

# GETCERTKEY



**GETCERTKEY**

100% guarantee you pass IT cert exam!

## Instant Update

We are checking our exam questions all the time.



Security & Privacy



24/7 customer support

## Free Demo Download

Try before you buy, Download a free sample of any of our exam questions and answers.



## One Year Free Update

Free update is available within One Year after your purchase.



<http://www.getcertkey.com>

No help, Full refund!

**Exam** : **1z0-770**

**Title** : Oracle APEX Developer  
Professional

**Vendor** : Oracle

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1** Which two types of pages behave similarly in functionality?

- A. Cards
- B. Faceted Search
- C. Map
- D. Smart Filter

**Answer:** B,D

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]

**NO.2** In APEX, you can choose which three of the following Authentication methods?

- A. Custom Authentication Scheme
- B. Authorization Scheme
- C. No Authentication
- D. Built-in Authentication Scheme

**Answer:** A,C,D

Explanation

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

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

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

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

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

**NO.3** Which two statements that are TRUE about charts in Interactive grid?

- A. Once the chart is created, it cannot be reconfigured.

- B.** You can create multiple charts at a time in an interactive grid
- C.** Once a chart is created, you can switch the view between Grid and Chart view.
- D.** To remove a chart, click the Remove Chart icon (X) adjacent to the chart filter

**Answer:** C,D

Explanation

You can create a chart in an interactive grid by selecting Chart in the Actions menu. You can only create one chart at a time in an interactive grid. To create a second chart, you have to reconfigure or delete the existing chart<sup>1</sup>. To remove a chart, you can click the Remove Chart icon (X) adjacent to the chart filter<sup>2</sup>. Once a chart is created, you can switch the view between Grid and Chart by clicking the toggle that appears at the top of the interactive grid

**NO.4** 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?

- A.** Join me in congratulating :P1 ENAME as the new employee of the month!
- B.** Join me in congratulating &P1 ENAME, as the new employee of the month!
- C.** Join me in congratulating v('P1\_ENAME') as the new employee of the month!

**Answer:** B

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]

**NO.5** Which two statements are true about REST Data Sources?

- A.** Oracle APEX supports the REST Enabled SQL Query REST Data Source type
- B.** Oracle APEX doesn't provide direct integration of REST Data Sources in interactive reports
- C.** REST Data Sources doesn't support any authentication
- D.** A REST Data Source can contain one or many Operations which are the references to a concrete external web service

**Answer:** A,D

Explanation

A REST Data Source is a logical representation of an external web service in Oracle APEX. It can contain one or many Operations, which are the references to a concrete external web service endpoint. Oracle APEX supports three types of REST Data Sources: REST Enabled SQL Query, Web Source Module, and Generic REST Data Source. Oracle APEX provides direct integration of REST Data Sources in interactive reports and grids, as well as other components. REST Data Sources can support various authentication methods, such as Basic, OAuth2, or Custom. References: [Understanding REST Data Sources] and [Creating a REST Data Source]

**NO.6** What three components must be considered while migrating an APEX app between environments?

- A. Move the images
- B. Move the application definition and all associated files
- C. Move the sessions data
- D. Move the database objects

**Answer:** A,B,D

Explanation

To migrate an APEX app between environments, such as from development to production, you need to consider three components that make up an APEX app:

**Database objects:** These are the tables, views, procedures, functions, packages, triggers, sequences, synonyms, and other schema objects that store or manipulate the data used by the app. You need to move these objects from the source schema to the target schema using tools such as SQL Developer, Data Pump Export/Import, or Data Workshop.

**Images:** These are the static files, such as images, CSS files, JavaScript files, or PDF files, that are used by the app for display or download purposes. You need to move these files from the source web server to the target web server using tools such as FTP, SCP, or File Explorer.

**Application definition and all associated files:** These are the metadata files that define the app components, such as pages, regions, items, buttons, processes, validations, computations, dynamic actions, shared components, and so on. You also need to include any supporting object definitions or data scripts that are used to create or populate database objects for the app. You need to move these files from the source APEX instance to the target APEX instance using tools such as App Builder Export/Import or One-click Remote Application Deployment.

**NO.7** Choose the three types of page items that can be placed on a page.

- A. Select List
- B. Checkbox
- C. Global variable
- D. Date Picker

**Answer:** A,B,D

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.

**NO.8** Choose the three types of aggregations you can apply on a column.

- A. Count
- B. Sum
- C. Average
- D. Standard Deviation

**Answer:** A,B,C

**NO.9** Which statement is true about session state management in Oracle APEX?

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

**Answer:** B

Explanation

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

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

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

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

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

**NO.10** Which authentication scheme type supports authentication with social networks and enterprise identity providers that support OpenID Connect or OAuth2 standards?

- A. Open Door Credentials
- B. Social Sign-In
- C. HTTP Header Variable
- D. SAML Sign-In

**Answer:** B

Explanation

An authentication 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 authentication scheme type defines how users are authenticated when they access an application. The

authentication scheme type that supports authentication with social networks and enterprise identity providers that support OpenID Connect or OAuth2 standards is Social Sign-In. Social Sign-In supports authentication with Google, Facebook, and other social networks that support these standards. The other authentication scheme types do not support authentication with social networks or enterprise identity providers. They are:

**HTTP Header Variable:** Authenticate users externally by storing the username in a HTTP Header variable set by the web server.

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

**Open Door Credentials:** Enable anyone to access your application using a built-in login page that captures a user name. **Verified References:** [Understanding Preconfigured Authentication Schemes - Oracle Help Center], [Social Sign-In - Oracle Help Center]