

Correct answer = option b) countif(F2:F30,"brass")

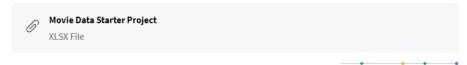
2.	Fill in the blank: When you build a SUMIF or COUNTIF formula, the first part of the formula in parentheses is the	1/1 point
	O operator	
	O condition	
	O criteria	
	range	
	Correct When you build a SUMIF or COUNTIF formula, the first part of the formula in parentheses is the range. The range of cells is then evaluated by the criteria or condition that you include in the formula.	
3.	A data analyst is working with a spreadsheet from a retailer. To use the template for this spreadsheet, click the link below and select "Use Template."	1/1 point
	Link to template: Retail Sales Data	
	Or, if you don't have a Google account, download the file directly from the attachment below.	
	Retail Sales Data - transactional-data-format-csv CSV File	
	The analyst wants to figure out the value of all of the items in the spreadsheet. Which formula will calculate the total price of all of the items?	
	O =SUM(C2:C21)	
	SUMPRODUCT(B2:B21,C2:C21)	
	O =SUMIFS(C2:C21,B2:B21,"1",A2:A21,"_20")	
	O =SUMIF(B2:B21, "=1")	

4. You create a pivot table in a spreadsheet containing movie data. To use the template for this spreadsheet, click the link below and select "Use Template."

1/1 point

Link to template: Movie Data Project.

Or, if you don't have a Google account, download the file directly from the attachment below.



If you want to figure out how much box office revenue each genre earned, which function in the Values menu would you use to summarize the data?

- O PRODUCT
- SUM
- O COUNTA
- AVERAGE
- **⊘** Correct

You would use the SUM function to figure out how much box office revenue each genre earned. In the pivot table, the SUM function would add the total revenue separately for each genre.

5. Which part of the following SQL query enables an analyst to control the order of the calculations?

1/1 point

```
SELECT
Yes_Responses,
No_Responses,
Total_Surveys,
(Yes_Responses + No_Responses) / Total_Surveys AS Responses_Per_Survey
FROM
Survey_1
```

- (Yes_Responses + No_Responses)
- O FROM Survey_1
- O AS Responses_Per_Survey
- O Yes_responses
- **⊘** Correct

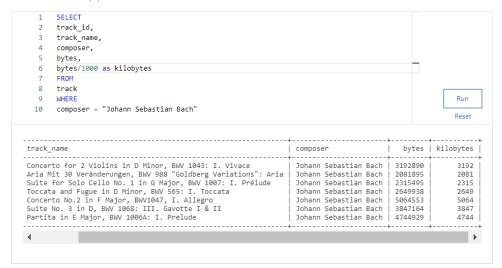
In a SQL query with calculations, an analyst includes parentheses to control the order of the calculations. The parentheses tell the server which calculation to complete first.

6.You are working with a database table that contains data about music. The table includes columns for track_id, track_name (name of 1/1the music track), composer, and bytes (digital storage size of the music track). You are only interested in data about the classical musician Johann Sebastian Bach. You want to know the size of each Bach track in kilobytes. You decide to divide bytes by 1000 to get the size in kilobytes, and use the AS command to store the result in a new column called kilobytes.

point

 $Add\ a\ statement\ to\ your\ SQL\ query\ that\ calculates\ the\ size\ in\ kilobytes\ for\ each\ track\ and\ stores\ it\ in\ a\ new\ column\ as\ kilobytes.$

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



What is the size in kilobytes of the track with Id number 3407?

0 5064

O 4744

3192

2315

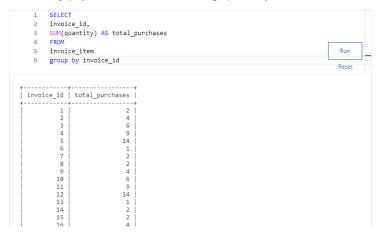
You add the statement bytes / 1000 As kilobytes to calculate the size in kilobytes for each track and store it in a new column as kilobytes. The complete query is SELECT track id, track name, composer, bytes, bytes / 1000 AS kilobytes FROM track WHERE composer = "Johann Sebastian Bach". The AS command gives a temporary name to the new column.

The size of the track with Id number 3407 is 3192 kilobytes.

7. You are working with a database table that contains invoice data. The table includes columns for invoice_id and quantity (the number of purchases included in each line item of an invoice). Each invoice contains multiple line items. You want to find out the total number of purchases for each invoice, and store the result in a new column as total_purchases.

1/1 point

You write the SQL query below. Add a GROUP BY clause that will group the data by invoice Id number.



What is the total number of purchases for the invoice with Id number 4?

O 2

(e) 9

 \bigcirc

O 14

You add the clause <code>GROUP BY invoice_id</code> to group the data by customer ld number. The complete query is <code>SELECT invoice_id</code>, <code>SUM(quantity)</code> AS total_purchases <code>FROM invoice_item</code> <code>GROUP BY invoice_id</code>. The GROUP BY command groups rows that have the same values from a table into summary rows. GROUP BY is always placed as the last command in a <code>SELECT-FROM-WHERE</code> query.

The total number of purchases for the invoice with Id number 4 is 9.

1/1 point

8. You are working with a database table that contains invoice data. The table includes columns for billing_city, billing_country, and total. You want to know the average total price for the invoices billed to the city of Vancouver. You decide to use the AVG function to find the average total, and use the AS command to store the result in a new column called average_total.

Add a statement to your SQL query that calculates the average total and stores it in a new column as average_total.

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



What is the average total for Vancouver?

What is the average total for Vancouver?

- O 5.80
- 5.51
- 6.23
- 5.43

You add the statement AVG (total) AS average_total to calculate the average total and store it in a new column as average_total. The complete query is <code>SELECT billing_city</code>, <code>billing_country</code>, AVG(total) AS average_total FROM invoice WHERE billing_city = "Vancouver". The AVG function is an aggregate function that returns the average value of a group of values. The AS command gives a temporary name to the new column.

The average total for Vancouver is 5.51.