

✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

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1. Which of the following statements describes an algorithm?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ A process or set of rules to be followed for a specific task
- ☐ A method for recognizing the current problem or situation and identifying the options
- ☐ A technique for focusing on a single topic or a few closely related ideas
- ☐ A tool that enables data analysts to spot something unusual

✓ **Correct**
A process or set of rules to be followed for a specific task describes an algorithm.

2. Fill in the blank: In data analytics, qualitative data _____. Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ measures qualities and characteristics

✓ **Correct**
In data analytics, qualitative data is subjective and measures qualities and characteristics.

- ☐ is always time bound

- ☒ is subjective

✓ **Correct**
In data analytics, qualitative data is subjective and measures qualities and characteristics.

- ☐ measures numerical facts

3. In data analytics, reports use data that doesn't change once it's been recorded. Which of the following terms describes this type of data?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Static
- ☐ Monitored
- ☐ Comprehensive
- ☐ Real-time

✓ **Correct**
Static data is data that doesn't change once it's been recorded.

4. A pivot table is a data-summarization tool used in data processing. Which of the following tasks can pivot tables perform? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Group data

✓ **Correct**
Pivot tables are used to reorganize, group, and calculate totals from data.

- ☒ Calculate totals from data

✓ **Correct**
Pivot tables are used to reorganize, group, and calculate totals from data.

- ☐ Clean data

- ☒ Reorganize data



5. A metric is a specific type of data that companies use to identify a problem domain.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

✓ Correct

A metric is a single, quantifiable type of data used when setting and evaluating goals.

6. Fill in the blank: A metric goal is a _____ goal set by a company that is evaluated using metrics.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ measurable
- ☐ theoretical
- ☐ conceptual
- ☐ finite

✓ Correct

A metric goal is a measurable goal set by a company that is evaluated using metrics.

7. Fill in the blank: Return on investment compares the _____ of an investment to the net profit gained from that investment.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ success
- ☐ timing
- ☐ purpose
- ☒ cost

✓ Correct

Return on investment compares the cost of an investment to the net profit gained from that investment.

8. Describe the main differences between big and small data.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Small data is specific and concerns a short time period. Big data is less specific and concerns a longer time period.
- ☐ Small data has been cleaned and sorted. Big data has not yet been cleaned or sorted.
- ☐ Small data is less useful to data analysts. Big data is more useful to data analysts.
- ☐ Small data is typically stored and organized in databases. Big data is typically stored and organized in spreadsheets.

✓ Correct

Small data is specific and concerns a short time period. Big data is less specific and concerns a longer time period.