IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes Total Questions: 8

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1. You need to insert a new employee record into the EMPLOYEES table. The employee's name is John Smith, his salary is $50,000, and he works in department 10. Which INSERT statement correctly accomplishes this?

   A.INSERT INTO EMPLOYEES (name, salary, dept_id) VALUES ('John Smith', 50000, 10);

   B.INSERT EMPLOYEES SET name = 'John Smith', salary = 50000, dept_id = 10;

   C.INSERT INTO EMPLOYEES VALUES ('John Smith', 50000, 10);

   D.INSERT ('John Smith', 50000, 10) INTO EMPLOYEES;

2. You need to delete all records from the ORDERS table where the order date is more than 5 years old. The ORDERS table has a column order_date of DATE type. Which DELETE statement correctly accomplishes this?

   A.DELETE FROM ORDERS WHERE order_date < SYSDATE - 1825;

   B.DELETE ORDERS WHERE order_date < ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, -60);

   C.DELETE FROM ORDERS WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, order_date) > 60;

   D.DELETE * FROM ORDERS WHERE order_date < SYSDATE - INTERVAL '5' YEAR;

3. You need to insert multiple rows into the PRODUCTS table from a SELECT statement that retrieves data from a temporary table TEMP_PRODUCTS. Both tables have the same structure with columns: product_id, name, price. Which statement correctly accomplishes this?

   A.INSERT INTO PRODUCTS SELECT * FROM TEMP_PRODUCTS;

   B.INSERT PRODUCTS SELECT product_id, name, price FROM TEMP_PRODUCTS;

C. INSERT INTO PRODUCTS (product_id, name, price) VALUES (SELECT * FROM TEMP_PRODUCTS);

D. INSERT INTO PRODUCTS VALUES (SELECT product_id, name, price FROM TEMP_PRODUCTS);

4. In the EMPLOYEES table, you need to update the commission_pct to 0.2 for all employees whose salary is less than the average salary. Which UPDATE statement correctly accomplishes this?

A. UPDATE EMPLOYEES SET commission_pct = 0.2 WHERE salary < AVG(salary);

B. UPDATE EMPLOYEES SET commission_pct = 0.2 WHERE salary < (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM EMPLOYEES);

C. UPDATE EMPLOYEES SET commission_pct = 0.2 WHERE salary < AVG(SELECT salary FROM EMPLOYEES);

D. UPDATE (SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE salary < AVG(salary)) SET commission_pct = 0.2;

5. You need to delete all duplicate records from the CUSTOMERS table, keeping only the record with the lowest customer_id for each unique combination of first_name and last_name. Which DELETE statement correctly accomplishes this?

A. DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE customer_id NOT IN (SELECT MIN(customer_id) FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY first_name, last_name);

B. DELETE CUSTOMERS WHERE customer_id != MIN(customer_id) GROUP BY first_name, last_name;

C. DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS c1 WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM CUSTOMERS c2 WHERE c2.first_name = c1.first_name AND c2.last_name = c1.last_name AND c2.customer_id < c1.customer_id);

D. DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE ROWID NOT IN (SELECT MIN(ROWID) FROM CUSTOMERS GROUP BY first_name, last_name);

6. You have a table ORDERS with columns order_id, customer_id, and total_amount. You need to update the total_amount of all orders for a specific customer by increasing it by 5%. The customer_id is 1001. Which UPDATE statement correctly accomplishes this?

   A. UPDATE ORDERS SET total_amount = total_amount * 1.05 WHERE customer_id = 1001;

   B. UPDATE ORDERS SET total_amount = total_amount + (total_amount * 0.05) WHERE customer_id = 1001;

   C. UPDATE ORDERS SET total_amount = total_amount + 5% WHERE customer_id = 1001;

   D. UPDATE ORDERS SET total_amount = total_amount * 105% WHERE customer_id = 1001;

7. You need to insert a new record into the EMPLOYEES table, but only if an employee with the same email doesn't already exist. The table has columns: emp_id, name, email, and hire_date. Which statement correctly accomplishes this?

   A. INSERT INTO EMPLOYEES (emp_id, name, email, hire_date) SELECT 1001, 'John Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', SYSDATE FROM DUAL WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE email = 'john.doe@example.com');

   B. INSERT INTO EMPLOYEES (emp_id, name, email, hire_date) VALUES (1001, 'John Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', SYSDATE) WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE email = 'john.doe@example.com');

   C. INSERT INTO EMPLOYEES (emp_id, name, email, hire_date) VALUES (1001, 'John Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', SYSDATE) ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE emp_id = emp_id;

   D. MERGE INTO EMPLOYEES e USING (SELECT 1001 AS emp_id, 'John Doe' AS name, 'john.doe@example.com' AS email, SYSDATE AS hire_date FROM DUAL) s ON (e.email = s.email) WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (emp_id, name, email, hire_date) VALUES (s.emp_id, s.name, s.email, s.hire_date);

8. You need to delete all orders from the ORDERS table that have no corresponding customer in the CUSTOMERS table. Both tables have a customer_id column. Which DELETE statement correctly accomplishes this?

A. DELETE FROM ORDERS WHERE customer_id NOT IN (SELECT customer_id FROM CUSTOMERS);

B. DELETE FROM ORDERS o WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM CUSTOMERS c WHERE c.customer_id = o.customer_id);

C. DELETE ORDERS FROM ORDERS LEFT JOIN CUSTOMERS ON ORDERS.customer_id = CUSTOMERS.customer_id WHERE CUSTOMERS.customer_id IS NULL;

D. DELETE FROM ORDERS WHERE customer_id = ANY (SELECT customer_id FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE customer_id IS NULL);