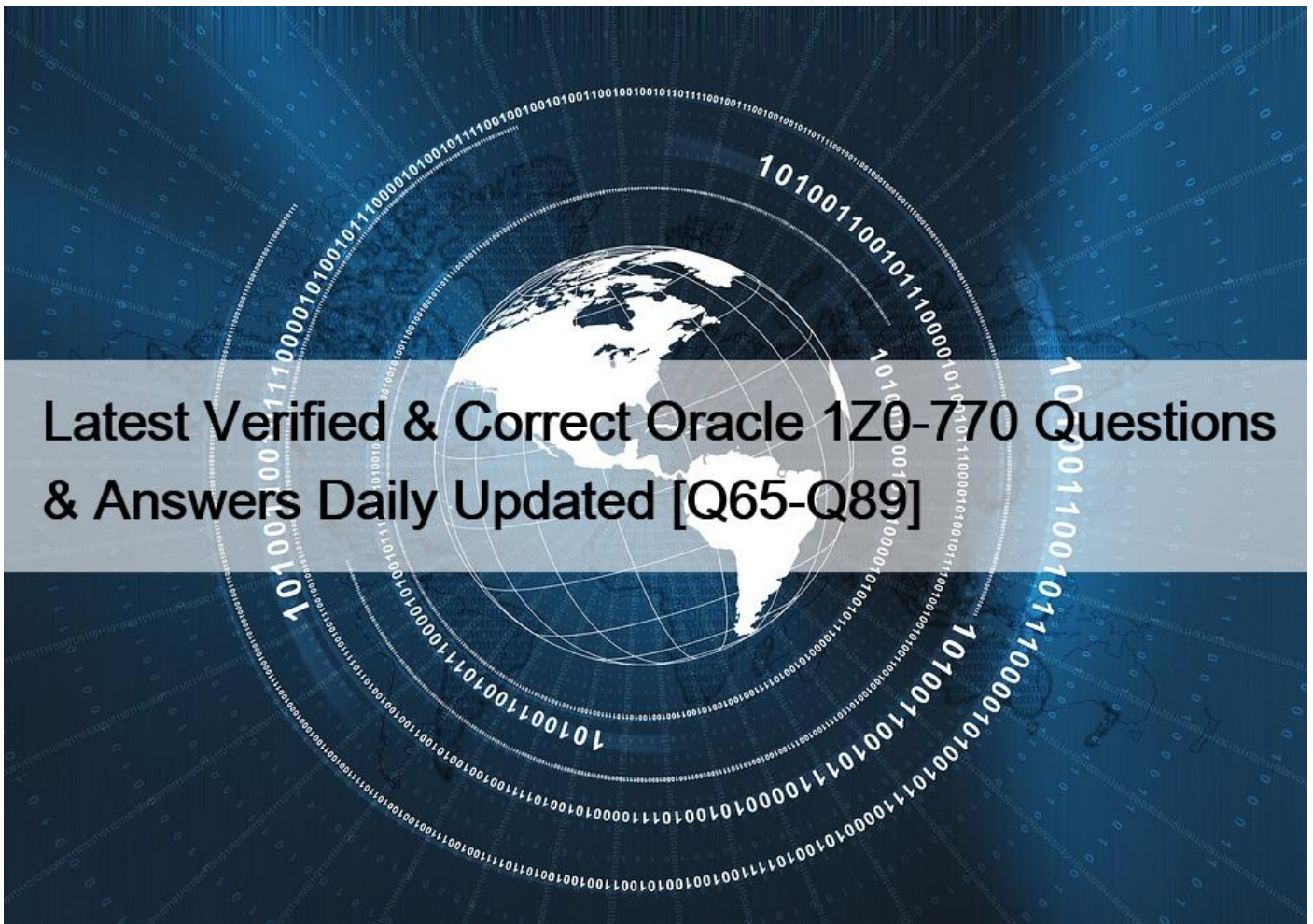# Latest Verified & Correct Oracle 1Z0-770 Questions & Answers Daily Updated [Q65-Q89

Latest Verified & Correct Oracle 1Z0-770 Questions & Answers Daily Updated
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The 1Z0-770 exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that must be answered within 105 minutes. 1Z0-770 exam covers topics such as Oracle APEX architecture, security, data modeling, page design, and application deployment. Candidates are expected to have a strong understanding of SQL and PL/SQL, as well as experience with Oracle database administration. Successful candidates should possess the skills necessary to design and develop complex, multi-tier applications using Oracle APEX.

Q65. Generally, clicking on the hamburger menu in the upper-left corner of an APEX application displays a list of pages. What is this navigation called?
* Lists
* Navigation Menu
* Breadcrumbs

* Navigation Bar List
Explanation

The navigation menu is the list of pages that displays when you click on the hamburger menu in the upper-left corner of an APEX application. The navigation menu is a shared component that can be created and edited in the Shared Components page3. Lists, breadcrumbs, and navigation bar entries are other types of navigation components in APEX, but they are not the same as the navigation menu.

Q66. Which is a valid method of logging messages to the execution log in APEX automation?
* apex_debug.info (‘SAL for ‘ || :ENAME || ‘ increased by 1%.’);
* apex_automation.log_info(‘SAL for || :ENAME || increased by 18.’);
* apex error.add error (p_message => ‘SAL for || :ENAME || increased by 1%.’, p_display_location => apex_error.c_inline_in_notification);
Explanation

APEX automation is a feature that allows you to automate tasks such as data loading, data synchronization, application export and import, and REST API calls by using declarative actions or PL/SQL code blocks. You can create automation tasks by using the Database Actions interface or by using the APEX_AUTOMATION package. To log messages to the execution log in APEX automation, you can use the APEX_DEBUG package with any of its logging levels (info, warning, error, etc.). The other options are not valid methods of logging messages in APEX automation. Verified References: [Using APEX Automation – Oracle Help Center],

[APEX_DEBUG – Oracle Help Center]

Q67. You must use a Static Content region type to display messages about the employees of the month. Employee names are stored in the P1 ENAME page item. Which text, when placed in Source, will display the message correctly?
* Join me in congratulating :P1 ENAME as the new employee of the month!
* Join me in congratulating &P1 ENAME, as the new employee of the month!
* Join me in congratulating v(‘P1_ENAME’) as the new employee of the month!
Explanation

A Static Content region type is used to display static text or HTML content on a page. To display messages about the employees of the month, you can use a Static Content region type with substitution variables that reference page items. Substitution variables are enclosed in ampersands (&) and can be used to dynamically replace text with values from page items or application items. The correct text to display the message is “Join me in congratulating &P1_ENAME, as the new employee of the month!” The other options are incorrect because they use either colons (:) or v() function, which are not valid ways to reference page items in Static Content regions. Verified References: [Creating Static Content Regions – Oracle Help Center], [Understanding Substitution Strings – Oracle Help Center]

Q68. Which statement is true about using SQL Commands?
* You can search and filter database objects.
* You can design and prototype data models using a markdown-like shorthand syntax.
* In SQL Commands, you can view queries saved in Query Builder.
* You can unload data from the database.
Explanation

Commands allow you to execute SQL statements or PL/SQL blocks to create, edit, view, run, and delete database objects. One of the features of SQL Commands is the ability to unload data from the database to a CSV file. You can do this by clicking the Download button after running a query that returns data. Verified References: 34

Q69. 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.

Q70. 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;

Q71. Which three statements are TRUE about Shared Components?

* Once you create a Shared Component, you can add them to any page within your APEX application

* Shared components are common elements that can be displayed or applied on any page within an application

* Once you create a Shared Component, you can add them to any page within an APEX application in any workspace.

* Breadcrumbs, Lists, and Navigation Bar entries are examples of shared components
Explanation

Shared components are common elements that can be displayed or applied on any page within an application.

Once you create a shared component, you can add them to any page within your APEX application. However, shared components are specific to each application and workspace, so you cannot add them to any page in any workspace4. Breadcrumbs, lists, and navigation bar entries are examples of shared components that can be used for navigation purposes4.

Q72. Choose the three Form types that you can create using the Create Page wizard.
* Interactive Grid
* Interactive Report
* Form
* Master Detail
Explanation

The Create Page wizard supports three form types that you can create: Interactive Grid, Form, and Master Detail4. An interactive grid is a report that allows users to view and edit data in a tabular format. A form is a page that enables users to update a single row in a database table or view. A master detail is a page that reflects a one-to-many relationship between two tables or views4. An interactive report is not a form type, but a report type that allows users to customize the report layout and filter data interactively5.

Q73. Choose the three different ways in which you can add a checkbox to a page.
* Drag and drop the checkbox item into the Layout pane
* Right click Body in the Rendering Tree and add a New Page Item as Checkbox Type.
* Use the context sensitive menu in the Gallery pane.
* Add a checkbox from the Property Editor
Explanation

There are three different ways in which you can add a checkbox to a page in APEX:

Drag and drop the checkbox item into the Layout pane: In Page Designer, you can drag and drop items from the Gallery pane into the Layout pane to create them on your page. To create a checkbox item, expand the Items node in the Gallery pane and drag and drop Checkbox into the Layout pane.

Right click Body in the Rendering Tree and add a New Page Item as Checkbox Type: In Page Designer, you can right click any node in the Rendering tree andselect Create to create a new component under that node. To create a checkbox item under the Body node, right click Body and select Create > New Page Item > Checkbox.

Use the context sensitive menu in the Gallery pane: In Page Designer, you can use the context sensitive menu in the Gallery pane to create items on your page. To create a checkbox item using this method, expand the Items node in the Gallery pane and right click Checkbox. Then select Create Checkbox.

Q74. Which two are valid evaluation points for Authorization Schemes?
* Never
* Once per session
* Once per page view
* Once per user
Explanation

An authorization scheme is a rule that determines if a user is authorized to access a specific component or feature of an application,

such as a page, region, button, item, etc. An authorization scheme can be evaluated at different points in time depending on its evaluation point attribute. The valid evaluation points for authorization schemes are:

Never: The authorization scheme is never evaluated and always returns false.

Once per session: The authorization scheme is evaluated only once per user session and caches the result for subsequent requests.

Once per page view: The authorization scheme is evaluated once per page view and caches the result for subsequent requests within the same page view.

On each new page view or partial page refresh: The authorization scheme is evaluated on each new page view or partial page refresh (for example, when using dynamic actions) and caches the result until the next page view or partial page refresh.

On each request (not cached): The authorization scheme is evaluated on each request and does not cache the result. Once per user and Once per page load are not valid evaluation points for authorization schemes. Verified References: [Creating Authorization Schemes – Oracle Help Center], [Authorization Scheme Attributes – Oracle Help Center]

Q75. Which two among the following are TRUE about Low Code Apps?
* Scalable
* Not Mobile Friendly
* Provide Rich Functionality with Less Code
* Expensive
Explanation

Low Code Apps are applications that are developed using a low-code development platform such as Oracle APEX. Low Code Apps have the following characteristics:

Scalable: Low Code Apps can handle large volumes of data and users without compromising performance or reliability. They can also leverage the scalability features of the underlying database or cloud platform.

Provide Rich Functionality with Less Code: Low Code Apps can provide complex business logic, user interface, security, and integration features with minimal or no coding. They use declarative tools, visual editors, drag-and-drop components, and pre-built templates to speed up the development process.

The other options are incorrect because:

Not Mobile Friendly: Low Code Apps are mobile friendly by default. They use responsive design techniques to adapt to different screen sizes and orientations. They also support touch gestures, device features, and offline capabilities.

Expensive: Low Code Apps are not expensive to develop or maintain. They reduce the cost of development by requiring less time, resources, and skills. They also reduce the cost of maintenance by simplifying the deployment, testing, and debugging processes.

Verified References: [What is Low Code?] [Why Choose Oracle APEX?]

Q76. 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.

Q77. You have an interactive grid component and you are enabling the Save Public Report attribute. As what can end users save the report type?
* As Primary only
* As Public only
* As Private only
* As Private and public only
Explanation

When you enable the Save Public Report attribute for an interactive grid, end users can save their report preferences as either private or public reports. Private reports are only visible to the user who created them, while public reports are visible to all users who have access to the interactive grid. You can also specify an authorization scheme to control who can save public reports. Verified References: Managing Interactive Grids

– Oracle Help Center, [Interactive Grid Attributes – Oracle Help Center]

Q78. Which three of the following statements are TRUE about Data Synchronization?
* Data Synchronization enables developers to automatically sync the contents of a local table with the data from a REST service.
* APEX can create the local table based on the visible columns in the REST Data Source Data Profile.
* Helps in Providing efficient reporting on large data sets coming from a REST service
* You must trigger Data Synchronization manually
Explanation

Data Synchronization enables developers to automatically sync the contents of a local table with the data from a REST service. APEX invokes the REST service defined in the REST Data Source, downloads all data and synchronizes it to a local table6. Data Synchronization has several benefits, such as:

APEX can create the local table based on the visible columns in the REST Data Source Data Profile. Since the table is physically available in the database schema, developers can add indexes, change physical properties, or even add more columns6.

Data Synchronization helps in providing efficient reporting on large data sets coming from a REST service. Some REST services can return large amounts of result data that include pagination. If a reporting requirement needs larger data sets, this would lead to multiple HTTP requests and poorer response times. Also, no indexes or other database features can be used to speed up reporting queries. In this case, synchronizing the remote data to a local table and having the reports working on local tables can improve performance and user experience6.

Data Synchronization can also collect data from REST services for consumption by PL/SQL packages or other logic. If data from the REST service is replicated to local tables, developers will be able to perform all sorts of processing and also generate different types of reports6.

You do not have to trigger Data Synchronization manually, as you can also schedule it to run periodically using a DBMS_SCHEDULER expression6.

Q79. Choose the three types of page items that can be placed on a page.
* Global variable
* Checkbox
* Date Picker
* Select List
Explanation

A page item is a component that is part of an HTML form and can accept user input or display output. There are many types of page items that can be placed on a page in APEX, such as text fields, text areas, radio groups, checkboxes, date pickers, select lists, popup LOVs, shuttles, and so on. Each type of page item has different properties and attributes that affect its appearance and functionality. Three of the types of page items that can be placed on a page are:

Checkbox: A checkbox is a page item that displays one or more options that can be selected or deselected by the user. A checkbox can have either static values or dynamic values based on a list of values (LOV). A checkbox can also have different display styles, such as pill button or switch.

Date Picker: A date picker is a page item that displays a text field with an icon that opens a calendar popup when clicked. A date picker allows users to enter or select a date value in a specific format. A date picker can also have different attributes, such as minimum or maximum date, display format, or time picker.

Select List: A select list is a page item that displays a drop-down list of options that can be selected by the user. A select list can have either static values or dynamic values based on a list of values (LOV). A select list can also have different attributes, such as multiple selection, null value display text, or cascading LOV.

Q80. Select the three types of Facets you can create in APEX.
* Range
* Text Area
* Checkbox Group
* Input Field
Explanation

A facet is a type of component that provides a set of display values and return values for a faceted search region or a smart filters region. A facet can be based on either static values or dynamic values from a list of values (LOV). A facet can also have different

display styles depending on its type and settings. Three of the types of facets that you can create in APEX are:

Range: A range facet displays numeric values in either buckets or sliders that users can select or adjust to filter the search results. A range facet can have either static values or dynamic values based on an LOV or SQL query.

Checkbox Group: A checkbox group facet displays multiple options that users can select or deselect to filter the search results. A checkbox group facet can have either static values or dynamic values based on an LOV or SQL query.

Input Field: An input field facet displays a text field that users can enter text to filter the search results.

An input field facet does not have any values but uses an operator to compare the user input with the data.

Q81. Choose the three requirements for creating a REST Enabled SQL Reference.
* Install Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) 19.x or later.
* Activate REST Enabled SQL for the target schema on the remote database
* Set up any remote database
* Configure and enable the REST Enabled SQL service feature
Explanation

To create a REST Enabled SQL Reference, you need to meet the following requirements:

Install Oracle REST Data Services (ORDS) 19.x or later. ORDS is a Java application that enables developers to create, publish, and manage RESTful web services for Oracle databases1.

Activate REST Enabled SQL for the target schema on the remote database. REST Enabled SQL is a feature of ORDS that allows you to execute any SQL or PL/SQL through a REST endpoint. You need to enable this feature for the schema that contains the data you want to access2.

Configure and enable the REST Enabled SQL service feature. This is a workspace-level setting that allows you to use REST Enabled SQL references in your APEX applications. You need to specify a path prefix and a secret for the REST Enabled SQL service3.

You do not need to set up any remote database, as long as it meets the ORDS and REST Enabled SQL requirements. You can use any Oracle database or MySQL database as a remote data source2.

Q82. 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.

Q83. Which two types of pages behave similarly in functionality?
* Map
* Cards
* Faceted Search
* Smart Filter
Explanation

A Faceted Search and a Smart Filter are two types of pages that behave similarly in functionality. They both allow users to filter data based on multiple criteria and see the results in real time. They differ in the following aspects:

A Faceted Search uses facets to filter data. A facet is a set of filters based on a column or expression. A facet can be displayed as a list, a range slider, a star rating, or a chart.

A Smart Filter uses conditions to filter data. A condition is a logical expression that evaluates to true or false. A condition can be based on a column, an item, or a function.

The other options are incorrect because:

A Map is a type of region that displays spatial data on an interactive map. It allows users to zoom, pan, and select features on the map.

A Cards is a type of region that displays data in a grid of cards. Each card represents one row of data and can contain text, images, icons, or buttons.

Verified References: [About Faceted Search] [About Smart Filter] [About Maps] [About Cards]

Q84. Examine this code used in Quick SQL:

students

name

roll no num

Quick SQL is using default settings.

Which table creation script or other output is produced?
* An Invalid column definition error message will be displayed.
* create table students (

id number generated by default on null as identity constraint students id pk primary key, name varchar2 (255 char) not null, roll no

number)

;
* create table students (

id number generated by default on null as identity constraint students_id_pk primary key, name varchar2 (255 char), roll_no number
)

;
Explanation

The table creation script produced by Quick SQL is:

create table emp_salary (id number generated by default on null as identity constraint emp_salary_id_pk primary key, name varchar2 (255 char) not null, salary number, commission_yn varchar2 (1 char) check (commission_yn in (‘Y’,’N’)) default ‘N’ not null); The commission_yn column will default to ‘N’ because of the default clause in the column definition. It will also restrict acceptable values to ‘Y’ or ‘N’ because of the check constraint. The other options are incorrect because they do not match the output of Quick SQL. Verified References: Using Quick SQLAbout Quick SQL Shorthand Syntax

Q85. In your application, you want to include a master aetall containing two pages based on two related tables or views. The first page contains an interactive report for the master table. The second page features a standard form for the master and interactive grids for the detail. Which master detail form will you create?
* Stacked Master Detail
* Drill down Master Detail
* Side by Side Master Detail
* Editable Interactive Grid
Explanation

A drill down master detail form allows you to create a master detail form that contains two pages based on two related tables or views. The first page contains an interactive report for the master table. The second page features a standard form for the master and interactive grids for the detail. You can use the Create Page wizard to create a drill down master detail form. References: Creating Master Detail Forms and [Creating a Drill Down Master Detail Form]

Q86. Which two statements are true about Faceted Search pages?
* Faceted Search supports the ability to filter columns storing multiple values as one string.
* Facets map to specific database columns.
* Multiple charts are not visible in the same region.
* A facet’s chart can be seen only in a nonmodal dialog.
Explanation

Faceted Search is a feature 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. Faceted Search supports the ability to filter columns storing multiple values as one string, such as comma-separated values or JSON arrays, by using the Split Values attribute. Facets map to specific database columns or expressions that are defined in the Data Source attribute of the faceted search region. The other statements are false because Faceted Search supports displaying multiple charts in the same region by using the Chart View attribute, and a facet’s chart can be seen either in a nonmodal dialog or inline by using the Chart Display Mode attribute. Verified References: [Creating Faceted Search Pages – Oracle Help Center], [Facet Attributes – Oracle APEX]

Q87. What are the three key features of Universal Theme?

* Support for single theme
* Versatile UI Components
* Responsive Design
* Easy Customization
Explanation

Universal Theme has many features that make it an ideal user interface for Oracle APEX applications. Three of the key features of Universal Theme are:

Versatile UI Components: Universal Theme provides a rich set of UI components that can be used to create interactive and engaging applications. Some of the UI components include cards, lists, charts, calendars, maps, timelines, accordions, tabs, modals, alerts, and more.

Responsive Design: Universal Theme adapts to different screen sizes and devices using CSS media queries and grid layout. It ensures that the applications look good and work well on any device, from desktops to tablets to smartphones.

Easy Customization: Universal Theme allows developers to customize the appearance and behavior of their applications using template options and theme styles. Template options enable developers to apply different styles to components on a page without writing custom code. Theme styles enable developers to change the overall look and feel of the application by choosing from a variety of pre-built styles or creating their own.

Q88. Which two statements are true about creating and using an interactive report?
* You can specify an Authorization Scheme at the column level.
* You cannot include Form Page when creating an interactive report page using the Create Page Wizard.
* You cannot customize the Search Button Label.
* You cannot restrict users from saving private reports by using the Authorization Scheme.

Q89. 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

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