Congratulations! You passed!

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Go to next item

1. What type of data warehouse structure meets an organization's need for scalability, engagement of managed services, and flexible payment plans? **1 / 1 point**

- None
- Appliances
- Cloud
- On-premises

Expand

Correct
Correct! Cloud-based data warehouse systems provide scalability, managed services capabilities, and flexible pay-as-you-go options.

2. Which of the following statements is true regarding dependent data marts? **1 / 1 point**

- They inherit the security that comes with the enterprise data warehouse.
- They bypass the data warehouse.
- They require custom extract, transform, and load (ETL) data pipelines.
- They combine inputs from data warehouses with data from operational systems and other external systems.

Expand

Correct
Correct! Dependent data marts offer analytical capabilities within a restricted area of the enterprise data warehouse. Thus, they inherit the security that comes with the enterprise data warehouse.

3. Whatever type of data mart you may have, its purpose is to: **1 / 1 point**

- Provide a cost-efficient method for data wrangling
- Provide a cost-efficient method for data ingestion
- Provide a cost-efficient method for informing data-driven decisions
- Provide a cost-efficient method for data transformation

Expand

Correct
Correct! Whatever type of data mart you may have, its purpose is to provide a cost-efficient method for informing data-driven decisions.

4. Which of the following statements is true regarding data lakes? **1 / 1 point**

- It is built to specifically serve a particular business function, purpose, or community of users.
- It is a system that aggregates data from one or more sources into a single, central, consistent data store to support various data analytics requirements.
- It is a place where data can be off-loaded without governance.
- It is a repository that can store a large amount of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in its native format.

Expand

Correct
Correct! A data lake is a data repository that can store a large amount of structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data in its native format. There is no need to define the structure and schema of data before loading the data into the data lake.

5. What is a "dimension" in the context of data warehousing? **1 / 1 point**

- It provides context to a fact.
- It is a foreign key associated with a fact table.
- It is a quantity that can be measured.
- It is a schema associated with a fact table.

Expand

Correct
Correct! Dimensions are attributes that can be assigned to facts. Dimensions provide context to facts, which makes facts useful.

6. What is the difference between a star schema and a snowflake schema? **1 / 1 point**

- Snowflake schemas are normalized star schemas.
- Star schemas are used to create data lakes whereas snowflake schemas are used to create data marts.
- Star schemas are normalized snowflake schemas.
- Snowflake schemas are used to create data lakes whereas star schemas are used to create data marts.

Expand

Correct
Correct! Snowflake schemas are a generalization of star schemas and can be seen as normalized star schemas.

7. When is it most appropriate to denormalize a star schema? **1 / 1 point**

- When you want to create a stored table so can refresh on a schedule
- To bring together facts and dimensions in a single materialized view
- When you want to create a complex materialized view
- When the data set needs to be incrementally refreshed

Expand

Correct
Correct! You can denormalize star schemas using joins to bring together human-interpretable facts and dimensions in a single materialized view.

8. Which statement is true in regard to staging areas? **1 / 1 point**

- They help normalize star schemas in order to create snowflake schemas.
- They serve as a way to organize materialized views.
- They decouple data processing from source systems to minimize the risk of data corruption.
- They assist in aggregating data from one or more sources into a single, central, consistent data store to support various data analytics requirements.

Expand

Correct
Correct! Staging areas decouple data processing from the source systems and thus help minimize the risk of data corruption.

9. Which of the following best describes Cognos? **1 / 1 point**

- It is a business intelligence tool.
- It is artificial intelligence software.
- It is a statistical programming language.
- It is a statistical software suite.

Expand

Correct
Correct! Cognos analytics is a business intelligence tool.

10. Which statement best describes descriptive analytics? **1 / 1 point**

- Descriptive analytics provide insight into the past.
- Descriptive analytics provide insight into actions an organization should take to create a specific outcome.
- Descriptive analytics describe the basic features of data in a study and provide simple summaries about the sample and its measures.
- Descriptive analytics provide insight into what could happen in the future.

Expand

Correct
Correct! Analytical outcomes can be descriptive, prescriptive, or predictive. Descriptive analytics provide insight into the past.

11. What happens first when you use the Cognos Assistant to help create a dashboard? **1 / 1 point**

- It automatically creates a dashboard
- It suggests which visualizations to add to your dashboard
- It resizes and rearranges your visualizations on a dashboard.
- You can either ask a question directly or ask the Assistant to suggest some questions to ask.

Expand

Correct
Correct! When you use the Cognos Assistant you can either ask it a direct question, or you can ask the Assistant to suggest some questions to ask it.

12. What are the two ways to create calculations in Cognos Analytics? (Select 2 correct answers) **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] Search for calculations
- [ ] Ask the Cognos Assistant
- [x] Select operators and functions from the left pane
- [x] Start typing in the Expression box

Expand

Correct
Great, you got all the right answers.