Functional testing: the code behaves as it is supposed to behave

Non functional testin : this involves stress testing, volume testing , load testing etc

i.e the non functional aspects of any application

i.e if 100 users access the same web site, will it respond the same way or is there a decrease in performance

such aspects are termed as non functional testing

got it ?

Refactoring is a process which is applied on the code after coding is done

Sort of reviewing the code

So u can find out whether layered architecture has been followed or not

Variablae names/ method names are following coding convention or not etc etc

So, when u r going thru the code and u realise that few tasks are not followed then you will try to rectify it

So u have problems on one hand and the solutions on another

Problem solution

1. Architecture Refactoring a. Coding styles

II. Method Slicing b. Cohesion

III. Field Refactoring c. Readability

Ans : I-b

II-c

III-a

This means if u find that architecture refactoring is not done, then it means that coding style needs to change

Similarly for the other two. Got it ?

If the names of the radio buttons are different, then they wont behave like radio button s

name="r"

note: names of radio buttons have to be the same and then .. only one of them can be selected

if names are different, then all of htem can be selected at a time . got it ?

moveTo(x,y) : this is used to move a window thru the javascript code

the code to create a window and open it is

window.open(“url to open in new window or blank”,”window name .. of no real use”,”window features”

window.open(“”,””,”left=100,right=200,top=20,bottom=40”);

this is the code to create and open a new window

moveTo(x,y) : will move the window to a new location specified by x and y coorindates

ok ?

to access a particular elemtn on the form

there are 2 syntaxes

document.formname.formelementname.value . got this ?

eg document.form1.myname.value

<form name=”form1”>

<input type=”text” name=”myname” id=”mynm”/>

or

reference\_to\_elemnet = document.getElementById(“id\_of\_the\_element”);

reference\_to\_elemnet.value

referece\_to\_myname =document.getElementById(“mynm”)

referece\_to\_myname.value

or

document.formname.elements[0]=”somevalue” ;

elements[0] will refer to the first elment in the form and so on

elements is a predefined array ..

frm1.elements[0].value="India";

<form name="frm1">

<input type="hidden" name="country"/>

<input type="Submit" value="Go"/>

Hidden is the first elemnt and submit is the second

Hidden form elements are not displayed in the browser

So only submit button will be displayed

Html .. done ..

Pf .. done

Lets move on

<book category=Technical>

The above will give an error when viewd in browser coz in xml the rule says that all attribute values should be within either sinle or double quotes

Book is the tag/element

Category is the attribute

Value is not in quotes. So error

Xsd : xml schema

'<xs:pattern value="[xyz]"/>

This pattern will ensure that only one value is accepted . either x or y or z

'<xs:pattern value="[xyz]{1,10}"/> min 1 max 10

'<xs:pattern value="[xyz]{10}"/> exactly 10; not less not more

'<xs:pattern value="x|y|z"/> instead of this enumeration has to be used . this syntax is not valid

Ok ?

Identify the query to display hiredate and number of employees joined in that date in

a given department number. Also order the details based on hiredate.

Where clause will be used for deptno ;

Since u want to count; u have to use group by

So query will have where claouse group by and count also

Hiredate count deptno

SELECT hiredate,COUNT(\*) FROM employee GROUP BY hiredate ORDER BY 1

Is not right as the where caluse for deptno is missing

Order by 1 is ok

Order by columname is also ok

sELECT hiredate,COUNT(\*) FROM employee WHERE deptno=20 GROUP BY hiredate ORDER BY 1;

this seems right

SELECT hiredate,COUNT(\*) FROM employee WHERE deptno=20 GROUP BY hiredate ORDER BY 0;

Oreder by starts with 1 not 0

SELECT hiredate,COUNT(\*) FROM employee GROUP BY hiredate ORDER BY 1 WHERE deptno=20;

Above is wrong as order of the clouases is not as expect

Select

From

Wehre

Group by

Having

Order by

Remember the above order . ok ?

Subquery and joins may also comein L1

U shld know the difference between > ANY , >ALL

These two are multi row subquery opoerators

Ie. If inner query reqturns more than one row then u cannot use = in the outer query

ANY will compare the value against any value returned in the inner query

ALL will compare the value against all the values ertuerned by the inner quqeyr

So the output will differ in case of ANY / ALL

I have created a situation where the inner query will return more than one row;

Select deptno from emp where deptno >ANY(select deptno from emp where deptno >20)

Select deptno from emp where deptno >ALL(select deptno from emp where deptno >20)

Execute the qbove and find out the difference

Parameter modes in pl sql

Procedure by default do not return a value

Function always returns a value

U can make a procedure return value or a function return more than one value by using out parameters

In is the default parameter mode

Following will create syntax problems coz u cannot specify the size of formal parameter in procedure declaration

Not allowed ; the term used will be that u cannot constrain the datatypes

Create or replace procedure proc1(num number(2)) as //default mode is in

This parameter is read only ; u cannot assign a value to this

Begin

Atleast one executable statenet is required; this section cannot be left blank

End;

/

Create or replace procedure proc1(num number, num2 out number ) as

Begin

num2:=100; this variable must be assigned a value ;

this variable will be accessed from the calling program

this value will be returned from this procedure

End;

/

Got it ?

i. Parameter with IN mode is used to pass values to the procedure. yes

ii. Parameter with OUT mode is used to return values to the caller. yes

iii. Parameter with IN OUT mode is used to pass initial values to the procedure and

return updated values to the caller. yes

iv. Formal parameter should be assigned a value, if parameter mode is IN OUT.

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calculateSalary(nEmpno emp.empno%TYPE)

RETURN NUMBER AS

nSalary emp.sal%TYPE;

nTotal emp.sal%TYPE;

BEGIN

SELECT sal,sal\*12 INTO nSalary,nTotal

FROM emp

WHERE empno=nEmpno;

RETURN nTotal;

END;

Consider EMP table exists with empno,salary columns and record of empno 1001.

Identify the correct option.

EXECUTE calculateSalary(1001); this is the syntax to call procedure not function

error message will be displayed, since INTO clause is used in SELECT statement.worng. into clouse is expected

Error message will be displayed, since parameter mode is not specified during function creation. : wrong

Since default mode is in

nResult:=calculateSalary(1001); this is the right way to call a function

u have to explicitly assing the return from the function into a variable .

if := is not used while calling, oracle will assume that the called one is a procedure nad not a function . imp point to remember

compsoiton : filled diamond

strong relationship between two obejcts; if one does not exist, other will also not exist

clss Word{

}

Class Sentence {

Word[] words; // a sentence is made up of many words

If word does not exist, sentence will also not exist ; hence strong bonding

Hence compisiton

}

aggregation : hollow diamond

weak realitonshoip ; if one does not exist other will continue to exist

class Department {

Empoyee [] employes ; // even if employee are not there in the dept; the dpet will continue to exist by itself

}

Elicitation process means asking / probing ; this is carrid out in analysis /requirement gathering phase

non configuration item?

If there are some files which everyone can access and if u desire that changes to such a file should be tracked, i.e who made the change, date and time also then there is a concept called configuration management

So u need to decide wehrether a particular item is configurable or not

Configuration item will be tracked

So imp files should be put on the configuration manegemnet server

Out of the following, find out which is least likely to be tracked . that shld not be on server

Design changes have to be tracked

Project plan changes need to be tracked

Test acse need to be tracked

So weekly status report is least likely to be tracked . got it ?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Design document | Project plan | Weekly status Reports | Test case |
|  |  |  |  |

Unit testing : is done by developer after coding one module

Acceptance testing is done by client to ensure that software developed is right and they have accepted it from the softeware vendor

KT : knowledge transer is done after aceptiance testing

Long l = 10 ;; int to long conversion

Int I = 234234234234L; // long to int convertion error

Int I = true; erro r

{ String str = null;

System.out.println((String) str);

}

Will print null

{ String str = null;

System.out.println(str.length() ); will give null pointer excpetion

}

super() and this() both calls cannot be used in same constructor.

As both have to be the first lines within child class constructore ; both cannot be written on first line hence error

public class ThisUsage

{

int planets;

static int suns;

public void world()

{

int i ; //(1)INSERT STATEMENT HERE

}

}

public class ThisUsage

{

int planets;

static int suns;

public void world()

{

int i ; //(1)INSERT STATEMENT HERE

}

}

Code and understand

Following is a true staetmnet

Compile time error :cannot inherit from final class

It is possible to have enum in swtich case

Coz no break after Tuesday; Wednesday will be printed as ell

public void amethod() {

final int i1;

this is valid; local variable can be made final but it has to be given intial value

abstract class MineBase {

abstract void amethod();

child class must compulsorily override the abstract method or else declare itself as abstract

if not done thencompliation werror

en a derived class method which overrides one of it's base class methods.

With derived class object you can invoke the overridden base method using:

Using super keword

Set hashSet = new HashSet();

hashSet.add(1);

hashSet.add(null);

hashSet.add(null);

hashSet.add("1");

System.out.println(hashSet);

U can add values only once; duplicates not allowed ; size 3

Which are methods of java.util.Properties class?

Set set=new TreeSet();

set.add("2");

set.add(3);

set.add("1");

set.add(6);

set.add("10");

set.add(50);

Iterator it=set.iterator();

while(it.hasNext())

{

System.out.println(it.next()+" ");

}}

Code n undersnd output

Note : in treeset u canot add values of different datatypes ; will give classcasteexception at runtime

Values must be of same type

Try out n see

24 more questions to be discussed; will do on mon

I am sharing this file with srikar over email no w

Bye for the dya

Have to meet jee cloud batch now