

Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

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1. Which of the following data pipelines corresponds with the fraud detection use case?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Lambda architectures
- ☐ Batch data pipeline
- ☐ Micro-batch data pipeline
- ☒ Streaming data pipeline

 **Correct**

Correct, streaming data pipelines are used for fraud detection.

2. Batch data pipelines usually run periodically on fixed schedules. Which of the following is another method to run these?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Error occurrence
- ☐ Flags
- ☐ Manually
- ☒ Triggers

 **Correct**

Correct, Batch processes typically operate periodically on a fixed schedule – ranging from hours to weeks apart. They can also be initiated based on triggers, such as when the data accumulating at the source reaches a certain size.

3. Pipelines that incorporate parallelism are referred to as being _____?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Linear
- ☐ Static
- ☐ Aligned
- ☒ Dynamic or non-linear

 **Correct**

Correct, pipelines that incorporate parallelism are referred to as being dynamic or non-linear.

4. Which streaming data pipeline tool allows you to build applications using the Streams Processing Language (SPL)?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Apache Spark
- ☐ SQLstream
- ☒ IBM Streams
- ☐ Apache Samza

 **Correct**

Correct, IBM Streams lets you build real-time analytical applications using the Streams Processing Language, or SPL, plus Java, Python, or C++.

5. Which of the following data pipeline use cases is the simplest?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Send/receive messages
- ☐ Transactional record movement
- ☒ File backup
- ☐ Raw data preparation

✓ **Correct**

Correct, the simplest pipeline is one which has no transformations and is used to copy data from one location to another, as in file backups.

6. Which of the following common features of modern ETL and ELT products is known as "no-code"?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Security
- ☒ Drag-and-drop
- ☐ Data crawling
- ☐ Fully automated

✓ **Correct**

Correct, a drag-and-drop GUI for specifying rules and data pipeline flows – also known as “no-code” ETL.

7. How does data flow through pipelines?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Data packets
- ☐ Software processes
- ☐ Processing threads
- ☐ Files

✓ **Correct**

Correct, data flows through a pipeline in the form of data packets.

8. Which of the following pipeline monitoring considerations affects the amount of data that passes through the pipeline over time?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Latency
- ☒ Throughput
- ☐ Utilization
- ☐ Logging and alerting system

✓ **Correct**

Correct, this is the volume of data passing through the pipeline over time.

9. Latency is the total time it takes for a single packet of data to pass through the pipeline. Which of the following limits latency?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Bad data
- ☒ Slowest process
- ☐ Data leak
- ☐ Small data packets

✓ **Correct**

Correct, latency is limited by the slowest process in the pipeline.

10. Micro-batch data pipelines decrease the batch size. Which of the following do micro-batch pipelines **increase**?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Storage
- ☒ Batch process refresh rate
- ☐ Latency
- ☐ Simple transformation

✓ **Correct**

Correct, the refresh rate of individual batch processes is increased to achieve near-real-time processing.

