Congratulations! You passed!
Grade received 85%
To pass 80% or higher
Go to next item

1. Which of the following are reasons to sort data in a spreadsheet? Select all that apply. 0.75 / 1 point

- [x] To calculate average session duration

  ⊗ This should not be selected
  Someone might sort data in a spreadsheet to organize and prepare data to share with others, to uncover new patterns and relationships within datasets, or to compare current data with data from previous campaigns.

- [x] To organize and prepare data to share with others

  ✓ Correct
  Someone might sort data in a spreadsheet to organize and prepare data to share with others, to uncover new patterns and relationships within datasets, or to compare current data with data from previous campaigns.

- [x] To compare current data with data from previous campaigns

  ✓ Correct
  Someone might sort data in a spreadsheet to organize and prepare data to share with others, to uncover new patterns and relationships within datasets, or to compare current data with data from previous campaigns.

- [x] To uncover new patterns and relationships within datasets

  ✓ Correct
  Someone might sort data in a spreadsheet to organize and prepare data to share with others, to uncover new patterns and relationships within datasets, or to compare current data with data from previous campaigns.

2. Fill in the blank: _____ calculates how long users spent interacting with a site before leaving. 1 / 1 point

- ○ A spreadsheet
- ◉ Average session duration
- ○ A pivot table
- ○ Number of units sold

  ✓ Correct
  Average session duration calculates how long users spent interacting with a site before leaving. You measure average session duration by dividing the total duration of all sessions by the number of sessions.

3. Which of the following happens to data when it is filtered in a column? Select all that apply. 0.5 / 1 point

- [x] Only the data that meets a certain condition is displayed

  Correct
  When data is filtered in a column, only the data that meets a certain condition is displayed. All non-matching data is hidden when the filter is in place.

- [x] All data is displayed

  This should not be selected
  When data is filtered in a column, only the data that meets a certain condition is displayed. All non-matching data is hidden when the filter is in place.

- [x] Some matching data is hidden

  This should not be selected
  When data is filtered in a column, only the data that meets a certain condition is displayed. All non-matching data is hidden when the filter is in place.

- [x] All non-matching data becomes hidden

  Correct
  When data is filtered in a column, only the data that meets a certain condition is displayed. All non-matching data is hidden when the filter is in place.

4. What spreadsheet tool changes the view of data in a spreadsheet to a different perspective to categorize it, or to identify an insight or trend? 1 / 1 point

- (•) A pivot table
- ( ) A digital table
- ( ) A commerce table
- ( ) A marketing table

Correct
A pivot table changes the view of data in a spreadsheet to a different perspective to categorize it, or to identify an insight or trend. However, a pivot table does not actually *change* the spreadsheet data.

5. Imagine that you need to work with a large dataset. Instead of manually counting instances, what function can you use to return the number of non-blank cells in a range? 1 / 1 point

- ( ) SUM
- ( ) SumIF
- (•) COUNTA
- ( ) Average

Correct
For large datasets, instead of manually counting instances, you can use the COUNTA function to return the number of non-blank cells in a range.