SQL Sutdy Questions

## Which datatype stores the strings 'MARK' and 'MARK ' the same?

A VARCHAR2 (10)

B CHAR (10)

C VARCHAR2 (5)

B CHAR (5)

## The EMPLOYEE table is defined as follows. Which of the following queries is most appropriate to use if you need to find the who were hired before January 1, 1998, and have a salary greater than 5,000 or less than 10,000?

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(

EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2(40,)

HIRE\_DATE DATE,

SALARY NUMBER (14,2));

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT emp\_name FROM employee

WHERE hire\_date > TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')

AND SALARY < 10000 OR > 5000;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT emp\_name FROM employee

WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')

AND SALARY < 10000 OR SALARY > 5000;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT emp\_name FROM employee

WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')

AND (SALARY < 10000 OR SALARY > 5000);

D SELECT emp\_name FROM employee

WHERE hire\_date < TO\_DATE('01011998','MMDDYYYY')

AND SALARY BETWEEN 10000 AND 5000;

## What is the default length of a column defined as CHAR, if no length is specified?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 256

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 1

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 4,096

D No default is set CHAR must have length

## How do you define the BIRTH\_DATE column as a DATE datatype that can store a four-digit year, a month, and a date?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) BIRTH\_DATE DATE (8);

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) BIRTH\_DATE DATE (SYSDATE);

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) BIRTH\_DATE DATE ('YYYY-MM-DD');

D BIRTH\_DATE DATE;

## Which type of filtering condition would it be most appropriate to use a BETWEEN operator?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) To pick a list of values

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) To select a range of values

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) To select a single value

D To select two values

## What's the error in the following code?

SELECT state.st\_name, st\_code

FROM   state s

WHERE  st\_code = 'TX';

A A When tables are not joined, table alias

cannot be used

B When table alias is defined, it must be used

to qualify all the column names

C If a table alias is defined, you cannot use

the table name to qualify a column

D In the SELECT clause, you cannot have one column

qualified and another column not qualified.Either

all or no columns must use alias

## Which statement returns a unique combination of department name and employee first name?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT DISTINCT e.first\_name,

DISTINCT d.department\_name

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT e.first\_name UNIQUE,

d.department\_name UNIQUE

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT DISTINCT e.first\_name,

d.department\_name

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

D SELECT e.first\_name,

d.department\_name

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON DISTINCT (e.department\_id = d.department\_id);

## A column in a particular table is defined as NUMBER (6, 3). If you try to store 453.5566 in this column, what value will actually be stored?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 453.5566

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 453.557

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 453.556

D A numeric error

## Which line of the following query on this table will cause an error on the EMPLOYEE table as shown :

EMP\_NAME   VARCHAR2(40)

HIRE\_DATE  DATE

SALARY     NUMBER (14,2)

1  SELECT EMP\_NAME "Employee Name",

2  TO\_CHAR(HIRE\_DATE,  'MM-DD-yyyy') "Hire Date"

3  FROM EMPLOYEE E

4  WHERE "Hire Date" < '01-JAN-00'

5  ORDER BY "Employee Name"

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Line 1

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Line 2

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Line 3

D Line 4

E Line 5

## The EMPLOYEE table has the following data. What will be the value in the first row of the result set when the following query is executed?

EMP\_NAME   HIRE\_DATE     SALARY

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SMITH      17-DEC-90        800

ALLEN      20-FEB-91       1600

WARD       22-FEB-91       1250

JONES      02-APR-91       5975

WARDEN     28-SEP-91       1250

BLAKE      01-MAY-91       2850

SELECT HIRE\_DATE FROM EMPLOYEE

ORDER BY SALARY, EMP\_NAME;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 02-APR-91

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 17-DEC-90

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 28-SEP-91

D This query is invalid.

You cannot have a column in the ORDER BY clause

that is not part of the SELECT clause.

## Which of the statements is true for the following query?

SELECT EMP\_NAME, SALARY

FROM EMPLOYEE

WHERE EMP\_NAME = SCOTT;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) The result set displays the employee

name and salary for the

employee named Scott

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Using the = operator is invalid

when comparing alphanumeric data.

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) It fails because the WHERE clause is invalid

D You cannot use a column in the WHERE clause

that is part of the SELECT clause.

## An EMPLOYEE table has the following data:

EMP\_NAME   HIRE\_DATE     SALARY

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SMITH      17-DEC-90        800

ALLEN      20-FEB-91       1600

WARD       22-FEB-91       1250

JONES      02-APR-91       5975

WARDEN     28-SEP-91       1270

BLAKE      01-MAY-91       2850

What will be the result of the following query on this table?

SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE

WHERE  EMP\_NAME = 'Ward';

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 1250

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 5975

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 1250 and 1270

D No value is returned

## SALARY, FIRST\_NAME, and DEPARTMENT\_ID are valid column names of the EMPLOYEES table. Which one of the following queries will execute without error?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, SALARY,

CASE WHEN SALARY < 3000 THEN "GRADE A"

WHEN SALARY < 6000 THEN "GRADE B"

WHEN SALARY < 9000 THEN "GRADE C"

ELSE 'GRADE D' END 'GRADE'

FROM   EMPLOYEES;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, SALARY,

CASE WHEN SALARY < 3000 THEN 'GRADE A'

WHEN SALARY < 6000 THEN 'GRADE B'

WHEN SALARY < 9000 THEN 'GRADE C'

ELSE 'GRADE D' END "GRADE"

FROM   EMPLOYEES;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, SALARY,

CASE WHEN SALARY < 3000 THEN 'GRADE A',

WHEN SALARY < 6000 THEN 'GRADE B',

WHEN SALARY < 9000 THEN 'GRADE C'

ELSE 'GRADE D' END "GRADE"

FROM   EMPLOYEES;

D SELECT FIRST\_NAME, DEPARTMENT\_ID, SALARY,

CASE WHEN SALARY < 3000 THEN 'GRADE A'

WHEN SALARY < 6000 THEN 'GRADE B'

WHEN SALARY < 9000 THEN 'GRADE C'

ELSE 'GRADE D'

FROM   EMPLOYEES;

## Which SQL statement retrieves data from all the columns in a view named EMP\_VIEW?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT ALL FROM EMP\_VIEW;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT ALL COLUMNS FROM EMP\_VIEW;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT \* FROM EMP\_VIEW;

D SELECT \* FROM VIEW EMP\_VIEW;

## The MOVIES table has the following data. Which SQL would return the movie name with no information on RATING?

MOVIE\_NAME          Rating           RELEASE\_YEAR

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The Queen           PG13             2006

Juno                PG13             2007

Smart People                         2008

National Treasure   PG

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES

WHERE RATING = NULL;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES

WHERE RATING = NOVALUE;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES

WHERE RATING IS BLANK;

D SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES

WHERE RATING IS NULL;

## Consider the following two SQL statements. What's the best option?

1.  SELECT \* FROM MOVIES

WHERE RATING IS NOT NULL

ORDER BY MOVIE\_NAME;

2.   SELECT \* FROM MOVIES

ORDER BY MOVIE\_NAME

WHERE RATING IS NOT NULL;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 1 and 2 produce same result

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 1 and 2 have the same error

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 1 will work; 2 does not

D 2 will work; 1 does not

## Which line of code in the following SQL has an error?

1. select "EM".first\_name "f n"

2. from employees "em"

3. where department\_id = 10

4. order by "f n"

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Line 1

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Line 3

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Line 4

D No error

## Based on the data in the MOVIES table Which movie name will be displayed at the top when the following query is executed?

MOVIE\_NAME          Rating           RELEASE\_YEAR

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The Queen           PG13             2006

Juno                                 2007

Smart  People       R                2008

National Treasure   PG

SELECT MOVIE\_NAME FROM MOVIES

ORDER BY RELEASE\_YEAR DESC, RATING;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) The Queen

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) National Treasure

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Smart People

D Juno

## The table MOVIES has the following data. How many rows does the following query return?

  MOVIE\_ID NAME                 VIDEO\_STOCK  DVD\_STOCK GENRE

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      1245 OCTOBER SKY                    5          3 DRAMA

      1356 ARMAGEDDON                    15         10 ACTION

      2376 THE MATRIX                     8          5 ACTION

      6745 BOW FINGER                     6            COMEDY

      6644 CLUELESS                                  9 COMEDY

SELECT NAME, VIDEO\_STOCK, DVD\_STOCK

FROM   MOVIES

WHERE  MOVIE\_ID = (SELECT MOVIE\_ID FROM MOVIES

                    WHERE VIDEO\_STOCK IS NULL

                      OR DVD\_STOCK IS NULL);

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 1

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 2

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 0

D 4

## Which operator is used in the self-join operation?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) **(+)**

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) **self join**

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) **join using(column)**

D None of the above

## Which of the following lines of code has an error?

SELECT name, lead\_actor

FROM   MOVIES M

WHERE  name IN (SELECT name FROM MOVIES

                WHERE  genre = 'ACTION'

                ORDER BY name);

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT name, lead\_actor

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) FROM   MOVIES M

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) WHERE  name IN (SELECT name FROM MOVIES

D WHERE  genre = 'ACTION'

E ORDER BY name);

## Which of the following statements is true about the following table creation code?

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (

CUSTOMER\_ID PRIMARY KEY,

CUSTOMER\_NAME,

ZIP NOT NULL) AS

SELECT CUST\_ID, NAME, ZIP

FROM CUST;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) A table named CUSTOMER will be created,

with CUSTOMER\_ID as the primary key

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) The code will fail because the column datatypes

are not specified

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Fails because the primary key and NOT NULL constraint specifications are invalid

D In creating a new table from existing table, you cannot specify a different column name

## Table EMP has a column named HIRE\_DATE as the DATE datatype. You need to display the hire date in the date format "March 23rd, 2000." Which of the following SQL statements will satisfy the requirement?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'Month Ddth, YYYY') FROM emp;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'Month Dth, YYYY') FROM emp;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'Month DDsp, YYYY') FROM emp;

D SELECT name, to\_char(hire\_date, 'MONTH DDrd, YYYY') FROM emp;

## Which of these character functions could you use to count the number of characters in a character string?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SUBSTR

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) DECODE

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) LENGTHB

D LENGTH

## You have a PRODUCTS table containing the following columns. Consider the results from the following two queries on your PRODUCTS table.Which of the options best describes how the query results will differ?

ID             NUMBER

PRICE          NUMBER(7,2)

CATEGORY\_ID    NUMBER

1. SELECT TRUNC(SUM(price),-1)

FROM products;

2. SELECT category\_id,TRUNC(SUM(price),-2)

FROM products

GROUP BY category\_id;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) The queries will return the same results

but displayed differently

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) One of the statements will fail

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) The first statement will display a

result for each product

D The second statement may display

more than one row of results

## What kind of functions can you nest inside a grouping function?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Only other group functions

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Only other single-row functions

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Both group and single-row functions

D Neither group nor single-row functions

## Assume you have a table called po\_line\_detail with a primary key called po\_pk and a foreign key on the po\_num field that points to its parent primary key in the purchase\_orders table. What is the best answer?

DELETE po\_line\_detail;

A Remove all rows in PO\_LINE\_DETAIL

B Cause a syntax error

[C](javascript:chkClk(2)) Remove the table from the database

D Remove all orphan rows from

the PO\_LINE\_DETAIL table

## Which of the following data dictionary tables could you use to display the name of all the views to which you own?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) ALL\_TABLES

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) ALL\_CONS\_COLUMNS

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) DBA\_VIEWS

D USER\_VIEWS

## Your work mate explains you should be carefule because there is a view named ACTIVE\_ORDERS, a private synonym named ACTIVE\_ORDERS, and a public synonym named ACTIVE\_ORDERS. When you execute the following SQL statement, which object will be displayed?

SELECT \* FROM active\_orders;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) The view

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) The private synonym

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) The public synonym

D None; you cannot have a view and a

private synonym with the same name

## When would the presence of an index worsen the performance on a table?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) When the indexed columns contain a

lot of NULL values

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) When the table undergoes a lot of DML (inserts, updates, deletes)

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) When the indexed columns frequently appear in WHERE clauses of SQL

D Never; indexes can only improve the

performance of a table

## Which SQL statement will remove the CUST\_NAME\_IDX index from theCUSTOMERS table?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) ALTER TABLE customers DROP INDEX cust\_name\_idx;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) DROP INDEX cust\_name\_idx FROM customers;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) ALTER INDEX cust\_name\_idx DROP;

D DROP INDEX cust\_name\_idx;

## User SMITH executed the following SQL statements. How many privileges on the view employee\_history are granted to the user SCOTT, and how many users have been granted privileges on the view employee\_history?

Create view employee\_history as

Select e.first\_name, e.last\_name,h.start\_date,h.end\_date

from hr.employees e ,hr.job\_history h

Where e.employee\_id = h.employee\_id;

Grant select on employee\_history to scott;

Create or replace view employee\_history as

Select e.first\_name, e.last\_name, h.start\_date,h.end\_date,h.job\_id

from hr.employees e, hr.job\_history h

Where e.employee\_id = h.employee\_id;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) No users and no privileges

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) One user and no privileges

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) No users and one privilege

D One user and one privilege

## Which column is suitable to create an index?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Number and data type columns

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Character data type columns

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Columns frequently used in the WHERE clause

D Columns frequently updated

## The EMP table has the following data. What will be the result of the following query on this table?

EMPNO ENAME          SALARY       COMM     DEPTNO

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 7566 JONES            2975                    20

 7654 MARTIN           1250        140         30

 7698 K\_BLAKE          2850                    30

 7788 SCOTT            3000       5000         20

 7839 A\_EDWARD         5000        500         10

 7844 TURNER           1500          0         30

  902 FORD             3000                    20

SELECT EMPNO

FROM   EMP

WHERE  SALARY = (SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMP);

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 5000

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 7844

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 7839

D 7788

## Which of the following queries will execute without failing ?

1. select decode(state,

'FL', 'South East',

'TX', 'South',

'CA', 'West Coast',

else, 'Other')

from customers;

1. select decode(state,

'FL', 'South East',

'TX', 'South',

'CA', 'West Coast',

'Other')

from customers;

1. select decode(state,

'FL', 'South East'

'TX', 'South'

'CA', 'West Coast'

'Other')

from customers;

1. select decode(state,

'FL', "South East",

'TX', "South",

'CA', "West Coast",

'Other')

from customers;

## Assuming the emp table was created as shown and has records inserted, you need to show each employee as getting a salary increase equal to 10 percent of their combined salary and bonus amount. Some people do not get bonuses. Which of the following SQL statements will update the EMP table correctly?

create table emp10

(salary number(6),

comm number(6));

1. UPDATE emp SET salary = NVL2(bonus, salary \* 1.10, (salary+bonus)\*1.10);
2. UPDATE emp SET salary = (salary + nvl(bonus,0)) \* 1.10;
3. UPDATE emp SET salary = salary \* 1.10 + NVL(bonus,0);
4. UPDATE emp SET salary = NVL(salary + bonus) \* 1.10;

## What is the best description of the result of this SQL?

1. select \*
2. from books
3. where retail <= all (select retail from books);

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Executes without error and

correctly and returns all books

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Returns lowest priced book

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Oracle error on Line 3

D Executes without error but no books

because of the operator on line 3

## What is the result of this query?

* + 1. insert into transfer\_history
    2. select pt\_id
    3. , case when
    4. notes = 'Opening Balance'
    5. then status\_date
    6. else sysdate end
    7. , case when
    8. transfer\_status = 'READY'
    9. then 'FAILED'
    10. else 'SUCCEEDED'
    11. from pending\_transfers pt
    12. where exists (select \*
    13. from accounts
    14. where pt.acct\_no = acct\_num);

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Executes correctly

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Business error: must swap lines 9 & 10

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Oracle error on Line 10

D Oracle error on Line 12

E Oracle error on Line 14

## What will the following expression evaluate to?

SUBSTR(INITCAP('chicago the windy city'), -7)

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) dy City

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Chicago

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) CHICAGO

D The Windy City

## What will the following expression evaluate to?

select

regexp\_substr('123 Avenue A, Austin 78729 (512) 311-4545'

,'[0-9 ()-]{5,}',1,1) address from dual;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 123

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 78729

C 78729 (512) 311-4545

D 78729 (512)

E (512) 311-4545

## You need to report sales summaries for each state/region combination, together with subtotals for each state and each region and a grand total for all states and regions. Which of the following statements will satisfy these requirements?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) SELECT state, region, SUM(sales)

FROM sales\_data GROUP BY ROLLUP (state, region);

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) SELECT state, region, SUM(sales)

FROM sales\_data GROUP BY CUBE (state, region);

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) SELECT state, region, SUM(sales)

FROM sales\_data CUBE BY state, region;

D You need multiple SQL statements.

## Which statement in the following SQL statement will cause an error?

1    SELECT package\_type, count(\*)

2    FROM products

3    WHERE count(\*) > 5

4    GROUP BY package\_type

A Line 1

B Line 2

C Line 3

D There is no error

## Examine the following transaction log. Which of the following values is Bill's balance set to at the end of the transaction log?

Insert into account (id, balance) values ('bill', 100);

Savepoint mercury;

Update account set balance = balance + 10;

Savepoint venus;

Rollback to mercury;

Update account set balance = balance + 100;

Commit;

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 100

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 110

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 200

D 210

## You have added the new column NEW\_EMPNO to the SNAP\_EMP table, and you need to populate it with employee IDs generated by the EMP\_SEQ sequence for the existing rows. Which of the following statements will assign the sequence values to the NEW\_EMPNO column?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) update snap\_emp set new\_empno = emp\_seq.next\_val;

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) update snap\_emp set new\_empno = emp\_seq.nextval;

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) update snap\_emp set new\_empno = emp\_seq.currval;

D alter table snap\_emp modify new\_empno default emp\_seq.nextval;

## The ORDERS table has the following structure. Which columns have indexes automatically created by Oracle? (Choose all that apply.)

create table orders

(orderid varchar2(50) primary key,

order\_date date default sysdate,

product\_id varchar2(50) not null,

product\_amt number(7,2),

product\_name varchar2(50) unique,

cust\_num integer,

constraint fk\_cust foreign key (cust\_num)

references customers(customer#));

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) orderid

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) order\_date

C product\_id

D product\_name

E orderseq

## Assume you have successfully ran the following lines of SQL. Which of the answers correctly places a foreign key on the order table (Choose 2)

create table customers as

select \* from books.customers where 1=2;

create table orders as

select \* from books.orders where 1=2;

alter table customers add primary key (customer#);

1. alter table orders add foreign key(customer#) references customers(customer#);
2. alter table orders add constraint cid\_fk foreign key(customer#) references customers(customer#);
3. alter table orders modify customer# foreign key references customers(customer#);
4. alter table orders add constraint foreign key(customer#) references customers(customer#);

## You recently installed a third-party application that uses public synonyms extensively. To troubleshoot an issue, you created a copy of the ORDERITEM table and called it ORDERITEMTEMP. You want user SCOTT to test the app using the new table. What should you do before asking SCOTT to test?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) Contact the vendor, and ask for a code change to use the ORDERITEMTEMP table when the login ID is SCOTT

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) Create a private synonym called ORDERITEM in SCOTT's schema pointing to ORDERITEMTEMP

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) Create a public synonym called ORDERITEMTEMP

D Drop the public synonym called ORDERITEM

## Which set operator is most efficient to use to display order numbers from the ORDERS and ORDER\_HIST tables, considering that ORDERID is the primary key on both tables and the same ORDERID does not exist in both tables?

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) UNION

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) UNION ALL

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) MINUS

D INTERSECT

## Which line in the following SQL has an error?

1    SELECT ORDERID, COUNT(\*)

2    FROM ORDERS

3    GROUP BY ORDERID

4    ORDER BY ORDERID

5    UNION ALL

6    SELECT ORDERID, COUNT(\*)

7    FROM ORDER\_HIST

8    GROUP BY ORDERID

9    ORDER BY ORDERID

[A](javascript:chkClk(1)) 3

[B](javascript:chkClk(2)) 9

[C](javascript:chkClk(3)) 5

D 4

E 8