Understand the power of data
Follow the evidence
Connecting the data dots
Weekly challenge 2
Reading: Glossary: Terms and definitions
10 min
Quiz: *Weekly challenge 2*
8 questions

Weekly challenge 2

Try again once you are ready

Grade received 78.12%
Latest Submission Grade 78.12%
To pass 80% or higher
Try again

Quiz • 40 min

Review Learning Objectives

1. An analyst is working with data from two school programs. They discover that the data is measured differently across programs and this may impact how they can work with the data. What does this example describe?

0.25 / 1 point

- [x] Data-inspired decision-making

Submit your assignment
Due Jun 18, 11:59 PM +08 **Attempts** 3 every 24 hours

Try again

This should not be selected
Review the video on data and decision-making.

Receive grade

Your grade
78.12%
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- [x] Data-driven decision-making

To Pass 80% or higher

This should not be selected
Review the video on data and decision-making.

- [x] Data that can not be analyzed.

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This should not be selected
Review the video on data and decision-making.

- [x] The limitations of working with data

Correct

2. Fill in the blank: In data analytics, qualitative data _____. Select all that apply.

0.5 / 1 point

- [x] is subjective

Correct

- [x] measures qualities and characteristics

Correct

- [x] measures numerical facts

This should not be selected
Review the video on qualitative and quantitative data.

- [x] is always time bound

This should not be selected
Review the video on qualitative and quantitative data.

3. What are some of the downsides to using dashboards? Select all that apply.

0.75 / 1 point

- [x] They take a long time to build.

Correct

- [x] They can be overwhelming.

Correct

- [x] They can be inefficient.

Correct

- [x] They provide a data snapshot.

This should not be selected
Review the video on sharing findings.

4. A pivot table is a data-summarization tool used in data processing. Which of the following tasks can pivot tables perform? Select all that apply.

0.75 / 1 point

- [x] Group data

Correct

- [x] Clean data

This should not be selected
Review the video that covers pivot tables.

- [x] Calculate totals from data

Correct

- [x] Reorganize data

Correct

5. Fill in the blank: A metric is a single, _____ type of data that an analyst can use for measurement.

1 / 1 point

- (•) quantifiable
- ( ) important
- ( ) key
- ( ) qualifying

Correct

6. A car dealership has the goal of increasing the number of cars sold each month. They use the number of cars currently sold by each salesperson per month as a baseline. What type of goal is this?

1 / 1 point

- ( ) Theoretical goal
- (•) Metric goal
- ( ) Finite goal
- ( ) Conceptual goal

Correct

7. A company expands their operations into a new area. Several months later, they question whether the cost of the expansion was worth it. What metric can they use to determine this?

1 / 1 point

- ( ) The average
- ( ) Total revenue
- ( ) Total cost
- (•) The return on investment

Correct

8. Describe the main differences between big and small data.

1 / 1 point

- ( ) Small data is less useful to data analysts. Big data is more useful to data analysts.
- ( ) Small data has been cleaned and sorted. Big data has not yet been cleaned or sorted.
- (•) Small data is specific and concerns a short time period. Big data is less specific and concerns a longer time period.
- ( ) Small data is typically stored and organized in databases. Big data is typically stored and organized in spreadsheets.

Correct