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SEARCH IN COURSE

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Darwin Tacubanza

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1. Analyze Data to Answer Questions

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Get started with data calculations
Pivot...pivot...pivot...
Learn more SQL calculations
The data-validation process
Using SQL with temporary tables
Weekly challenge 4

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Quiz: Weekly challenge 4

10 questions

Course challenge

Weekly challenge 4

Quiz50 minutes • 50 min

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1.

Question 1

A data analyst wants to calculate the number of rows that have a value of "shipped". Which function could they use?

1 / 1 point

○

◌
=COUNT(G2:G30,"=shipped")

◉

◼
=COUNTIF(G2:G30,"=shipped")

○

◌
=MAX(G2:G30,"=shipped")

○

◌
=SUM(G2:G30,"=shipped")

✓
Correct

2.

Question 2

You are working in a spreadsheet and use the SUMIF function in the following formula as part of your analysis.

=SUMIF(A1:A25,"<10",C1:C25)

Which part of this formula is the criteria or condition?

1 / 1 point

○
◌
A1:A25

○
◌
SUMIF

○
◌
C1:C25

◉
◼
"<10"

⊘
Correct

3.

Question 3

You create a pivot table and want to add up the total of all cells for each row and column value in the pivot table. Which function in the values menu would you use to summarize the data?

1 / 1 point

○

◌

AVERAGE

○

◌

PRODUCT

◉

◙

SUM

○

◌

COUNTA

4.

Question 4

Which values of Date and Direction are used to calculate the value 450 in the following pivot table?

N/A	N/A	*Direction*	
Date	*Values*	Down	Up
2/3	MAX of A	300	100
	MIN of C	12	1
2/4	MAX of A	100	100
	MIN of C	14	19
2/5	MAX of A	450	
	MIN of C	9	

0 / 1 point

◉

◙

2/3 and Down

○

○
2/5 and Down

○

○
2/4 and Down

○

○
2/4 and Up

⊗
Incorrect
Review [the video on pivot tables](#).

5.

Question 5

What SQL keyword is used to define a name for a calculated column?

1 / 1 point

○

○
FROM

○

○
SELECT

○

○
WITH

⦿

◉
AS

6.

Question 6

A data analyst uses the following formula to calculate a new row in a SQL query. What best describes the result of the formula?

(colA + colB) / colC = new_col

1 / 1 point

○

◌

colB is added to *colA* then the result is multiplied by *colC.*

○

◌

colB is subtracted from *colA* then the result is multiplied by *colC.*

○

◌

colB is divided by *colC* then the result is added to *colA.*

◉

◙

colB is added to *colA* then the result is divided by *colC.*

7.

Question 7

What is the purpose of using data validation during your analysis process?

1 / 1 point

○

O

To ensure that you are able to use every piece of data from your raw data

O

To guarantee that visualizations are visually pleasing

◉

◼

To ensure that all data is complete, accurate, secure, and consistent

O

O

To guarantee that all of your stakeholders will be happy with your results

✓

Correct

8.

Question 8

A data analyst is trying to manually recalculate a column that was present in their dataset. They want to find rows where the values in their column do not match the values in the original column. Which of the following SQL clauses could they use?

1 / 1 point

O

O

WHERE original_column !! recalcualted_column

O

O

WHERE original_column NOT EQUALS recalcualted_column

O

O

WHERE original_column ~= recalcualted_column

◉

◉

WHERE original_column <> recalcualted_column

⊘

Correct

9.

Question 9

Which of the following statements about temporary tables is correct?

1 / 1 point

○

◌

They must be created using the WITH AS SQL clause.

◉

◉

They are automatically deleted when the SQL database session ends.

○

◌

They are a special feature of BigQuery unavailable in other RDBMS.

○

◌

They are declared by enclosing a FROM statement between ##.

⊘

Correct

10.

Question 10

Which of the following SQL queries adds a table into the database?

1 / 1 point

○

○

WITH my_table AS (SELECT * FROM other_table WHERE x = 0);

○

○

SELECT * FROM table GROUP BY columnA ORDER BY columnB;

◉

◉

CREATE TABLE my_table AS (SELECT * FROM other_table);

○

○

SELECT * FROM table;

✓

Correct