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Oracle Fusion Middleware 11g: Build Applications with Oracle Forms

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QUESTION 1

Immediately after creating a button in the Layout Editor, what is true about the button?

A. It is an iconic button.

B. It has no functionality.

C. It is not mouse navigable.

D. It is not keyboard navigable.

E. It is in the control block by default.

F. It is not enabled.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

When users enter address information, you want them to be able to select the state from a static list of values. You have not used a list of states before, and there is no database table that contains state information.

What is the first step in creating such a list of values as quickly as possible?

A. invoke the LOV wizard.

B. Create a new record group that is based on a SQL query.

C. Create a new static record group.

D. Create a list item instead; a list of values is not appropriate for a static list.

Correct Answer: A

ow to create LOV in Oracle forms?

List of Values(LOV) are used either when a selected list is too long and hence would not be appropriate for a drop down, but needs a search form to select the value.

Steps to create LOV functionality:

*

Click on the LOV icon in the object navigator and choose a manual/automatic wizard. This will create a record group.
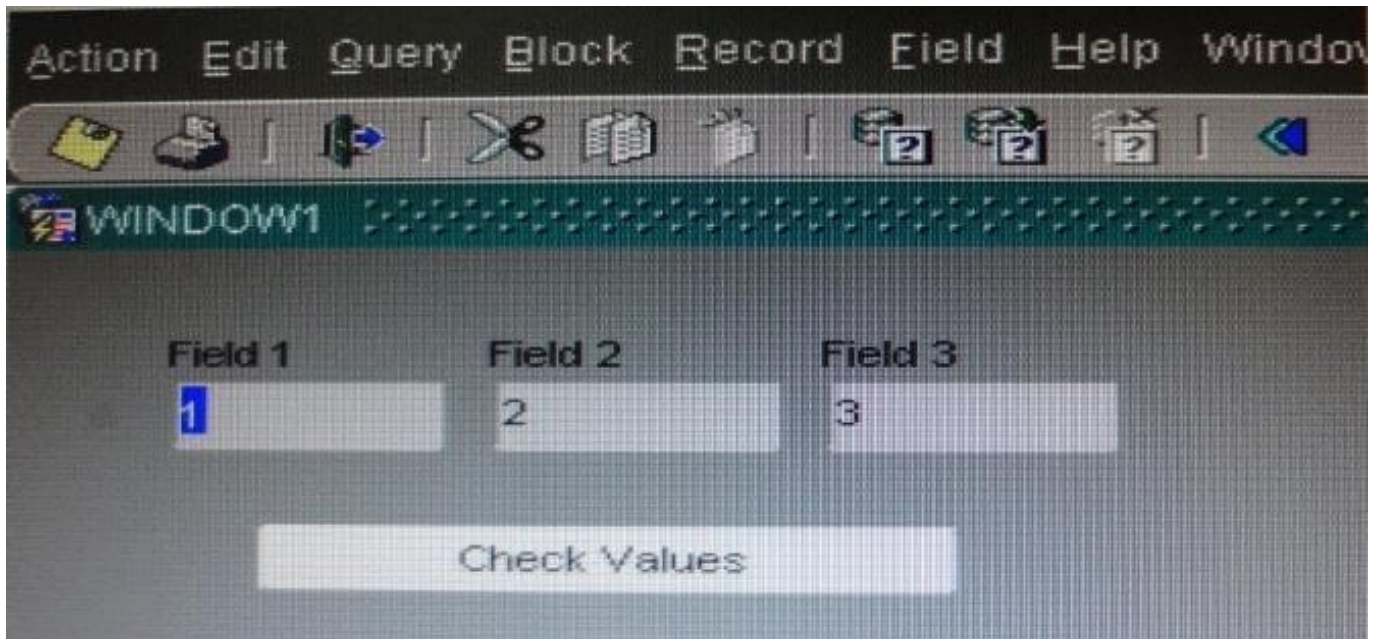
*

Open a search form in the Dialog Page

*

Select values inside this form.

*

Return selected values to the original page.

QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit to examine the form.

The text items (Field1, Field2, and Field3) and the button (Check_Values) are in the CONTROL block. The Mouse Navigate property of the button has been set to No.

The following code as been written in a When-Button-Pressed trigger on the Check_Values button:

MESSAGE(:field1||\\' - \\'|| :SYSTEM.cursor_item ||\\' - \\'|| :SYSTEM.trigger_item);

With the focus in Field1 and the values 1, 2, and 3 in the text items, what message will be displayed when the button is clicked.

A. -4

B. 1 -2 -3

C. 1 field1 Check Values

D. Field1 -1 Check Values

E. 1 CONTROL.FIELD1 CONTROL.FIELD1

F. 1 CONTROL.FIELD1 CONTROL.CHECK_VALUES

G. :field1 - :SYSTEM.cursor_item - :SYSTEM.trigger_item

Correct Answer: F

*

SYSTEM.CURSOR_ITEM

Represents the name of the block and item, block.item, where the input focus (cursor) is located.

The value is always a character string.

In this scenario the value is CONTROL.Field1, as the focus is in Field1.

*

SYSTEM.TRIGGER_ITEM Represents the item (BLOCK.ITEM) in the scope for which the trigger is currently firing. When referenced in a key trigger, it represents the item where the cursor was located when the trigger began. The value is always a character string.

In this scenario the value is CONTROL.CHECK_VALUES, as the CHECK_VALUES button is being clicked.

QUESTION 4

An LOV must be displayed several times in your form; therefore, good performance when displaying LOV is essential. In a When-New-Form-instance trigger, you want to save the ID of the LOV in a global variable so that you can use it in any code to display the LOV.

Which built-in would you use to get the ID of the LOV?

A. SHOW_LOV

B. FIND_LOV

C. GET_ITEM_PROPERTY

D. GET_LOV_PROPERTY

E. GET_APPLICATION_PROPERTY

Correct Answer: B

Referencing Objects by Internal ID Finding the object ID:

lov_id := FIND_LOV(\\'my_lov\\')

QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true about the PL/SQL Packages panel in the Forms debugger?

A. You can select an option button to view server packages.

B. You can view packages only while the runtime process executes PL/SQL.

C. You can view the values of variables that are defined in the package specification.

D. You ran select an option button to view the packages that have not yet been instantiated.

Correct Answer: ABC

PL/SQL Packages Panel: This panel is used only to browse and examine the PL/SQL packages which are been instantiated while executing the form.

QUESTION 6

You have coded the following When Button Pressed trigger:

EXECUTE_QUERY;

MESSAGE (\\'Query executed on block\\');

MESSAGE (\\'click next to navigate the next record\\');

When the user clicks the button, how is the message "Query executed on block" displayed?

A. as a system message on the status line

B. as a system message in a system alert

C. as a system message in an application alert

D. as an application message on the status line

E. as an application message in a system alert

F. as an application message in an application alert

Correct Answer: D

This is a customized application message.

You can also build messages and alerts into your application:

* Application message: These are messages that you build into your application by using the MESSAGE built-in. The default display is on the message line. *Application alert: These are alerts that you design as part of your application, and issue to the operator for a response by using the SHOW_ALERT built-in.

QUESTION 7

The Orders database table uses Order_id as its primary key. You have written the following code to use in the Orders block of a form:

SELECT orders_seq.NEXTVAL INTO :orders.order_id FROM SYS.dual;

Which statement is true about this code?

A. If you place this Code in a trigger that fires when the record is inserted into the database, you will likely have more gaps in Order IDs than if you use the sequence as a default value for the item.

B. If you place this code in a trigger, you should ensure that Order_Id has its required property set to Yes.

C. If you place this code in a trigger, you should ensure that Order_Id has its Database Item property set to No.

D. If the named sequence does not exist, it is automatically created the first time the code is called.

E. You should place this code a in a database trigger to minimize the gaps in Order IDs.

F. You should place this code in Pre-insert trigger to minimize the gaps in Order IDs.

G. You should place this code in a Post_insert trigger to minimize the gaps in Order IDs.

Correct Answer: F

Assigning Sequence Numbers to Records You will recall that you can assign default values for items from an Oracle sequence, to automatically provide unique keys for records on their creation. However, if the user does not complete a record, the assigned sequence number is "wasted." An alternative method is to assign unique keys to records from a Pre-Insert trigger, just before their insertion in the base table, by which time the user has completed the record and issued the Save. Assigning unique keys in the posting phase can:

*

 Reduce gaps in the assigned numbers

*

 Reduce data traffic on record creation, especially if records are discarded before saving

Example

This Pre-Insert trigger on the ORDERS block assigns an Order ID from the sequence ORDERS_SEQ,

which will be written to the ORDER_ID column when the row is subsequently inserted.

SELECT ORDERS_SEQ.nextval

INTO :ORDERS.order_id

FROM SYS.dual;

QUESTION 8

You are coding a When-Checkbox-Changed trigger.

Which statements are available for use in your code?

A. unrestricted built-ins only

B. restricted and unrestricted built-ins only

C. PL/SQL statements and unrestricted built-ins only

D. PL/SQL statement-, and any built-ins

Correct Answer: D

When-Checkbox-Changed trigger Description Fires when an operator changes the state of a check box, either by clicking with the mouse, or using thekeyboard. Definition Level: form, block, or item Legal Commands: SELECT statements, unrestricted built-ins, restricted built-ins

Reference: Oracle Forms Developer, When-Checkbox-Changed trigger

QUESTION 9

Which statement is true about flexible code?

A. It is designed for reuse.

B. It typically includes hard-coded object names.

C. It is more difficult to maintain.

D. It is more difficult to write, so it decreases developer productivity.

E. It is specific to a particular module.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

The Orders form, you want to enable users to use Microsoft Excel to create and print an invoice for the customer. The file should be created on the user\\'s computer so that it can be printed with the local printer.

Which WebUtil package would you use to implement this requirement?

A. CLIENT_GET_FILE_NAME

B. CLIENT_HOST

C. CLIENT_OLE2

D. CLIENT_TEXT_IO

E. CLIENT_Win_API
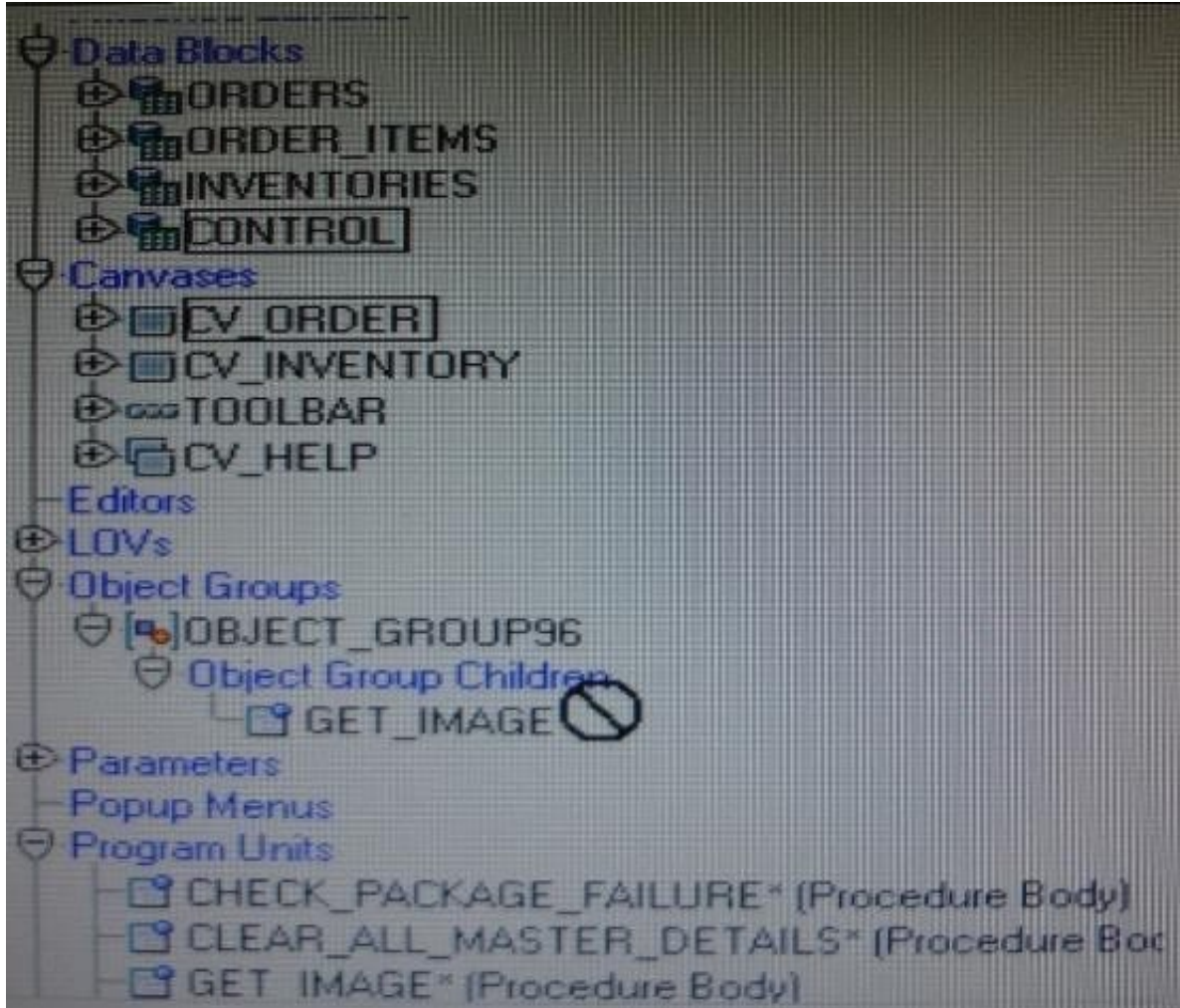
F. WEBUTIL_FILE

G. WEBUTIL_UTIL

Correct Answer: C

Note: Performing OLE Automation on the Client You can use any OLE2 package on the client by prefixing it with CLIENT_. You can see the list of the OLE2 package procedures and functions in the Forms Builder ObjectNavigator under the Built-in Packages node.

Note 2: With WebUtil, you can do the following on the clientmachine: open a file dialog box, read and write image or text files, execute operating system commands, perform OLE automation, and obtain information about the client machine

QUESTION 11

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 12

Identify a function of the Forms Servlet.

A. It creates a dynamic HTML file.

B. It starts a Forms runtime session.

C. It manages network requests from the Forms Client.

D. It connects to and communicates with the database server.

E. It renders the Forms Services application display for the user.

Correct Answer: B

OracleAS Forms Services uses the Forms Listener Servlet (a Java servlet) to start, stop, and communicate with the Forms runtime process. The Forms runtime is what executes the code contained in a particular Forms application. The Forms Listener Servlet manages the creation of a Forms runtime process for each client and manages the network communications between the client and its associated Forms runtime process. The Forms Listener Servlet replaces the Forms Listener provided in previous releases of Oracle Forms.

Reference: Oracle Application Server Forms Services Deployment Guide, Forms Listener Servlet

QUESTION 13

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 14

The Enforce Primary Key property of a data block ensures that the primary key of a new record exists in the database.

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: A

Starting with Oracle version 8 Oracle has the ability to enforce primary key and unique key constraints using non-unique indexes.

QUESTION 15

The Orders form, whose properties have not been changed from the default, has two non-base table text items to display the sales representative\\'s first and last names.

You want to ensure that entries made in these Items correspond to an existing employee, so you write a When-Validate-Item trigger for the Sales_Rep_First_Name text item:

SELECT LAST_NAME Into :last_name FROM employees WHERE first_name = :first_name; EXCEPTION WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN MESSAGE (\\'There is no sales rep by this name\\');

When you test the form and enter a first name that does not exist in the database, the message that you specified appears, but the cursor goes to the Sales_Rep_Last_Name item. You want the cursor to remain in the Sales_Rep__First Name item until a correct first name is entered.

Also, as you continue to test the form, at times, the cursor does not leave the Sales_Rep_First_Name item after you enter a name, but no error message appears.

Which two things can you do to correct these problems?

A. Add the code to handle the FORM_TRIGGER_FAILURE exception.

B. Raise the FORM_TRIGGER_FAILURE exception.

C. Add code to handle the TOO_MANY_ROWS exception.

D. Raise the TOO_MANY_ROWS exception.

E. Code an On-Error trigger.

F. Code an On-Message trigger.

G. Write a When-Validate-Item trigger for the Sales_Rep_Last_Name item.

H. Move the code to a form-level When-Validate-Item trigger.

I. Change the form\\'s validation Unit property to Record.

Correct Answer: AC

A: FORM_TRIGGER_FAILURE Exception Triggers fail only when one of the following occurs: *An unhandled exception *When you request the trigger to fail by raising the built-in exception FORM_TRIGGER_FAILURE This exception is defined and handled by Forms Builder, beyond the visible trigger text that youwrite. You can raise this exception:

* In the executable part of a trigger, to skip remaining actions and fail the trigger *In an exception handler, to fail the trigger after your own exception-handling actions havebeen obeyedIn either case, Forms Builder has its own exception handler for FORM_TRIGGER_FAILURE , which fails the trigger but does not cause an unhandled exception. This means that you can fail the trigger in a controlled manner.

C: When you use SELECT in a PL/SQL block, it\\'s important to make sure that exactly one row will always be returned by your query. If more than one row is returned, the TOO_MANY_ROWS exception occurs.

Note 1_ When-Validate-Item fires when Forms validates an item.

Note 2: The scope of a trigger is determined by its position in the formobject hierarchy--that is, thetype of

object under which you create the trigger. There are three possible levels that answer the"What

Level?"question in the slide graphic:·

Form level:

The trigger belongs to the form and can fire due to events across the entireform.· Block level: The trigger belongs to a block and can fire only when this block is the currentblock.· Item level: The trigger belongs to an individual item and can fire only when this item isthe current item

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