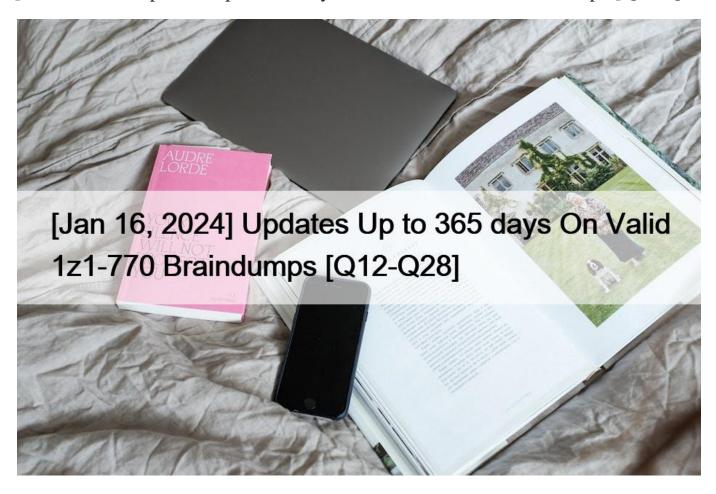# [Jan 16, 2024 Updates Up to 365 days On Valid 1z1-770 Braindumps [Q12-Q28

[Jan 16, 2024] Updates Up to 365 days On Valid 1z1-770 Braindumps
Best Quality1z1-770 Exam Questions Oracle Test To Gain Brilliante Result

Oracle 1Z0-770 certification exam is designed for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in Oracle Application Express (APEX) development. 1z1-770 exam is intended for experienced APEX developers who have a thorough understanding of APEX architecture, features, and functionality. The Oracle 1Z0-770 certification exam is a professional level certification that validates the knowledge and skills required to develop complex APEX applications.

NO.12 What three are the building blocks of Approvals Component?
* Task Details Page
* Automations
* Task Definition
* Unified Task List
Explanation

The Approvals Component is Oracle APEX's new offering as part of the 22.1 Release. It allows seamless management of

approvals across APEX Applications. Approvals are commonly used in business situations involving Expense Reimbursements, Leave Requests, Purchase Requisitions, On-boarding of Employees to name a few. The Approvals Component provides the following building blocks for the approvals functionality:

Task Definition: A shared component for configuring task parameters, participants, and actions. A task definition defines the template for creating tasks based on a specific type of approval request, such as Leave Approval or Purchase Requisition. A task definition specifies the data source, display attributes, potential owners, business administrators, and available actions for the tasks.

Task Details Page: A page that shows task details, which can include metadata, history, comments, and actions. A task details page allows users to view and take action on a specific task, such as approve, reject, reassign, or escalate. A task details page can be created using the Create Page Wizard or the Quick SQL tool in APEX.

Unified Task List: A page type in the Create Page Wizard, used to create a summary of a user’s tasks that functions like an inbox. A unified task list allows users to see and manage all their tasks in one place. Users can filter, sort, search, claim, release, or open tasks from the unified task list.

NO.13 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.

NO.14 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.

NO.15 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

NO.16 Choose the three correct statements about Charts in APEX.
* You can visualize data as bar, line, area, range, combination, scatter, bubble, polar, radar, pie, donut, funnel and more
* Oracle APEX supports charts based on the Oracle JavaScript Extension Toolkit (Oracle JET) Data Visualizations.
* You can create charts without using Oracle JET
* Each Oracle JET visualization supports animation, accessibility, responsive layout,internationalization, test automation, and a range of inter activity features.
Explanation

A chart is a type of component that enables users to visualize data in different ways and perform data analysis.

A chart can display data in various formats, such as bars, lines, areas, ranges, combinations, scatters, bubbles, polars, radars, pies, donuts, funnels, and more. Oracle APEX supports charts based on the Oracle JavaScript Extension Toolkit (Oracle JET) Data Visualizations. Oracle JET is a modular open source toolkit based on modern JavaScript, CSS3, and HTML5 design and development principles. Three of the correct statements about charts in Oracle APEX are:

You can visualize data as bar, line, area, range, combination, scatter, bubble, polar, radar, pie, donut, funnel and more. This statement is true because Oracle APEX provides a rich set of chart types that can be used to display data in different ways and support different analysis scenarios. You can choose from over 20 chart types when creating a chart in Oracle APEX.

Oracle APEX supports charts based on the Oracle JavaScript Extension Toolkit (Oracle JET) Data Visualizations. This statement is true because Oracle APEX uses Oracle JET as the underlying technology for rendering charts in the browser. Oracle JET provides high-performance and interactive data visualizations that are compatible with various devices and browsers.

Each Oracle JET visualization supports animation, accessibility, responsive layout, internationalization, test automation, and a range of inter activity features. This statement is true because Oracle JET offers many features and capabilities that enhance the user experience and functionality of the charts. For example:

Animation: Charts can have smooth transitions and effects when loading or updating data.

Accessibility: Charts can support keyboard navigation, screen reader compatibility, and high contrast mode for users with disabilities.

Responsive layout: Charts can adapt to different screen sizes and orientations by resizing or repositioning elements.

Internationalization: Charts can support different languages, date formats, number formats, and text directions for users from different regions.

Test automation: Charts can support automated testing tools and frameworks by providing unique identifiers for elements.

Interactivity: Charts can support user actions such as zooming, panning, filtering, selecting, drilling down, or popping up tooltips.

NO.17 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]

NO.18 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]

NO.19 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.

NO.20 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.

NO.21 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.

NO.22 There is a validation of type Item is numeric on the P1_SALARY item. When the page is submitted, this or message is displayed both in the notification and below the item: What will cause the validation error to appear only in the Notification area?
* Setting the value Required to Yes on P1_SALARY
* Removing P1_SALARY from the validation Associated Item

* Setting Display Location to Inline in Notification
Explanation

A validation is a rule that checks the data entered by end users before processing it. A validation of type Item is numeric checks if a page item value is a valid number. When the page is submitted, if the validation fails, an error message is displayed both in the notification area (atthe top of the page) and below the item (next to the item label). To cause the validation error to appear only in the notification area, you need to remove P1_SALARY from the validation Associated Item attribute. The Associated Item attribute specifies which page item is associated with the validation and where to display the error message if the validation fails.

Setting the value Required to Yes on P1_SALARY or setting Display Location to Inline in Notification will not affect the validation error display. Verified References: [Creating Validations – Oracle Help Center],

[Validation Attributes – Oracle Help Center]

NO.23 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]

NO.24 Which two statements are true about creating and customizing Smart Filters pages?
* If you create a Smart Filters page based on a table, the filters are auto discovered using the Data Dictionary Cache.
* The search results report can be displayed as an interactive report.
* The suggestion chip count is only displayed for filters that support counts, such as LOV-based filter types.
* The search results report can be displayed as an interactive grid
Explanation

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

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

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

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

[Creating Smart Filters Using the Create Page Wizard – Oracle Help Center]

NO.25 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.

NO.26 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]

NO.27 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;

NO.28 Which statement is true about the Approvals component?
* Unified Task List is a shared component used to configure task parameters,participants, actions, and due dates.
* Task Definition is a page that shows details for a specific task, which can include metadata, history, comments, and actions.
* You can set up task approvers and administrators at design time or determine themdynamically at runtime based on data related to the task.
* APEX_APPROVAL is Page processes that create andact on task instances in yourpages.
Explanation

The Approvals Component is a feature in Oracle APEX that enables you to create and manage tasks for user approval. The Approvals Component deals with all aspects of human approval in Oracle APEX, allowing you to put approval functionality into your applications. The Approvals Component creates one or more tasks for items that require approval based on a pre-configured template, known as the Task Definition. The Task Definition specifies the data source, display attributes, potential owners, business administrators, and available actions for the tasks. You can set up task approvers and administrators at design time or determine them dynamically at runtime based on data related to the task. For example, you can use a SQL query or a PL/SQL function to return the list of potential owners or business administrators for each task based on some criteria, such as department, role, or location.

Oracle 1Z0-770 certification exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that are to be completed within 105 minutes. 1z1-770 exam measures the candidate's knowledge of APEX architecture, data modeling, security, user interface design, and application deployment. Oracle APEX Developer Professional certification exam is proctored and can be taken at any authorized Pearson VUE testing center globally. Candidates who pass the exam will earn the Oracle APEX Developer Professional certification, which is recognized globally and can help them advance their careers in the IT industry.

Focus on 1z1-770 All-in-One Exam Guide For Quick Preparation:

https://www.actualtests4sure.com/1z1-770-test-questions.html]