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Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

Weekly challenge 5

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1. A magazine wants to understand why its subscribers have been increasing. A data analyst could help answer that question with a report that predicts the result of a half-price sale on future subscription rates.

1 / 1 point

☐ True

☒ False

✔ Correct

Predicting the effect of future sales will not answer the question of why there's been an increase in subscribers. This type of question requires historical data to provide useful insights.

2. Fill in the blank: A doctor's office has discovered that patients are waiting 20 minutes longer for their appointments than in past years. To help solve this problem, a data analyst could investigate how many nurses are on staff at a given time compared to the number of _____.

1 / 1 point

☐ doctors seeing new patients

☒ patients with appointments

☐ doctors on staff at the same time

☐ negative comments about the wait times on social media

✔ Correct

Analyzing staffing and patient numbers would likely provide useful insights about why patients are waiting longer for their appointment times and to help solve this problem.

3. A problem is an obstacle to be solved, an issue is a topic to investigate, and a question is designed to discover information.

1 / 1 point

☒ True

☐ False

✔ Correct

A problem is an obstacle or complication to be solved, whereas a question is designed to discover information. These two things are the foundation of business tasks.

4. What is a question or problem that a data analyst answers for a business?

1 / 1 point

☒ Business task

✔ Correct

A business task is a question or problem that a data analyst answers for a business.

☐ Mission statement

☐ Complaint

☐ Hypothesis

5. Fill in the blank: Data-driven decision-making is described as using _____ to guide business strategy.

1 / 1 point

☐ gut instinct

☒ facts

☐ visualizations

☐ intuition

✔ Correct

Data-driven decision-making is using facts to guide business strategy.

6. It's possible for conclusions drawn from data analysis to be both true and unfair.

1 / 1 point

☒ True

☒ True

☐ False

 **Correct**

Sometimes, a conclusion may be true, but it's unfair because it doesn't represent all groups or it ignores social context and other systemic factors.

7. A data analyst is analyzing fruit and vegetable sales at a grocery store. They're able to find data on everything except red onions. If they exclude red onions from the analysis, this would be an example of creating or reinforcing bias.

1 / 1 point

☒ True

☐ False

 **Correct**

Fairness means ensuring that your analysis doesn't create or reinforce bias. Being inclusive, not exclusive, is an important part of fairness.

8. Collaborating with a social scientist to provide insights into human bias and social contexts is an effective way to avoid bias in your data.

1 / 1 point

☒ True

☐ False

 **Correct**

Collaborating with a social scientist to provide insights into human bias and social contexts is an effective way to avoid bias in your data. Social scientists can help data analysts better understand human bias and social contexts.