

IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes

Total Questions: 8

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1. You're working on a database for a library. The BOOKS table has columns: BOOK_ID, TITLE, AUTHOR, PUBLISH_YEAR, and GENRE. Write a query to list all books published after 2000 in the 'Science Fiction' genre, ordered by TITLE.

- A. `SELECT * FROM BOOKS WHERE PUBLISH_YEAR > 2000 AND GENRE = 'Science Fiction' ORDER BY TITLE;`
- B. `SELECT * FROM BOOKS WHERE PUBLISH_YEAR > 2000 OR GENRE = 'Science Fiction' ORDER BY TITLE;`
- C. `SELECT * FROM BOOKS WHERE PUBLISH_YEAR > 2000 HAVING GENRE = 'Science Fiction' ORDER BY TITLE;`
- D. `SELECT * FROM BOOKS WHERE PUBLISH_YEAR > 2000 GROUP BY GENRE = 'Science Fiction' ORDER BY TITLE;`

2. You're troubleshooting a query that's not returning any results. The query is:

```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY >= 50000 AND DEPARTMENT = 'IT';
```

What could be a possible reason for no results?

- A. The EMPLOYEES table doesn't exist
- B. There are no employees in the IT department with a salary of exactly 50000
- C. The SALARY column is storing values as strings instead of numbers
- D. There are no employees in the IT department with a salary of 50000 or more

3. In a table named SALES with columns SALE_ID, PRODUCT_ID, SALE_DATE, and AMOUNT, write a query to find the total sales amount for each product, but only for products with total sales over 1000, ordered by total sales descending.
- A.SELECT PRODUCT_ID, SUM(AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES FROM SALES GROUP BY PRODUCT_ID HAVING SUM(AMOUNT) > 1000 ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
 - B.SELECT PRODUCT_ID, SUM(AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES FROM SALES WHERE SUM(AMOUNT) > 1000 GROUP BY PRODUCT_ID ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
 - C.SELECT PRODUCT_ID, SUM(AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES FROM SALES GROUP BY PRODUCT_ID WHERE SUM(AMOUNT) > 1000 ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
 - D.SELECT PRODUCT_ID, SUM(AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES FROM SALES HAVING SUM(AMOUNT) > 1000 GROUP BY PRODUCT_ID ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
4. What is the correct order of execution for the following clauses in a SELECT statement?
- A.SELECT, FROM, WHERE, ORDER BY
 - B.FROM, WHERE, SELECT, ORDER BY
 - C.FROM, SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY
 - D.WHERE, FROM, SELECT, ORDER BY
5. You have a table named ORDERS with columns ORDER_ID, CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_DATE, and TOTAL_AMOUNT. Write a query to find the top 5 customers by total order amount in the year 2023.
- A.SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, SUM(TOTAL_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL FROM ORDERS WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM ORDER_DATE) = 2023 GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY TOTAL DESC FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY;
 - B.SELECT TOP 5 CUSTOMER_ID, SUM(TOTAL_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL FROM

```
ORDERS WHERE YEAR(ORDER_DATE) = 2023 GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID  
ORDER BY TOTAL DESC;
```

```
C.SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, SUM(TOTAL_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL FROM ORDERS WHERE  
TO_CHAR(ORDER_DATE, 'YYYY') = '2023' GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY  
TOTAL DESC LIMIT 5;
```

```
D.SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, SUM(TOTAL_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL FROM ORDERS WHERE  
ORDER_DATE BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-12-31' GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID  
ORDER BY TOTAL DESC ROWNUM <= 5;
```

6. Which of the following SELECT statements will return the names of employees who earn more than \$50,000, sorted by their hire date in descending order?

```
A.SELECT name FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000 ORDER BY hire_date;
```

```
B.SELECT name FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000 ORDER BY hire_date  
DESC;
```

```
C.SELECT name FROM employees WHERE salary >= 50000 ORDER BY hire_date  
DESC;
```

```
D.SELECT name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000 ORDER BY  
hire_date DESC;
```

7. You are working on a database for a retail company. The 'products' table has columns: product_id, product_name, category, price, and stock_quantity. Your manager asks you to provide a list of all products in the 'Electronics' category that are priced between \$100 and \$500, sorted from highest price to lowest. Which SQL query would you use?

```
A.SELECT * FROM products WHERE category = 'Electronics' AND price BETWEEN  
100 AND 500 ORDER BY price;
```

```
B.SELECT product_name, price FROM products WHERE category = 'Electronics'  
AND price >= 100 AND price <= 500 ORDER BY price DESC;
```

```
C.SELECT product_name, price FROM products WHERE category = 'Electronics'  
AND price BETWEEN 100 AND 500 ORDER BY price DESC;
```

```
D.SELECT product_name FROM products WHERE category = 'Electronics' AND
```

price > 100 AND price < 500 ORDER BY price DESC;

8. What is the primary purpose of the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement?

A.To specify which columns to retrieve from the table

B.To filter the rows returned based on a condition

C.To join multiple tables together

D.To sort the result set in a specific order