

Avaloq Script Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. To access object classes, additions, order additions, and keys, which data dictionary should be used?**
 - A. core**
 - B. extn**
 - C. basic**
 - D. custom**

- 2. What does the "filter" function do in an array context?**
 - A. It sorts the elements of an array**
 - B. It creates a new array with selected elements**
 - C. It combines all elements into one**
 - D. It retrieves the maximum value from the array**

- 3. How can you run asynchronous code in Avaloq Script?**
 - A. Only through the use of promises**
 - B. By using callbacks, promises, or async/await syntax**
 - C. By declaring all functions as synchronous**
 - D. By executing functions in a loop**

- 4. Which method allows for the creation of a new business object instance?**
 - A. Constructor**
 - B. Factory method**
 - C. Initializer**
 - D. Builder**

- 5. What does the application architecture in Avaloq define?**
 - A. The layout of user interface elements**
 - B. The interaction between applications and the database**
 - C. The workflow of report generation**
 - D. The structure of client interactions**

- 6. How do you declare a variable in Avaloq Script?**
- A. Using the 'var' keyword**
 - B. Using the 'define' keyword**
 - C. Using the 'declare' keyword followed by the variable name and type**
 - D. Using the 'initialize' keyword**
- 7. What distinguishes 'var' from 'const' in variable declarations?**
- A. 'var' allows for re-assignment, while 'const' does not**
 - B. 'var' is used for global variables, while 'const' is local**
 - C. 'var' can only be used in functions, while 'const' is for global scope**
 - D. 'var' requires initialization, while 'const' does not**
- 8. What does "strict" mode do in Avaloq Script?**
- A. It allows more flexible coding**
 - B. It enforces stricter parsing and error handling**
 - C. It eliminates all errors in the code**
 - D. It adds more features**
- 9. Which scripting language is notably similar to PL/SQL and used for scripting business objects in Avaloq?**
- A. Avaloq SQL**
 - B. Avaloq Script**
 - C. Avaloq Command Language**
 - D. Avaloq XML**
- 10. What role does the "abstract" keyword play in class definitions?**
- A. It enables multiple inheritance for the class**
 - B. It indicates that the class can be instantiated directly**
 - C. It signals that a method must be implemented in subclasses**
 - D. It allows the class to operate without a constructor**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. To access object classes, additions, order additions, and keys, which data dictionary should be used?

- A. core
- B. extn**
- C. basic
- D. custom

The correct choice is based on the specific functionality of the data dictionary in the context of Avaloq. The "extn" data dictionary is specifically designed for extensions to existing object classes, additions to those object classes, and for order additions and keys. This means that when working with any elements that are meant to enhance or extend the base functionality provided by the Avaloq system, the "extn" data dictionary is the go-to resource. Using the "extn" dictionary allows developers and users to access and manipulate the structures that have been added to the base application, ensuring that they can work effectively with all necessary elements when customizing or extending functionalities. This dictionary provides access to a wider range of attributes and components that are not available in the core or basic dictionaries, which focus primarily on standard definitions without the extensions that "extn" provides.

2. What does the "filter" function do in an array context?

- A. It sorts the elements of an array
- B. It creates a new array with selected elements**
- C. It combines all elements into one
- D. It retrieves the maximum value from the array

In an array context, the "filter" function is designed to create a new array that consists of elements that meet specified criteria. When implemented, this function evaluates each element of the original array against a given condition. Only those elements that satisfy the condition are included in the new array, effectively filtering the original array based on the defined criteria. This functionality is crucial for data manipulation and preprocessing in programming, as it allows developers to extract subsets of data efficiently. For example, if you had an array of numbers and wanted to create a new array consisting only of even numbers, you could use the "filter" function to achieve this in a concise and readable manner. The other options pertain to different operations—sorting, combining, and retrieving values—none of which align with the purpose of the filter function. Thus, the choice indicating that it creates a new array with selected elements accurately describes the role of the filter function in array manipulation.

3. How can you run asynchronous code in Avaloq Script?

- A. Only through the use of promises
- B. By using callbacks, promises, or async/await syntax**
- C. By declaring all functions as synchronous
- D. By executing functions in a loop

Running asynchronous code in Avaloq Script can be achieved effectively through the use of callbacks, promises, or the async/await syntax. This approach allows developers to handle operations that may take some time to complete, such as network requests or file I/O, without blocking the execution of subsequent code. Callbacks are functions that are passed as arguments to other functions and are executed once an asynchronous operation completes. Promises provide a more robust way to manage asynchronous operations by allowing chaining of operations and handling both success and failure cases through `then` and `catch` methods. The async/await syntax builds on promises and offers a way to write asynchronous code that looks synchronous, making it easier to read and maintain. In contrast, declaring all functions as synchronous would not allow for handling asynchronous operations and would lead to blocking functionality. Executing functions in a loop may not effectively manage asynchronous behavior and could lead to inadvertently running methods that depend on the completion of previous async operations before they actually finish. Therefore, option B encompasses the necessary methodologies for effectively implementing asynchronous code in Avaloq Script.

4. Which method allows for the creation of a new business object instance?

- A. Constructor**
- B. Factory method
- C. Initializer
- D. Builder

The creation of a new business object instance is typically accomplished using a constructor. In object-oriented programming, a constructor is a special method that is called when an instance of a class is created. It initializes the new object's properties and can also perform any setup tasks necessary for the object to function properly. The constructor's primary role is to allocate memory for the new object and set its initial state, allowing for the straightforward creation and manipulation of objects within the programming environment. While factory methods, initializers, and builders are also patterns used to create instances of objects, they serve slightly different purposes. A factory method provides a way to encapsulate the instantiation process and can return instances of various types based on input parameters. Initializers are often used in specific contexts (like Swift) to set up properties after an object has been created. Builders allow for a more flexible way to construct complex objects step by step but operate at a higher abstraction level than direct object instantiation. Thus, the constructor remains the foundational method specifically designed for creating new instances of business objects right from their class definition.

5. What does the application architecture in Avaloq define?

- A. The layout of user interface elements
- B. The interaction between applications and the database**
- C. The workflow of report generation
- D. The structure of client interactions

The application architecture in Avaloq primarily focuses on the interaction between applications and the database. This encompasses how different software components communicate with the database and how data is accessed, manipulated, and managed within the system. A well-defined application architecture is crucial for ensuring that applications can efficiently retrieve and store data, maintain integrity, and perform optimally. Furthermore, this architecture supports scalable solutions, as it allows for efficient data handling and appropriate response times, which are essential in financial applications. A thorough understanding of the application architecture lays the foundation for developers and architects to create applications that can maximize performance and maintain robustness in data handling. The other options, while relevant to different aspects of application development, do not capture the core focus of application architecture in Avaloq. The layout of user interface elements, for instance, pertains to front-end design rather than architecture, and workflow specifics relate more to operational processes rather than the back-end structure dictated by the application architecture.

6. How do you declare a variable in Avaloq Script?

- A. Using the 'var' keyword
- B. Using the 'define' keyword
- C. Using the 'declare' keyword followed by the variable name and type**
- D. Using the 'initialize' keyword

In Avaloq Script, variables are declared using the 'declare' keyword, which is essential for establishing a variable's name and type. This process ensures that the variable is properly defined in the context of the script and is allocated appropriate memory for its type. The declaration is crucial as it informs the compiler or interpreter about the variable's intended use, such as whether it will hold integer values, strings, or more complex data structures. The use of 'declare' followed by the variable name and type is consistent with the language's syntax and allows for clear and efficient scripting practices. This approach reduces the likelihood of errors related to type mismatches and enhances code readability, which is a fundamental principle in programming. Other keywords, such as 'var', 'define', or 'initialize', do not align with the correct syntax for variable declaration in Avaloq Script, which is why they are not suitable options in this context. The unique requirement of using 'declare' emphasizes the structured nature of the language and the importance of type safety in variable management.

7. What distinguishes 'var' from 'const' in variable declarations?

- A. 'var' allows for re-assignment, while 'const' does not**
- B. 'var' is used for global variables, while 'const' is local
- C. 'var' can only be used in functions, while 'const' is for global scope
- D. 'var' requires initialization, while 'const' does not

The choice that highlights the distinction between 'var' and 'const' is that 'var' allows for re-assignment, while 'const' does not. This means that when you declare a variable using 'var', you can change its value later in the code. This flexibility makes 'var' suitable for scenarios where you need to update the variable's value throughout its lifecycle. In contrast, when you declare a variable with 'const', you create a constant reference to a value that cannot be changed. Once a value is assigned to a 'const' variable, trying to re-assign it will lead to an error. This property of 'const' is particularly useful for defining values that should remain constant throughout the execution of the program, such as configuration settings or fixed computation results. Using 'var' and 'const' appropriately helps maintain clarity and intent in your code, making it easier to understand how variables are meant to behave during execution.

8. What does "strict" mode do in Avaloq Script?

- A. It allows more flexible coding
- B. It enforces stricter parsing and error handling**
- C. It eliminates all errors in the code
- D. It adds more features

In Avaloq Script, enabling "strict" mode plays a crucial role in enhancing the robustness and reliability of the code. It enforces stricter parsing and error handling, meaning that the script must adhere closely to defined syntax and semantic rules. This leads to early detection of errors during the coding process, as any violation of these rules results in immediate feedback rather than allowing potentially problematic code to run. This approach increases the overall quality of the code by discouraging bad practices and ensuring that the developer remains vigilant about the potential pitfalls that might arise in less strictly governed coding environments. By enforcing stricter rules, it helps in catching errors that might otherwise go unnoticed until runtime, thereby reducing the likelihood of bugs and improving maintainability. Overall, utilizing "strict" mode helps developers write cleaner, more predictable code that aligns with best practices in software development, reinforcing the importance of precision in scripting.

9. Which scripting language is notably similar to PL/SQL and used for scripting business objects in Avaloq?

- A. Avaloq SQL**
- B. Avaloq Script**
- C. Avaloq Command Language**
- D. Avaloq XML**

The scripting language that is notably similar to PL/SQL and used for scripting business objects in Avaloq is Avaloq Script. This language has been specifically designed to interact with business logic and data structures within the Avaloq Banking Suite, making it a crucial tool for developers working within this framework. Its syntax and functionality bear resemblance to PL/SQL, which promotes easier adoption for those already familiar with Oracle's procedural language. Avaloq Script allows for complex operations, data manipulation, and the definition of business rules, making it suitable for customizing and extending the capabilities of Avaloq applications. The structured nature of this scripting language enables developers to write clear and maintainable code, which is essential in complex banking environments. Other options, while related to Avaloq, do not serve the same purpose or share the same similarities with PL/SQL. For instance, Avaloq SQL is primarily focused on database operations and querying, whereas the Avaloq Command Language is more about executing commands within the Avaloq environment rather than scripting business logic. Avaloq XML, on the other hand, pertains to data interchange and structure rather than scripting.

10. What role does the "abstract" keyword play in class definitions?

- A. It enables multiple inheritance for the class**
- B. It indicates that the class can be instantiated directly**
- C. It signals that a method must be implemented in subclasses**
- D. It allows the class to operate without a constructor**

The "abstract" keyword in class definitions indicates that the class cannot be instantiated directly, serving as a blueprint for other subclasses. When a class is declared as abstract, it may contain one or more abstract methods—methods that are declared without implementation. This signifies that any subclass derived from this abstract class must provide an implementation for these abstract methods in order to be instantiated. By defining methods as abstract, the developer establishes an expected behavior for subclasses while promoting a form of polymorphism. This design encourages adherence to a specific interface or contract without dictating how that functionality must be achieved. Thus, when a class is marked as abstract, it compels any subclass to implement its abstract methods if it wishes to create instances of itself, fostering a clear structure and enforcing necessary functionality in derived classes.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://avalogscript.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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