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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

You created a custom theme for an application. Examine these requirements: (Assuming requirements mandate syncing changes). Which solution guarantees that any changes to the master theme are reflected in the copied theme?

- A. Subscribing the copied theme to the master theme and refreshing the theme.
- B. Refreshing the templates.
- C. Copying the changes made in the master theme to the copied theme.
- D. Verifying the theme subscription.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Subscribing the copied theme to the master theme and refreshing the theme is correct because a theme subscription establishes the formal master-subscriber relationship that Oracle APEX uses to distribute theme updates. The copied theme remains a subscriber of the master rather than becoming an independently maintained duplicate. When the master theme is changed—for example, through updates to theme templates, template defaults, or other shared theme definitions—the subscriber can be refreshed to pull those changes from its master. The refresh operation is the synchronization step required to apply the master's current definitions to the copied, subscribed theme. This approach supports consistent reuse of a centrally maintained theme while allowing APEX to manage the relationship through its built-in theme-subscription mechanism. Oracle documents theme subscriptions as the means of sharing and propagating theme changes, and documents refreshing a subscribed theme as the action that applies changes from the master. See [Oracle APEX: Managing Themes](#) and [Oracle APEX: Understanding Themes](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

An editable Interactive Grid uses the declarative Automatic Row Processing (DML) process. Users must be able to update and delete existing rows. Which two configuration requirements must be met? Select two.

- A. Identify one or more primary key columns for the Interactive Grid.
- B. Enable the required Update and Delete row operations.
- C. Make every database column visible in the grid.
- D. Create a public saved report for the grid.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A primary key column must be identified and the required row operations must be enabled. APEX must be able to identify the database row that corresponds to an edited grid row, which requires a primary key column in the Interactive Grid configuration. The grid also must allow the required operations, such as Update and Delete, before users can make and save those changes.

Merely making a report column visible does not make it editable, and a saved report controls an end user's report layout rather than the grid's DML capabilities.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two statements are true about creating and managing an APEX Workspace?

- A. During workspace creation, you can associate the workspace with an existing database schema.
- B. New schemas cannot be created during workspace creation.

- C. A workspace can be associated with only one schema.
- D. You can create only two workspaces in an APEX Service (APEX Application Development) instance.
- E. A workspace can be associated with multiple database schemas.

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

During workspace creation, you can associate the workspace with an existing database schema. A workspace is an isolated APEX development environment, and its schema mapping authorizes applications in that workspace to access the mapped schema's database objects. Oracle APEX administrators can use an existing schema when provisioning the workspace, which is useful when the application data model and database user already exist. Oracle also supports workspace-to-schema assignments beyond the initial provisioning step. Consequently, a workspace can be associated with multiple database schemas. One mapped schema is designated as the workspace's primary schema, while additional schemas can be assigned to allow parsing schemas and applications in the same workspace to access objects in those schemas, subject to the applicable database privileges. This separation lets teams organize related applications in one workspace while safely using data or APIs owned by more than one schema. Workspace administrators and instance administrators manage these mappings through the workspace administration facilities. Oracle's APEX Administration Guide documents workspace creation and schema selection, and its schema-assignment guidance describes mapping one workspace to one or more schemas. See [Creating Workspaces](#) and [Managing Workspace-to-Schema Assignments](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

An application includes a form on the EMPLOYEES table. You must limit the P1_MANAGER page item so users can select a single employee name and ID from the corresponding manager ID in the same table. Which item type can be used to display P1_MANAGER?

- A. Popup LOV
- B. Switch
- C. Checkbox

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Popup LOV is appropriate because it presents a list of values in which each entry has a user-friendly display value and a distinct stored return value. For this employee-manager relationship, the list of values can be defined with a SQL query that returns an employee name as the display value and that employee's identifier as the return value. The query can be limited to employees whose identifiers occur as manager identifiers in the EMPLOYEES table, ensuring that users select only valid managers. When the user chooses a name in the popup, P1_MANAGER receives the associated employee ID, preserving the foreign-key-style value required by the underlying table while making the form easy to use.

A Popup LOV is also well suited to employee data because it supports searching and selecting from a potentially long list without displaying every value directly on the page. It can be configured for a single value, which matches the requirement that each employee record have one selected manager. Oracle APEX describes page-item configuration, including item types and their settings, in its [Creating Page Items](#) documentation. The display/return-value pattern used by the item is based on an APEX list of values, documented in [Managing Lists of Values](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

A page link passes an order identifier in the URL and opens a page that displays the selected order. The application must detect attempts to alter protected item values in the request. Which two statements are true about Session State Protection? Select two.

- A. It can require a valid checksum for URLs that set protected item values.

- B. It helps detect unauthorized modification of protected request arguments.
- C. It encrypts every value stored in APEX session state.
- D. It replaces Authorization Schemes for page access control.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Session State Protection can require an APEX checksum for URLs that set protected page-item values. If an attacker changes an item value in a protected URL without a valid corresponding checksum, APEX rejects the request. This protects the integrity of request values used to set session state.

Session State Protection complements, but does not replace, Authorization Schemes. Authorization determines whether the current user is permitted to access a page or component, while Session State Protection helps detect unauthorized modification of protected request arguments. It does not encrypt all session-state data or automatically authorize access to an order.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which statement is true about Theme Styles in Oracle APEX?

- A. Theme Styles control the layout of a webpage.
- B. When the *Is Public* attribute is enabled, end users can choose the Theme Style from the runtime environment.
- C. The "Is Current" attribute of a Theme Style depends on the "Read Only" attribute.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

"When the *Is Public* attribute is enabled, end users can choose the Theme Style from the runtime environment." is correct. A Theme Style is a named set of CSS customizations associated with an application theme, commonly used to provide alternate branding or appearance choices, such as different color schemes. The *Is Public* setting determines whether a style is exposed for selection in the running application. When it is enabled, the style can be made available through the runtime Theme Roller interface, allowing an end user to select that public style and immediately preview or apply its visual treatment. This is useful when an application deliberately offers supported appearance alternatives while retaining the same underlying application theme. The selected style changes the application's presentation through CSS-related theme styling and is designed to work with the application's existing theme infrastructure. Oracle documents Theme Roller as the runtime facility for customizing and selecting theme styling, and its Theme Styles documentation describes public styles as styles available to users at runtime. See the [Oracle APEX documentation on customizing themes](#) and the [Oracle APEX documentation on managing theme styles](#).