Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 91.66% **Latest Submission Grade** 91.67% **To pass** 80% or higher

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1. Which of the following is a total cost of ownership consideration when choosing a data warehouse? 1 / 1 point

- Data privacy
- Ease of use
- Location
- Data migration

Expand

Correct
Correct! Data migration and integration costs for moving data into the warehouse and pruning and purging as required are considerations when looking at total cost of ownership.

2. Which of the following statements is true regarding dependent data marts? 1 / 1 point

- They bypass the data warehouse.
- They inherit the security that comes with the enterprise data warehouse.
- They require custom extract, transform, and load (ETL) data pipelines.
- They combine inputs from data warehouses with data from operational systems and other external systems.

Expand

Correct
Correct! Dependent data marts offer analytical capabilities within a restricted area of the enterprise data warehouse. Thus, they inherit the security that comes with the enterprise data warehouse.

3. Whatever type of data mart you may have, its purpose is to: 1 / 1 point

- Provide a cost-efficient method for data ingestion
- Provide a cost-efficient method for data wrangling
- Provide a cost-efficient method for informing data-driven decisions
- Provide a cost-efficient method for data transformation

Expand

Correct
Correct! Whatever type of data mart you may have, its purpose is to provide a cost-efficient method for informing data-driven decisions.

4. Which of the following statements is true regarding data lakes? 1 / 1 point

- It is built to specifically serve a particular business function, purpose, or community of users.
- It is a place where data can be off-loaded without governance.

- [x] It is a repository that can store a large amount of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in its native format.
- [ ] It is a system that aggregates data from one or more sources into a single, central, consistent data store to support various data analytics requirements.

Expand

Correct
Correct! A data lake is a data repository that can store a large amount of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in its native format. There is no need to define the structure and schema of data before loading the data into the data lake.

5. What is a “dimension” in the context of data warehousing? **1 / 1 point**

- [x] It provides context to a fact.
- [ ] It is a foreign key associated with a fact table.
- [ ] It is a quantity that can be measured.
- [ ] It is a schema associated with a fact table.

Expand

Correct
Correct! Dimensions are attributes that can be assigned to facts. Dimensions provide context to facts, which makes facts useful.

6. What is the difference between a star schema and a snowflake schema? **1 / 1 point**

- [x] Snowflake schemas are normalized star schemas.
- [ ] Star schemas are used to create data lakes whereas snowflake schemas are used to create data marts.
- [ ] Snowflake schemas are used to create data lakes whereas star schemas are used to create data marts.
- [ ] Star schemas are normalized snowflake schemas.

Expand

Correct
Correct! Snowflake schemas are a generalization of star schemas and can be seen as normalized star schemas.

7. What operations easily generate fact summaries that may be required by management? **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] Filters
- [ ] ELT
- [x] CUBE and ROLLUP
- [ ] Staging tables

Expand

Correct
Correct! CUBE and ROLLUP provide summary reports.

8. Which of the following is one of the ways staging areas can be implemented? **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] A set of flat files in a relational database

- A set of SQL tables in a relational database
- A set of self-contained database instances using Python
- A set of SQL tables using Cognos

Expand

Correct
Correct! A set of SQL tables in a relational database such as Db2 is one way to implement staging areas.

9. Which of the following is true regarding Cognos Analytics? 1 / 1 point

- It functions much like a spreadsheet program.
- It creates compelling, advanced analytics visualizations.
- It is a data warehouse.
- It is used by statisticians for complex statistical data analysis.

Expand

Correct
Correct! It contains a number of different tools, such as the ability to model data, explore data, and create compelling, advanced analytics visualizations.

10. Which statement best describes prescriptive analytics? 0 / 1 point

- Prescriptive analytics provide insight into actions an organization should take to create a specific outcome.
- Prescriptive analytics describe the basic features of data in a study and provide simple summaries about the sample and its measures.
- Prescriptive analytics provide insight into the past.
- Prescriptive analytics provide insight in what could happen in the future.

Expand

Incorrect
Incorrect. Review the Introduction to Analytics and Business Intelligence Tools video.

11. What happens first when you use the Cognos Assistant to help create a dashboard? 1 / 1 point

- It resizes and rearranges your visualizations on a dashboard.
- You can either ask a question directly or ask the Assistant to suggest some questions to ask.
- It suggests which visualizations to add to your dashboard
- It automatically creates a dashboard

Expand

Correct
Correct! When you use the Cognos Assistant you can either ask it a direct question, or you can ask the Assistant to suggest some questions to ask it.

12. What are the two ways to create calculations in Cognos Analytics? (Select 2 correct answers) 1 / 1 point

- Start typing in the Expression box

Start typing in the Expression box

Correct
Correct! Start typing in the Expression box is one of the two ways to create calculations in Cognos Analytics.

- [ ] Search for calculations
- [ ] Ask the Cognos Assistant
- [x] Select operators and functions from the left pane

Correct
Correct! Selecting operators and functions from the left pane is one of the two ways to create calculations in Cognos Analytics.

Expand

Correct
Great, you got all the right answers.