

11. A shop uses a relational database to keep track of stock. One of the database tables is shown below.

Snack					
productID	productName	type	weight	price	stock
001	Baked Cheese Snacks	Single	37.5	0.65	565
002	Sweet Chilli Flakes	Single	28	0.65	300
003	Chicken Crisps	Single	32.5	0.55	240
004	Ready Salted Crisps	Single	30	0.58	654
005	Cheese Straws	Single	12	0.70	120
006	Tomato Puffs	Single	20	0.70	400
007	Prawn Cocktail Crisps	Multi-bag	78.6	1.00	335
008	Wheat Crunch Crisps	Multi-bag	138	1.00	356
009	Assorted Flat Crisps	Multi-bag	153	1.50	545
010	Variety Pack	Multi-bag	150	0.56	678
011	Salted Pack	Multi-bag	150	1.30	614
012	Salted Pretzels	Family bag	80	0.45	450
013	Tortilla Chips	Family bag	200	0.46	456
014	Aberdeen Angus Crisps	Family bag	225	1.89	684
015	Salt and Pepper Shakes	Family bag	150	0.99	600

[Turn over



\* S 8 1 6 7 6 0 1 1 9 \*

## 11. (continued)

- (a) Design a query to display the most expensive multi-bag and family bag as shown below.

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type	Most Expensive Item
Multi-bag	1.50
Family bag	1.89

Field(s) and calculation(s)	
Tables(s) and query	Snack
Search criteria	
Grouping	
Sort order	

- (b) The manager wants to half the price of all products with stock levels of more than 500.

Write the SQL statement that would make these changes.

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\* S 8 1 6 7 6 0 1 2 0 \*

**11. (continued)**

- (c) A query is written to display the total amount of stock for each type of snack.

The expected ordered output is shown below.

<b>type</b>	<b>Total Stock</b>
Multi-bag	2528
Single	2279
Family bag	2190

When the SQL statement below is tested the actual output does not match the expected output.

```
SELECT type, COUNT(stock)  
FROM Snack  
GROUP BY type;
```

Re-write the SQL statement to produce the expected output.

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- (d) Write the SQL statement to remove all records of snacks that include ‘Salt’ in any part of their product name.

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