

2014_April

A1.

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

A2.

- a. SELECT * FROM Furniture;
- b. FORMAT(Price, '\$#,####.00')

A3.

- a. It is an attribute that can have any number of values for a particular record.
- b. It is a relationship where three entities participate in it.

A4.

ERD. Already done

A5.

SELECT *

FROM TOY

WHERE Quantity > 5 AND Not Price > 12;

B1.

a.

i)

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

-EIGHT benefits of using Database Approach

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)

-

```
SELECT Member_id, Borrowdate_date, DateAdd(day,21,Borrowdate_date) As due_date  
FROM Books_Borrowing;
```

b)

-

```
SELECT COUNT(*) As NumberOfRows  
FROM Books_Borrowing;
```

c)

i)- AVG()

ii)- COUNT()

iii)- MAX()

iv)- SUM()

d)

i.-

```
SELECT Format(Hiredate, 'dddd') As Weekday
```

```
FROM Test;
```

ii.-

```
SELECT DateDiff(month,Hiredate,GetData()) As [Months Worked]
```

```
FROM Test;
```

e)

- LCASE(), UCASE(), MID(), LEN(), TRIM(), REPLACE()

B3.

a)-

i.

```
SELECT ProductId, BrandName  
FROM Product  
WHERE Quantity>10;
```

ii.

```
SELECT BrandName, Quantity  
FROM Product  
ORDER BY Quantity DESC;
```

iii.

```
SELECT BrandName AS [Brands start with S]  
FROM Product  
WHERE BrandName LIKE 'S%';
```

b)-

TWO types of functions:

Single-row functions:

It is the function which work on single row function and return one output per row.

Multiple-row functions

It is the function which work upon group of rows and return one output per set of rows.

c)-

LCASE(), UCASE(), ROUND(), TRIM()

d)-

- Relational model
- Network model
- Hierarchical model
- Object model
- Object-relationship model