

Congratulations! You passed!

Grade Latest Submission received 100% Grade 100%

To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

1.	Fill in the blank: Data analysts usually use to deal with very large datasets.	1/1 point
	O web browsers	
	SQL	
	word processors spreadsheets	
	 Correct Data analysts usually use SQL to deal with very large datasets. 	
	out analysis socially society to dear markety ange datasets.	
2.	In which of the following situations would a data analyst use SQL instead of a spreadsheet? Select all that apply.	1 / 1 point
	☐ When using the COUNTIF function to find a specific piece of information	
	When working with a huge amount of data	
	Correct A data analyst would use SQL instead of a spreadsheet to work with a huge amount of data. SQL can also quickly pull information from many different sources in a database and record queries and changes throughout a project.	
	When recording queries and changes throughout a project	
	A data analyst would use SQL instead of a spreadsheet to work with a huge amount of data. SQL can also quickly pull information from many different sources in a database and record queries and changes throughout a project.	
	When quickly pulling information from many different sources in a database	
	Correct A data analyst would use SQL instead of a spreadsheet to work with a huge amount of data. SQL can also quickly pull information from many different sources in a database and record queries and changes throughout a project.	
3.	A data analyst is managing a database of customer information for a retail store. What SQL command can the analyst use to add a new customer to the database?	1/1 point
	O CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS	
	O DROP TABLE IF EXISTS	
	INSERT INTO	
	O UPDATE	
	✓ Correct ✓ The analyst can use the INSERT INTO command to add a new customer to the database.	
4.	You are working with a database table that contains invoice data. The table includes columns for <code>invoice_id</code> and <code>billing_city</code> . You want to remove duplicate entries for billing city 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 <i>billing_city</i> column.	
	NOTE: The three dots () indicate where to add the clause.	
	1 SELECT DISTINCT(billing_city) 2 FROM	
	3 invoice 4 ORDER BY 5 invoice_id Reset	
	billing_city	

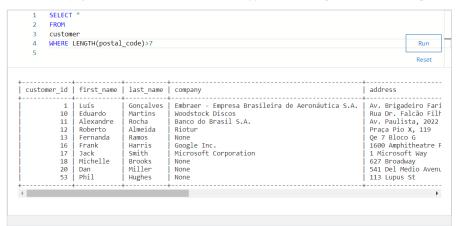


The clause <code>DISTINCT billing_city</code> will remove duplicate entries from the <code>billing_city</code> column. The complete query is <code>SELECT DISTINCT billing_city FROM invoice ORDER BY invoice_id</code>. The DISTINCT clause removes duplicate entries from your query result. The <code>billing_city</code> Reno appears in row 15 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 postal codes that are greater than 7 characters long.

1/1 point

You write the SQL query below. Add a LENGTH function that will return any postal codes that are greater than 7 characters long.



What is the last name of the customer that appears in row 10 of your query result?

• Hughes
O Rocha
Ramos
O Brooks
Correct The function LENGTH (postal_code) > 7 will return any postal codes that are greater than 7
characters long. The complete query is SELECT * FROM customer WHERE LENGTH (postal_code)
> 7. The LENGTH function counts the number of characters a string contains. Hughes is the last name of
the customer that appears in row 10 of your query result.

.	Fill in the blank: refers to the process of converting data from one type to another.	1/1 pc
	O Querying	
	O Formatting	
	Typecasting	
	○ Cleaning	
	 Correct Typecasting refers to the process of converting data from one type to another. 	

O SUBSTI		1/1	1 poin
O LENGTI			
0	п		
0			
CAST			
✓ Correct The C	ct CAST function can be used to convert data from one datatype to another.		
	yst is cleaning survey data. The results for an optional question contain many nulls. What fur use to eliminate the null values from the results?	nction can 1/1	1 poin
O LENGTI	H		
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390 appears in row 7 of your query result.