

IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes

Total Questions: 8

1. You're working on a database for a library. The BOOKS table has columns: BOOK_ID, TITLE, AUTHOR, PUBLISH_YEAR, and GENRE. Write a query to list all books published after 2000 in the 'Science Fiction' genre, ordered by TITLE.

- A.SELECT * FROM BOOKS WHERE PUBLISH_YEAR > 2000 AND GENRE = 'Science Fiction' ORDER BY TITLE;
- B.SELECT * FROM BOOKS WHERE PUBLISH_YEAR > 2000 OR GENRE = 'Science Fiction' ORDER BY TITLE;
- C.SELECT * FROM BOOKS WHERE PUBLISH_YEAR > 2000 HAVING GENRE = 'Science Fiction' ORDER BY TITLE;
- D.SELECT * FROM BOOKS WHERE PUBLISH_YEAR > 2000 GROUP BY GENRE = 'Science Fiction' ORDER BY TITLE;

2. You're troubleshooting a query that's not returning any results. The query is:

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SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY >= 50000 AND DEPARTMENT = 'IT';
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What could be a possible reason for no results?

- A.The EMPLOYEES table doesn't exist
- B.There are no employees in the IT department with a salary of exactly 50000
- C.The SALARY column is storing values as strings instead of numbers
- D.There are no employees in the IT department with a salary of 50000 or more

3. In a table named SALES with columns SALE_ID, PRODUCT_ID, SALE_DATE, and AMOUNT, write a query to find the total sales amount for each product, but only for products with total sales over 1000, ordered by total sales descending.
- A.SELECT PRODUCT_ID, SUM(AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES FROM SALES GROUP BY PRODUCT_ID HAVING SUM(AMOUNT) > 1000 ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
- B.SELECT PRODUCT_ID, SUM(AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES FROM SALES WHERE SUM(AMOUNT) > 1000 GROUP BY PRODUCT_ID ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
- C.SELECT PRODUCT_ID, SUM(AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES FROM SALES GROUP BY PRODUCT_ID WHERE SUM(AMOUNT) > 1000 ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
- D.SELECT PRODUCT_ID, SUM(AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES FROM SALES HAVING SUM(AMOUNT) > 1000 GROUP BY PRODUCT_ID ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
4. What is the correct order of execution for the following clauses in a SELECT statement?
- A.SELECT, FROM, WHERE, ORDER BY
- B.FROM, WHERE, SELECT, ORDER BY
- C.FROM, SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY
- D.WHERE, FROM, SELECT, ORDER BY
5. You have a table named ORDERS with columns ORDER_ID, CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_DATE, and TOTAL_AMOUNT. Write a query to find the top 5 customers by total order amount in the year 2023.
- A.SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, SUM(TOTAL_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL FROM ORDERS WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM ORDER_DATE) = 2023 GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY TOTAL DESC FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY;
- B.SELECT TOP 5 CUSTOMER_ID, SUM(TOTAL_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL FROM

ORDERS WHERE YEAR(ORDER_DATE) = 2023 GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID
ORDER BY TOTAL DESC;

C.SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, SUM(TOTAL_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL FROM ORDERS WHERE
TO_CHAR(ORDER_DATE, 'YYYY') = '2023' GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY
TOTAL DESC LIMIT 5;

D.SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, SUM(TOTAL_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL FROM ORDERS WHERE
ORDER_DATE BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-12-31' GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID
ORDER BY TOTAL DESC ROWNUM <= 5;

6. Which of the following SELECT statements will return the names of employees who earn more than \$50,000, sorted by their hire date in descending order?
- A.SELECT name FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000 ORDER BY hire_date;
- B.SELECT name FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000 ORDER BY hire_date DESC;
- C.SELECT name FROM employees WHERE salary >= 50000 ORDER BY hire_date DESC;
- D.SELECT name, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 50000 ORDER BY hire_date DESC;
7. You are working on a database for a retail company. The 'products' table has columns: product_id, product_name, category, price, and stock_quantity. Your manager asks you to provide a list of all products in the 'Electronics' category that are priced between \$100 and \$500, sorted from highest price to lowest. Which SQL query would you use?
- A.SELECT * FROM products WHERE category = 'Electronics' AND price BETWEEN 100 AND 500 ORDER BY price;
- B.SELECT product_name, price FROM products WHERE category = 'Electronics'
AND price >= 100 AND price <= 500 ORDER BY price DESC;
- C.SELECT product_name, price FROM products WHERE category = 'Electronics'
AND price BETWEEN 100 AND 500 ORDER BY price DESC;
- D.SELECT product_name FROM products WHERE category = 'Electronics' AND

price > 100 AND price < 500 ORDER BY price DESC;

8. What is the primary purpose of the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement?

- A.To specify which columns to retrieve from the table
- B.To filter the rows returned based on a condition**
- C.To join multiple tables together
- D.To sort the result set in a specific order