1. In the following spreadsheet, what type of tree is in cell B4?

1 / 1 point

(n/a)	A	B	C	D	E
1	Ginkgo	Weeping willow	Sycamore	Bay laurel	Pistachio
2	Papaya	Maple	White oak	European ash	Pecan
3	Cedar	Burflower	Spruce	Redwood	Beech
4	Birch	Cottonwood	Clove	Cacao	Bristlecone
5	Rubber tree	Brazil nut	Walnut	Pine	Palm

○ Birch

◉ Cottonwood

○ Bay laurel

○ Sycamore

⊘ **Correct**

2. In the following query, what will be retrieved from the database?

1 / 1 point

```
SELECT *
FROM storeroom_5
WHERE glasses = 'bifocals'
```

○ All glasses in all storerooms

2. In the following query, what will be retrieved from the database?

1 / 1 point

```
SELECT *
FROM storeroom_5
WHERE glasses = 'bifocals'
```

○ All glasses in all storerooms

○ All glasses in Storeroom 5

◉ All glasses in Storeroom 5 that are bifocals

○ All bifocals in all storerooms

⊘ **Correct**

3. Which of the following statements accurately describe spreadsheet attributes and observations? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☐ A column label is an observation.

☑ An observation is a spreadsheet row.

⊘ **Correct**

☑ An attribute is a characteristic or quality of data.

⊘ **Correct**

☑ Attributes are often referred to as column names or headers.

⊘ **Correct**

4. A junior data analyst at a financial company wants to communicate to stakeholders about which investment products are selected by clients the most. They create a data visualization that identifies the 26 different products, then shows the amount of money currently invested in each one. What type of data visualization should they create?

   1 / 1 point

   ○ Line chart

   ● Bar chart

   ○ Donut chart

   ○ Pie chart

   ⊘ **Correct**

5. When working in a spreadsheet, what is the correct syntax for a formula that adds the value in cell A1 to the value in cell B1?

   1 / 1 point

   ○ `A1+B1=`

   ○ `=A1,B1`

   ○ `A1,B1`

   ● `=A1+B1`

   ⊘ **Correct**

6. Fill in the blank: The SQL clause `SELECT *` is used to retrieve _____ from a particular table.

   1 / 1 point

   ○ the data in certain columns

   ○ all duplicate data

   ○ the data in certain rows

   ● all data

6. Fill in the blank: The SQL clause `SELECT *` is used to retrieve _____ from a particular table.

1 / 1 point

○ the data in certain columns

○ all duplicate data

○ the data in certain rows

◉ all data

⊘ **Correct**

7. In the following query, which clause indicates the table from which to retrieve data?

1 / 1 point

```
SELECT *
FROM Garden
WHERE herb = 'basil'
```

○ `= 'basil'`

○ `WHERE herb`

○ `SELECT *`

◉ `FROM Garden`

⊘ **Correct**

8. Which text wrapping feature allows the text within a spreadsheet cell to continue into the next cell, if it is empty.

1 / 1 point

○ Clip

8. Which text wrapping feature allows the text within a spreadsheet cell to continue into the next cell, if it is empty.

1 / 1 point

○ Clip

○ Fill

○ Wrap

◉ Overflow

⊘ **Correct**

9. Which of the following statements accurately describe data visualizations and visualization tools? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☐ The programming language R does not integrate with data visualization tools.

☑ Spreadsheets contain built-in chart and graph features.

⊘ **Correct**

☑ Tableau enables the creation of interactive dashboards for users to share.

⊘ **Correct**

☑ Choosing the most appropriate visualization is typically driven by the amount of data and the analysis process.

⊘ **Correct**

10. What spreadsheet feature would a data analyst use to alphabetize the last names in column B?

1 / 1 point

(n/a)	A	B	C

⊘ Correct

☑ Choosing the most appropriate visualization is typically driven by the amount of data and the analysis process.

⊘ **Correct**

10. What spreadsheet feature would a data analyst use to alphabetize the last names in column B?

1 / 1 point

(n/a)	A	B	C
1	Maurice	Perth	72
2	Kimberly	O'Neill	35
3	Thomas	Bower	48
4	Ning	Minnella	28
5	Sofie	Raduazzo	62
6	Elsa	Burge	31

◉ Sort range

○ Dragging

○ Formatting

○ Chart editor

⊘ **Correct**