

SELF TEST ANSWERS

Describe the Set Operators

1. ☒ **D.** UNION ALL returns rows in the order that they are delivered by the two queries from which the compound query is made up.
☒ **A, B, C.** INTERSECT, MINUS, and UNION all use sorting as part of their execution.
2. ☒ **A, B, C.** INTERSECT, MINUS, and UNION all remove duplicate rows.
☒ **D.** UNION ALL returns all rows, duplicates included.

Use a Set Operator to Combine Multiple Queries into a Single Query

3. ☒ **C.** All set operators have equal precedence, so the precedence is determined by the sequence in which they occur.
☒ **A, B, D.** A and B are wrong because set operators have equal precedence—though this may change in future releases. D is wrong because many set operators can be used in one compound query.
4. ☒ **A = 4; B = 8; C = 0; D = 4**
☒ Note that 16 is not used; that would be the result of a Cartesian product query.
5. ☒ **C.** Every query in a compound query must return the same number of columns.
☒ **A, B, D, E.** A is wrong because the columns can have different names. B is wrong because the two columns are of the same data type group, which is all that was required. It therefore follows that D and E are also wrong.

Control the Order of Rows Returned

6. ☒ **B.** You cannot use ORDER BY for one query of a compound query; you may only place a single ORDER BY clause at the end.
☒ **A, C, D, E, F.** All these lines are legal.
7. ☒ **B.** The rows from each query will be together, but there will be no sorting.
☒ **A, C, D.** A is not possible with any syntax. C is wrong because that would be the result of a UNION, not a UNION ALL. D is wrong because UNION ALL will return the rows from each query grouped together.