

Section A

[40 marks]

Answer ALL questions in this section.

- A1.** Complete the following statements by writing the most appropriate word or words in your answer booklet. [10]

function	different	same	Interval	CInt
parentheses	pound	dollar	parameter	concatenation
Data	right	left	null	Single quotation

- (a) The _____ value for both DateAdd and DateDiff functions is the same.
- (b) _____ is to convert a character string to number. This is useful especially when performs calculation when the values is in character format.
- (c) A _____ is a type of procedure or routine that performs a specific task.
- (d) _____ signs have to be used when comparing date values.
- (e) Precedence is the order in which Access evaluates _____ operators in the same expression.
- (f) You can override the rules of precedence by using _____ to specify the order in which operators are executed.
- (g) You can link columns to other columns, arithmetic expressions, or constant values to create a character expression by using the _____ operator.
- (h) A _____ is a value that is unavailable or unknown. It is not same as zero.

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- (i) _____ is the default justification for numeric columns.
- (j) Syntax for the number format is the same that with two parameters. The first parameter is the column that containing number _____ types and the second parameter is the number format setting.
- A2.** Find the *customer_number*, *first_name* and available credit (*av_credit*) for all customers in the *CUSTOMER* table who have an available credit (*av_credit*) between 500 and 1000. [5]
- A3.** Write an SQL statement to list all book titles (*title*) that exist in the table called *Author*, without duplication of *title*. [5]
- A4.** Show the output after the manipulation from the following single-row functions. [5]
- (a) Round(9.455,1)
- (b) Round(27.432, 0)
- (c) Mod(155,3)
- (d) Mid ('Dip Computer Studies ', 5,8)
- (e) Len ('Bye')
- A5.** Give FIVE examples of a DDL statement. [5]
- A6.** List FIVE types of group/aggregate function. [5]
- A7.** Write ONE SQL statement to display the item and price of all items in the table named stock. Price is calculated by multiplying the values in the two columns grade and weight. [5]

Section B

[60 marks]

Answer ANY TWO questions in this section.

B1.

[30 marks]

- (a) Answer the following question, based on the below table. The table name is Product.

ProductId	BrandName	Quantity
TV101	Toshiba	5
TV002	Sony	12
TV400	Philips	15
TV851	Samsung	2
TV006	Pineer	11

Write the SQL statements to accomplish the following tasks.

- (i) Display the ProductID and BrandName for all that have a quantity greater than 10. [5]
 - (ii) Display the BrandName and Quantity for all the stock in descending order. [6]
 - (iii) Write an SQL statement to display all BrandNames that start with the letter 'S' from product table. Label the BrandName column as "Brands start with S". [6]
- (b) List and describe the TWO types of Functions. [4]
- (c) List the FOUR types of Single-row functions. [4]

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- (d) Write a statement to show the number of employees for each department in the table below. [5]

EMPLOYEE

EMPID	ENAME	DEPTNO
E001	KEANU	D01
E010	JULIA	D02
E015	JANN	D03
E130	MANI	D01

B2.

[30 marks]

- (a) Write an SQL statement to display commission (comm) from a table called emp. Display commission as zero if there is no value for commission. [4]
- (b) Describe the THREE case conversion functions. Give ONE example for each. [9]
- (c) (i) What will be the result if a calculation performed on a column that with NULL value? [1]
- (ii) Write the SELECT statement to convert the INTEREST column by displaying 'Not Applicable' if it contains any null value from the CUSTOMER table. [4]
- (d) List FOUR advantages of using databases. [4]
- (e) Explain what happens when the following query is executed. [6]
- SELECT ENAME
FROM EMP
WHERE SAL BETWEEN [low] and [high];
- (f) Explain the meaning of Cartesian product. [2]

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B3.

[30 marks]

- (a) A table called employee contains the following columns employee id named empid, employee name named empname and appointment date named joindate.
- (i) Write an SQL statement to display all records from the employee Table. [2]
- (ii) Write an SQL statement to display employee name, joindate, probation. Probation time is calculated as 60 days after the joindate. [6]
- (iii) Write an SQL statement to display the number of employees in the first week of Jan 2006. [10]
- (b) Answer the following question, based on the table below. Table name is Member.

ID	Membername	Branch	Mem_fees	Joindate
10101	Mike	Boonlay	150	15-JAN-2006
10102	Jason	Jurong	200	20-FEB-2007
10104	May	Pasir Ris	400	19-JUL-2008
10106	Florence	Jurong	300	14-SEPT-2008

Write the SQL statement to accomplish the following task.

- (i) Display Branch and their total member fees. The result need to be grouped by branch. [5]
- (ii) Display the ID and Membername of members that have the same branch as “Jason”. Use subqueries to complete this task. [7]

-END OF PAPER-