✓ **Herzlichen Glückwunsch! Sie haben bestanden!**
ZUM BESTEHEN 80 % oder höher

[Lernen Sie weiter]

BEWERTUNG
87,50 %

Weekly challenge 3

NEUESTE EINREICHUNGSBEWERTUNG
87.5%

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1. Data analysts choose SQL for which of the following reasons? Select all that apply.　　`1 / 1 Punkte`

   ☐ SQL is a powerful software program

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

   > ✓ **Richtig**
   > Data analysts choose SQL because it is a well-known standard in the professional community. SQL can also handle huge amounts of data.

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

   ☑ SQL can handle huge amounts of data

   > ✓ **Richtig**
   > Data analysts choose SQL because it can handle huge amounts of data. SQL is also a well-known standard in the professional community.

2. In which of the following situations would a data analyst use spreadsheets instead of SQL? Select all that apply.　　`1 / 1 Punkte`

   ☑ When visually inspecting data

   > ✓ **Richtig**
   > An analyst would choose to use spreadsheets instead of SQL when visually inspecting data or working with a small dataset.

   ☐ When working with a dataset with more than 1,000,000 rows

   ☑ When working with a small dataset

   > ✓ **Richtig**
   > An analyst would choose to use spreadsheets instead of SQL when visually inspecting data or working with a small dataset.

   ☐ When using a language to interact with multiple database programs

3. A data analyst is managing a database of customer information for a retail store. What SQL command can the analyst use to add a new customer to the database?　　`1 / 1 Punkte`

   ○ CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS

   ○ UPDATE

   ◉ INSERT INTO

   ○ DROP TABLE IF EXISTS

   > ✓ **Richtig**
   > The analyst can use the INSERT INTO command to add a new customer to the database.

4. A data analyst is cleaning customer data for an online retail company. They are working with the following section of a database:　　`0 / 1 Punkte`

row	customer_id	first	last	address	city	state
1	84607	Arhan	Pali	132 Eagle Ave.	Atlanta	GA
2	49050	Val	Thomas	714 Ontario St.	Camden	ME
3	49050	Val	Thomas	714 Ontario St.	Camden	ME
4	22872	Kim	Pak	85 Maria Ln.	Houston	TXX
5	39781	LaMar	Johnson	670 Sheffield Pl.	San Diego	CA

The analyst wants to return a list of all unique customer IDs to identify the states in which they have customers. What is the correct DISTINCT statement to retrieve the customer IDs? Type your answer below.

SELECT DISTINCT customer_id

> ❗ **Falsch**
> Review the section on basic SQL functions for a refresher. Keep in mind including DISTINCT in a SELECT statement will remove any duplicates. For example: DISTINCT requested_value.

5. A data analyst is cleaning a dataset. They find data entries with extra spaces. What SQL function can the analyst use to eliminate the extra spaces for consistency?

- ● TRIM
- ○ LENGTH
- ○ SUBSTR
- ○ CAST

1 / 1 Punkten

> ✓ **Richtig**
> The analyst can use the TRIM function to eliminate the extra spaces for consistency.

6. A data analyst is cleaning transportation data for a ride-share company. The analyst converts the data on ride duration from text strings to floats. What does this scenario describe?

- ● Typecasting
- ○ Visualizing
- ○ Calculating
- ○ Processing

1 / 1 Punkten

> ✓ **Richtig**
> The analyst is typecasting. Typecasting means converting data from one type to another.

7. The CAST function can be used to convert the DATE datatype to the DATETIME datatype.

- ● True
- ○ False

1 / 1 Punkten

> ✓ **Richtig**
> The CAST function can be used to convert the DATE datatype to the DATETIME datatype. CAST can be used to convert any database field from one datatype to another.

8. What SQL function lets you add strings together to create new text strings that can be used as unique keys?

- ○ LENGTH
- ○ COALESCE
- ○ CAST
- ● CONCAT

1 / 1 Punkten

> ✓ **Richtig**
> The CONCAT function lets you add strings together to create new text strings that can be used as unique keys.