NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS
SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

DEPARTMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE; BACHELOR OF INFORMATICS; BACHELOR OF GEOINFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BCMS; 07BACS 07BAIT; 07BAIF; 07GITB	**LEVEL:** 6
COURSE: DATABASE PROGRAMMING	**COURSE CODE:** DPG621S
DATE: JANUARY 2023	**SESSION:** 1 (THEORY)
DURATION: 1 HOUR	**MARKS:** 40

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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MODERATOR:	PROF JOSE QUENUM

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES
(Excluding this front page)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions.
2. When writing take the following into account: The style should inform than impress, it should be formal, in third person, paragraphs set out according to ideas or issues and the paragraphs flow in a logical order. The information provided should be brief and accurate.
3. Please, ensure that your writing is legible, neat and presentable.

Section A – Theory (40 Marks)

Question 1
Choose True or False   [10 Marks]

No	Questions	True (T)	False (F)
1	Each transaction is explicitly completed with a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement		
2	In sub queries, FOR XML can be used in the INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statements		
3	Stored procedures reduce network traffic between clients and database servers		
4	Log data files stores the log information used for recovery		
5	COMMIT TRANSACTION marks the beginning of a successful explicit transaction		
6	Desktop databases are designed to serve multiple users		
7	The ALTER PROCEDURE statement create a stored procedure		
8	A stored procedure cannot be deleted once stored on the server		
9	sp_helptext shows the definition of the object passed		
10	Output parameters are used to pass values between stored procedures		

Question 2   [2 Marks]
Compare and explain the differences between the two procedures below:

Query 1:
CREATE PROCEDURE SelectAllCustomers @City nvarchar(30)
AS
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE City = @City
GO;

EXEC SelectAllCustomers @City = 'London';

Query 2:
CREATE PROCEDURE SelectAllCustomers
AS
SELECT * FROM Customers
GO;

EXEC SelectAllCustomers;

Question 3   [4 Marks]
How will the result of the statement below be:
Create table Vehicle (id int);
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
        INSERT INTO Vehicle VALUES (1);
        INSERT INTO Vehicle VALUES (2);
ROLLBACK;

SELECT * FROM Vehicle

Question 4   [4 Marks]
Compare and explain the results of the two queries below:

Query 1:
SELECT @registernu = RegistrationNo FROM VehicleRegistration;

Query 2:
SELECT RegistrationNo FROM VehicleRegistration;

Question 5   [4 Marks]
What is the difference between the two statements below?
Statement 1:
DROP Trigger AfterInsertAudit

Statement 2:
DISABLE trigger ALL ON ALL SERVER

Question 6   [4 Marks]
What is the difference between INPUT and OUTPUT parameters?

Question 7   [2 Marks]
What is the command to display the definition of stored procedures?

Question 8   [2 Marks]
When is it best to use ROLLBACK TRANSACTION?

Question 9   [5 Marks]
Compare and explain the results of the statements below:

Statement 1:
BEGIN TRANSACTION
SELECT RegistrationNo FROM VehicleRegistration;
INSERT INTO VehicleRegistration ([RegistrationNo], [Make], [VehicleCategory],
[FuelType],[MainColour],[DateOfRegistration])
VALUES('601', 'Toyota', 'Vehicle', 'Petrol', 'White', '11 June 2005');
DELETE FROM VehicleRegistration;

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COMMIT TRANSACTION

Statement 2:
BEGIN TRANSACTION
SELECT RegistrationNo FROM VehicleRegistration;
INSERT INTO VehicleRegistration ([RegistrationNo], [Make], [VehicleCategory],
[FuelType],[MainColour],[DateOfRegistration])
VALUES('601', 'Toyota', 'Vehicle', 'Petrol', 'White', '11 June 2005');
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION

Question 10   [3 Marks]
What are the three statements which control transactions?

<<<<<<End of Theory Exam>>>>>

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