ORACLE PLACEMENT PAPER (TECHNICAL- OBJECT GROUP, CANVAS VIEW, WINDOWS, MODULES)

01. what is an object groups?

ANS:- An object group is a container for a group of objects, you define an object group when you want to package related objects. so that you copy or reference them in another modules.

02. what are the different objects that you cannot copy or reference in object groups?

ANS:- objects of different modules another object groups individual block dependent items program units.

canvas views:-

03. what are different types of canvas views?

ANS:- content canvas views , stacked canvas views, horizontal toolbar, vertical toolbar.

04. explain about content canvas views?

ANS:- Most Canvas views are content canvas views a content canvas view is the "base" view that occupies the entire content pane of the window in which it is displayed.

05. Explain about stacked canvas views?

ANS:- Stacked canvas view is displayed in a window on top of, or "stacked" on the content canvas view assigned to that same window. Stacked canvas views obscure some part of the underlying content canvas view, and or often shown and hidden programmatically.

06. Explain about horizontal, Vertical tool bar canvas views?

ANS:- Tool bar canvas views are used to create tool bars for individual windows Horizontal tool bars are display at the top of a window, just under its menu bar.
Vertical Tool bars are displayed along the left side of a window

07. Name of the functions used to get/set canvas properties?

ANS:- Get_view_property, Set_view_property

Windows:-

08. What is relation between the window and canvas views?

ANS:- Canvas views are the back ground objects on which you place the interface items (Text items), check boxes, radio groups etc.,) and boilerplate objects (boxes, lines, images etc.,) that operators interact with us they run your form . Each canvas views displayed in a window.

09. What are the different modals of windows?

ANS:- Modal less windows , Modal windows

10. What are modal less windows?

ANS:- More than one modelless window can be displayed at the same time, and operators can navigate among them if your application allows them to do so . On most GUI platforms, modelless windows can also be layered to appear either in front of or behind other windows.

11. What are modal windows?

ANS:- Modal windows are usually used as dialogs, and have restricted functionality compared to modelless windows. On some platforms for example operators cannot resize, scroll or iconify a modal window.

12. How do you display console on a window ?

ANS:- The console includes the status line and message line, and is displayed at the bottom of the window to which it is assigned. To specify that the console should be displayed, set the console window form property to the name of any window in the form. To include the console, set console window to Null.

13. What is the remove on exit property?

ANS:- For a modelless window, it determines whether oracle forms hides the window automatically when the operators navigates to an item in the another window.

14. How many windows in a form can have console?

ANS:- Only one window in a form can display the console, and you cannot change the console assignment at runtime.

15. Can you have more than one content canvas view attached with a window?

ANS:- Yes. Each window you create must have at least one content canvas view assigned to it. You can also create a window that has manipulate content canvas view. At run time only one of the content canvas views assign to a window is displayed at a time.

16. What are the different window events activated at runtimes?

ANS:- When_window_activated
When_window_closed
When_window_deactivated
When_window_resized
Within this triggers, you can examine the built in system variable system.event_window to determine the name of the window for which the trigger fired.

Modules:-

17. What are different types of modules available in oracle form?

ANS:- Form module - a collection of objects and code routines
Menu modules - a collection of menus and menu item commands that together make up an application menu
library module - a collectio of user named procedures, functions and packages that can be called from other modules in the application

18. What are the default extensions of the files created by forms modules?

ANS:- .fmb - form module binary
.fmx - form module executable

19. What are the default extensions of the files created by menu module?

ANS:- .mmb, .mmx

20 What are the default extension of the files created by library module?

ANS:- The default file extensions indicate the library module type and storage format .pll - pl/sql library module binary

Master Detail:-

21. What is a master detail relationship?

ANS:- A master detail relationship is an association between two base table blocks- a master block and a detail block. The relationship between the blocks reflects a primary key to foreign key relationship between the tables on which the blocks are based.

22. What is coordination Event?

ANS:- Any event that makes a different record in the master block the current record is a coordination causing event.

23. What are the two phases of block coordination?

ANS:- There are two phases of block coordination: the clear phase and the population phase. During, the clear phase, Oracle Forms navigates internally to the detail block and flushes the obsolete detail records. During the population phase, Oracle Forms issues a SELECT statement to repopulate the detail block with detail records associated with the new master record. These operations are accomplished through the execution of triggers.

24. What are Most Common types of Complex master-detail relationships?

ANS:- There are three most common types of complex master-detail relationships:

master with dependent details, master with independent details, detail with two masters

25. What are the different types of Delete details we can establish in Master-Details?
ANS:- Cascade, Isolate, Non-isolote

26. What are the different default triggers created when Master Deletes Property is set to Non-isolated?
ANS:- Master Delets Property Resulting Triggers

Non-Isolated(the default) On-Check-Delete-Master
On-Clear-Details
On-Populate-Details

27. What are the different default triggers created when Master Deletes Property is set to Cascade?
Ans: Master Deletes Property Resulting Triggers, Cascading On-Clear-Details, On-Populate-Details, Pre-delete

28. What are the different default triggers created when Master Deletes Property is set to isolated?

ANS:- Master Deletes Property Resulting Triggers, Isolated On-Clear-Details, On-Populate-Details

29. What are the Coordination Properties in a Master-Detail relationship?
ANS:- The coordination properties are Deferred, Auto-Query . These Properties determine when the population phase of block coordination should occur.