IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes Total Questions: 8

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1. You're analyzing sales data and need to find the total sales for each product category, but only for categories with total sales exceeding $10,000. Which SQL statement would accomplish this?

   A. SELECT category, SUM(sales) FROM sales GROUP BY category WHERE SUM(sales) > 10000;

   B. SELECT category, SUM(sales) FROM sales WHERE SUM(sales) > 10000 GROUP BY category;

   C. SELECT category, SUM(sales) FROM sales GROUP BY category HAVING SUM(sales) > 10000;

   D. SELECT category, SUM(sales) FROM sales HAVING SUM(sales) > 10000 GROUP BY category;

2. You're troubleshooting a query that's supposed to show the average order value for each customer, but it's returning an error. Here's the query:

   ```
   SELECT customer_id, AVG(order_total) AS avg_order
   FROM orders
   WHERE avg_order > 1000
   GROUP BY customer_id;
   ```

   What's the issue with this query?

   A. The AVG function is used incorrectly

   B. The GROUP BY clause should come before the WHERE clause

   C. The alias 'avg_order' can't be used in the WHERE clause

   D. The customer_id should be included in the AVG function

3. Which of the following statements about the COUNT function is false?

   A.COUNT(*) includes NULL values in its count

   B.COUNT(column_name) excludes NULL values for that column

   C.COUNT(DISTINCT column_name) counts only unique non-NULL values

   D.COUNT(column_name) returns the same result as COUNT(*) for all columns

4. You need to find the second highest salary in the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following queries would correctly retrieve this information?

   A.SELECT MAX(salary) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM EMPLOYEES);

   B.SELECT salary FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 1,1;

   C.SELECT MIN(salary) FROM (SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY salary DESC) WHERE ROWNUM <= 2;

   D.SELECT salary FROM (SELECT salary, DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY salary DESC) AS rank FROM EMPLOYEES) WHERE rank = 2;

5. Your team lead asks you to create a report showing the total sales for each product, but only include products that have sold more than the average sales across all products. Which SQL statement would you use?

   A.SELECT product_id, SUM(sales) FROM sales GROUP BY product_id HAVING SUM(sales) > AVG(sales);

   B.SELECT product_id, SUM(sales) FROM sales GROUP BY product_id HAVING SUM(sales) > (SELECT AVG(total_sales) FROM (SELECT SUM(sales) as total_sales FROM sales GROUP BY product_id));

   C.SELECT product_id, SUM(sales) FROM sales WHERE SUM(sales) > (SELECT AVG(sales) FROM sales) GROUP BY product_id;

   D.SELECT product_id, SUM(sales) FROM sales GROUP BY product_id WHERE SUM(sales) > AVG(SUM(sales));

6. You're analyzing sales data and need to find the total sales amount for each product, but only for products that have sold more than 1000 units. Which SQL query would you use?

   A. SELECT product_id, SUM(sales_amount) FROM sales GROUP BY product_id WHERE units_sold > 1000;

   B. SELECT product_id, SUM(sales_amount) FROM sales WHERE units_sold > 1000 GROUP BY product_id;

   C. SELECT product_id, SUM(sales_amount) FROM sales GROUP BY product_id HAVING SUM(units_sold) > 1000;

   D. SELECT product_id, SUM(sales_amount) FROM sales HAVING SUM(units_sold) > 1000 GROUP BY product_id;

7. You have a table 'orders' with columns 'order_id', 'customer_id', and 'order_date'. You need to find the number of orders placed by each customer in the last 30 days. Which SQL query would you use?

   A. SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) FROM orders WHERE order_date >= SYSDATE - 30 GROUP BY customer_id;

   B. SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id HAVING order_date >= SYSDATE - 30;

   C. SELECT customer_id, SUM(order_id) FROM orders WHERE order_date >= SYSDATE - 30 GROUP BY customer_id;

   D. SELECT customer_id, COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id, order_date WHERE order_date >= SYSDATE - 30;

8. You're working on a report that requires grouping sales data by both product category and sales region. You need to generate subtotals for each product category, each region, and a grand total. Which GROUP BY extension would you use?

   A. GROUP BY CUBE

   B. GROUP BY ROLLUP

   C. GROUP BY GROUPING SETS

D. GROUP BY ALL