Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 80% **To pass** 80% or higher

Go to next item

Optional: Familiar with data analytics? Take our diagnostic quiz

Total points 10

1. **Optional** speed track for those experienced in data analytics — 1 / 1 point

The Google Data Analytics Certificate provides instruction and feedback for learners hoping to earn a position as an entry-level data analyst. While many learners will be brand new to the world of data analytics, others may be familiar with the field and simply wanting to brush up on certain skills.

If you believe this course will be primarily a refresher for you, we recommend taking this practice diagnostic quiz. It will enable you to determine if you should follow the speed track, which is an opportunity to proceed to Course 3 after taking each of the Course 2 Weekly Challenges and the overall Course Challenge. Learners who earn 100% on the diagnostic quiz can treat Course 2 videos, readings, and activities as optional. Learners following the speed track are still able to earn the certificate.

Get ready to take the next step in your data analytics journey with the question below!

Categorizing things is one of the six problem types data analysts solve. This type of problem might involve which of the following actions?

- ○ Analyzing how one action leads to or affects another
- ○ Noticing something outside of the ordinary
- ◉ Classifying or grouping items
- ○ Using data to envision how something might happen in the future

Correct
Categorizing things involves classifying or grouping items in order to gain insights.

2. Finding patterns is one of the six problem types data analysts aim to solve. This type of problem might involve which of the following? — 1 / 1 point

- ○ Noticing something outside of the ordinary
- ○ Taking categorized items and grouping them into broader topic areas
- ◉ Identifying trends from historical data
- ○ Analyzing how one action leads to or affects another

Correct
Finding patterns involves identifying trends from historical data.

3. In the SMART methodology, questions that encourage change are described how? — 0 / 1 point

- ○ Relevant
- ○ Action-oriented
- ○ Time-bound
- ◉ Specific

Incorrect
You will learn about SMART questions in Course 2.

4. Fill in the blank: In data analytics, qualitative data ____. Select all that apply. — 0.75 / 1 point

- ☑ is specific

This should not be selected
You will learn about qualitative and quantitative data in Course 2.

- ☑ is subjective

Correct

Qualitative data is subjective and measures qualities and characteristics.

- [x] measures qualities and characteristics

Correct
Qualitative data is subjective and measures qualities and characteristics.

- [ ] measures numerical facts

5. In data analytics, how are dashboards different from reports? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Dashboards contain static data. Reports contain data that is constantly changing.
- ◉ Dashboards monitor live, incoming data from multiple datasets and organize the information into one central location. Reports are static collections of data.
- ○ Dashboards provide a high level look at historical data. Reports provide a more detailed look at live, interactive data.
- ○ Dashboards are used to share updates with stakeholders only periodically. Reports give stakeholders continuous access to data.

Correct
Dashboards monitor live, incoming data from multiple datasets and organize the information into one central location. Reports are static collections of data.

6. Small data differs from big data in what ways? Select all that apply. **0.5 / 1 point**

- [ ] Small data focuses on short, well-defined time periods. Big data focuses on change over a long period of time.
- [x] Small data is effective for analyzing day-to-day decisions. Big data is effective for analyzing more substantial decisions.

Correct
Small data involves a small number of specific metrics over a shorter period of time. It's effective for analyzing day-to-day decisions. Big data involves larger and less specific datasets and focuses on change over a long period of time. It's effective for analyzing more substantial decisions.

- [x] Small data involves datasets concerned with a small number of specific metrics. Big data involves datasets that are larger and less specific.

Correct
Small data involves a small number of specific metrics over a shorter period of time. It's effective for analyzing day-to-day decisions. Big data involves larger and less specific datasets and focuses on change over a long period of time. It's effective for analyzing more substantial decisions.

- [x] Small data is typically stored in a database. Big data is typically stored in a spreadsheet.

This should not be selected
You will learn about small and big data in Course 2.

7. Fill in the blank: Some of the most common symbols used in formulas include + (addition), - (subtraction), * (multiplication), and / (division). These are called ____. **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ operators
- ○ counts
- ○ references
- ○ domains

Correct
Operators are symbols used in formulas, including + (addition), - (subtraction), * (multiplication), and / (division).

8. In the function =SUM(G1:G35), identify the range. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ G35
- ○ =SUM
- ○ =SUM(G1)

- [x] G1:G35

Correct
In the function =SUM(G1:G35), the range is G1:G35. A range is a collection of two or more cells.

9. To address a vague, complex problem, a data analyst breaks it down into smaller steps. They use a process to help them recognize the current problem or situation, organize available information, reveal gaps and opportunities, and identify options. What does this scenario describe? **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] Analytical thinking
- [ ] Data-driven decision-making
- [x] Structured thinking
- [ ] Gap analysis

Correct
Structured thinking is the process of recognizing the current problem or situation, organizing available information, revealing gaps and opportunities, and identifying the options.

10. Asking questions including, "Does my analysis answer the original question?" and "Are there other angles I haven't considered?" enable data analysts to accomplish what tasks? Select all that apply. **0.75 / 1 point**

- [x] Use data to get to a solid conclusion

Correct
Data analysts ask thoughtful questions to help them reach solid conclusions, consider how to share data with others, and help team members make effective decisions.

- [ ] Identify primary and secondary stakeholders
- [ ] Consider the best ways to share data with others
- [x] Help team members make informed, data-driven decisions

Correct
Data analysts ask thoughtful questions to help them reach solid conclusions, consider how to share data with others, and help team members make effective decisions.

You didn't select all the correct answers