



1Z0-151^{Q&As}

Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g: Build Applications with Oracle Forms

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QUESTION 1

The Orders form is sometimes run automatically and sometimes run from the Customers form, when it is run from the Customers form, any queries should be restricted to the customer that is currently selected.

The Customers form button that runs the Orders form sets a global variable to the current customer ID.

The Orders form has a button labeled Execute Query with the following When-Button Pressed trigger:

```
DEFAULT_VALUE (NULL, '\\GLOBAL.Customer_id\\');
```

```
IF: GLOBAL.customer_id IS NOT NULL
```

```
THEN
```

```
SET_BLOCK_PROPERTY (\\'orders\\', DEFAULT_WHERE, '\\orders.customer_id = \\ | |
```

```
:GLOBAL.CUSTOMER_id);
```

```
END IF;
```

```
EXECUTE_QUERY
```

You want to duplicate that functionality in a menu item for the Summit menu that is attached To the Orders form.

What changes must you make to the code so that the menu code functions as it does in the form?

- A. Change both occurrence of :GLOBAL.customer_id to '\\GLOBAL.customer_id\\'.
- B. Change '\\GLOBAL.customer_id\\' in line 1 to :GLOBAL.customer_id.
- C. Change both occurrence of :GLOBAL.customer_id to NAME_IN (\\'GLOBAL.customer_id\\').
- D. You do not need to change anything; the code compiles and functions correctly in the menu item.
- E. You cannot add this type of code in the menu because it refers to the items on the form that cannot be referenced from a menu.

Correct Answer: C

Because you cannot refer directly to form values in menu code, change :GLOBAL.customer_id to the following indirect reference: NAME_IN(\\'GLOBAL.customer_id\\')

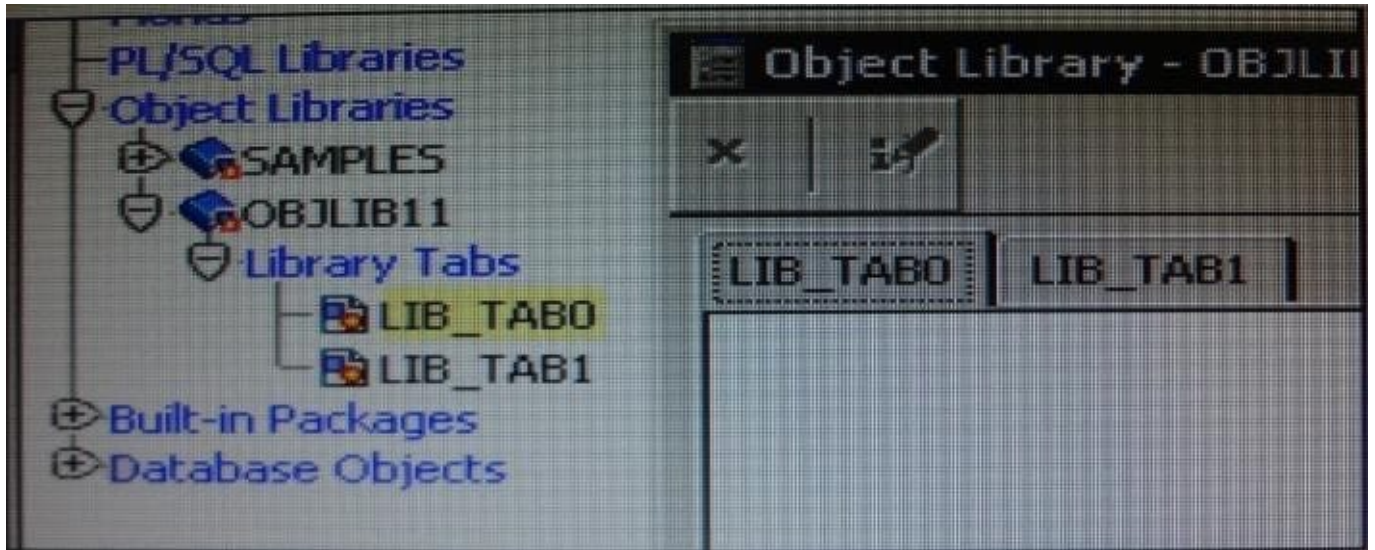
Note: You could also change the references to the global variable to use the NAME_IN built-in; however, this is not strictly necessary, because global variables are available directly throughout the application.

Reference: Managing Oracle Forms Menu Modules

QUESTION 2



View the Exhibit.



You have just created a new object library as shown in the Exhibit. You want the tabs to have descriptive names.

You cannot change the names of the default object library tabs, so you must create new tabs in order to have descriptive names.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

The Employees database table contains more columns than can be displayed at one time in a form. You create a data block that uses all the columns. How can you enable users to interact with all the items and switch between them without scrolling or closing anything?

- A. Define multiple content canvases and display them in multiple modeless windows.
- B. Define multiple content canvases and display them in the same modeless window.
- C. Define multiple content canvases and display them in multiple modal windows.
- D. Define multiple content canvases; display one in a modeless window and the others in modal windows.
- E. This is not possible because items from a single block must be displayed on the same canvas and window.

Correct Answer: D

Note 1:



The most common canvas type is the content canvas (the default type). A content canvas is the "base" view that occupies the entire content pane of the window in which it is displayed. You must define at least one content canvas for each window you create.

Note 2:

Modal and Modeless Windows in Oracle Forms

A window in oracle forms is a container for all visual objects that make up a Forms application. You can create two different type of windows in oracle forms. Lets have a brief comparisons between these two types of windows.

*

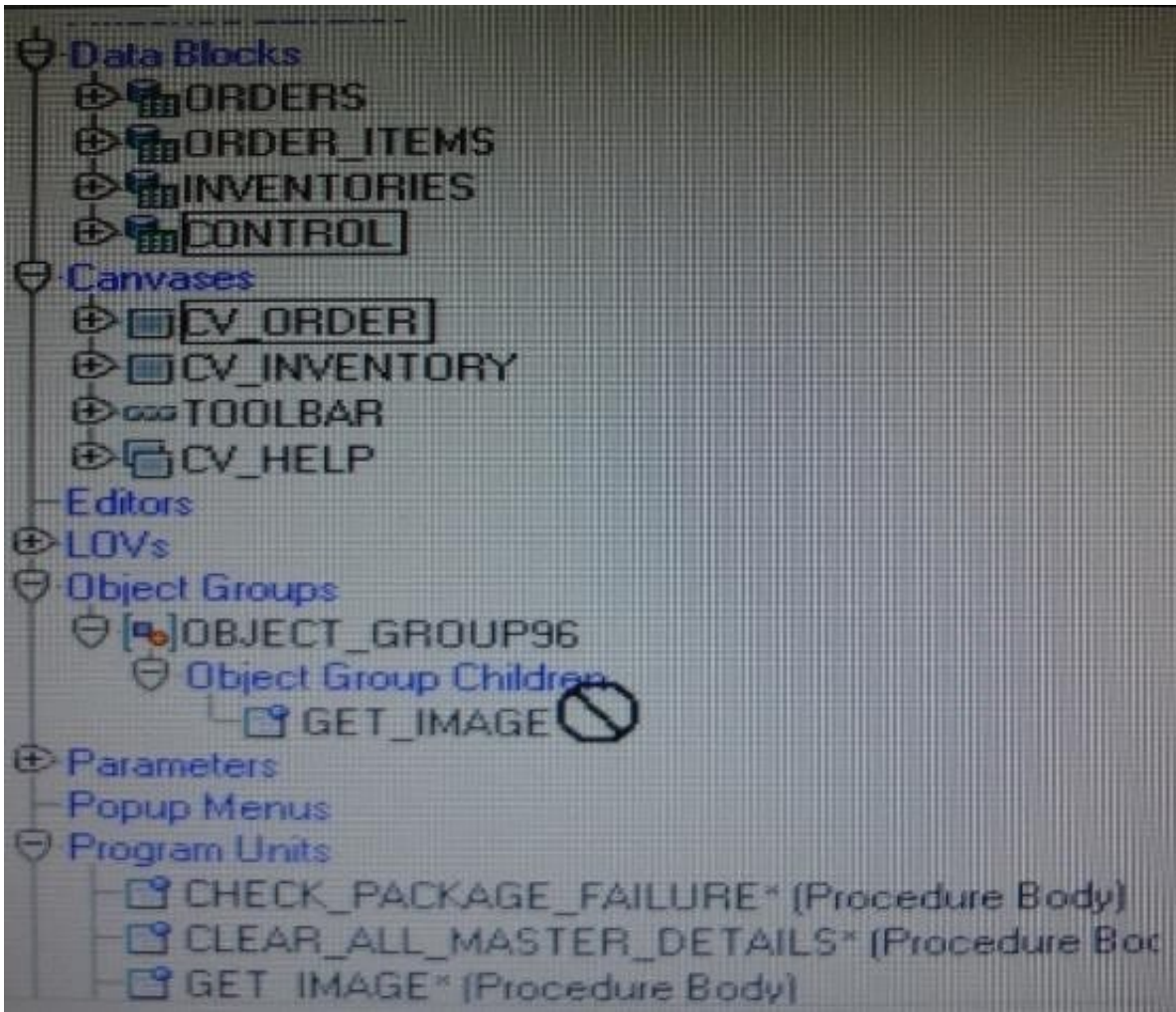
Modal Window: A modal window is a restricted window that the user must respond to before moving the input focus to another window. Modal windows: Must be dismissed before control can be returned to a modeless window Become active as soon as they display Require a means of exit or dismissal

*

Modeless Window: A modeless window is an unrestricted window that the user can exit freely. Modeless windows: Can display many at once Are not necessarily active when displayed Are the default window type

QUESTION 4

View the Exhibit.



You are attempting to drag the Control and CV_Order objects to an object group as shown in the Exhibit, but you are unable to release them in the Object Group Children node of the object group.

What is the reason for this?

- A. You cannot drag a canvas to an object group.
- B. You cannot drag a block to an object group.
- C. You need separate object groups for different types of objects.
- D. You cannot drag multiple types of objects to an object group at the same time.
- E. You should drag them to the ObjectGroup96 node, not to its Object Group Children node.

Correct Answer: C

See 5) below.

Note: Object Groups An object group is a logical container for a set of Forms Builder objects. You need to define an object group when you want to package related objects for copying or subclassing in another module or if you want to bundle numerous objects into higher-level building blocks that you can use again in another application. You can package the various objects in an object group and copy the entire bundle in one operation. Steps to create an object group



1.

Select the Object Group node in the Object Navigator.

2.

Select the Create icon.

3.

Rename the new object group that is displayed.

4.

Click the form module and expand all the nodes.

5.

Select all the objects of one type that you want to include in the object group.

6.

Drag the selected objects into the new object group entry.

Key notes about object groups

Including a block in an object group also includes its items, the item-level triggers, the block-level triggers and the relations. You cannot use any of these objects in an object group without the block.

It is not possible to include another object group.

Deleting an object from a module automatically deletes the object from the object group.

Deleting an object group from a module does not delete the objects it contains from the module.

QUESTION 5

The Orders form has three blocks: Orders, Orders_Items, and inventories. It also has a button labeled Next Block with a When-Pressed trigger.

```
IF :SYSTEM.cursor_block = '\\orders\\' THEN  
GO_BLOCK('\\order_items\\');  
ELSIF :SYSTEM.cursor_block = '\\order_items\\' THEN  
GO_BLOCK('\\inventories\\');  
ELSIF :SYSTEM.cursor_block = '\\inventories\\' THEN  
GO_BLOCK (\\orders\\);  
END IF;
```




The button is not functioning correctly; it does not cause navigation to occur. What must you do to fix the issue?

- A. Change all occurrences of :SYSTEM.cursor_block to :SYSTEM.trigger_block.
- B. Use system variables in the GO_BLOCK statements.
- C. Change the block names to uppercase in the GO_BLOCK statements.
- D. Change the block names to uppercase in the condition (IF ...THEN) statements.
- E. instead of naming the block to navigate to, replace the GO_BLOCK built-in with NEXT_BLOCK
- F. Move the code to a PL/SQL program unit.

Correct Answer: A

SYSTEM.trigger_block: The block that the input focus was in when the trigger initially fired.

Note: Uses for Trigger Focus Variables The variables for locating trigger focus are useful for navigating back to the initial block, record, and item after the trigger code completes. For example, the trigger code may navigate to other blocks, records, or items to perform actions upon them, but after the trigger fires, you may want the cursor to be in the same item instance that it was in originally. Because the navigation in the trigger occurs behind the scenes, the user will not even be aware of it.

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