ANNEXURE A

QUESTION 1: MARKING GRID – PROGRAMMING AND DATABASE

GENERAL NOTES:
• Only penalise for the incorrect use of quotes ONCE. Repeated incorrect use of quotes in follow up questions doesn't get penalised. • The use of = for strings, the use of LIKE may be used as alternative.

CENTRE NUMBER:	EXAMINATION NUMBER:		
QUESTION	**DESCRIPTION**	**MAX. MARKS**	**LEARNER'S MARKS**
1.1	**Query: Correct list of fields (or *)✓; correct table✓; ORDER BY correct fields in correct order✓** SQL: SELECT * FROM tblResults ORDER BY TypeOfDance, RoutineNo Desc	**3**	
1.2	**Query: Correct fields & table✓; WHERE Correct Score✓ both weeks✓ correct operator used (OR/IN) for the weeks✓** SQL: SELECT RoutineNo, Week, TypeOfDance, Score FROM tblResults WHERE (Score BETWEEN 25 AND 35) AND (Week=5 OR Week=9) Alternative: (Score >= 25) AND (Score <= 35) (Score > 24) AND (Score < 36) Score IN [25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35] Week IN [5, 9] Score >= 25 And Score <= 35 And (Week = 5 Or Week = 9) (Score >= 25 And (Week = 5 Or Week = 9)) And (Score <= 35 And (Week = 5 Or Week = 9)) Score >= 25 And Score <= 35 And Week IN (5,9) Score IN (25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35) Or Week IN (5,9) Score BETWEEN 25 And 35 and Week = 5 OR Score BETWEEN 25 And 35 and Week = 9 **NOTE:** Check the correctness of alternative use of intervals	**4**	

QUESTION 1: MARKING GRID – PROGRAMMING AND DATABASE – continue

1.3	**Query: Correct field & table✓; Count✓; AS NumberOfPerformances✓ WHERE TypeOfDance equals user input✓ GROUP BY TypeOfDance✓** SQL: (D) SELECT TypeOfDance, Count(*) AS NumberOfPerformances FROM tblResults WHERE TypeOfDance = "'+ sX + "' GROUP BY TypeOfDance SQL: (J) SELECT TypeOfDance, Count(*) AS NumberOfPerformances FROM tblResults WHERE TypeOfDance = "'+ sX + "' GROUP BY TypeOfDance Alternative: May use Count(<field name>) **NOTE:** The use of Distinct is not allowed	**5**	
1.4	**Query: Correct fields✓; both tables✓; WHERE linking tables on DanceCoupleID✓; professional dancers with AND operator✓; LIKE Love% ✓; OR-operators with correct use of brackets✓; LIKE %you%✓** SQL: (D) SELECT Song, DancePartner1, DancePartner2 FROM tblDanceCouples, tblResults WHERE tblResults.DanceCoupleID = tblDanceCouples.DanceCoupleID AND (ProfessionalDancers = "B") AND ((Song Like "Love%") OR (Song LIKE "%you%")) SQL: (J) SELECT Song, DancePartner1, DancePartner2 FROM tblDanceCouples, tblResults WHERE tblResults.DanceCoupleID = tblDanceCouples.DanceCoupleID AND (ProfessionalDancers = 'B') AND ((Song Like 'Love%') OR (Song LIKE '%you%')) Alternative: Make use of **ALIASES** for table names Make use of **INNER JOIN** statement (D) The use of LEFT(Song, 4) = "Love" (J) The use of LEFT(Song, 4) = 'Love' **NOTE:** The use of * instead of % subtract only ONE mark	**7**	

QUESTION 1: MARKING GRID – PROGRAMMING AND DATABASE – continue

1.5	**Query: Correct field & correct table✓; Format to THREE decimals✓; sum(Score)✓; divide by Count(*)✓; AS AverageScore✓; GROUP BY DanceCoupleID✓** SQL: (D) SELECT DanceCoupleID, Format((Sum(Score)/Count(*)),"0.000") AS AverageScore FROM tblResults Group BY DanceCoupleID SQL: (J) SELECT DanceCoupleID, Format((Sum(Score)/Count(*)),'0.000') AS AverageScore FROM tblResults Group BY DanceCoupleID Alternative: Use of different formatting strings, e.g. "#.000" The use of AVG(Score) – TWO marks Round(<calculation>, 3) instead of Format	**6**	
1.6	**Query: Correct fields✓ from both tables✓; WHERE linking tables on DanceCoupleID✓; Result equals Eliminated✓; No duplicates – check for use of week 12 (included must have DISTINCT/Group by) (less than 12 – no distinct/group by required)✓** SQL: (D) SELECT DISTINCT DancePartner1, DancePartner2 FROM tblResults, tblDanceCouples WHERE (tblResults.DanceCoupleID = tblCouples.DanceCoupleID) AND (Result LIKE "Eliminated") AND (Week < 12) SQL: (J) SELECT DISTINCT DancePartner1, DancePartner2 FROM tblResults, tblDanceCouples WHERE (tblResults.DanceCoupleID = tblCouples.DanceCoupleID) AND (Result LIKE 'Eliminated') AND (Week < 12) Alternative: Make use of **ALIASES** for table names Alternative: make use of **INNER JOIN** statement **NOTE:** If week 12 is included then a DISTINCT/GROUP BY must be used.	**5**	
1.7	**Query: UPDATE table✓; SET Result to WINNERS✓; WHERE Second Round✓; AND ✓; CoupleID is 8✓** SQL: (D) UPDATE tblResults SET Result="WINNERS" WHERE Round = 2 AND DanceCoupleID = 8 SQL: (J) UPDATE tblResults SET Result='WINNERS' WHERE Round = 2 AND DanceCoupleID = 8 **NOTE:** The use of Week is optional	**5**	
	TOTAL:	**35**	