In a table, an attribute is a characteristic or quality of data used for what purpose?



To reference a cell



To gather related data



To perform a calculation



To label a column

**Correct**

In a table, an attribute is a characteristic or quality of data used to label a column.

**1.**

Question 1

In a spreadsheet, what is text wrapping used for?

**1 / 1 point**



To allow text to overflow into an adjacent cell



To clip text within a cell so it doesn’t overflow into an adjacent cell



To remove text that is too long to fit in a cell



To allow all of the text to fit inside a cell

**Correct**

In a spreadsheet, text wrapping is used to allow all of the text to fit inside a cell.

**2.**

Question 2

The columns in a spreadsheet are ordered by letter, and the rows are ordered by number.

**1 / 1 point**



True



False

**Correct**

In a spreadsheet, columns are ordered by letter and rows are ordered by number.

**3.**

Question 3

Fill in the blank: In a data table, a row is called an observation. An observation includes all of the \_\_\_\_\_ for what is contained in the row.

**1 / 1 point**



commonalities



diagnostics



attributes



names

**Correct**

In a data table, a row is called an observation. An observation includes all of the attributes for what is contained in the row. An attribute is a quality or characteristic of data.

Fill in the blank: A data analyst uses a SQL query to retrieve information from a database. They add a WHERE statement to \_\_\_\_\_ the data based on certain conditions.



filter



sort



categorize



copy

**Correct**

They add a WHERE statement to filter the data based on certain conditions.

**1 / 1 point**



Select all data that meets the criteria as stated in the query



Select the LastName column from the employee table



Select all data that meets the criteria as stated in the query, then multiply it



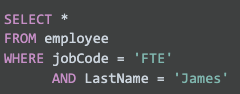
Select all columns from the employee table

**Correct**

SELECT \* tells the database to select all columns from the employee table. The criteria in the WHERE clause tells the database what data in those columns the query should return.

**2.**

Question 2

SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE jobCode = 'FTE' AND LastName = 'James'

In this query, the data analyst wants to retrieve data from which table?

**1 / 1 point**



LastName



employee



jobCode



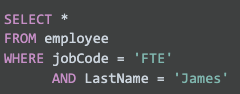
James

**Correct**

The data analyst wants to retrieve data from the employee table.

**3.**

Question 3

SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE jobCode = 'FTE' AND LastName = 'James'

In this query, what will be retrieved from the database?

**1 / 1 point**



All data from the jobCode table, where the jobCode is FTE and the employee has any last name other than James.



All data from the employee table, where the jobCode is FTE and the last name is James.



All data from the FTE table, where the employee's LastName is James.



All data from the employee table, where the jobCode is FTE and the employee has any last name other than James.

**Correct**

This query will select all data from the employee table, where the jobCode is FTE and the last name is James.

**4.**

Question 4

You are working with a database table that contains data about music artists. The table is named *artist*. You want to review all the columns in the table.

You write the SQL query below. Add a FROM clause that will retrieve the data from the *artist* table.

1

2

3

SELECT

\*

FROM artist





RunReset

+-----------+---------------------------------+

| artist\_id | name |

+-----------+---------------------------------+

| 1 | AC/DC |

| 2 | Accept |

| 3 | Aerosmith |

| 4 | Alanis Morissette |

| 5 | Alice In Chains |

| 6 | Antônio Carlos Jobim |

| 7 | Apocalyptica |

| 8 | Audioslave |

| 9 | BackBeat |

| 10 | Billy Cobham |

| 11 | Black Label Society |

| 12 | Black Sabbath |

| 13 | Body Count |

| 14 | Bruce Dickinson |

| 15 | Buddy Guy |

| 16 | Caetano Veloso |

| 17 | Chico Buarque |

| 18 | Chico Science & Nação Zumbi |

| 19 | Cidade Negra |

| 20 | Cláudio Zoli |

| 21 | Various Artists |

| 22 | Led Zeppelin |

| 23 | Frank Zappa & Captain Beefheart |

| 24 | Marcos Valle |

| 25 | Milton Nascimento & Bebeto |

+-----------+---------------------------------+

(Output limit exceeded, 25 of 275 total rows shown)

How many columns are in the *artist* table?

**1 / 1 point**



2



8



5



9

**Correct**

The clause **FROM artist** will retrieve the data from the *artist* table. The complete query is **SELECT \* FROM artist**. The FROM clause specifies which database table to select data from. There are two columns in the *artist* table.

**5.**

Question 5

You are working with a database table that contains data about music albums. You are only interested in data related to the album with ID number 277. The album IDs are listed in the *album\_id* column from the *album* table.

You write the SQL query below. Add a WHERE clause that will return only data about the album with ID number 277.

1

2

3

4

5

SELECT

\*

FROM

album

WHERE album\_id  = '277'





RunReset

+----------+---------------------------+-----------+

| album\_id | title | artist\_id |

+----------+---------------------------+-----------+

| 277 | Bach: Goldberg Variations | 211 |

+----------+---------------------------+-----------+

What is the name of the album with ID number 277?

**1 / 1 point**



Bach: Goldberg Variations



Beethoven: Piano Sonatas



Mozart: Chamber Music



Vivaldi: The Four Seasons

**Correct**

The clause **WHERE album\_id = 277** will return only data about the album with ID number 277. The complete query is **SELECT \* FROM album WHERE album\_id = 277**. The WHERE clause filters results that meet certain conditions. The WHERE clause includes the name of the column, an equals sign, and the value(s) in the column to include. The name of the album with ID number 277 is Bach: Goldberg Variations.

What are some reasons why a data analyst might use data visualizations? Select all that apply.



To edit data in color



To create interesting graphs

**Correct**

Data analysts use data visualizations to explain complex data quickly, reinforce data analysis, and create interesting graphs and charts.



To explain complex data quickly

**Correct**

Data analysts use data visualizations to explain complex data quickly, reinforce data analysis, and create interesting graphs and charts.



To reinforce data analysis

**Correct**

Data analysts use data visualizations to explain complex data quickly, reinforce data analysis, and create interesting graphs and charts.

**1.**

Question 1

Fill in the blank: A data visualization is the \_\_\_\_\_ representation of information.

**1 / 1 point**



graphical



contextual



attributed



tabulated

**Correct**

A data visualization is the graphical representation of information.

**2.**

Question 2

When would a pie chart be an effective visualization?

**1 / 1 point**



When showing a change in someone's age over time



When showing the ages of males versus females



When showing the relationship between age and income



When showing a class broken down by age

**Correct**

A pie chart shows how a whole is broken down into parts and is an effective visualization for a class broken down by age.

**3.**

Question 3

What are the key benefits of data visualizations? Select all that apply.

**1 / 1 point**



They can clearly demonstrate patterns and trends

**Correct**

Data visualizations can clearly demonstrate patterns and trends, help stakeholders understand complex data more quickly, and illustrate relationships between data points.



They can help stakeholders understand complex data more quickly

**Correct**

Data visualizations can clearly demonstrate patterns and trends, help stakeholders understand complex data more quickly, and illustrate relationships between data points.



They can illustrate relationships between data points

**Correct**

Data visualizations can clearly demonstrate patterns and trends, help stakeholders understand complex data more quickly, and illustrate relationships between data points.



They can ensure that you get fewer questions about your analysis