IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes *Total Questions: 8*

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1. You need to calculate the number of days between two dates, excluding weekends. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT (END_DATE - START_DATE) AS DAYS_BETWEEN FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT (END_DATE - START_DATE) * 5/7 AS WORKING_DAYS FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT (END_DATE - START_DATE) - (TRUNC((END_DATE-START_DATE)/7)*2) AS WORKING_DAYS FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT DATEDIFF(END_DATE, START_DATE) AS WORKING_DAYS FROM DUAL;

2. You need to round a number to the nearest hundred. Which SQL function would you use?

A. ROUND(number, -2)

B. TRUNC(number, -2)

C. MOD(number, 100)

D. CEIL(number/100) * 100

3. You have a date column 'HIRE_DATE' in your 'EMPLOYEES' table. You need to find all employees hired in the last quarter of any year. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'Q') = 4;

B. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EXTRACT(MONTH FROM HIRE_DATE) IN (10, 11, 12);

C. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE MOD(TO_NUMBER(TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'MM')), 4) = 0;

D. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'MM') >= '10';

4. You need to find the last day of the current month. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT LAST_DAY(SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT ADD_MONTHS(TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'MM'), 1) - 1 FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO_DATE('31/'||TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'MM/YYYY'),'DD/MM/YYYY') FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TRUNC(SYSDATE) + 30 FROM DUAL;

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5. You have a number column 'SALARY' in your 'EMPLOYEES' table. You need to round all salaries to the nearest thousand, but ensure that no salary is rounded down to less than the minimum wage of 15000. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT GREATEST(ROUND(SALARY, -3), 15000) FROM EMPLOYEES;

B. SELECT CASE WHEN ROUND(SALARY, -3) < 15000 THEN 15000 ELSE ROUND(SALARY, -3) END FROM EMPLOYEES;

C. SELECT MAX(ROUND(SALARY, -3), 15000) FROM EMPLOYEES;

D. SELECT ROUND(SALARY, -3) + CASE WHEN ROUND(SALARY, -3) < 15000 THEN 15000 - ROUND(SALARY, -3) ELSE 0 END FROM EMPLOYEES;

6. You need to find all employees who were hired on a Friday. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'DAY') = 'FRIDAY';

B. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'D') = '6';

C. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'DY') = 'FRI';

D. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE MOD(TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE, 'J'), 7) = 6;

7. You have a table 'ORDERS' with a 'ORDER_DATE' column. You need to find all orders placed in the first 15 days of any month. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT * FROM ORDERS WHERE EXTRACT(DAY FROM ORDER_DATE) <= 15;

B. SELECT * FROM ORDERS WHERE TO_CHAR(ORDER_DATE, 'DD') <= '15';

C. SELECT * FROM ORDERS WHERE ORDER_DATE - TRUNC(ORDER_DATE, 'MM') < 15;

D. SELECT * FROM ORDERS WHERE MOD(TO_CHAR(ORDER_DATE, 'DD'), 31) <= 15;

8. You need to calculate the age of employees in years based on their 'BIRTH_DATE' column in the 'EMPLOYEES' table. Which SQL query would you use?

A. SELECT FLOOR((SYSDATE - BIRTH_DATE) / 365.25) FROM EMPLOYEES;

B. SELECT TRUNC(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, BIRTH_DATE) / 12) FROM EMPLOYEES;

C. SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM SYSDATE) - EXTRACT(YEAR FROM BIRTH_DATE) FROM EMPLOYEES;

D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'YYYY')) - TO_NUMBER(TO_CHAR(BIRTH_DATE, 'YYYY')) FROM EMPLOYEES;