IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes Total Questions: 8

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1. In a database for a multi-national company, you need to find employees who are not assigned to any project. You have two tables: EMPLOYEES and PROJECT_ASSIGNMENTS. Which SQL query would correctly identify these unassigned employees?

   A. SELECT employee_id FROM EMPLOYEES UNION SELECT employee_id FROM PROJECT_ASSIGNMENTS;

   B. SELECT employee_id FROM EMPLOYEES INTERSECT SELECT employee_id FROM PROJECT_ASSIGNMENTS;

   C. SELECT employee_id FROM EMPLOYEES MINUS SELECT employee_id FROM PROJECT_ASSIGNMENTS;

   D. SELECT employee_id FROM EMPLOYEES UNION ALL SELECT employee_id FROM PROJECT_ASSIGNMENTS;

2. You are analyzing customer data and need to find customers who have made purchases in all three of your store's departments: Electronics, Clothing, and Home Goods. You have separate tables for each department's sales. Which SQL query would correctly identify these customers?

   A. SELECT customer_id FROM Electronics_Sales UNION SELECT customer_id FROM Clothing_Sales UNION SELECT customer_id FROM HomeGoods_Sales;

   B. SELECT customer_id FROM Electronics_Sales INTERSECT SELECT customer_id FROM Clothing_Sales INTERSECT SELECT customer_id FROM HomeGoods_Sales;

   C. SELECT customer_id FROM Electronics_Sales MINUS SELECT customer_id FROM Clothing_Sales MINUS SELECT customer_id FROM HomeGoods_Sales;

   D. SELECT customer_id FROM Electronics_Sales UNION ALL SELECT customer_id FROM Clothing_Sales UNION ALL SELECT customer_id FROM

HomeGoods_Sales;

3. You are working on optimizing a query that combines data from multiple tables. Which of the following statements about the UNION and UNION ALL operators is true?

   A.UNION is always faster than UNION ALL because it removes duplicates.

   B.UNION ALL is always faster than UNION because it doesn't remove duplicates.

   C.UNION and UNION ALL have the same performance characteristics in all scenarios.

   D.The performance difference between UNION and UNION ALL depends on the specific data and whether duplicates exist.

4. You are designing a query to compare the product offerings between two stores. Store A has 1000 products, Store B has 1200 products, and they have 800 products in common. How many rows will be returned by the following query?

   ```
   SELECT product_id FROM StoreA_Products
   UNION
   SELECT product_id FROM StoreB_Products;
   ```

   A.800

   B.1400

   C.2200

   D.1000

5. You are troubleshooting a query that is supposed to find all customers who have not made a purchase in the last year. The current query is as follows:

   ```
   SELECT customer_id FROM All_Customers
   MINUS
   SELECT customer_id FROM Recent_Purchases;
   ```

However, the results are not correct. Upon investigation, you find that some customers have multiple entries in the Recent_Purchases table. How would you modify the query to correctly identify customers with no purchases?

A. Change MINUS to INTERSECT

B. Change MINUS to UNION

C. Add DISTINCT to the second SELECT statement

D. Change MINUS to UNION ALL

6. You are working on a project that requires comparing data from three different tables: EMPLOYEES, CONTRACTORS, and INTERNS. You need to find all individuals who are present in all three tables. Which SQL query would be most appropriate for this task?

A. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES UNION SELECT * FROM CONTRACTORS UNION SELECT * FROM INTERNS;

B. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES INTERSECT SELECT * FROM CONTRACTORS INTERSECT SELECT * FROM INTERNS;

C. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES MINUS SELECT * FROM CONTRACTORS MINUS SELECT * FROM INTERNS;

D. SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM CONTRACTORS) AND EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM INTERNS);

7. Your team is analyzing customer data and needs to identify customers who have made purchases but have not filed any complaints. The CUSTOMERS table contains all customer information, the PURCHASES table records all purchases, and the COMPLAINTS table stores all customer complaints. Which SQL query would correctly identify these customers?

A. SELECT c.customer_id, c.name FROM CUSTOMERS c WHERE c.customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM PURCHASES) AND c.customer_id NOT IN (SELECT customer_id FROM COMPLAINTS);

B. SELECT c.customer_id, c.name FROM CUSTOMERS c INNER JOIN PURCHASES p ON c.customer_id = p.customer_id MINUS SELECT c.customer_id, c.name

FROM CUSTOMERS c INNER JOIN COMPLAINTS co ON c.customer_id = co.customer_id;

C.SELECT c.customer_id, c.name FROM CUSTOMERS c INNER JOIN PURCHASES p ON c.customer_id = p.customer_id INTERSECT SELECT c.customer_id, c.name FROM CUSTOMERS c LEFT JOIN COMPLAINTS co ON c.customer_id = co.customer_id WHERE co.customer_id IS NULL;

D.SELECT c.customer_id, c.name FROM CUSTOMERS c WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM PURCHASES p WHERE p.customer_id = c.customer_id) UNION ALL SELECT c.customer_id, c.name FROM CUSTOMERS c WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM COMPLAINTS co WHERE co.customer_id = c.customer_id);

8. You need to generate a report that combines data from three separate tables: CURRENT_EMPLOYEES, FORMER_EMPLOYEES, and RETIRED_EMPLOYEES. The report should include all unique individuals across these tables, ensuring that each person appears only once in the final output, even if they exist in multiple tables. Which SQL query would you use to achieve this?

A.SELECT * FROM CURRENT_EMPLOYEES UNION SELECT * FROM FORMER_EMPLOYEES UNION SELECT * FROM RETIRED_EMPLOYEES;

B.SELECT * FROM CURRENT_EMPLOYEES UNION ALL SELECT * FROM FORMER_EMPLOYEES UNION ALL SELECT * FROM RETIRED_EMPLOYEES;

C.SELECT * FROM CURRENT_EMPLOYEES INTERSECT SELECT * FROM FORMER_EMPLOYEES INTERSECT SELECT * FROM RETIRED_EMPLOYEES;

D.SELECT * FROM CURRENT_EMPLOYEES MINUS SELECT * FROM FORMER_EMPLOYEES MINUS SELECT * FROM RETIRED_EMPLOYEES;