IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes Total Questions: 8

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1. You need to create a report that shows the number of days between the current date and the next scheduled maintenance for each piece of equipment. Which SQL query would correctly calculate this using CURRENT_DATE and INTERVAL data types?

   A. SELECT equipment_id, next_maintenance - CURRENT_DATE AS days_until_maintenance FROM equipment;

   B. SELECT equipment_id, next_maintenance - CURRENT_DATE AS days_until_maintenance FROM equipment WHERE next_maintenance > CURRENT_DATE;

   C. SELECT equipment_id, (next_maintenance - CURRENT_DATE) DAY TO SECOND AS days_until_maintenance FROM equipment;

   D. SELECT equipment_id, (next_maintenance - CURRENT_DATE) DAY AS days_until_maintenance FROM equipment WHERE next_maintenance > CURRENT_DATE;

2. You need to find all employees who have worked for the company for more than 5 years and 6 months as of today. Which SQL query would correctly identify these employees?

   A. SELECT employee_id, hire_date FROM employees WHERE hire_date < ADD_MONTHS(CURRENT_DATE, -66);

   B. SELECT employee_id, hire_date FROM employees WHERE CURRENT_DATE - hire_date > INTERVAL '5-6' YEAR TO MONTH;

   C. SELECT employee_id, hire_date FROM employees WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(CURRENT_DATE, hire_date) > 66;

   D. SELECT employee_id, hire_date FROM employees WHERE hire_date < CURRENT_DATE - INTERVAL '5' YEAR - INTERVAL '6' MONTH;

3. You need to write a query that returns the start and end times of shifts, where shifts always start at the beginning of an hour and last for a whole number of hours. Which of the following queries correctly truncates the current timestamp to the hour and adds a 4-hour interval for the end time?

   A. SELECT TRUNC(CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, 'HH') as shift_start, TRUNC(CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, 'HH') + INTERVAL '4' HOUR as shift_end FROM DUAL;

   B. SELECT TRUNC(LOCALTIMESTAMP, 'HH') as shift_start, TRUNC(LOCALTIMESTAMP, 'HH') + INTERVAL '4' HOUR as shift_end FROM DUAL;

   C. SELECT TRUNC(CURRENT_TIMESTAMP) as shift_start, TRUNC(CURRENT_TIMESTAMP) + INTERVAL '4' HOUR as shift_end FROM DUAL;

   D. SELECT TRUNC(SYSTIMESTAMP, 'HH') as shift_start, TRUNC(SYSTIMESTAMP, 'HH') + INTERVAL '4' HOUR as shift_end FROM DUAL;

4. You are developing a scheduling system that needs to handle recurring events. Which SQL query correctly inserts a new event that occurs every 2 weeks from the current date for the next 3 months?

   A. INSERT INTO events (event_date) SELECT CURRENT_DATE + (LEVEL - 1) * 14 FROM DUAL CONNECT BY LEVEL <= 6;

   B. INSERT INTO events (event_date) SELECT CURRENT_DATE + NUMTODSINTERVAL((LEVEL - 1) * 14, 'DAY') FROM DUAL CONNECT BY LEVEL <= 6;

   C. INSERT INTO events (event_date) SELECT CURRENT_DATE + INTERVAL '14' DAY * (LEVEL - 1) FROM DUAL CONNECT BY LEVEL <= 6;

   D. INSERT INTO events (event_date) SELECT CURRENT_DATE + (LEVEL - 1) * INTERVAL '2' WEEK FROM DUAL CONNECT BY LEVEL <= 6;

5. In a project management system, you need to calculate the number of working days between the project start date and the current date, excluding weekends. Which SQL query would correctly perform this calculation?

   A. SELECT project_id, (CURRENT_DATE - start_date) * 5/7 AS working_days FROM projects;

   B. SELECT project_id, TRUNC((CURRENT_DATE - start_date) - (TRUNC((CURRENT_DATE - start_date)/7)*2)) AS working_days FROM projects;

   C. SELECT project_id, (CURRENT_DATE - start_date) - (TRUNC((CURRENT_DATE - start_date)/7)*2) AS working_days FROM projects;

   D. SELECT project_id, NUMTODSINTERVAL(CURRENT_DATE - start_date, 'DAY') * 5/7 AS working_days FROM projects;

6. You need to create a report showing the age of each employee in years and months as of today. Which SQL query would correctly calculate this using INTERVAL arithmetic?

   A. SELECT employee_id, EXTRACT(YEAR FROM (CURRENT_DATE - birth_date)) || ' years ' || EXTRACT(MONTH FROM (CURRENT_DATE - birth_date)) || ' months' AS age FROM employees;

   B. SELECT employee_id, TRUNC(MONTHS_BETWEEN(CURRENT_DATE, birth_date)/12) || ' years ' || MOD(TRUNC(MONTHS_BETWEEN(CURRENT_DATE, birth_date)), 12) || ' months' AS age FROM employees;

   C. SELECT employee_id, EXTRACT(YEAR FROM (CURRENT_DATE - birth_date) YEAR TO MONTH) || ' years ' || EXTRACT(MONTH FROM (CURRENT_DATE - birth_date) YEAR TO MONTH) || ' months' AS age FROM employees;

   D. SELECT employee_id, FLOOR((CURRENT_DATE - birth_date)/365) || ' years ' || FLOOR(MOD((CURRENT_DATE - birth_date), 365)/30) || ' months' AS age FROM employees;

7. You are designing a system to track employee shifts. Each shift has a start time and duration. Which SQL query would correctly insert a new shift that starts at the current time and lasts for 8 hours and 30 minutes?

   A. INSERT INTO shifts (start_time, end_time) VALUES (CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '8:30' HOUR TO MINUTE);

   B. INSERT INTO shifts (start_time, end_time) VALUES (LOCALTIMESTAMP, LOCALTIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '8' HOUR + INTERVAL '30' MINUTE);

   C. INSERT INTO shifts (start_time, end_time) VALUES (SYSTIMESTAMP, SYSTIMESTAMP + NUMTODSINTERVAL(8.5, 'HOUR'));

   D. INSERT INTO shifts (start_time, end_time) VALUES (CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '510' MINUTE);

8. In a global shipping system, you need to calculate the expected delivery date and time for packages. Assuming all packages are shipped immediately and take exactly 3 days and 12 hours to deliver, which SQL query would correctly calculate the delivery timestamp?

   A. SELECT order_id, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '3 12:00:00' DAY TO SECOND AS expected_delivery FROM orders;

   B. SELECT order_id, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP + INTERVAL '3' DAY + INTERVAL '12' HOUR AS expected_delivery FROM orders;

   C. SELECT order_id, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP + NUMTODSINTERVAL(3.5, 'DAY') AS expected_delivery FROM orders;

   D. SELECT order_id, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP + TO_DSINTERVAL('3 12:00:00') AS expected_delivery FROM orders;