

Problem-solving and effective questioning

Take action with data

Solve problems with data

Craft effective questions

Weekly challenge 1*

📖

Reading: Glossary: Terms and definitions
10 min

✅

Quiz: Weekly challenge 1*
8 questions

🎉 Congratulations! You passed!

Grade

★ Weekly challenge 1*

received 87.50%

Latest Submission

Grade 87.50%

To pass 80% or higher

Quiz • 40 min

Review Learning Objectives

Go to next item

1. Structured thinking involves recognizing the current problem or situation you're facing and identifying your options. 0 / 1 point

☐ True

☒ False

✖

Incorrect
Review We receive grade 0

To Pass 80% or higher

📌 Submit your assignment

Due Jun 11, 11:59 PM +08 Attempts 3 every 24 hours

Try again

Your grade
87.50%

View Feedback
We keep your highest score

2. Fill in the blank: In the _____ step of the data analysis process, an analyst would create visualizations to summarize their results. 1 / 1 point

👍 Like

👎 Dislike

📄 Report an issue

☒ share

☐ prepare

☐ process

☐ act

☒ Correct

3. Why is reaching your target audience important in data analysis? 1 / 1 point

☐ It improves customer service for those currently using your products.

☐ It makes your products easier to use for your customers.

☐ It increases the effectiveness of your services for customers.

☒ It brings awareness of your products to potential customers.

☒ Correct

4. A local internet service provider is expecting an increase in the number of people streaming online entertainment. Their data analyst uses data to estimate the required bandwidth necessary to service its customers. This is an example of which problem type? 1 / 1 point

☐ Identifying themes

☐ Spotting something unusual

☐ Discovering connections

☒ Making predictions

☒ Correct

5. Describe the key difference between the problem types of categorizing things and identifying themes. 1 / 1 point

☒ Categorizing things involves assigning items to categories. Identifying themes takes those categories a step further, grouping them into broader themes.

☐ Categorizing things involves determining how items are different from each other. Identifying themes brings different items back together in a single group.

☐ Categorizing things involves taking inventory of items. Identifying themes deals with creating labels for items.

☐ Categorizing things involves assigning grades to items. Identifying themes involves creating new classifications for items.

☒ Correct

6. Which of the following examples are closed-ended questions? Select all that apply. 1 / 1 point

☐ What is your opinion of the new movie?

☒ Have you taken this class before?

☒ Correct

☒ How tall are you?

☒ Correct

☐ What did you think about the article that I sent you?

7. Fill in the blank: The question, "How could we improve our website to simplify the returns process for our online customers?" is _____-oriented. 1 / 1 point

☒ action

☐ bias

☐ data

☐ passive

☒ Correct

8. On a customer service questionnaire, a data analyst asks, "If you could contact our customer service department via chat, how much valuable time would that save you?" Why is this question unfair? 1 / 1 point

☐ It is closed-ended.

☐ It uses slang words that not everyone can understand.

☐ It is vague.

☒ It makes assumptions.

☒ Correct