


SECTION A


[40 marks]

Answer ALL questions in this section.

A1.  List the **three** types of joins supported by Access. [3]

A2. State the SELECT statement syntax for joining two tables using equijoin.  [5]

A3. State the correct keyword or symbol for the following statements. [8]

(a)  Concatenate two columns to become one.

(b) Eliminating duplicate values in a table.

(c) Retrieve null values in a table.





(d) Calculate the length of a string.

(e) Provide the SQL command for list data in specific order

(f) Provide the keyword for sorting data in ascending order

(g) Provide the keyword for sorting data in descending order

(h) What is the default sort order when DESC is not used?

- A4.  State whether each of the following is an example of an arithmetic, comparison or logical operator. If it is not an operator state none. [7]
- (a) < >
 - (b) LIKE
 - (c) AND
 - (d) +
 - (e) IN
 - (f) NOT
 - (g) OR
- A5. Define relational database and briefly explain the structure of relational database.  [4]
- A6. Expand the following abbreviation and briefly explain its usage under the context of SQL. [4]
- (i)  DDL
 - (ii) DCL
- A7.  Write a SELECT statement to display the average, total, minimum and maximum of the studmarks column stored in a table called Class2B. [9]

SECTION B

[60 marks]

Answer **ANY TWO** questions in this section.

B1.

[30 marks]

- (a) Re-write the following statement using the IN operator.



[4]

```
SELECT robotname  
FROM robottable  
WHERE robotname = 'R2D2'  
OR robotname = 'C3PO';
```






- (b) Write a SQL SELECT statement to display the following output. Do not use any tables to store the text.



[6]

Remarks

Ohhhh!!! Interesting

- (c) List the customer_number, first_name and customer_balance of all customers in the CUSTOMER table, after sorting by customer_balance in ascending order.  [5]
- (d) 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.  [6]
- (e) Give five examples of a DDL statement.  [5]
- (f) What is redundancy?  [1]
- (g) Write an SQL statement to calculate the number of rows in the MEMBER table.  [3]

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
CDB101 - August 2011 - QP

B2.

[30 marks]

- (a) Using the tables shown below, answer the following questions:

STUDENT



<i>STUID</i>	<i>STUNAME</i>	<i>MAJOR</i>	<i>CREDITS</i>
S1001	HARRY TAN	HISTORY	90
S1010	SENG LIM	ART	63
S1015	MARY WONG	MATH	42
S1002	SHIVA	MATH	36
S1020	ANN CHIN	CSC	15
S1013	D BECKHAM	MATH	9

CLASS

<i>COURSE#</i>	<i>FACID</i>	<i>SCHED</i>	<i>ROOM</i>
ART103A	F101	MWF9	H221
CSC201A	F105	TUTHF10	M110
MTH101B	F110	MTUTH9	H225
BST205A	F202	MWF11	H221
MTH103C	F110	MWF11	H225
CSC203A	F105	MTHF12	M110

ENROLL

<i>COURSE#</i>	<i>STUID</i>	<i>GRADE</i>
ART103A	S1001	A
CSC201A	S1020	B
CSC201A	S1002	F
ART103A	S1010	
ART103A	S1002	D
MTH101B	S1020	A
HST205A	S1001	C
MTH103C	S1010	
MTH103C	S1002	B

- (i) Create the table STUDENT using the information that is shown. (The format for credits is a 2-digit format.)  [5]
- (ii) Find the students who got grade "F".  [4]

- (iii) Show the result of the SQL statements:



```
SELECT ENROLL.COURSE#, STUNAME, MAJOR  
FROM CLASS, ENROLL, STUDENT  
WHERE FACID='F110'  
AND CLASS.COURSE#=ENROLL.COURSE#  
AND ENROLL.STUID = STUDENT.STUID;
```

[3]

- (b) Answer the following questions, based on the table below. The table name is AGENT.

AgentID	AgentName	No_of_client
A01	JANET	5
A02	THOMAS	10
A03	SAMANTHA	7
A04	CHRISTINE	3
A05	MAY	6

Write the SQL statements to accomplish the following tasks.

- (i) Display all records from the Agent table.



[2]

- (ii) Display the AgentID and AgentName for all Agents with more than 5 clients.

[5]



- (c) State **four** data types use in Access.



[4]

- (d) What is redundancy? What are the problems associated with redundancy?



[3]

- (e) Define the terms:

- (i) Logical data independence



[2]

- (ii) Physical data independence



[2]

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
CDB101 - August 2011 - QP


B3.


[30 marks]


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

(a) 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.  [6]

(ii) Display the ID and Membername of members that have the same branch as “Jason”. Use subqueries to complete this task.  [9]

(iii)  Write an SQL statement to display all Membernames that start with the letter ‘M’ from Member table. Label the Membername column as “Member name start as M”. [6]

(b) List **five** advantages of using databases.  [5]

(c) Define the term Database Administrators  [4]

-END OF PAPER-