**1:What is the difference between ‘macro’ and ‘prompt?**

Macro is used in running set of instructions in order to execute the report, while prompt gives you a way of changing the report dynamically.

**2:What are the type of prompts in Cognos ?**

Value Prompt

Text Box Prompt

Date prompt

Date and time prompt

Time Prompt

Generated Prompt

**3:What is Drill Through?**

Drill through reporting allow you to link from report to another, navigating to book marks etc

**4:What is Content Store and Content Manager**

A content store is data base which store metadata of the reports

A content manager is a service which manages security

**5: What is Standalone and Embedded Filter**

Standalone filter can be reused with many reports

Embedded can use in one dimension or Query subject

**6: What is Cardinality?**

The cardinality of relationship is the number of related rows for each of the query subject

**7: What is snapshot?**

Snapshot is the copy of data when created snapshot it copy the exact data that related to particular report

**8: What is cascading Prompt?**

Cascading prompt allows a user to use values selected form one prompt to filter the values in another prompt

**9: What do you mean by drill across?**

The drill across executes queries with the help of more than one cube.

**10:Different types of views used in Cognos Framework manager**

Datababase view /Physical view

Business view

Presentation View

**11: What are Baselines and Markers?**

Baselines are horizontal or vertical lines that cut through the chart to indicate divisions within the charted data.

Markers are notations along the axis of a chart that designate a point on the scale to help users analyze and understand the data.

**12:What is the difference between Detail and Summary Filter?**

Detail Filter-filter that applies to rows.

Summary Filter tab-filter that applies to groups.

**13:What is the difference between Before and After Auto Aggregation?**

Before Auto Aggregation – to filter on individual records.

After Auto Aggregation – to filter on summarized data.

**14: What is a Generated Prompt?**

Acts as a placeholder. It will display a suitable prompt type based on the nature of the query item on the generated report.

**15: Which prompt to use when there are multiple items to choose from but users are not completely familiar with the data values?**

Select & Search Prompt

**16**: **What is Layout Calculation?**

Layout calculation is used to add run-time information to our report

**17: How do you reuse objects within the same report?**

Using Layout Component reference.

**18: What is the use of Conditional Formatting?**

Used to change the display of a report based on conditions we specify.

**19: What are the types of variables?**

Boolean variable – use this when there are only two possible outcomes, where the values will be Yes or No.

String variable – use this when there is more than one outcome, based on string values we specify.

Language Variable- use this when the values are different languages.

**20:What are CSS classes?**

Cascading Style Sheet(CSS) Classes are used to format reports quickly and consistently.

Local Class, Global Class.

**21**: **For which variables should we define condition?**

Boolean and String.

**22**: **How do we force page breaks in reports?**

Using Page sets.

**23**: **Which object you can import in FM?**

Stored procedure, Views, Tables, Materialized views.

**24: What is Parameter maps in framework manager.**

Parameter maps are similar to data source look-up tables. Each parameter map has two columns, one for the key and one for the value that the key represents.

**25:What is the difference between Model and a Package?**

A model is a logical view of the enterprise, where in a package is a subset of the model. This helps in reducing redundant copies of the database objects in several places.

For example, you can create one single model for the entire warehouse and choose to create multiple packages for each subject area which specific focus.

**26:Define Name Space?**

Name Space is a container, which holds the Query Subjects. A Name Space uniquely represents the Query Subjects

**27:What is Data Source Query Subject?**

Data Source query subjects contain SQL statements the directly reference data in a single data source. Frame work manager automatically creates a data source query subject for each table and view that you import into model.

**28: What is the Use of Governors in FM?**

To apply privileges and restrictions for a user class. Governor settings are used to set restrictions on queries by user class, such as

Sorting on non-indexed columns

Outer joins

Suppress duplicates

Cross-product queries

Retrieval of large text items

Number of records

Number of tables

Query execution time

**29:What is a Loop?**

A Loop is a closed path which is resulted due to joints.

A Loop causes performance degradation of query execution and wrong data will be displayed in the report.

A Loop can be resolved by creating the short cuts (Alias).

**30:What is the use of** **COALESCE function:**

The COALESCE function evaluates its parameters in order and returns the first one that is not NULL. The result is NULL if, and only if, all the arguments are NULL.

31: **What are the types of SQL in FM?**

Cognos SQL

Native SQL

Pass-through SQL

32: **What are Query Processing Types?**

Limited Local: The database server does as much of the SQL processing and Execution as possible. However, some reports or report sections use local SQL processing.

Database only: The database server does all the SQL processing and execution with the exception of tasks not supported by the database. An error appears if any reports of report sections require local SQL processing.

**33: Types of security in FM:**

Data security: You create a security filter and apply it to a specific query subject. The filter controls the data that is shown to your users when they set up their reports.

Object  security: You secure an object directly by allowing users access to the object, denying users access to The object, or keeping it hidden from all users.

Package security: You apply security to a package and identify who has access to that package

**34:What are the tiers in congos Architecture**

web server :- It is the Cognos Gateway by default CGI default gateway

Applications : – It has content manager and dispatcher

Data :- It has query database

**35:how many types of formats you can run a report using cognos?**.

1. HTML  
2.PDF  
3.EXCEL 2000  
4.EXCEL 2002  
5.CSV

6.XML

**36:What is the meaning of Aggregation and Rollup Aggregation?**

Aggregation refers to Detail level or Row level.

Roll Up Aggregation is for Summary Level or group level.

**37:How can you create prompts in framework manager?**

Using prompt macro functions #(prompt(‘prompt name’,datatype))#

**38: What is Shortcut & Alias Shortcut?**

Regular shortcuts, which are a simple reference to the target object.

Alias shortcuts, which behave as if they were a copy of the original object with completely independent behavior. Alias shortcuts are available only for query subjects and dimensions.

**39Types Of MDX Functions**

Member

Set

Level

Hierarchy

Member Summary

Logic.

**40: Performance Tuning in Report Studio**

Donot use outer joins and full outer joins.

Filters using ‘OR’ ….try to change to ‘IN’.

Use a database such as oracle which will tune the SQL to a certain extent.

Carryout regular database tuning.

Get rid of the indexes that we are not using.

Create indexes on the columns that have distinct column values and used more.

By using simple case statement and minimising the complex calculations and applying frequently used filter conditions at the framework level instead of report level.