

## Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

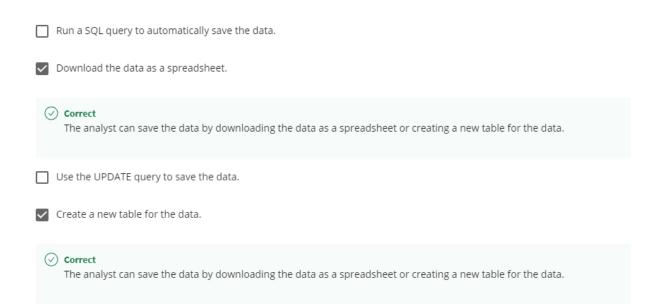
## Weekly challenge 3

Latest Submission Grade 100%

Eucest Submission Grade 100 /6		
1.	A data analyst is analyzing medical data for a health insurance company. The dataset contains billions of rows of data. Which of the following tools will handle the data most efficiently?	1/1 point
	O A spreadsheet	
	O A presentation	
	O A word processor	
2.	In which of the following situations would a data analyst use spreadsheets instead of SQL? Select all that apply.	1/1 point
	When working with a small dataset	
	Correct An analyst would choose to use spreadsheets instead of SQL when visually inspecting data or working with a small dataset.	
	When using a language to interact with multiple database programs	
	When working with a dataset with more than 1,000,000 rows	
	When visually inspecting data	
	Correct An analyst would choose to use spreadsheets instead of SQL when visually inspecting data or working with a small dataset.	

3. A data analyst runs a SQL query to extract some data from a database for further analysis. How can the analyst save the data? Select all that apply.

1/1 point

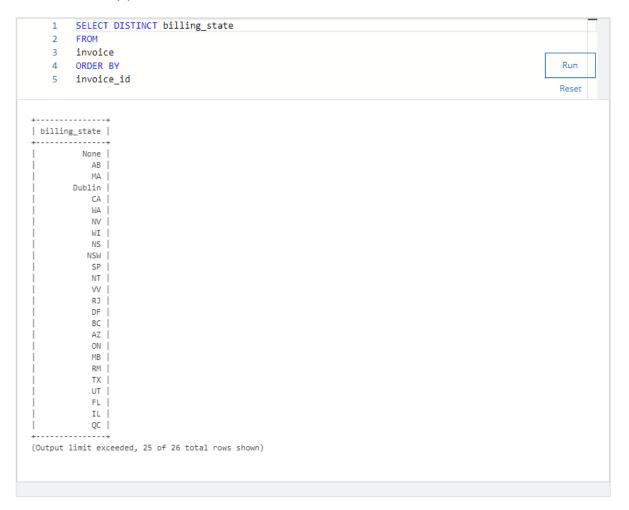


**4.** You are working with a database table that contains invoice data. The table includes columns for *invoice\_id* and *billing\_state*. You want to remove duplicate entries for billing state and sort the results by invoice ID.

1/1 point

You write the SQL query below. Add a DISTINCT clause that will remove duplicate entries from the billing\_state column.

NOTE: The three dots (...) indicate where to add the clause.



What billing state appears in row 17 of your query result?

AZNV

O CA

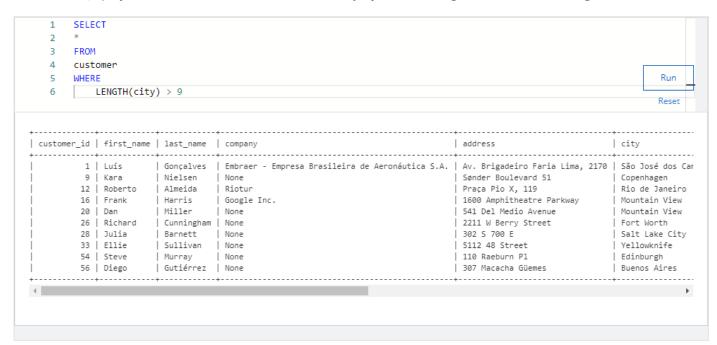
**⊘** Correct

The clause <code>DISTINCT billing\_state</code> will remove duplicate entries from the <code>billing\_state</code> column. The complete query is <code>SELECT DISTINCT billing\_state FROM invoice ORDER BY invoice\_id</code>. The DISTINCT clause removes duplicate entries from your query result. The billing state AZ appears in row 17 of your query result.

**5.**You are working with a database table that contains customer data. The table includes columns about customer location such as *city, state, country,* and *postal\_code*. You want to check for city names that are greater than 9 characters long.

1/1 point

You write the SQL query below. Add a LENGTH function that will return any city names that are greater than 9 characters long,



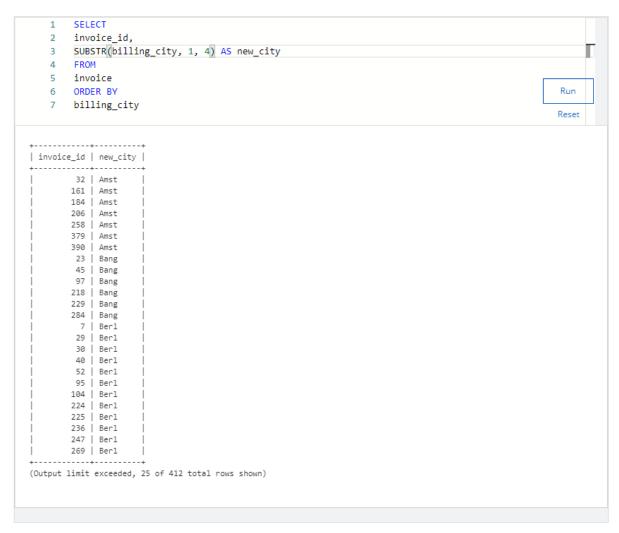
What is the first name of the customer that appears in row 7 of your query result?

- Julia
   Diego
   Roberto
   Kara

The function LENGTH(city) > 9 will return any city names that are greater than 9 characters long. The complete query is SELECT \* FROM customer WHERE LENGTH(city) > 9. The LENGTH function counts the number of characters a string contains. Julia is the first name of the customer that appears in row 7 of your query result.

1/1 point

NOTE: The three dots (...) indicate where to add the statement.



What invoice ID number appears in row 7 of your query result?

O 23

O 97

206

390

## Correct

The statement SUBSTR (billing\_city, 1, 4) AS new\_city will retrieve the first 4 letters of each city name and store the result in a new column as new\_city. The complete query is SELECT invoice\_id, SUBSTR(billing\_city, 1, 4) AS new\_city FROM invoice ORDER BY billing\_city. The SUBSTR function extracts a substring from a string. This function instructs the database to return 4 characters of each billing city, starting with the first character. The invoice ID number 390 appears in row 7 of your query result.