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## Test your knowledge on when to stop collecting data

GESAMTPUNKTZAHL 4

1. What should an analyst do if they do not have the data needed to meet a business objective? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 Punkten

- ☐ Create and use hypothetical data that aligns with analysis predictions.
- ☐ Continue with the analysis using data from less reliable sources.
- ☒ Gather related data on a small scale and request additional time to find more complete data.



Richtig

If an analyst does not have the data needed to meet a business objective, they should gather related data on a small scale and request additional time. Then, they can find more complete data or perform the analysis by finding and using proxy data from other datasets.

- ☒ Perform the analysis by finding and using proxy data from other datasets.



Richtig

If an analyst does not have the data needed to meet a business objective, they should gather related data on a small scale and request additional time. Then, they can find more complete data or perform the analysis by finding and using proxy data from other datasets.

2. Which of the following are limitations that might lead to insufficient data? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 Punkten

- ☒ Data that updates continually



Richtig

Limitations that might lead to insufficient data include data that updates continually, outdated data, and data from a single source.

- ☐ Duplicate data

- ☒ Outdated data



Richtig

Limitations that might lead to insufficient data include data that updates continually, outdated data, and data from a single source.

- ☒ Data from a single source



Richtig

Limitations that might lead to insufficient data include data that updates continually, outdated data, and data from a single source.

3. How can a data analyst eliminate sampling bias of a population for a study about the most popular ice cream flavors?

1 / 1 Punkten

- ☐ Gender sampling
- ☐ Job-based sampling
- ☐ Geographical sampling
- ☒ Random sampling



Richtig

To eliminate sampling bias of a population for this study, a data analyst can use random sampling. Sampling on the basis of geographical location can still lead to sampling bias.

4. A data analyst wants to find out how many people in Utah have swimming pools. It's unlikely that they can survey every Utah resident. Instead, they survey enough people to be representative of the population. This describes what data analytics concept?

1 / 1 Punkten

- ☐ Statistical significance
- ☐ Margin of error
- ☒ Sample
- ☐ Confidence level



Richtig

This describes a sample, which is a part of a population that is representative of the whole.