IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes *Total Questions: 8*

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1. You are analyzing sales data for a large e-commerce company. You need to find the average order value for each product category, but only for categories with more than 100 orders. Which SQL query would accomplish this task?

A. SELECT category, AVG(order_value) FROM sales GROUP BY category WHERE COUNT(*) > 100;

B. SELECT category, AVG(order_value) FROM sales GROUP BY category HAVING COUNT(*) > 100;

C. SELECT category, AVG(order_value) FROM sales WHERE COUNT(*) > 100 GROUP BY category;

D. SELECT category, AVG(order_value) FROM sales HAVING COUNT(*) > 100 GROUP BY category;

2. You need to calculate the total sales for each region, but you want to exclude any NULL values in the sales column. Which GROUP function should you use?

A. SUM(sales)

B. TOTAL(sales)

C. SUM(NVL(sales, 0))

D. AGGREGATE(sales)

3. In a customer database, you need to find out how many customers are in each age group, where age groups are defined as 0-18, 19-30, 31-50, and 51+. Which SQL feature would be most appropriate for this task?

A. CASE statement in SELECT clause

B. WHERE clause with multiple conditions

C. HAVING clause with COUNT function

D. PARTITION BY clause in window function

4. You're analyzing website traffic data and need to find the median session duration for each day of the week. Which function would you use?

A. AVG(session_duration)

B. MEDIAN(session_duration)

C. MIDDLE(session_duration)

D. PERCENTILE_CONT(0.5) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY session_duration)

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5. You're working on a project management database and need to find the number of projects each employee is currently managing, but only for employees managing more than 5 projects. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT employee_id, COUNT(project_id) AS project_count FROM projects WHERE status = 'active' GROUP BY employee_id HAVING COUNT(project_id) > 5;

B. SELECT employee_id, COUNT(project_id) AS project_count FROM projects WHERE status = 'active' AND COUNT(project_id) > 5 GROUP BY employee_id;

C. SELECT employee_id, COUNT(project_id) AS project_count FROM projects GROUP BY employee_id HAVING COUNT(project_id) > 5 AND status = 'active';

D. SELECT employee_id, COUNT(project_id) AS project_count FROM projects WHERE status = 'active' GROUP BY employee_id HAVING project_count > 5;

6. You're analyzing customer feedback data and want to find the average rating for each product, but only for products with at least 10 reviews. Additionally, you want to round the average rating to two decimal places. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT product_id, ROUND(AVG(rating), 2) AS avg_rating FROM reviews GROUP BY product_id HAVING COUNT(*) >= 10;

B. SELECT product_id, AVG(ROUND(rating, 2)) AS avg_rating FROM reviews GROUP BY product_id HAVING COUNT(*) >= 10;

C. SELECT product_id, ROUND(AVG(rating), 2) AS avg_rating FROM reviews WHERE COUNT(*) >= 10 GROUP BY product_id;

D. SELECT product_id, ROUND(AVG(rating), 2) AS avg_rating FROM reviews GROUP BY product_id WHERE COUNT(*) >= 10;

7. You need to find the top 3 departments with the highest total salaries. Which SQL feature would you use in combination with GROUP BY to achieve this?

A. LIMIT 3

B. TOP 3

C. FETCH FIRST 3 ROWS ONLY

D. WHERE ROWNUM <= 3

8. You're analyzing sales data and need to calculate the running total of sales for each product within its category, ordered by date. Which SQL feature would you use?

A. GROUP BY with SUM

B. PARTITION BY with SUM

C. SUM with OVER clause

D. ROLLUP with SUM