## Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100%

Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

|             |                     | 1. What is the goal of the analysis phase of the data analysis process?   |             |             |  |
|-------------|---------------------|---|-------------|-------------|--|
|             |                     | O To generate new data  |             |             |  |
|             |                     | O To make generalizations about data  |             |             |  |
|             |                     | To identify trends and relationships in data  |             |             |  |
|             |                     | O To describe data structures   |             |             |  |
|             |                     | Correct In the data analysis process, the goal of analysis is to identify trends and relationships within that data you can accurately answer the question you're asking. | so          |             |  |
| <b>2.</b> [ | ouring which of the | e four phases of analysis do you compare your data to external sources?   | 1 / 1 point |             |  |
| (           | Transform data      | a   |             |             |  |
| (           | Get input from      | others  |             |             |  |
|             | Format and ad       | just data   |             |             |  |
| (           | Organize data       |   |             |             |  |
|             | Comparing you       | our data to external sources occurs while getting input from others.  |             |             |  |
|             | 3. You are          | performing a calculation during your analysis of a dataset. Which phase of analysis are you in?   |             | 1 / 1 point |  |
|             | O For               | mat and adjust data   |             |             |  |
|             | ○ Get               | t input from others   |             |             |  |
|             | O Org               | ganize data   |             |             |  |
|             | <b>●</b> Tra        | insform data  |             |             |  |
|             | Yo                  | orrect<br>ou are the transform data phase of analysis. This is an example of identifying relationships and pa<br>etween data.   | atterns     |             |  |
|             |                     |   |             |             |  |

| 4.  | Fill in the bla   | nk: Filtering involves showing only the data th   | at meets a sp              | ecific whi    | le hiding th | ne rest.   | 1 / 1 point |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|-------------|--|--|--|
|   | O observat  | ion   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | O model   |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
| <ul><li>criteria</li></ul>  |   |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | O measure   |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | <ul> <li>Correct         Filtering involves showing only the data that meets a specific criteria while hiding the rest.     </li> </ul>   |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
| 5   | 6. A data anal<br>to just spec  | 1 / 1 point   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | O Limit Range   |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | O Limit Sort  |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | ○ Sort Sheet  |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | Sort Ra   |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | Correct Sort Range enables a data analyst to select a specific collection of cells in order to limit the sorting to just that range. Nothing else on the spreadsheet is rearranged besides the specified cells. |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   |   |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
| <b>6.</b> A data analyst uses a function to sort a spreadsheet range between cells H1 and K65. They sort in a by the first column, Column H. What is the syntax they are using?   |   |   |                            |               |              |  | 1/1point    |  |  |  |
|   | SOR   | Γ(H1:K65, 1, TRUE)  |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | O =SOR  | O =SORT(H1:K65, A, TRUE)  |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | O =SOR  | O =SORT(H1:K65, A, FALSE)   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | O =SOR  | Γ(H1:K65, 1, FALSE)   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | $\bigcirc$ s  |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   |   | syntax is =SORT(H1:K65, 1, TRUE). The first p<br>1 represents the first column. And a TRUE st |                            |               |              | e specified range.   |             |  |  |  |
|   |   |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
| 7. You are querying a database that contains data about music. Each musical genre is given an ID number. You are only interested in data related to the genre with ID number 7. The genre IDs are listed in the genre_idcolumn. |   |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   |   |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | 2 *<br>3 FR0  |   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   |   | 4 trackRun 5 where genre_id = 7   |                            |               |              |  |             |  |  |  |
|   | track_id  | name  | album_id                   | media_type_id | genre_id     | composer   |             |  |  |  |
|   | 205<br>206  | Jorge Da Capadócia<br>  Prenda Minha  | 21 21                      |               |              | Jorge Ben<br>Tradicional<br>Tom Jobim -                        |             |  |  |  |
|   | 208   | Meditação<br>  Terra<br>  Eclipse Oculto<br>  Touta "Vondado Tropical"                        | 21 21 21 21                | 1 1           | 7            | Tom Jobim -<br>  Caetano Vel<br>  Caetano Vel<br>  Caetano Vel |             |  |  |  |
|   | 211   | Texto "Verdade Tropical"  Bem Devagar  Drão  Saudosismo                                       | 21<br>21<br>21<br>21<br>21 |               | 7 7          | Caetano Vel<br>  Gilberto Gi<br>  Gilberto Gi<br>  Caetano Vel |             |  |  |  |
|   | 214   | Saudosismo<br>  Carolina<br>  Sozinho   | 21 21 21                   | 1             | 7            | Chico Buarq<br>  Peninha                                       |             |  |  |  |

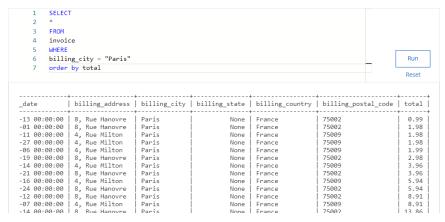
Who is the composer listed in row 4 of your query result? Caetano Veloso O Lulu Santos O Gilberto Gil O Marisa Monte

The clause WHERE genre\_id = 7 will return only data about the album with ID number 7. The complete query is **SELECT** \* **FROM** track WHERE genre\_id = 7. The WHERE clause filters results that meet certain conditions. The WHERE clause includes the name of the column, an equals sign, and the value(s) in the column to include.

The composer Caetano Veloso is listed in row 4 of your query result.

8. You are working with a database that contains invoice data about online music purchases. You are only interested in invoices sent to 1/1 customers located in the city of Paris. You want to sort the invoices by order total in ascending order. The order totals are listed in the total column.

You write the SQL query below. Add an ORDER BY clause that will sort the invoices by order total in ascending order.



What total appears in row 6 of your query result?

3.96

0 8.91

2.98

0.99

✓ Correct

The clause ORDER BY total will sort the invoices order total in ascending order. The complete query is SELECT \* FROM invoice WHERE billing\_city = "Paris" ORDER BY total. The ORDER BY clause tells the database how to organize the data it returns. The ORDER BY clause sorts data in ascending order by default.

The total 2.98 appears in row 6 of your query result.