IT Skill Test GIC Myanmar

Duration: 30 Minutes Total Questions: 8

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1. Which of the following SQL statements correctly uses the TO_CHAR function to format a date in the 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS' format?

   A.SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') FROM DUAL;

   B.SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MM-YYYY HH:MI:SS') FROM DUAL;

   C.SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS') FROM DUAL;

   D.SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'DD-MON-YY HH24:MI:SS') FROM DUAL;

2. You need to extract the last 4 characters from a string column named 'product_code'. Which SQL query would you use?

   A.SELECT SUBSTR(product_code, -4) FROM products;

   B.SELECT RIGHT(product_code, 4) FROM products;

   C.SELECT SUBSTRING(product_code, -4) FROM products;

   D.SELECT LAST(product_code, 4) FROM products;

3. In a table named 'employees', you need to find all employees whose names start with 'A' and end with 'n'. Which SQL query using LIKE and wildcard characters would you use?

   A.SELECT * FROM employees WHERE name LIKE 'A%n';

   B.SELECT * FROM employees WHERE name LIKE 'A*n';

   C.SELECT * FROM employees WHERE name LIKE 'A_n';

   D.SELECT * FROM employees WHERE name LIKE '%A%n%';

4. You have a table 'sales' with columns 'sale_date' (DATE) and 'amount' (NUMBER). You need to calculate the total sales for each month of the current year. Which SQL query would you use?

A.SELECT TO_CHAR(sale_date, 'MONTH') AS month, SUM(amount) AS total_sales FROM sales WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM sale_date) = EXTRACT(YEAR FROM SYSDATE) GROUP BY TO_CHAR(sale_date, 'MONTH');

B.SELECT MONTH(sale_date) AS month, SUM(amount) AS total_sales FROM sales WHERE YEAR(sale_date) = YEAR(SYSDATE) GROUP BY MONTH(sale_date);

C.SELECT TO_CHAR(sale_date, 'MM') AS month, SUM(amount) AS total_sales FROM sales WHERE TO_CHAR(sale_date, 'YYYY') = TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'YYYY') GROUP BY TO_CHAR(sale_date, 'MM');

D.SELECT MONTHNAME(sale_date) AS month, SUM(amount) AS total_sales FROM sales WHERE YEAR(sale_date) = YEAR(CURRENT_DATE) GROUP BY MONTHNAME(sale_date);

5. You have a table 'orders' with columns 'order_id', 'customer_id', and 'order_date'. You need to find the most recent order for each customer. Which SQL query would you use?

A.SELECT customer_id, MAX(order_date) AS latest_order FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id;

B.SELECT o.* FROM orders o WHERE o.order_date = (SELECT MAX(order_date) FROM orders WHERE customer_id = o.customer_id);

C.SELECT o.* FROM orders o JOIN (SELECT customer_id, MAX(order_date) AS max_date FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id) m ON o.customer_id = m.customer_id AND o.order_date = m.max_date;

D.SELECT DISTINCT ON (customer_id) * FROM orders ORDER BY customer_id, order_date DESC;

6. You need to extract the last 4 characters from a product code stored in the PRODUCT_CODE column of the PRODUCTS table, but only if the code is exactly 10 characters long. Which query would accomplish this?

A.SELECT SUBSTR(PRODUCT_CODE, -4) FROM PRODUCTS WHERE LENGTH(PRODUCT_CODE) = 10;

B.SELECT SUBSTR(PRODUCT_CODE, 7, 4) FROM PRODUCTS WHERE LENGTH(PRODUCT_CODE) = 10;

C.SELECT CASE WHEN LENGTH(PRODUCT_CODE) = 10 THEN SUBSTR(PRODUCT_CODE, -4) END FROM PRODUCTS;

D.SELECT DECODE(LENGTH(PRODUCT_CODE), 10, SUBSTR(PRODUCT_CODE, -4)) FROM PRODUCTS;

7. In the EMPLOYEES table, you need to calculate the number of years between the HIRE_DATE and the current date, rounding down to the nearest whole year. Which query would give you this result?

A.SELECT FLOOR(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, HIRE_DATE) / 12) FROM EMPLOYEES;

B.SELECT TRUNC((SYSDATE - HIRE_DATE) / 365) FROM EMPLOYEES;

C.SELECT ROUND(MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, HIRE_DATE) / 12) FROM EMPLOYEES;

D.SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM SYSDATE) - EXTRACT(YEAR FROM HIRE_DATE) FROM EMPLOYEES;

8. You're analyzing sales data and need to categorize products based on their price range. The PRODUCTS table has a PRICE column. Write a query that returns the product name and a category based on the following criteria:
- 'Budget' for prices under 100
- 'Mid-range' for prices between 100 and 500
- 'Premium' for prices over 500
Which of the following queries correctly implements this categorization?

A.SELECT PRODUCT_NAME, DECODE(PRICE, <100, 'Budget', <500, 'Mid-range', 'Premium') AS CATEGORY FROM PRODUCTS;

B. SELECT PRODUCT_NAME, CASE WHEN PRICE < 100 THEN 'Budget' WHEN PRICE < 500 THEN 'Mid-range' ELSE 'Premium' END AS CATEGORY FROM PRODUCTS;

C. SELECT PRODUCT_NAME, NVL2(PRICE < 100, 'Budget', NVL2(PRICE < 500, 'Mid-range', 'Premium')) AS CATEGORY FROM PRODUCTS;

D. SELECT PRODUCT_NAME, GREATEST('Budget', 'Mid-range', 'Premium') AS CATEGORY FROM PRODUCTS WHERE PRICE BETWEEN 0 AND 500;