

1.3 EXCHANGING DATA · 1.3.2

SQL: querying, defining & updating tables

Original practice questions · 32 marks · about 45 minutes · spec 1.3.2(d)

Instructions. Answer all questions. Write SQL where required. The number of marks is shown in brackets [].

All questions use a table `Customer(CustomerID, Title, FirstName, Surname, Town)` and a table `Order(OrderID, CustomerID, Total)`.

1 Total: 4 marks**(a)** Describe what the SQL `SELECT` statement does. [2]

(b) State the purpose of the `WHERE` clause. [1]

(c) State the purpose of the `ORDER BY` clause. [1]

2 Total: 5 marksWrite an SQL query to return the `FirstName` and `Surname` of all customers whose `Title` is "Mr", sorted by `Surname` in ascending order. [5]

3 Total: 4 marksWrite an SQL query to return the `OrderID` and the customer's `Surname` for every order, by joining the two tables. [4]

4

Total: 6 marks

(a) Write an SQL statement to add a new customer: CustomerID 7, Title "Ms", FirstName "Grace", Surname "Hopper", Town "Arlington". [3]

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(b) Write an SQL statement to change the Town of customer 7 to "Boston". [3]

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.....

5

Total: 4 marks

(a) Write an SQL statement to delete all orders with a Total of 0. [3]

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(b) State what would happen if the WHERE clause was left out of your statement in part (a). [1]

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6

Total: 9 marks

A developer is reviewing SQL written by a colleague.

```
UPDATE Customer
SET Town = 'London'
```

(a) State the effect of running this statement on the Customer table. [2]

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(b) Rewrite the statement so it only changes the Town of customer 4 to "London". [3]

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(c) Write an SQL statement to create a new table Town (TownID, TownName) with TownID as the primary key. [4]

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END OF QUESTIONS