

IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes

Total Questions: 8

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1. You need to find all employees who earn more than their department's average salary. Which of the following SQL queries would accomplish this task?
- A. `SELECT e.employee_id, e.salary FROM employees e WHERE e.salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees)`
 - B. `SELECT e.employee_id, e.salary FROM employees e WHERE e.salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees WHERE department_id = e.department_id)`
 - C. `SELECT e.employee_id, e.salary FROM employees e JOIN (SELECT department_id, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary FROM employees GROUP BY department_id) d ON e.department_id = d.department_id WHERE e.salary > d.avg_salary`
 - D. `SELECT e.employee_id, e.salary FROM employees e WHERE e.salary > AVG(salary) GROUP BY department_id`
2. Which of the following statements about subqueries in Oracle SQL is TRUE?
- A. Subqueries can only be used in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
 - B. Subqueries always return multiple rows
 - C. Subqueries can be used in SELECT, FROM, and WHERE clauses
 - D. Correlated subqueries are always more efficient than non-correlated subqueries

3. You need to update the salaries of all employees who earn less than the average salary in their department by increasing them by 10%. Which SQL statement would you use?
- A. UPDATE employees e SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE salary < (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees WHERE department_id = e.department_id)
 - B. UPDATE employees SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE salary < AVG(salary) GROUP BY department_id
 - C. UPDATE employees e SET e.salary = e.salary * 1.1 WHERE e.salary < (SELECT AVG(d.salary) FROM employees d WHERE d.department_id = e.department_id)
 - D. UPDATE (SELECT e.employee_id, e.salary, AVG(d.salary) OVER (PARTITION BY e.department_id) AS avg_salary FROM employees e JOIN employees d ON e.department_id = d.department_id) SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE salary < avg_salary
4. What is the purpose of the EXISTS operator in a subquery?
- A. To check if a subquery returns any rows
 - B. To compare a value with a list of values returned by a subquery
 - C. To join two tables based on a condition
 - D. To calculate aggregate functions in a subquery
5. You're working on a query to find all departments that have at least one employee earning more than \$100,000. Which of the following queries would correctly accomplish this task?
- A. SELECT department_id FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000
 - B. SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000
 - C. SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM employees WHERE employees.department_id = departments.department_id AND salary > 100000)
 - D. SELECT department_id FROM departments d WHERE d.department_id IN (SELECT department_id FROM employees GROUP BY department_id HAVING

MAX(salary) > 100000)

6. You need to write a query to find the employees who earn more than 50% of their department's total salary. Which of the following queries would correctly accomplish this task?

A. SELECT e.employee_id, e.salary FROM employees e WHERE e.salary > 0.5 *
(SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees WHERE department_id =
e.department_id)

B. SELECT e.employee_id, e.salary FROM employees e JOIN (SELECT
department_id, SUM(salary) AS total_salary FROM employees GROUP BY
department_id) d ON e.department_id = d.department_id WHERE e.salary >
0.5 * d.total_salary

C. SELECT employee_id, salary FROM employees WHERE salary > 0.5 *
SUM(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department_id)

D. SELECT e.employee_id, e.salary FROM employees e WHERE e.salary >
(SELECT AVG(salary) * 0.5 FROM employees WHERE department_id =
e.department_id)

7. Your team is analyzing customer behavior across different sales channels. You need to identify customers who have made purchases both online and in-store. Which SQL query would be most appropriate for this task?

A. SELECT customer_id FROM Online_Sales UNION SELECT customer_id FROM
Store_Sales

B. SELECT customer_id FROM Online_Sales INTERSECT SELECT customer_id
FROM Store_Sales

C. SELECT customer_id FROM Online_Sales MINUS SELECT customer_id FROM
Store_Sales

D. SELECT customer_id FROM Online_Sales UNION ALL SELECT customer_id
FROM Store_Sales

8. You are tasked with writing a query to find the second highest salary in each department. The database has an 'employees' table with columns: employee_id, department_id, and salary. Which of the following queries would correctly solve this problem?

- A. `SELECT department_id, MAX(salary) AS second_highest_salary FROM employees WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees e2 WHERE e2.department_id = employees.department_id) GROUP BY department_id`
- B. `SELECT department_id, salary AS second_highest_salary FROM (SELECT department_id, salary, DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY department_id ORDER BY salary DESC) AS rank FROM employees) WHERE rank = 2`
- C. `SELECT department_id, MIN(salary) AS second_highest_salary FROM (SELECT department_id, salary FROM employees e WHERE 2 > (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary) FROM employees WHERE department_id = e.department_id AND salary > e.salary)) GROUP BY department_id`
- D. `SELECT department_id, MAX(salary) AS second_highest_salary FROM employees GROUP BY department_id HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT salary) >= 2`