Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

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Weekly challenge 4

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1. In the following spreadsheet, the column labels in row 1 are called what? 1 / 1 point

	A	B	C	D
1	**Rank**	**Name**	**Population**	**County**
2	1	Charlotte	885,708	Mecklenburg
3	2	Raleigh	474,069	Wake (seat), Durham
4	3	Greensboro	296,710	Guilford
5	4	Durham	278,993	Durham (seat), Wake, Orange
6	5	Winston-Salem	247,945	Forsyth
7	6	Fayetteville	211,657	Cumberland
8	7	Cary	170,282	Wake, Chatham
9	8	Wilmington	123,784	New Hanover
10	9	High Point	112,791	Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth
11	10	Concord	96,341	Cabarrus

- ○ Descriptors
- ○ Criteria
- ○ Characteristics
- ◉ Attributes

Correct
The column labels in row 1 are attributes that refer to the data in the column. An attribute is a characteristic or quality of data used to label a column in a table.

2. Fill in the blank: In row 8 of the following spreadsheet, you can find the _____ of Cary. 1 / 1 point

	A	B	C	D
1	**Rank**	**Name**	**Population**	**County**
2	1	Charlotte	885,708	Mecklenburg
3	2	Raleigh	474,069	Wake (seat), Durham
4	3	Greensboro	296,710	Guilford
5	4	Durham	278,993	Durham (seat), Wake, Orange
6	5	Winston-Salem	247,945	Forsyth
7	6	Fayetteville	211,657	Cumberland
8	7	Cary	170,282	Wake, Chatham
9	8	Wilmington	123,784	New Hanover
10	9	High Point	112,791	Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth
11	10	Concord	96,341	Cabarrus

- ○ attribute
- ○ criteria
- ◉ observation
- ○ format

Correct
The observation of Cary is in row 8. An observation is all of the attributes for something contained in a row of a data table.

3. Fill in the blank: In the following spreadsheet, the _____ feature was used to alphabetize the city names in column B. 1 / 1 point

	A	B	C	D
1	**Rank**	**Name**	**Population**	**County**

2	7	Cary	170,282	Wake, Chatham
3	1	Charlotte	885,708	Mecklenburg
4	10	Concord	96,341	Cabarrus
5	4	Durham	278,993	Durham (seat), Wake, Orange
6	6	Fayetteville	211,657	Cumberland
7	3	Greensboro	296,710	Guilford
8	9	High Point	112,791	Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth
9	2	Raleigh	474,069	Wake (seat), Durham
10	8	Wilmington	123,784	New Hanover
11	5	Winston-Salem	247,945	Forsyth

- ○ randomize range
- ◉ sort range
- ○ name range
- ○ organize range

Correct
Sort range was used to alphabetize the city names in column B. Sorting a range of data from A to Z helps data analysts organize and find data more quickly.

4. To find the average population of the cities in this spreadsheet, you type =AVERAGE. What is the proper way to type the range that will complete your function? **1 / 1 point**

	A	B	C	D
1	**Rank**	**Name**	**Population**	**County**
2	1	Charlotte	885,708	Mecklenburg
3	2	Raleigh	474,069	Wake (seat), Durham
4	3	Greensboro	296,710	Guilford
5	4	Durham	278,993	Durham (seat), Wake, Orange
6	5	Winston-Salem	247,945	Forsyth
7	6	Fayetteville	211,657	Cumberland
8	7	Cary	170,282	Wake, Chatham
9	8	Wilmington	123,784	New Hanover
10	9	High Point	112,791	Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth
11	10	Concord	96,341	Cabarrus

- ◉ C2:C11
- ○ C2,C11
- ○ C2*C11
- ○ C2-C11

Correct
The range is C2:C11. The full AVERAGE function syntax is =AVERAGE(C2:C11). AVERAGE returns an average of values from a selected range. C2:C11 is the specified range.

5. You are working with a database table named *playlist* that contains data about playlists for different types of digital media. You want to review all the columns in the table. **1 / 1 point**

You write the SQL query below. Add a FROM clause that will retrieve the data from the *playlist* table.

```
1  SELECT
2  *
3  from playlist
```

Run

Reset

```
+-------------+----------------------------+
| playlist_id | name                       |
+-------------+----------------------------+
|           1 | Music                      |
|           2 | Movies                     |
|           3 | TV Shows                   |
|           4 | Audiobooks                 |
|           5 | 90's Music                 |
|           6 | Audiobooks                 |
|           7 | Movies                     |
|           8 | Music                      |
|           9 | Music Videos               |
|          10 | TV Shows                   |
|          11 | Brazilian Music            |
|          12 | Classical                  |
|          13 | Classical 101 - Deep Cuts  |
|          14 | Classical 101 - Next Steps |
|          15 | Classical 101 - The Basics |
|          16 | Grunge                     |
|          17 | Heavy Metal Classic        |
|          18 | On-The-Go 1                |
+-------------+----------------------------+
```

What is the playlist with ID number 3?

- (●) TV Shows
- ( ) Music
- ( ) Audiobooks
- ( ) Movies

Correct
The clause `FROM playlist` will retrieve the data from the *playlist* table. The complete query is `SELECT * FROM playlist`. The FROM clause specifies which database table to select data from. The playlist with ID number 3 is TV Shows.

6. You are working with a database table that contains invoice data. The *customer_id* column lists the ID number for each customer. You are interested in invoice data for the customer with ID number 35. **1 / 1 point**

You write the SQL query below. Add a WHERE clause that will return only data about the customer with ID number 35.

```
1  SELECT
2  *
3  FROM
4  invoice where customer_id = 35
```

Run
Reset

```
-----------------------------+-------------+--------------+----------------+---------------------+-------+
dress                        | billing_city | billing_state | billing_country | billing_postal_code | total |
-----------------------------+-------------+--------------+----------------+---------------------+-------+
mpeões Europeus de Viena, 4350 | Porto        |          None | Portugal        |                None |  1.98 |
mpeões Europeus de Viena, 4350 | Porto        |          None | Portugal        |                None |  3.96 |
mpeões Europeus de Viena, 4350 | Porto        |          None | Portugal        |                None |  5.94 |
mpeões Europeus de Viena, 4350 | Porto        |          None | Portugal        |                None |  0.99 |
mpeões Europeus de Viena, 4350 | Porto        |          None | Portugal        |                None |  1.98 |
mpeões Europeus de Viena, 4350 | Porto        |          None | Portugal        |                None | 13.86 |
mpeões Europeus de Viena, 4350 | Porto        |          None | Portugal        |                None |  8.91 |
-----------------------------+-------------+--------------+----------------+---------------------+-------+
```

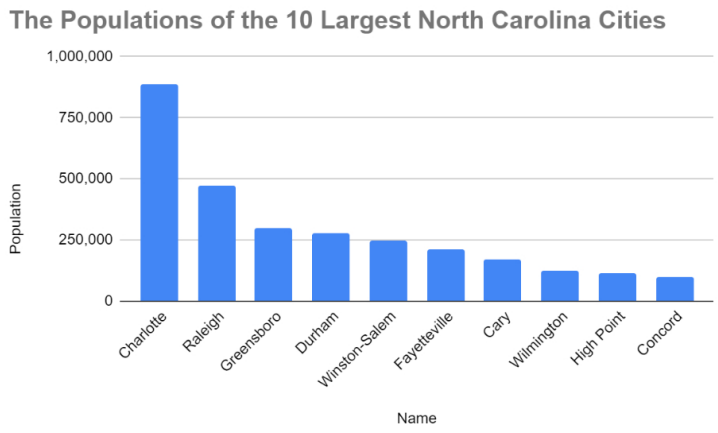
After you run your query, use the slider to view all the data presented.

What is the billing country for the customer with ID number 35?

- (●) Portugal
- ( ) Argentina
- ( ) India
- ( ) Ireland

Correct
The clause `WHERE customer_id = 35` will return only data about the customer with ID number 35. The complete query is `SELECT * FROM invoice WHERE customer_id = 35`. 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. The billing country for the customer with ID number 35 is Portugal.

7. A data analyst creates the following visualization to clearly demonstrate how much more populous Charlotte is than the next-largest North Carolina city, Raleigh. It's called a line chart. **1 / 1 point**

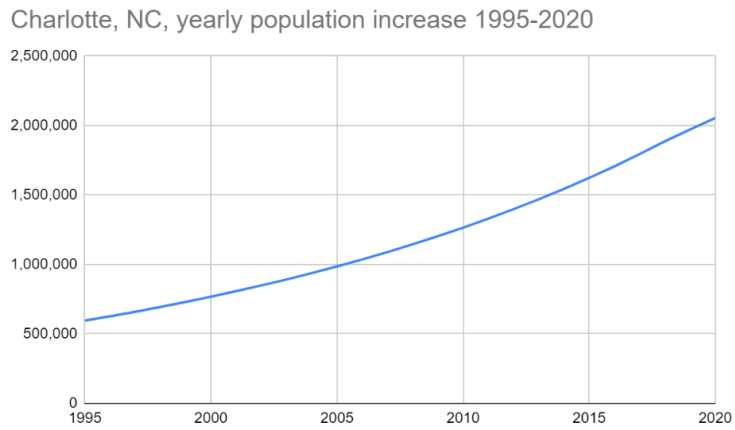


- ( ) True
- (●) False

Correct

This is a column chart. A column chart is effective at demonstrating the differences between several items in a specific range of values.

8. A data analyst wants to demonstrate how the population in Charlotte has increased over time. They create the chart below. What is this type of chart called? **1 / 1 point**



- ○ Area chart
- ◉ Line chart
- ○ Bar chart
- ○ Column chart

Correct
This is a line chart. Line charts are effective for demonstrating trends and patterns, such as how population changes over time.