IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes *Total Questions: 8*

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1. You are working on a large e-commerce database and need to find all products that have a price higher than the average price of all products. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT product_name, price FROM products WHERE price > (SELECT AVG(price) FROM products);

B. SELECT product_name, price FROM products WHERE price > AVG(price);

C. SELECT product_name, price FROM products HAVING price > (SELECT AVG(price) FROM products);

D. SELECT product_name, price FROM products WHERE price > AVG(SELECT price FROM products);

2. You need to update the salaries of all employees who earn less than the average salary in their department. Which SQL query would you use?

A. UPDATE employees e SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE salary < (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees WHERE department_id = e.department_id);

B. UPDATE employees SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE salary < AVG(salary) GROUP BY department_id;

C. UPDATE employees e SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE salary < AVG(SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department_id = e.department_id);

D. UPDATE (SELECT e.salary, d.avg_salary FROM employees e JOIN (SELECT department_id, AVG(salary) as avg_salary FROM employees GROUP BY department_id) d ON e.department_id = d.department_id) SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE salary < avg_salary;

3. You need to find all employees who earn more than all employees in the IT department. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT employee_name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees WHERE department = 'IT');

B. SELECT employee_name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department = 'IT');

C. SELECT employee_name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE department = 'IT');

D. SELECT employee_name, salary FROM employees e1 WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM employees e2 WHERE e2.department = 'IT' AND e2.salary >= e1.salary);

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4. You need to delete all orders that have no associated order items. Which SQL query would you use?

A. DELETE FROM orders WHERE order_id NOT IN (SELECT order_id FROM order_items);

B. DELETE FROM orders o WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM order_items oi WHERE oi.order_id = o.order_id);

C. DELETE FROM orders USING order_items WHERE orders.order_id = order_items.order_id;

D. DELETE FROM orders o WHERE o.order_id = (SELECT order_id FROM order_items WHERE order_items.order_id = o.order_id);

5. You need to find all departments that have at least one employee earning more than $100,000. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT DISTINCT department FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000;

B. SELECT department FROM employees GROUP BY department HAVING MAX(salary) > 100000;

C. SELECT department FROM employees WHERE department IN (SELECT department FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000);

D. SELECT department FROM employees e WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM employees e2 WHERE e2.department = e.department AND e2.salary > 100000);

6. You are working on a project management database and need to find all projects that have more tasks assigned than the average number of tasks per project. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT p.project_id, COUNT(t.task_id) as task_count FROM projects p JOIN tasks t ON p.project_id = t.project_id GROUP BY p.project_id HAVING COUNT(t.task_id) > (SELECT AVG(task_count) FROM (SELECT COUNT(task_id) as task_count FROM tasks GROUP BY project_id) subquery);

B. SELECT project_id FROM tasks GROUP BY project_id HAVING COUNT(*) > AVG(COUNT(*)) OVER ();

C. SELECT p.project_id FROM projects p WHERE (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM tasks t WHERE t.project_id = p.project_id) > (SELECT AVG(task_count) FROM (SELECT COUNT(*) as task_count FROM tasks GROUP BY project_id) subquery);

D. SELECT project_id FROM tasks GROUP BY project_id HAVING COUNT(*) > (SELECT AVG(COUNT(*)) FROM tasks GROUP BY project_id);

7. You need to update the status of all orders to 'Delayed' where the order date is more than 30 days ago and the status is still 'Pending'. Which SQL query would you use?

A. UPDATE orders SET status = 'Delayed' WHERE order_date < SYSDATE - 30 AND status = 'Pending';

B. UPDATE orders o SET status = 'Delayed' WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM orders WHERE order_id = o.order_id AND order_date < SYSDATE - 30 AND status = 'Pending');

C. UPDATE orders SET status = 'Delayed' WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id FROM orders WHERE order_date < SYSDATE - 30 AND status = 'Pending');

D. UPDATE (SELECT status FROM orders WHERE order_date < SYSDATE - 30 AND status = 'Pending') SET status = 'Delayed';

8. You need to find all employees who have a higher salary than their manager. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT e.employee_id, e.employee_name, e.salary FROM employees e JOIN employees m ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id WHERE e.salary > m.salary;

B. SELECT e.employee_id, e.employee_name, e.salary FROM employees e WHERE e.salary > (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id = e.manager_id);

C. SELECT e.employee_id, e.employee_name, e.salary FROM employees e WHERE e.salary > ANY (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT manager_id FROM employees));

D. SELECT e.employee_id, e.employee_name, e.salary FROM employees e WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM employees m WHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.salary > m.salary);