Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

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GRADE
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Weekly challenge 3

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1. Fill in the blank: Data analysts usually use _____ to deal with very large datasets. **1 / 1 point**

- (•) SQL
- ( ) word processors
- ( ) web browsers
- ( ) spreadsheets

✓ **Correct**
Data analysts usually use SQL to deal with very large datasets.

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

- [ ] When working with a dataset with more than 1,000,000 rows
- [x] When working with a small dataset

✓ **Correct**
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
- [x] When visually inspecting data

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

3. **1 / 1 point**

A data analyst creates many new tables in their company's database. When the project is complete, the analyst wants to remove the tables so they don't clutter the database. What SQL commands can they use to delete the tables?

- (●) DROP TABLE IF EXISTS
- ( ) CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS
- ( ) UPDATE
- ( ) INSERT INTO

✓ **Correct**
The analyst can use the DROP TABLE IF EXISTS query to delete the tables so they don't clutter the database.

4.You are working with a database table that contains invoice data. The table includes columns for *invoice_id* and *billing_city*. You want to remove duplicate entries for billing city and sort the results by invoice ID. **1 / 1 point**

You write the SQL query below. Add a DISTINCT clause that will remove duplicate entries from the *billing_city* column.

NOTE: The three dots (...) indicate where to add the clause.

```
1   SELECT DISTINCT  billing_city
2   FROM
3   invoice
4   ORDER BY
5   invoice_id
6   limit 15
```

Run

Reset

What billing city appears in row 15 of your query result?

- ( ) Santiago
- ( ) London
- (●) Reno
- ( ) Oslo

✓ **Correct**
The clause `DISTINCT billing_city` will remove duplicate entries from the *billing_city* column. The complete query is `SELECT DISTINCT billing_city FROM invoice ORDER BY invoice_id`. The DISTINCT clause removes duplicate entries from your query result. The billing city Reno appears in row 15 of your query result.

5.You are working with a database table that contains customer data. The table includes columns about customer location such as *city, state, country,* and *postal_code*. You want to check for city names that are greater than 9 characters long. **1 / 1 point**

You write the SQL query below. Add a LENGTH function that will return any city names that are greater than 9 characters long.

```
1   SELECT
2   *
3   FROM
4   customer
5   WHERE length(city) > 9
6   limit 7
```

Run

Reset

What is the first name of the customer that appears in row 7 of your query result?

- ○ Kara
- ○ Roberto
- ○ Diego
- ◉ Julia

✓ **Correct**

The function `LENGTH(city) > 9` will return any city names that are greater than 9 characters long. The complete query is `SELECT * FROM customer WHERE LENGTH(city) > 9`. The LENGTH function counts the number of characters a string contains. Julia is the first name of the customer that appears in row 7 of your query result.

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?

1 / 1 point

- ○ Visualizing
- ○ Calculating
- ○ Processing
- ◉ Typecasting

✓ **Correct**

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.

1 / 1 point

- ◉ True
- ○ False

✓ **Correct**

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. Fill in the blank: The _____ function can be used to return non-null values in a list. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ TRIM
- ○ CAST
- ◉ COALESCE
- ○ CONCAT

Correct
The COALESCE function can be used to return non-null values in a list.

9. You are working with a database table that contains employee data. The table includes columns about employee location such as *city, state, country,* and *postal_code*. You want to retrieve the first 3 characters of each postal code. You decide to use the SUBSTR function to retrieve the first 3 characters of each postal code, and use the AS command to store the result in a new column called *new_postal_code*. **1 / 1 point**

You write the SQL query below. Add a statement to your SQL query that will retrieve the first 3 characters of each postal code and store the result in a new column as *new_postal_code*.

NOTE: The three dots (...) indicate where to add the statement.

```
1   SELECT
2   employee_id,
3   SUBSTR(postal_code,1,3) as new_postal_code
4   FROM
5   employee
6   ORDER BY
7   postal_code
8   limit 5
```

Run

Reset

What employee ID number appears in row 5 of your query result?

- ◉ 3
- ○ 8
- ○ 7
- ○ 1

Correct
The statement `SUBSTR(postal_code, 1, 3) AS new_postal_code` will retrieve the first 3 characters of each postal code and store the result in a new column as *new_postal_code*. The complete query is `SELECT employee_id, SUBSTR(postal_code, 1, 3) AS new_postal_code FROM employee ORDER BY postal_code`. The SUBSTR function extracts a substring from a string. This function instructs the database to return 3 characters of each postal code, starting with the first character. The employee ID number 3 appears in row 5 of your query result.