✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**
TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
96.87%

Weekly challenge 1

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

96.87%

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1. Organizing available information and revealing gaps and opportunities are part of what process?

   `1 / 1 point`

   ◯ Identifying connections between two or more things

   ◯ Categorizing things

   ⦿ Using structured thinking

   ◯ Applying the SMART methodology

   > ✓ **Correct**
   >
   > Organizing available information and revealing gaps and opportunities are part of structured thinking.

2. While creating data visualizations for a slideshow, a data analyst considers, "What would help a stakeholder understand this data better?" The analyst is in the analyze step of the data analysis process.

   `1 / 1 point`

   ◯ True

   ⦿ False

   > ✓ **Correct**
   >
   > The analyst is in the share phase of the data analysis process.

3. A recycling center that sponsors a podcast about saving the environment is an example of what strategy?

   `1 / 1 point`

   ◯ Staying on budget

   ◯ Making recommendations

   ⦿ Trying to reach a target audience

   ◯ Defining the problem to be solved

   > ✓ **Correct**
   >
   > A recycling center sponsoring a podcast about saving the environment is an example of reaching a target audience. In this scenario, people who care about the environment are likely to be interested in recycling.

4. A data analyst is working for a local power company. Recently, many new apartments have been built in the community, so the company wants to determine how much electricity it needs to produce for the new residents in the future. A data analyst uses data to help the company make a more informed forecast. This is an example of which problem type?

   `1 / 1 point`

   ◯ Spotting something unusual

   ⦿ Making predictions

   ◯ Identifying themes

   ◯ Discovering connections

   > ✓ **Correct**
   >
   > This is an example of making predictions. Making predictions deals with making informed decisions about how things may be in the future.

5. Describe the key difference between the problem types of categorizing things and identifying themes.

   `1 / 1 point`

   ⦿ Categorizing things involves assigning items to categories. Identifying themes takes those categories a step further, grouping them into broader themes.

   ◯ Categorizing things involves taking inventory of items. Identifying themes deals with creating labels for items.

   ◯ Categorizing things involves assigning grades to items. Identifying themes involves creating new classifications for items.

   ◯ Categorizing things involves determining how items are different from each other. Identifying themes brings different items back together in a single group.

6. Which of the following examples are vague questions? Select all that apply.

`0.75 / 1 point`

☐ Do you generally prefer hot or cold?

☑ Who was the greatest of all time?

☑ What's the best place to purchase the things we need?

☐ How much time did you spend waiting in line?

You didn't select all the correct answers

7. The question, "How could we improve our website to simplify the returns process for our online customers?" is action-oriented.

`1 / 1 point`

◉ True

◯ False

8. Which of the following questions make assumptions? Select all that apply.

`1 / 1 point`

☑ Wouldn't you agree that product A is better than product B?

☑ It must be frustrating waiting on hold for so long, right?

☑ Keeping employees engaged is important, isn't it?

☐ Did you get through to customer service?