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Weekly challenge 3

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1. Primary and foreign keys are two connected identifiers within separate tables. These tables exist in what kind of database? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) Relational
- ( ) Primary
- ( ) Metadata
- ( ) Normalized

Correct
Primary and foreign keys are two connected identifiers within separate tables in a relational database.

2. Metadata is data about data. What kinds of information can metadata offer about a particular dataset? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- [x] What kinds of data it contains

Correct
Metadata helps data analysts identify the type of data, if it is clean and reliable, and how it can be combined with another dataset.

- [x] If the data is clean and reliable

Correct
Metadata helps data analysts identify the type of data, if it is clean and reliable, and how it can be combined with another dataset.

- [ ] Which analyses to perform on the data
- [x] How to combine the data with another dataset

Correct
Metadata helps data analysts identify the type of data, if it is clean and reliable, and how it can be combined with another dataset.

3. Think about data as a student at a high school. In this metaphor, which of the following are examples of metadata? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] Grades the student earns
- [x] Student's ID number

Correct
The student ID number, enrollment date, and classes the student is enrolled in represent structural metadata.

- [x] Student's enrollment date

Correct
The student ID number, enrollment date, and classes the student is enrolled in represent structural metadata.

- [x] Classes the student is enrolled in

Correct
The student ID number, enrollment date, and classes the student is enrolled in represent structural metadata.

4. What is the process that data analysts use to ensure the formal management of their company's data assets? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Data aggregation
- ○ Data mapping
- ○ Data integrity
- ◉ Data governance

Correct
Data governance is the process of ensuring the formal management of a company's data assets.

5. What are some key benefits of using external data? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- [x] External data has broad reach.

Correct
Some key benefits of using external data are that it has a broad reach and it provides industry-level perspectives.

- [x] External data can provide industry-level perspectives.

Correct
Some key benefits of using external data are that it has a broad reach and it provides industry-level perspectives.

Some key benefits of using external data are that it has a broad reach and it provides industry-level perspectives.

- [ ] External data is always reliable.
- [ ] External data is free to use.

6. A data analyst reviews a database of Wisconsin car sales to find the last car models sold in Milwaukee in 2019. How can they sort and filter the data to return the last five cars sold at the top of their list? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] Sort by sale date in ascending order
- [x] Filter out sales not in 2019

Correct
The analyst can filter out sales outside of Milwaukee in 2019 and sort by date in descending order.

- [x] Sort by sale date in descending order

Correct
The analyst can filter out sales outside of Milwaukee in 2019 and sort by date in descending order.

- [x] Filter out sales outside of Milwaukee

Correct
The analyst can filter out sales outside of Milwaukee in 2019 and sort by date in descending order.

7. When writing a query, you must remove the two backticks around the name of the dataset in order for the query to run properly. **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Correct
When writing a query, the name of the dataset can either be inside two backticks, or not, and the query will still run properly.

8. You are working with a database table that contains customer data. The *first_name* column lists the first name of each customer. You are only interested in customers with the first name Mark. **1 / 1 point**

You write the SQL query below. Add a WHERE clause that will return only customers named Mark.

```
1  SELECT
2  COUNT(*)
3  FROM
4  customer
5  WHERE
6      first_name = 'Mark'
```

Run

Reset

```
+----------+
| COUNT(*) |
+----------+
|        2 |
+----------+
```

How many customers are named Mark?

- ○ 3
- ○ 5
- ○ 1
- ◉ 2

Correct

The clause `WHERE first_name = 'Mark'` will return only customers named Mark. The complete query is `SELECT * FROM customer WHERE first_name = 'Mark'`. The WHERE clause filters results that meet certain conditions. The WHERE clause includes the name of the column, an equals sign, and the value(s) in the column to include. Place quotes around text values. There are two customers named Mark.