✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Grade received 100%   To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

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 4 after taking each of the Course 3 Weekly Challenges and the overall Course Challenge. Learners who earn 100% on the diagnostic quiz can treat Course 3 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!

A data analyst at a construction company is working on a report for a quickly approaching deadline. Why might they choose to analyze only historical data?

A data analyst at a construction company is working on a report for a quickly approaching deadline. Why might they choose to analyze only historical data?

○ The data is constantly changing.

○ They enjoy historical references.

◉ The project has a very short time frame.

○ The data is difficult to predict.

✓ **Correct**
They would analyze only historical data because the project has a very short time frame.

2. What are the benefits of data modeling? Select all that apply.   1 / 1 point

☑ Make data easier to understand

✓ **Correct**
Data modeling keeps data consistent, provides a map of how data is organized, and makes data easier to understand. Data modeling is the process of creating a model that is used for organizing data elements and how they relate to one another.

☐ Secure data for future use

☑ Provide a map of how data is organized

✓ **Correct**
Data modeling keeps data consistent, provides a map of how data is organized, and makes data easier to understand. Data modeling is the process of creating a model that is used for organizing data elements and how they relate to one another.

☑ Keep data consistent

✓ **Correct**

3. A group of high school students take a survey that asks," Are you on an athletic team? Please reply yes or no." What kind of data is being collected?

1 / 1 point

○ String

○ Number

○ Visual

⦿ Boolean

✓ **Correct**
Boolean data would be collected. Boolean data has only two possible values, such as yes or no.

4. A data analyst is evaluating data to determine whether it is good or bad. Which qualities characterize good data? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☑ Current

✓ **Correct**
Good data is comprehensive, current, and cited.

☐ Consequential

☑ Comprehensive

✓ **Correct**
Good data is comprehensive, current, and cited.

☑ Cited

✓ **Correct**
Good data is comprehensive, current, and cited.

5. Imagine that a company uses your personal data as part of a financial transaction. Before it occurs, you are not made aware of the nature and scale of this transaction. What concept of data ethics does this violate?

1 / 1 point

⦿ Currency

○ Transaction transparency

○ Openness

○ Consent

✓ **Correct**
This situation violates the concept of currency. The currency concept of data ethics states that individuals should be aware of financial transactions resulting from the use of their personal data and the scale of these transactions.

6. Which of the following are protections afforded by data privacy? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- [ ] Providing users the right to free access, usage, and sharing of data

- [ ] Applying standards of right and wrong to the management and usage of data

- [x] Providing users the right to inspect, update, or correct their own data

> ⊘ **Correct**
> The protections of data privacy include preserving a data subject's information and activity for all data transactions. They also include providing users the right to inspect, update, and correct their own data.

- [x] Preserving a data subject's information and activity for all data transactions

> ⊘ **Correct**
> The protections of data privacy include preserving a data subject's information and activity for all data transactions. They also include providing users the right to inspect, update, and correct their own data.

7. Which of the following are uses of relational databases? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- [x] Present the same information to each collaborator

> ⊘ **Correct**
> Relational databases are used to contain and describe a series of tables that can be connected to form relationships. They also present the same information to each collaborator by keeping data consistent regardless of where it's accessed.

- [ ] Organize numerical data based on relative scale

- [x] Keep data consistent regardless of where it's accessed

> ⊘ **Correct**
> Relational databases are used to contain and describe a series of tables that can be connected to form relationships. They also present the same information to each collaborator by keeping data consistent regardless of where it's accessed.

- [x] Contain and describe a series of tables that can be connected to form relationships

> ⊘ **Correct**

8. Which statements define primary keys and foreign keys and describe their relationship? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- [ ] A primary key is a table containing observational data, and a foreign key is a table that contains the results of the primary key's analysis.

- [x] A foreign key is a field within a table that's a primary key in another table.

> ⊘ **Correct**
> A primary key is an identifier that references a column in which each value is unique. A foreign key is a field within a table that's a primary key in another table. Primary and foreign keys are two connected identifiers within separate tables in a relational database.

- [x] Primary and foreign keys are two connected identifiers within separate tables in a relational database.

> ⊘ **Correct**
> A primary key is an identifier that references a column in which each value is unique. A foreign key is a field within a table that's a primary key in another table. Primary and foreign keys are two connected identifiers within separate tables in a relational database.

- [x] A primary key is an identifier that references a column in which each value is unique.

9. What tasks can data analysts accomplish using metadata? Select all that apply.

☐ Perform data analyses

☑ Interpret the contents of a database

> ✓ **Correct**
> Data analysts use metadata to combine data, evaluate data, and interpret a database. Metadata is data about data; in database management, it helps data analysts understand the contents of the data within a database.

☑ Evaluate the quality of data

> ✓ **Correct**
> Data analysts use metadata to combine data, evaluate data, and interpret a database.

☑ Combine data from more than one source

> ✓ **Correct**
> Data analysts use metadata to combine data, evaluate data, and interpret a database. Metadata is data about data; in database management, it helps data analysts understand the contents of the data within a database.

10. A data analyst reviews a spreadsheet of boat auction sales to find the last five sailboats sold in Kentucky. What steps would they take in order to narrow the scope? Select all that apply.

☐ Filter out sales in Kentucky

☑ Filter out sales outside of Kentucky

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

☑ Sort by date in descending order

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

☐ Sort by date in ascending order

11. You are writing a SQL query to filter data from a database that describes trees in Omaha, Nebraska. You want to only display entries for trees that have a diameter of 30 inches. The name of the table you're using is Nebraska_trees and the name of the column that shows the diameters of the trees is trunk_diameter. What is the correct query syntax that will retrieve and filter data from this table?

○ SELECT trunk_diameter = 30 FROM Nebraska_trees

○ SELECT Nebraska_trees WHERE trunk_diameter = 30

● SELECT * FROM Nebraska_trees WHERE trunk_diameter = 30

○ SELECT * FROM trunk_diameter WHERE Nebraska_trees = 30

> ✓ **Correct**
> The correct query is SELECT * FROM Nebraska_trees WHERE trunk_diameter = 30.

12. Consistent naming conventions describe which properties of a file? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☐ File location

☑ Creation date

> ✓ **Correct**
> Consistent naming conventions describe the content, creation date, and version of a file.

☑ Content

> ✓ **Correct**
> Consistent naming conventions describe the content, creation date, and version of a file.

☑ Version

> ✓ **Correct**
> Consistent naming conventions describe the content, creation date, and version of a file.

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12. Consistent naming conventions describe which properties of a file? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☐ File location

☑ Creation date

> ✓ **Correct**
> Consistent naming conventions describe the content, creation date, and version of a file.