

IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes

Total Questions: 8

1. You are working on a large employee database and need to retrieve the top 5 highest-paid employees. Which SQL query would you use to accomplish this task?
 - A. SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 5;
 - B. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE ROWNUM <= 5 ORDER BY salary DESC;
 - C. SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC) WHERE ROWNUM <= 5;
 - D. SELECT * FROM employees FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY ORDER BY salary DESC;

2. You want to create a variable named 'dept_id' with a value of 10 that can be used throughout your SQL script. Which command would you use?
 - A. SET dept_id = 10;
 - B. DEFINE dept_id = 10
 - C. VARIABLE dept_id NUMBER = 10;
 - D. DECLARE dept_id NUMBER := 10;

3. You need to sort a result set by multiple columns. Which of the following queries will sort employees first by department in ascending order, then by salary in descending order?
 - A. SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY department ASC, salary;
 - B. SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY department, salary DESC;
 - C. SELECT * FROM employees SORT BY department, salary DESC;
 - D. SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY department ASC, salary DESC;

4. You're working on a script and want to ensure that the user is prompted to enter a value for a substitution variable. Which SQL*Plus command should you use?
 - A. SET VERIFY ON
 - B. SET DEFINE ON
 - C. SET PROMPT ON
 - D. SET ECHO ON

5. In a large transaction table, you need to find the 10 most recent transactions. Which query would be most efficient?
- A. SELECT * FROM transactions ORDER BY transaction_date DESC FETCH FIRST 10 ROWS ONLY;
 - B. SELECT * FROM transactions WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 ORDER BY transaction_date DESC;
 - C. SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM transactions ORDER BY transaction_date DESC) WHERE ROWNUM <= 10;
 - D. SELECT TOP 10 * FROM transactions ORDER BY transaction_date DESC;
6. You're debugging a script and want to see the actual values of substitution variables before they're replaced in your SQL statements. Which command should you use?
- A. SET ECHO ON
 - B. SET VERIFY ON
 - C. SET DEFINE ON
 - D. SET AUTOPRINT ON
7. You need to sort a result set of employee data by last name, but for employees with the same last name, you want to sub-sort by first name. Which query achieves this?
- A. SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY last_name, first_name;
 - B. SELECT * FROM employees SORT BY last_name, first_name;
 - C. SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY last_name DESC, first_name ASC;
 - D. SELECT * FROM employees GROUP BY last_name, first_name;
8. You're working on a report that requires limiting the number of rows returned, but you also need to know the total number of rows that would have been returned without the limit. Which approach would you use?
- A. SELECT COUNT(*) OVER (), column1, column2 FROM table WHERE ROWNUM <= 100;
 - B. SELECT COUNT(*), column1, column2 FROM table FETCH FIRST 100 ROWS ONLY;
 - C. SELECT COUNT(*) OVER (), column1, column2 FROM table FETCH FIRST 100 ROWS ONLY;
 - D. SELECT COUNT(*), column1, column2 FROM (SELECT * FROM table) WHERE ROWNUM <= 100;