1.How to add the nodes to tree view control ?

2.How the connection is established using API?

3.How to make file executable?

4.What are all controls that are available in Msaccess? And Is common Dialog control and richtextbox is available in the Msaccess?

5.How to install the application in clients machine which has been developed in msaccess?

6.I have created the application in ms\_access xp .and On client machine msoffice 2000 was installed .And my application is giving error on that machine how do you solve this?

7.how to create an application which is not depend on versions?

8. Why API functions are Required?

9. **ActiveX and Types of ActiveX Components in VB ?**

**10. What is difference between inprocess and out of process ?**

**11. What are the Advantages of disconnected recordsets?**  
A disconnected Recordset, as its name implies, is a Recordset that lacks a connection.   
  
seen that a Recordset that does not have a database connection can be very useful as a tool in your programming. It can save you time and effort and make your code more scalable.   
  
In order to create a disconnected Recordset two Recordset properties must be set appropriately.   
It is a requirement that the CursorLocation property is set to adUseClient and the LockType property is set to adLockBatchOptimistic. Note that the CursorType will default to adUseStatic if we don't explicitly state that it should be set to adUseClient.) i.e  
  
rst.LockType = adLockBatchOptimistic  
rst.CursorLocation = adUseClient  
  
However, we've recently discovered that these steps aren't necessary. VB automatically assigns batch optimistic locking to newly created,  
connectionless recordsets. And, of course, without a connection, a recordset can't have any other cursor but a client-side one. To create one of these structures, then, the only thing you need do is create  
the object variable instance. After that, you can simply begin adding fields to the construct.  
  
To add fields, you use the Fields collection's Append method. This method requires two parameters , the field name and the field data type. So, to create a connectionless recordset with two fields,you'd use code similar to:  
  
Dim rst As ADODB.Recordset  
Set rst = New ADODB.Recordset  
  
rst.Fields.Append "CustID", adVarChar  
rst.Fields.Append "CustName", adVarChar  
  
Additional, optional Append method parameters include DefinedSize and Attrib. The DefinedSize argument takes the size of the field. Fill the Attrib parameter with constants that define additional field characteristics, such as whether it will allow null values or is updatable.   
Since, in our technique, we want the fields to mirror the structure of the original recordset, we'll simply use existing values for these parameters.  
  
Disconnected Recordsets, first available with ADO 2.0, are the most commonly used mechanism to retrieve a Recordset and open a connection for only the necessary amount of time, thus increasing scalability. They are call disconnected because the connection to the database is closed.   
The collections, properties, and methods of a disconnected Recordset are still available even though the connection is closed. This frees up server resources, given that the number of open connections is limited and database locking is a non-issue.

12. **How to register a component?**

**Difference between Linked Object and Embedded Object?**  
Embedding objects -   
When you embed an object, a copy of the object is inserted into the destination document. There's no link to the original file. When you change information in the source document, no changes will be reflected in the destination document. The actual data for the object is stored within the destination file. To make changes to the embedded object, double click it and it will launch the original application the source file was in.

Linking objects -   
Information is updated when you modify the original source file when you use a linked object. This dynamic updating is very handy for things such as the aforementioned monthly report. You can open up the Excel spreadsheet that is referenced within your Word document.Make changes to the spreadsheet, close Excel, and when you open your Word document... viola! The changes are already there. If that object is linked to ten other Word files, the changes are already in those ten files, too! actually linking or embedding an object is fast and easy.

**13.Difference Declaration and Instantiation an object?**  
Dim obj as OBJ.CLASS with either  
Set obj = New OBJ.CLASS or  
Set obj = CreateObject(?OBJ.CLASS?) or  
Set obj = GetObject( ,? OBJ.CLASS?)  
or  
Dim obj as New OBJ.CLASS  
  
Set object = Nothing   
ensure the object is release from the memory.  
  
If this object is a form, you can add set myform = nothing and Form\_Unload() event.Maintain a habit of remove the object by using set object = nothing which will benefit at last.   
Visual Basic is supposed to automatically release objects when they go out of scope. To free up some memory usage, you can set the object to  
nothing.

14.

| **RE: what is oops? what is polymorphism ?does vb ...** |
| --- |
| Oops Is the concept. It is Object Oriented Technology. In Oops, concepts like, Class, Structure, Object, Methods, Function, Property, Inheritance, Polimorphism, Abstraction etc. is there.  When you use same method name but for diffrent purpose is call polymorphism.  For example, Area() method in Shape class. There are many shape are there , Circle, Rectangle etc. To count area , there should be different caculation. For this, we derieve child class from Shape Parent class like, Circle, Rectangle and implement Area() method in this class. THis is polymorphism. |

#### **15. Does VBA include any security features?**

**A.** Yes. Visual Basic for Applications includes the ability to prevent users from viewing or modifying code. Developers can password-protect their VBA code so it is encrypted and cannot be viewed. Digital signatures offer an additional layer of security on top of code protection. By combining digital signatures with security levels, users can identify the source of VBA code and make informed decisions about whether to trust it.

**Questions.**

1. What is your Contribution to the Projects you have done?
2. What you know in VBA?
3. How to Import data from Excel to Access and Access to excel? And in how many ways you can do it?
4. If the rows data in excel increases more than 65536 then how do you manage this?
5. What is V lookup and Hlook up in Excel?
6. Tell me about SDLC?
7. How the connection is established from Excel to sqlserver?
8. What are the different ways that we connect to the databases?
9. How you call the Excel from Access?
10. What are custom Menus in Excel?
11. How do you create custom Menus?
12. What are Custom Views in Excel?
13. What are Excel spreadsheets?
14. If you want to use date in access what data type you use and why?
15. How to format the Date?
16. What is Class Module?
17. When you write the code in Module?
18. How to do the formatting In Excel?
19. What are the different formats in Excel?
20. If you have the So many Issues to solve which will you take first?
21. How you handle the queries of Business Users?
22. What is the Hierarchy of Excel?
23. How you retrieve the values of specific Cell?
24. What is Range Object?
25. Can you manage the application independently?
26. What you have done in your Previous Projects?
27. How to create Consolidated Report in Excel?
28. What is Macro?
29. How to put the Button on Excel worksheet and write code to invoke that event?
30. How you do Errors Handling in Excel?
31. What is Option explicit?
32. What you know about shell?
33. How comfortable are you to work in VBA?
34. How to create Custom functions in VBA?
35. How to create Pivot Table Report in Excel?
36. How to access the Data from external Database to create Report?
37. What is calculated field and calculated Columns in Pivot table?