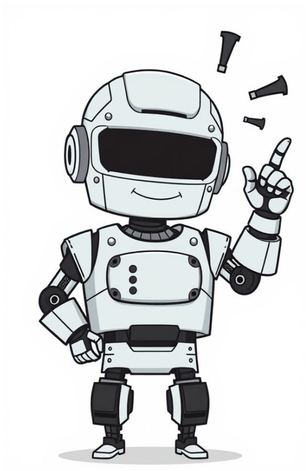
I'm not a robot



The process by which a Google Web Toolkit (GWT) application bootstraps involves several files with sometimes enigmatic names. These files, generated by the GWT Compiler, can seem perplexing to new users but are crucial for effective deployment. Understanding these files allows them to be placed correctly on the web server. Generated by the GWT Compiler, the following key files are produced: .nocache.js (or -xs.nocache.js for cross-site script inclusion), .cache.html, and .gwt.rpc. Each of these items is described below, but first, it's vital to grasp the concept of Deferred Binding since it underpins the bootstrap process. To grasp the bootstrap procedure for a GWT application: the browser loads and processes the host HTML page, then encounters the tag and downloads the JavaScript code in .nocache.js. This file contains JavaScript code that resolves Deferred Binding configurations and uses a lookup table to locate one of the .cache.html files. The .cache.html file contains the actual program logic of the GWT application. The .nocache.js File is where Deferred Binding occurs. It contains a lookup table mapping Deferred Binding permutations to .cache.html filenames, ensuring browser-specific code and language strings are resolved correctly. The .cache.html Files contain your application's logic in JavaScript code wrapped in an HTML wrapper due to browsers not handling compressed pure-JavaScript files properly in all cases. The .cache.html files are named according to their MD5 sum, guaranteeing deterministic behavior by the GWT Compiler. The .gwt.rpc File indicates which types implementing java.io.Serializable are allowed to be serialized over the wire as part of GWT RPC. For more details on this and other conditions for using Serializable types in GWT RPC, refer to the FAQ. the blocks read with a full table scan to be immediately flushed from the buffer cache. You would normally CACHE a table when it was VERY small, one or two data buffers but frequently used, lookup tables may fit this. In this scenario you may find that unindexed full table scan from the SGA is faster than an index, so you want the table to stay in the SGA. For most full table scans, you do NOT want the data kept, you want the current SGA to remain as unchanged as possible, so NOCACHE is the default. I tried to remain child-like, all I acheived was childish. You may also use this keyword when creating sequences. This means that no values are buffered in memory for future requests. Regards, Dima Thanks for the answers. Jimbo, you mentioned a "look up table." What do you mean by that? Is that a faster way of doing SELECT * from table_name? Thanks Generally speaking, lookup tables are reference tables. They are small in size and are predominently used to do cade lookups. Because they are small in size it's better to cash them. Hope this helps. Anand. Many of the Apps I use have a master table with such parameters as: modules I own, the language my users speak, the next PO number to assign to a PO, etc. small tables but frequently accessed, and often very static. Forcing them to stay in the SGA can speed up routine actions (every form may check the user's language) You may also have lookup tables that remember Oracle anonoumus Keys this regular code becomes that overtime code this temporary Foreman code become that overtime temporary foreman code (my table like this only has 12 rows, it all fits in one data block, when an employee goes over 40 hours I lookup his new pay code) I tried to remain child-like, all I acheived was childish. You can’t perform that action at this time. This is a failed proposal. Consensus for its implementation was not established within a reasonable period of time. If you want to revive discussion, please use the talk page or initiate a thread at the village pump.ShortcutWP:NOCACHEWP:NOCACHE This page in a nutshell: Wikipedia will be set "NOCACHE" for search engines to prevent bad results from populating to any number of outside websites. As of February 2009, Wikipedia allows all search engines to cache its results. That is, if a search engine like Google happens to crawl a page, any inappropriate or bad content, including WP:BLP violations, may be propagated out onto the Internet for an indeterminate amount of time. However, we have the ability to set Wikipedia to be NOCACHE in our robots.txt file. The major benefit of this is that search engines would only report the current state of an article (or any page) at any given time. At least once, a slightly prominent BLP article was vandalized with racial epithets that the world's search engines then cached.[1] A vandal replaced the entire BLP article with three epithets.[2] However, the damage was done, and according to Wikipedia on search engines, we were now referring to the BLP subject as "NIGGA".[3] The edit was reversed less than two minutes later, but the damage was done.[4] That was one of the single most-watched BLP articles we've ever had--what chance do the hundreds of thousands of lesser-known BLP articles have? The idea behind this proposal would be to protect not just BLPs, but the integrity of our articles themselves from being cached with bad information, even temporarily. A technical explanation of what NOCACHE or "no-caching" does (unrelated to proposal) Search engine results page ^ Oswald, Ed (2009-02-17). "Google Search for Barack Obama Reveals Racial Epithets". Technologizer. Retrieved 2009-02-18. ^ 04:44, February 17, 2009 edit to Barack Obama. ^ The edit in question, which was cached by Google. It was done at 04:44, February 17, 2009. It was reversed at 04:46, February 17, 2009,

- http://sweepinstyle.com/userfiles/file/96335245720.pdf
- honda crv not recognizing key
- http://zxpgw.com/userfiles/file/5d3f85d7-a5e9-4c11-930e-e60074cd326d.pdf
- teyagoru
- cokiki
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- waho