

## 2013\_September

### A1.

- a)- True
- b)- False
- c)- False
- d)- True
- e)- False
- f)- False
- g)- True
- h)- False
- i)- True
- j)- False

### A2.

- a. SELECT
- b. INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE
- c. CREATE, DROP, TRUNCATE
- d. GRANT, REVOKE
- e. COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT

### A3.

- a. A value of NULL indicates that the value is unknown.
- b. The *ORDER BY* clause allows you to sort the records in the output for presentation purposes.
- c. IS NULL
- d. Nz()
- e. SELECT Nz(Price,0)

### A4.

SELECT wname, sal

FROM WORKER

WHERE (sal/12)>2000;

**B1.**

a.

i)

- -A primary key constraint enforces uniqueness of rows.
- It cannot contain *NULL* values.
- It must contain unique values.

ii)

**Product id** is the best field to be chosen as a Primary key because it will have unique or distinct values for every product.

b.

SELECT Name, Price, Price+0.10 As [New Price]

FROM BEVERAGE

WHERE Price<1;

c.

i)

-

SELECT Concat([Movie Name], ' will be shown on ', [M Date],

' at ', [M Time], '.') As [Movie's Information]

FROM MOVIE;

ii)

-

Format ([M Date], 'dd of mmmm yyyy,dddd' )

## B2.

### a)

- **Lcase()**-converts every character to lower case.

E.g. `SELECT Lcase('JAMES bond');`

Output=> james bond

**Ucase()**-converts every character to upper case.

E.g. `SELECT Ucase('JAMES bond');`

Output=> JAMES BOND

**Initcap()**-converts every first letter of each word to uppercase and all other letters to lowercase.

E.g. `SELECT Initcap('JAMES bond');`

Output=> James Bond

### b)

i      `SELECT MovieTime, MTime`  
`FROM Movie`  
`WHERE MTime IN ('21:00', '23:00');`

ii.    `SELECT MovieName, MDate`  
`FROM Movie`  
`WHERE MDate BETWEEN '2013-06-01' AND '2013-06-30';`

### c.

- i.      `LCASE(), UCASE(), MID()`
- ii.    `DateAdd()`
- iii.   `DateDiff()`
- iv.    `CDate()`- The CDate function convert a string to a Date.

CStr()- The CStr function convert a numeric value to a String.

**B3.**

**a)**

i. JOIN is a sql clause used to retrieve data from two or more tables based on a relationship between certain columns in these tables.

ii. Two join conditions

iii. SELECT E.Ename, D.DeptName

FROM EMPLOYEE AS E

INNER JOIN DEPT AS D ON E.DeptNo=D.DeptNo;

**b)**

i. Four guidelines:

- Subqueries must be enclosed within parentheses.
- An ORDER BY clause cannot be used in a subquery unless a TOP clause is included.
- Use single-row operators with single-row subqueries and multiple value operators with multiple-row subqueries.
- A subquery can have only one column in the SELECT clause, unless multiple columns are in the main query for the subquery to compare its selected columns.

ii.

=,>,<

iii.

- SELECT Ename, Sal  
FROM EMPLOYEE  
WHERE Sal=(SELECT MIN(Sal)  
FROM EMPLOYEE);

**c)**

- SELECT (5+219)\*15;