Weekly challenge 3

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

93.75%

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1. Relational databases illustrate relationships between tables. Which fields represent the connection between these tables? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☑ Primary keys

> ✓ **Correct**
> Primary and foreign keys represent the connection between tables in a relational database.

- ☐ External keys

- ☑ Foreign keys

> ✓ **Correct**
> Primary and foreign keys represent the connection between tables in a relational database.

- ☐ Secondary keys

2. When working with data from an external source, what can metadata help data analysts do? Select all that apply.

0.75 / 1 point

- ☑ Understand the contents of a database

> ✓ **Correct**
> Metadata helps data analysts understand the contents of a database, ensure data is clean and reliable, and understand how to combine data from more than one source.

- ☐ Choose which analyses to run

- ☑ Ensure data is clean and reliable

> ✓ **Correct**
> Metadata helps data analysts understand the contents of a database, ensure data is clean and reliable, and understand how to combine data from more than one source.

- ☐ Combine data from more than one source

3. Think about data as driving a taxi cab. In this metaphor, which of the following are examples of metadata? Select all that apply.

`0.75 / 1 point`

☐ Passengers the taxi picks up

☐ Company that owns the taxi

☑ License plate number

> ✓ **Correct**
> The license plate number, make and model of the cab, and the company that owns the taxi represent structural metadata.

☑ Make and model of the taxi cab

> ✓ **Correct**
> The license plate number, make and model of the cab, and the company that owns the taxi represent structural metadata.

4. Fill in the blank: Data governance is the process of ensuring that a company's _____ are managed in a formal manner.

`1 / 1 point`

◉ data assets

◯ business strategies

◯ data engineers

◯ business tasks

> ✓ **Correct**
> Data governance is the process of ensuring that a company's data assets are managed in a formal manner.

5. What are some key benefits of using external data? Select all that apply.

`1 / 1 point`

☑ External data can provide industry-level perspectives.

> ✓ **Correct**
> Some key benefits of using external data are that it has a broad reach and it provides industry-level perspectives.

☐ External data is always reliable.

☑ External data has broad reach.

> ✓ **Correct**
> Some key benefits of using external data are that it has a broad reach and it provides industry-level perspectives.

☐ External data is free to use.

6. A data analyst reviews a database of Wisconsin car sales to find the last car models sold in Milwaukee in 2019. How can they sort and filter the data to return the last five cars sold at the top of their list? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☐ Sort by sale date in ascending order

☑ Filter out sales not in 2019

> ✓ **Correct**
> The analyst can filter out sales outside of Milwaukee in 2019 and sort by date in descending order.

☑ Sort by sale date in descending order

> ✓ **Correct**
> The analyst can filter out sales outside of Milwaukee in 2019 and sort by date in descending order.

☑ Filter out sales outside of Milwaukee

> ✓ **Correct**
> The analyst can filter out sales outside of Milwaukee in 2019 and sort by date in descending order.

7. When writing a query, you must remove the two backticks around the name of the dataset in order for the query to run properly.

1 / 1 point

○ True

◉ False

> ✓ **Correct**
> When writing a query, the name of the dataset can either be inside two backticks, or not, and the query will still run properly.

8. You are working with a database table that contains customer data. The *city* column lists the city where each customer is located. You want to find out which customers are located in Berlin.

1 / 1 point

You write the SQL query below. Add a WHERE clause that will return only customers located in Berlin.

```
1    SELECT
2    *
3    FROM
4    customer
5    WHERE
6    city = 'Berlin'
```

Run

Reset

How many customers are located in Berlin?

○ 7

◉ 2

○ 9

○ 12

✓ **Correct**

The clause `WHERE city = 'Berlin'` will return only customers located in Berlin. The complete query is `SELECT *` `FROM customer WHERE city = 'Berlin'`. 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. Place quotes around text values. There are two customers located in Berlin.