# **SELF TEST ANSWERS**

### **Position the Server Technologies**

- 1. Z E. Grid Control can manage the complete environment (according to Oracle Corporation).
  - A, B, C, D. All of these can be managed by Grid Control.
- A, C, D. SQL, PL/SQL, and Java can all run in the database.
  - **B**, E. C cannot run inside the database, and OCI is used by external processes to connect to the database; it does not run within it.

### **Understand Relational Structures**

- **3.** \( \mathbb{\textsup} \) **B.** Third normal form is the usual form aimed for by systems analysts when they normalize data into relational structures.
  - 🗷 A, C, D. A is wrong because first normal form is only the first stage of data normalization. C and D would be more suitable to the X-Files than to a database.
- ☑ A. The relational model uses two-dimensional tables.
  - **B**, C, D. B is wrong because two dimensions is the limit for relational structures. C and D are wrong because they refer to nonrelational structures (though there are facilities within the Oracle database for simulating them).

## Summarize the SQL Language

- **5.**  $\square$  **D.** In a set-oriented language, one command can affect many rows (a set), whereas a procedural language processes rows one by one.
  - **A**, **B**, **C**. A is wrong because while rows should have a unique a identifier in a well designed application, this is not actually a requirement. B is wrong because users cannot be grouped in the Oracle environment. C is wrong because (even though the statement is correct) it is not relevant to the question.
- A, B, C. These are all procedural constructions, which are not part of a set-oriented language. They are all used in PL/SQL.
  - **D**, **E**. These are SQL's transaction control statements.

### **Use the Client Tools**

- 7. Z B, C. B is correct because SQL Developer can be installed in its own directory. C is correct because passwords can be saved as part of a connection definition (though this may not be a good idea).
  - **A**, **D**. A is wrong because the Oracle Net protocol lets SQL Developer connect to a number of versions of the database. D is wrong because LDAP is only one of several techniques for name resolution.

- **8. \(\overline{\mathbb{Z}}\) A, E.** A is correct because SQL Developer is written in Java and therefore requires a Java Runtime Environment. E is correct because SQL Developer needs a graphics terminal to display windows.
  - **B**, **C**, **D**. B is wrong because SQL Developer uses JDBC to connect to databases, not OCI. C is wrong because, while SQL Developer can use LDAP or a TNSNAMES.ORA file, it can also use and store the basic connection details. D is wrong because SQL Developer is a completely independent product.

### **Create the Demonstration Schemas**

- **9. C.** The demonstration schemas can be created in any database, either at database creation time or by running scripts later.
  - A, B, D. A and B are wrong because, while they may be good practice, they are not a technical requirement. D is wrong because it fails to understand that a schema can only be (and always is) created with a user.
- **10. ☑ B.** A schema and a user are inseparable.
  - **A**, **C**, **D**. A is wrong because there is no such command. C and D are wrong because they assume the impossible: that you can separate a user from his or her schema.

## **LAB ANSWER**

Figure 1-12 shows a solution.

