Using SQL to clean data
Learn basic SQL queries
Transforming data
Weekly challenge 3

Reading: ReadingGlossary: Terms and definitions

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Quiz: Weekly challenge 3

9 questions

Weekly challenge 3

Quiz45 minutes • 45 min

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1.

Question 1

A junior data analyst joins a new company. The analyst learns that SQL is heavily utilized within the organization. Why would the organization choose to invest in SQL? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☑

☒

SQL is a well-known standard in the professional community.

✓ **Correct**

☑

☒

SQL can handle huge amounts of data.

✓ **Correct**

☐

☐

SQL is a powerful software program.

☐

☐

SQL is a programming language that can also create web apps.

2.

Question 2

Your manager tasks you with analyzing a dataset and visually inspecting the data. Upon initial inspection you realize that this is a small dataset. What tool should you use to analyze the data?

1 / 1 point

Spreadsheet

SQL

Word processor

CSV

Correct

3.

Question 3

You've been working on a large project for your organization that has spanned many months. Throughout the project you have created multiple tables to save your progress and store data you may need later on. Because the project is ending soon, you decide to do some housekeeping and clean up the tables you will no longer need. What command will you use to accomplish this task?

1 / 1 point

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS

DROP ROW IF EXISTS

DROP IF EXISTS TABLE

DROP COLUMN IF EXISTS

Correct

4.

Question 4

You are working with a database table that contains invoice data. The table includes columns for *invoice_id* and *customer_id*. You want to remove duplicate entries for customer ID and sort the results by invoice ID.

You write the SQL query below. Add a DISTINCT clause that will remove duplicate entries from the *customer_id* column.

NOTE: The three dots (...) indicate where to add the clause.

What customer ID number appears in row 12 of your query result?

NOTE: The query index starts at 1 not 0.

1 / 1 point

42

23

8

16

Correct

The clause `DISTINCT customer_id` will remove duplicate entries from the *customer_id* column. The complete query is `SELECT DISTINCT customer_id FROM invoice ORDER BY invoice_id`. The DISTINCT clause removes duplicate entries from your query result. The customer ID number 16 appears in row 12 of your query result.

5.

Question 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*. The state names are abbreviated. You want to check for state names that are greater than 2 characters long.

You write the SQL query below. Add a LENGTH function that will return any state names that are greater than 2 characters long.

What country is in row 1 of your query result?

NOTE: The query index starts at 1 not 0.

1 / 1 point

India

France

Ireland

Chile

Correct

The function `LENGTH(state) > 2` will return any state names that are greater than 2 characters long. The complete query is `SELECT * FROM customer WHERE LENGTH(state) > 2`. The LENGTH function counts the number of characters a string contains. The country Ireland appears in row 1 of your query result.

6.

Question 6

In SQL databases, what data type refers to a number that does not contain a decimal?

1 / 1 point

String

Integer

Boolean

Float

Correct

7.

Question 7

A data analyst is working with product sales data. They import new data into a database. The database recognizes the data for product price as text strings. What SQL function can the analyst use to convert text strings to floats?

1 / 1 point

TRIM

SUBSTR

LENGTH

CAST

Correct

8.

Question 8

Fill in the blank: The _____ function can be used to join strings to create a new column.

1 / 1 point

COALESCE

CAST

TRIM

CONCAT

Correct

9.

Question 9

You are working with a database table that contains invoice data. The table includes columns about billing location such as *billing_city, billing_state,* and *billing_postal_code*. You use the SUBSTR function to retrieve the first 4 numbers of each *billing_postal_code*, and use the AS command to store the result in a new column called *new_postal_code*.

You write the SQL query below. Add a statement to your SQL query that will retrieve the first 4 numbers of each billing postal code and store the result in a new column as *new_postal_code*.

NOTE: The three dots (...) indicate where to add the statement.

NOTE: SUBSTR takes in three arguments being column, starting_index, ending_index

What invoice id is located in row 4?

NOTE: The query index starts at 1 not 0.

1 / 1 point

206

52

32

104

Correct

The statement SUBSTR(billing_postal_code, 1, 4) AS new_postal_code will retrieve the first 3 characters of each postal code and store the result in a new column as *new_postal_code*. The complete query is SELECT invoice_id, SUBSTR(billing_postal_code, 1, 4) AS new_postal_code FROM invoice ORDER BY billing_city. The SUBSTR function extracts a substring from a string. This function instructs the database to return 3 characters of each postal code, starting with the first character. The employee ID number 3 is in row 5 of your query result.