Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

Weekly challenge 2

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1. In data analytics, a pattern is defined as a process or set of rules to be followed for a specific task. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Correct
In data analytics, an algorithm is defined as a process or set of rules to be followed for a specific task.

2. Fill in the blank: If a data analyst is measuring qualities and characteristics, they are considering ____ data. **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ qualitative
- ○ cleaned
- ○ quantitative
- ○ unbiased

Correct
If a data analyst is measuring qualities and characteristics, they are considering qualitative data.

3. In data analytics, reports use data that doesn't change once it's been recorded. Which of the following terms describes this type of data? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Real-time
- ○ Comprehensive
- ○ Monitored
- ◉ Static

Correct
Static data is data that doesn't change once it's been recorded.

4. Which data-summarization tool do data analysts use to sort, reorganize, group, count, total, or average data? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ A dashboard
- ◉ A pivot table
- ○ A report
- ○ A function

Correct
To sort, reorganize, group, count, total or average data, data analysts use a pivot table.

5. What is an example of using a metric? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- ☐ Using a pie chart to visualize data

- [x] Using annual profit targets to set and evaluate goals

Correct
Using key performance indicators to measure revenue and using annual profit targets to set and evaluate goals are examples of using metrics.

- [ ] Using column headers to sort and filter data
- [x] Using key performance indicators, such as click-through rates, to measure revenue

Correct
Using key performance indicators to measure revenue and using annual profit targets to set and evaluate goals are examples of using metrics.

6. Fill in the blank: A _____ goal is measurable and evaluated using single, quantifiable data. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ benchmark
- ○ finite
- ○ conceptual
- ◉ metric

Correct
A metric goal is measurable and evaluated using single, quantifiable data.

7. If a data analyst compares the cost of an investment to the net profit of that investment over a period of time, they're analyzing the investment scope. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Correct
If a data analyst compares the cost of an investment to the net profit of that investment over a period of time, they're analyzing the return on investment.

8. Describe the main differences between big and small data. **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ Small data is specific and concerns a short time period. Big data is less specific and concerns a longer time period.
- ○ Small data is typically stored and organized in databases. Big data is typically stored and organized in spreadsheets.
- ○ Small data is less useful to data analysts. Big data is more useful to data analysts.
- ○ Small data has been cleaned and sorted. Big data has not yet been cleaned or sorted.

Correct
Small data is specific and concerns a short time period. Big data is less specific and concerns a longer time period.