

Assignment 3.1 MBAN1

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1. The number of enrolled students monthly is represented by the next table:

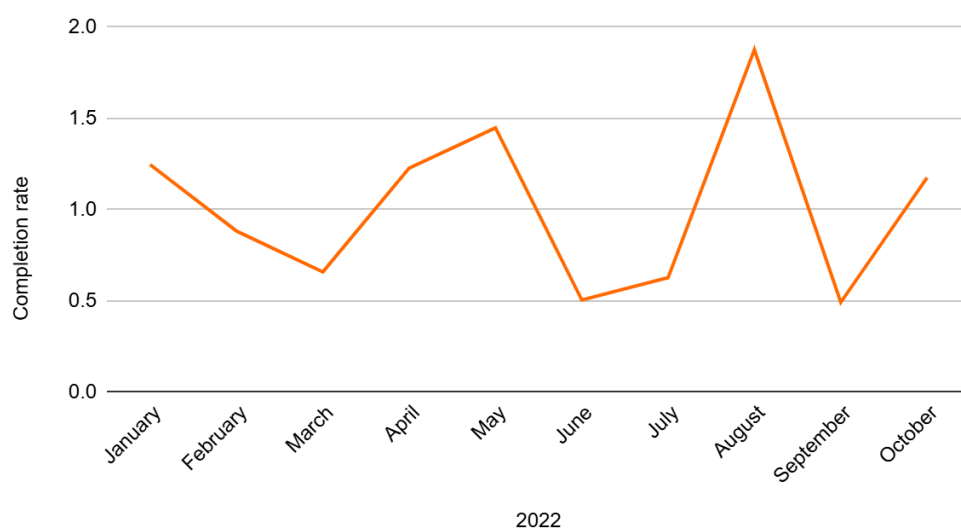
month	enrolled_students
1	1284
2	1021
3	1216
4	978
5	898
6	1192
7	958
8	1653
9	815
10	426

August has the most enrolled students, 1653. This is 369 more students than the second month with more enrollments, January. The spike in enrolled students in August can be explained by the time of the year, August is known as the month were most people start programs and schools.

2. Data analysis is the career track students enroll in the most, with 5130 enrollments in 2022.

3. The completion rate for business analysts is 2.11, for data analysts it is 0.95, and for data scientists, it is 1.12. As we can see in the following chart the data does not show a consistent pattern of increase, decrease, or constancy. Instead, there are fluctuations with both increases and decreases throughout the months.

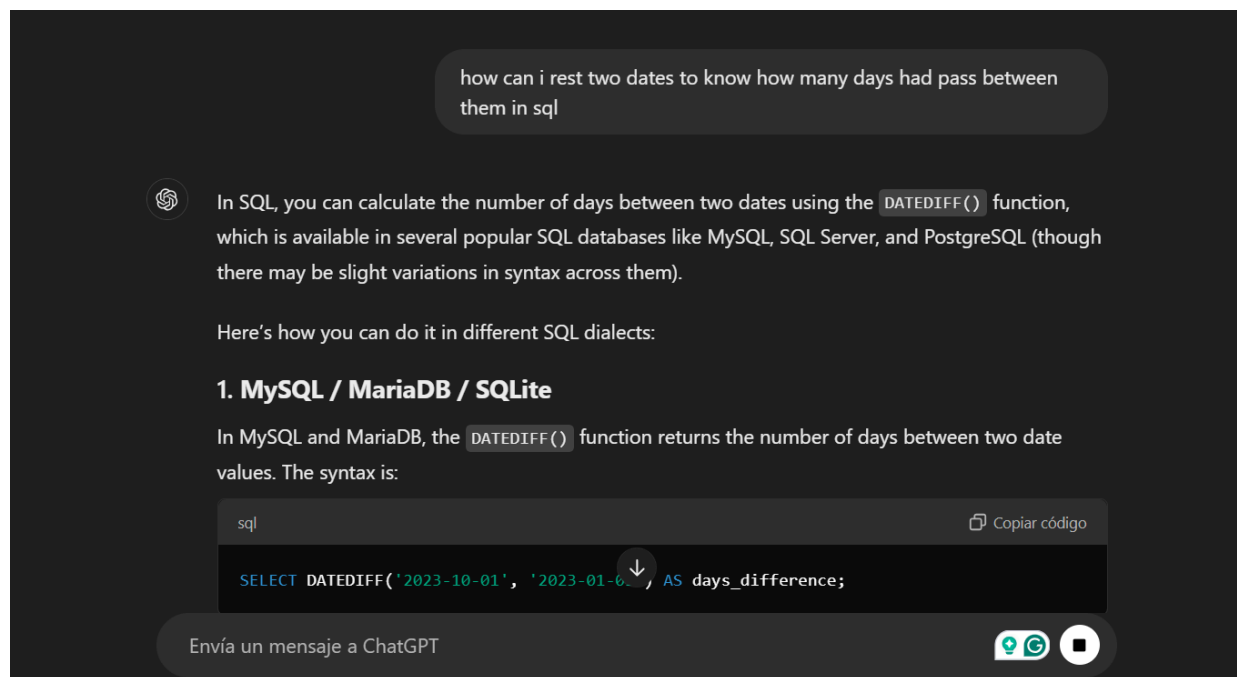
Completion rate 2022 by Month



4. On average a student takes 129.57 days to complete a career track. The track that takes on average the longest is Data Scientist with 150.14 days, and the one that takes the least time is Business Analyst with 104.77 days. In addition, the Data Analyst career track takes 133.8 days.

I would recommend that a student complete a career track quarterly since that would mean approximately 8.1 hours a week during 4 months to complete a course, which would be something accomplishable even if the student has a part-time job or an internship. In the case the student is a full-time worker, and only has weekends to study, I would recommend they complete the career track annually since it would mean 2.69 hours per weekend.

Appendix



how can i rest two dates to know how many days had pass between them in sql

In SQL, you can calculate the number of days between two dates using the `DATEDIFF()` function, which is available in several popular SQL databases like MySQL, SQL Server, and PostgreSQL (though there may be slight variations in syntax across them).

Here's how you can do it in different SQL dialects:

1. MySQL / MariaDB / SQLite

In MySQL and MariaDB, the `DATEDIFF()` function returns the number of days between two date values. The syntax is:

```
sql
SELECT DATEDIFF('2023-10-01', '2023-01-01', AS days_difference;
```

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