The Ultimate Oracle 1z1-770 Dumps PDF Review [Q49-Q65

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Oracle 1Z0-770 exam consists of 75 multiple-choice questions that need to be completed within 150 minutes. 1z1-770 exam covers a wide range of topics, including Oracle APEX architecture, page processing, data loading and manipulation, security, and more. Passing the exam requires a strong understanding of Oracle APEX, as well as practical experience in developing and deploying applications using this platform. By obtaining the Oracle APEX Developer Professional certification, developers can showcase their skills and expertise to potential employers and clients, opening up new career opportunities and increasing their earning potential.

QUESTION 49

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.

QUESTION 50

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.

QUESTION 51

What three are the result of the following QuickSQL shorthand notation do?

departments /insert 4

name /nn

location

country
* Create the departments table with 4 columns
* Creates an id column as a primary key
* Create the departments table with 3 columns
* Inserts 4 rows of random data into the departments table
Explanation

The QuickSQL shorthand notation departments /insert 4 name /nn location country will do the following:

Create the departments table with 4 columns: The first word in the notation is the table name, followed by a slash and the number of rows to insert. The subsequent words are the column names, separated by spaces. QuickSQL will generate a SQL script to create the table with the specified columns and data types.

Creates an id column as a primary key: QuickSQL will automatically add an id column as a primary key to the table, unless the /no_pk modifier is used. The idcolumn will be of type NUMBER and will use an identity constraint to generate unique values.

Inserts 4 rows of random data into the departments table: QuickSQL will use the /insert modifier to insert random data into the table, based on the column names and data types. The number after the modifier indicates how many rows to insert.

The other option is incorrect because:

Create the departments table with 3 columns: This is not what the notation will do. The notation will create the table with 4 columns, not 3.

Verified References: [Using Quick SQL] [About Quick SQL Shorthand Syntax]

QUESTION 52

What are the two primary ways to move database objects and data from one environment toanother, 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

QUESTION 53

When a button is pressed, an overlay window is positioned within the viewport. What kind ofpage mode is it?
* Help Page
* Modal Dialog
* Normal Page
* Non-Modal Dialog
Explanation

A modal dialog is a type of page mode that displays an overlay window within the viewport when a button is pressed. A modal dialog is a stand-alone page that does not interact with the base page where it was launched.

A modal dialog blocks access to the base page until it is closed by the user. A modal dialog can be used for various purposes, such as displaying additional information, confirming an action, or collecting user input.

QUESTION 54

Which two functions can be used by an end user when pivoting an interactive report?
* Minimum
* list aggregate
* Median
* List aggregate
* Rank
Explanation

When pivoting an interactive report, you can use different functions to aggregate or summarize the data in the pivot table. Some of the available functions are Minimum, Maximum, Average, Sum, Count, Median, and Rank. Minimum returns the smallest value in a set of values. Rank returns the rank of each value in a group of values. Verified References: 56

QUESTION 55

Using the App Builder component, you can perform which three tasks?

* Edit pages in the page designer
* Run SQL scripts and commands
* Install a sample App
* Create a new App
Explanation

Using the App Builder component, you can perform the following tasks:

Edit pages in the page designer: You can use the Page Designer tool to modify the pages in your application using drag-and-drop operations, property editors, and code editors. You can also preview how your pages will look on different devices.

Install a sample app: You can use the Gallery option to install a sample app from a list of pre-built applications that demonstrate various features and best practices of Oracle APEX. You can also use the Packaged Apps option to install a packaged app from a list of ready-to-use applications that provide common functionality and solutions.

Create a new app: You can use the Create App option to create a new app from scratch or from an existing data source using the Create Application Wizard. You can also use the From a File option to create a new app from a file that contains data or metadata.

The other option is incorrect because:

Run SQL scripts and commands: You cannot use the App Builder component to run SQL scripts and commands. You can use the SQL Workshop component to run SQL scripts and commands using the SQL Commands or SQL Scripts tools.

Verified References: [About App Builder] [Using Page Designer] [Installing Sample Apps] [Installing Packaged Apps] [Creating Applications]

QUESTION 56

Select two features of a Smart Filters Page.
* Consists of a single search field with filters at the top of the page and a report at the bottom
* Each filter represents the text entered by the end user in the search field
* Each filter displays as a suggestion chip with a single count of how often the specific suggestion value occurs.
* Consists of filters at the left side and report on the right side of the page
Explanation

A smart filters page is a type of component that features a single search field at the top of the page and a search results report (classic report, cards, map, or calendar) at the bottom. A smart filters page behaves similarly to faceted search, but it features a more space efficient layout. Two of the features of a smart filters page are:

Consists of a single search field with filters at the top of the page and a report at the bottom. This feature provides a simple and compact user interface that allows users to enter text in the search field and see suggested filters based on their input. Users can also see and modify applied filters at any time.

Each filter displays as a suggestion chip with a single count of how often the specific suggestion value occurs. This feature provides useful information to users about how many records match each filter value. Users can also choose between different types of suggestions, such as dynamic, static, or SQL query.

QUESTION 57

To highlight certain rows in the interactive report based on a condition, you must:

* Provide a conditional SQL query
* Edit the rows in the report and select a color
* Rows cannot be highlighted in an Interactive report
* Choose a condition in Format > Highlight
Explanation

To highlight certain rows in the interactive report based on a condition, you must choose a condition in Format

> Highlight. This option allows you to apply a conditional formatting rule to the report, which changes the appearance of the rows that match the condition. You can specify the condition type, expression, column, operator, and value. You can also choose the highlighting style, such as background color, text color, or icon.

The other options are incorrect because:

Provide a conditional SQL query: This option will not highlight certain rows in the interactive report based on a condition. It will filter the data in the report by applying a WHERE clause to the SQL query that defines the report source.

Edit the rows in the report and select a color: This option will not highlight certain rows in the interactive report based on a condition. It will modify the data in the report by using inline editing or modal dialog editing. You cannot select a color for the rows in this option.

Rows cannot be highlighted in an Interactive report: This option is false. Rows can be highlighted in an Interactive Report by using the Format > Highlight option.

Verified References: [Customizing Interactive Reports] [Highlighting Rows Based on Conditions]

QUESTION 58

Which two statements are true about REST Data Source Synchronization?
* To execute REST source synchronizations on schedule, the CREATE JOB privilege must be granted to the application’s parsing schema.
* If the local table is not in sync with the Data Profile, Data Synchronization continues to work for columns present in both the table and the Data Profile.
* If the local table is not in sync with the Data Profile, Data Synchronization doesn’t work.
* You cannot trigger Data Synchronization on a regular schedule using a scheduler job.
* The local table can only be used for Data Synchronization but you cannot add indexes or change physical properties
Explanation

REST Data Source Synchronization is a feature that enables developers to automatically sync the contents of a local table with the data from an external REST service. To execute REST source synchronizations on schedule, the CREATE JOB privilege must be granted to the application’s parsing schema, which allows APEX to create a DBMS_SCHEDULER job for each scheduled synchronization task. If the local table is not in sync with the Data Profile, which defines the columns and data types of the REST service response, Data Synchronization continues to work for columns present in both the table and the Data Profile (other columns are ignored). However, APEX generates SQL DDL statements to sync table columns back to the Data Profile, which can be added to the application as supporting objects. Verified References: Managing Data Synchronization – Oracle Help Center, Synchronize Data from REST Services to Local Table – Oracle Blogs

QUESTION 59

Which three of the following options are TRUE about a page in an APEX application?

* A page can contain buttons, page items and regions.
* An APEX application can have only one page.
* To view the rendered version of the page, you run or submit it to the Oracle APEX engine.
* A page can be viewed and edited in the Page Designer.

QUESTION 60

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]

QUESTION 61

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 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. Then, navigate to each facet and in the Property Editor, turn on client-Side Filtering.
* Navigate to the faceted search region Attributes, and disable the Batch Facet Changes attribute
* Navigate to the faceted search region Attributes, and turn off the show Facet Name 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 – Oracle Help Center], [Batch Facet Changes – Oracle APEX]

QUESTION 62

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.

QUESTION 63

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.

QUESTION 64

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

QUESTION 65

Which three of the following are use cases of Automations?

* Deleting a database record based on an end user’s request
* Monitoring log tables and raising an alert when there is an issue
* Approving specific requests
* Sending email alerts at a particular time of the week

Explanation

Automations are a sequential set of PL/SQL actions that are triggered by query results. They are used to monitor data and then perform the appropriate action2. Some use cases of automations are:

Monitoring log tables and raising an alert when there is an issue. For example, an automation can query a log table for any errors and send an email notification to the administrator if any errors are found2.

Approving specific requests. For example, an automation can query a table for any pending requests and approve them automatically based on some criteria2.

Sending email alerts at a particular time of the week. For example, an automation can query a table for any overdue tasks and send a reminder email to the assignees every Monday2.

Deleting a database record based on an end user’s request is not a use case of automations, as it does not involve querying data and triggering actions based on the query results. This can be achieved by using a PL/SQL process or a dynamic action on the page where the user requests the deletion34.

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