Congratulations! You passed!
TO PASS 80% or higher

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GRADE
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Module 3 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
100%

1. Which of the following attributes distinguish a work-in-progress from a "polished" final query? (Select all that apply.) — 1 / 1 point

- [ ] Every column is listed in a GROUP BY clause
- [x] The query is formatted consistently, or according to a style guide

Correct
This is an attribute that distinguishes a work-in-progress from a "polished" final query.

- [x] Every column has a descriptive name

Correct
This is an attribute that distinguishes a work-in-progress from a "polished" final query.

- [ ] Every join is an inner join

2. In which of the following sections did we perform analysis to directly **guide decision making**? — 1 / 1 point

- (•) Answering a question about reordering items
- ( ) Creating a view items table
- ( ) Pulling email addresses and item_ids for a promo email

Correct
We performed analysis that directly guides decision making here.

3. Which of the following are uses of a dates rollup table? — 1 / 1 point

- [x] Creating dashboards with a complete set of dates

Correct
This is a good example of how to use a rollup table.

- [ ] For keeping track of your meeting schedule
- [x] Efficiently computing aggregates over a rolling time period

Correct
This is a good example of how to use a rollup table.

4. We've decided to only use the items and users tables to answer the following questions: — 1 / 1 point

- How many items have been purchased?
- How many items do we have?

Which join type and order will allow us to correctly compute the columns Item_count, items_ever_purchased_count?

- ( ) SELECT *

```
FROM
  dsv1069.orders
LEFT JOIN
  dsv1069.items
ON
  items.id = orders.item
```

- (●) SELECT *
  FROM
  dsv1069.items
  LEFT OUTER JOIN
  dsv1069.orders
  ON
  items.id = orders.item
- ( ) SELECT *
  FROM
  dsv1069.users
  JOIN
  dsv1069.orders
  ON
  items.id = orders.item

✓ **Correct**
Nice work!

5. **For this statement, fill in the __ with the appropriate inequality (<, <=, =, >=, >):** **1 / 1 point**

For days in any given week

Daily unique visitors _ Weekly Unique visitors

- ( ) =
- ( ) >=
- (●) <=
- ( ) >
- ( ) <

✓ **Correct**
Over a longer period of time there can only be more visitors.

6. Select the best definition of a windowing function? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) It allows you to compute aggregations with a rolling date period.
- (●) It is a function that computes a value on a certain partition, or window, of the data that is specified in the PARTITION BY statement.
- ( ) It allows you to make your own windows of data.

✓ **Correct**
This is the best definition of a windowing function.

7. Folks at the company wonder if our product catalog is too big. What are some related questions that you could directly answer with data? (Select all that apply.) **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] How many users have purchased an item?
- [x] How many items have been purchased?

✓ **Correct**
Counting questions related to the number of items.

- [x] How many items do we have?

✓ **Correct**
Counting questions related to the number of items.

- [x] How many items have been viewed but not ordered?

✓ **Correct**
Counting questions related to the number of items.

- [ ] What work would need to be done to remove products from the catalog?

- [x] How many items have been viewed?

Correct
Counting questions related to the number of items.

8. Which of the following tasks can be accomplished with a windowing function? (Select all that apply.) **1 / 1 point**

- [x] Find the most expensive item per order

Correct
This task can be done with a windowing function.

- [ ] Find the price of each item
- [x] Find the most recently viewed item

Correct
This task can be done with a windowing function.

- [ ] Find the email address of each user

9. Let's suppose we want to write a query to answer both of these questions: **1 / 1 point**

- How many users have made a purchase?
- How many users do we have?

Please choose the best set of columns for a final query that would answer these questions:

- ( ) Item_count

  user_count

  order count
- (•) user_count

  users_with_purchases
- ( ) Category

  item_count
- ( ) User_count

  view_count

  order_count

Correct
These are the best columns to answer those questions as they pertain specifically to users.

10. According to the methodology suggested in this module, which step comes **first**? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Determine what tables you need
- ( ) Start building subqueries
- (•) Identify the question you are trying to answer

Correct
Plan first, then code.