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 fields (or *) ✓; correct table ✓; correct ORDER BY both fields ✓**	**3**	
	SQL:	SELECT * FROM tblCarnivores ORDER BY FamilyName, ScientificName		
1.2	**Query:**	**Correct fields & table ✓; Correct WHERE clause displaying the correct family using input variable ✓ AND✓ EnclosureNo starting with ZE✓using LIKE✓**	**5**	
	SQL(D):	SELECT ScientificName, GeneralName, EnclosureNo, EnclosureSize FROM tblCarnivores WHERE EnclosureNo LIKE "ZE%" AND FamilyName = '" + sX + '" '		
	Alternative:	…FamilyName LIKE "%' + sX + '%" ' In Delphi accept Parameters wit SQL.		
	SQL(J):	SELECT ScientificName, GeneralName, EnclosureNo, EnclosureSize FROM tblCarnivores WHERE EnclosureNo LIKE 'ZE%' AND FamilyName = '" + sX + '"'		
	Alternative:	…FamilyName = '%" + sX + "%'" ... EnclosureNo like '%ZE%' Left(EnclosureNo, 2) = 'ZE'		
1.3	**Query:**	**Correct field & table✓; COUNT(*)✓ AS CountAnimals ✓; GROUP BY Endangered✓**	**4**	
	SQL:	SELECT Endangered, Count(*) AS CountAnimals FROM tblCarnivores GROUP BY Endangered		
	Alternative:	Count(Endangered) Don't penalise for using Distinct		

1.4	**Query:** **Correct field & table✓; *SpacePerAnimal*✓ correctly calculated with brackets✓; ROUND or FORMAT to 1 or 2 dec✓; correct WHERE clause testing *GeneralName* for mongoose✓ with LIKE✓**	**6**	
	SQL(D): SELECT EnclosureNo, Format(EnclosureSize / (NumAdults+NumYoung),"#.0#") AS SpacePerAnimal FROM tblCarnivores WHERE GeneralName LIKE "%mongoose" Alternative: Format(EnclosureSize/(NumAdults+NumYoung),"#.00") Format(EnclosureSize/(NumAdults+NumYoung),"0.00") Format(EnclosureSize/(NumAdults+NumYoung),".00") Round(EnclosureSize/(NumAdults+NumYoung),2) Also accept the use of ScientificName="Herpestidae"		
	SQL(J): SELECT EnclosureNo, Format(EnclosureSize / (NumAdults+NumYoung),'#.0#') AS SpacePerAnimal FROM tblCarnivores WHERE GeneralName LIKE '%mongoose' Alternative: Format(EnclosureSize/(NumAdults+NumYoung),'#.00') Format(EnclosureSize/(NumAdults+NumYoung),'0.00') Format(EnclosureSize/(NumAdults+NumYoung),'.00') Round(EnclosureSize/(NumAdults+NumYoung),2) Also accept the use of ScientificName='Herpestidae'		
1.5	**Query:** **UPDATE correct table ✓; SET the correct field✓ with a formula increasing the value with 3 ✓; WHERE correct EnclosureNo ✓** **NOTE:** **the use of the same numerical field on both sides of the = sign for the formula.**	**4**	
	SQL(D): UPDATE tblCarnivores SET NumYoung = NumYoung + 3 WHERE EnclosureNo = "ZF1"		
	SQL(J): UPDATE tblCarnivores SET NumYoung = NumYoung + 3 WHERE EnclosureNo = 'ZF1'		

QUESTION 1: MARKING GRID – PROGRAMMING AND DATABASE (continued)

1.6	**Query:**	**SELECT correct fields✓; FROM both tables✓; WHERE clause linking both tables on EnclosureNo ✓(left side =) ✓(right side =); using DAY✓ function on visitDate✓; with variable ✓**	**7**	
	SQL(D):	SELECT tblVetVisits.EnclosureNo, GeneralName, VisitDate,ReasonForVisit, Animal_ID FROM tblCarnivores, tblVetVisits WHERE Day(VisitDate)='+sX+' AND tblCarnivores.EnclosureNo = tblVetVisits.EnclosureNo Alternative: **Use aliases for tables names:** SELECT C.EnclosureNo, GeneralName, VisitDate,ReasonForVisit, Animal_ID FROM tblCarnivores C, tblVetVisits V WHERE Day(VisitDate)='+sX+' AND C.EnclosureNo = V.EnclosureNo Alternative: **Using JOIN notation:** SELECT tblCarnivores.EnclosureNo, tblCarnivores.GeneralName, tblVetVisits.VisitDate, tblVetVisits.ReasonForVisit, Animal_ID FROM tblCarnivores INNER JOIN tblVetVisits ON tblCarnivores.EnclosureNo = tblVetVisits.EnclosureN WHERE Day(visitDate)='+Sx **NOTE:** INNER JOIN may be replaced by LEFT or RIGHT JOIN		
	SQL(J):	SELECT tblVetVisits.EnclosureNo, GeneralName, VisitDate,ReasonForVisit, Animal_ID FROM tblCarnivores, tblVetVisits WHERE Day(VisitDate)="+sX+" AND tblCarnivores.EnclosureNo = tblVetVisits.EnclosureNo Alternative: **Use aliases for tables names:** SELECT C.EnclosureNo, GeneralName, VisitDate,ReasonForVisit, Animal_ID FROM tblCarnivores C, tblVetVisits V WHERE Day(VisitDate)="+sX+" AND C.EnclosureNo = V.EnclosureNo Alternative: **Use aliases for tables names AND CORRECT DATATYPE** SELECT C.EnclosureNo, GeneralName, VisitDate,ReasonForVisit, Animal_ID FROM tblCarnivores C, tblVetVisits V WHERE Day(VisitDate)='"+sX+"' AND C.EnclosureNo = V.EnclosureNo Alternative: **Using JOIN notation:** SELECT tblCarnivores.EnclosureNo, tblCarnivores.GeneralName, tblVetVisits.VisitDate, tblVetVisits.ReasonForVisit, Animal_ID FROM tblCarnivores INNER JOIN tblVetVisits ON tblCarnivores.EnclosureNo = tblVetVisits.EnclosureN WHERE Day([visitDate])="+sX **NOTE:** INNER JOIN may be replaced by LEFT or RIGHT JOIN		

QUESTION 1: MARKING GRID – PROGRAMMING AND DATABASE (continued)

1.7	**Query:**	**INSERT INTO correct table✓; list 5 fields (not [VisitID] autonumber field)✓; Values in correct order as listed in fields✓; date value using #2012/10/25#✓; all text fields values✓; boolean field value✓**	**6**	
	NOTE:	If no fields listed but six values listed (1 mark ½)		
	SQL(D):	INSERT INTO tblVetVisits (VisitDate, EnclosureNo, ReasonForVisit, FollowUp, Animal_ID) VALUES (#2012/10/25#, “ZD5”, “Ear infection”, True, “ZD5_3”)		
	Accept:	yes/on/1 instead of true The use of " " for the date in the correct format (short date)		
	SQL(J):	INSERT INTO tblVetVisits (VisitDate, EnclosureNo, ReasonForVisit, FollowUp, Animal_ID) VALUES (#2012/10/25#, 'ZD5', 'Ear infection', true, ‘ZD5_3’)		
	Accept:	yes/on/1 instead of true The use of ' ' for the date in the correct format (short date)		
		TOTAL:	**35**	