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TO PASS 80% or higher

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Weekly challenge 3

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1. Relational databases illustrate relationships between tables. Which fields represent the connection between these tables? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☒ Primary keys



Correct

Primary and foreign keys represent the connection between tables in a relational database.

☐ Secondary keys

☒ Foreign keys



Correct

Primary and foreign keys represent the connection between tables in a relational database.

☐ External keys

2. When working with data from an external source, what can metadata help data analysts do? Select all that apply.

0.75 / 1 point

☒ Combine data from more than one source



Correct

Metadata helps data analysts understand the contents of a database, ensure data is clean and reliable, and understand how to combine data from more than one source.

☐ Choose which analyses to run

☒ Understand the contents of a database



Correct

Metadata helps data analysts understand the contents of a database, ensure data is clean and reliable, and understand how to combine data from more than one source.

☐ Ensure data is clean and reliable

You didn't select all the correct answers

3. Think about data as a student at a high school. In this metaphor, which of the following are examples of metadata? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☒ Student's ID number



Correct

The student ID number, enrollment date, and classes the student is enrolled in represent structural metadata.

☒ Student's enrollment date



Correct

The student ID number, enrollment date, and classes the student is enrolled in represent structural metadata.

☒ Classes the student is enrolled in



Correct

The student ID number, enrollment date, and classes the student is enrolled in represent structural metadata.

☐ Grades the student earns

4. What is the process that data analysts use to ensure the formal management of their company's data assets?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Data mapping
- ☐ Data aggregation
- ☐ Data integrity
- ☒ Data governance

✓ **Correct**

Data governance is the process of ensuring the formal management of a company's data assets.

5. In what circumstance might a data analyst choose not to use external data in their analysis?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ The data cannot be confirmed to be reliable
- ☐ The data represents diverse perspectives
- ☐ The data is too thorough
- ☐ The data is free for anyone to access

✓ **Correct**

A data analyst might choose not to use external data in their analysis if the data cannot be confirmed to be reliable.

6. A data analyst reviews a national database of movie theater showings. They want to find the first 10 movies shown in San Francisco in 2001. How can they organize the data to return the first 10 movies at the top? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Filter out showings not in 2001.

✓ **Correct**

The analyst can filter out showings outside of San Francisco in 2001 and sort by date in ascending order.

- ☒ Sort by date in ascending order.

✓ **Correct**

The analyst can filter out showings outside of San Francisco in 2001 and sort by date in ascending order.

- ☐ Sort by date in descending order.

- ☒ Filter out showings outside of San Francisco.

✓ **Correct**

The analyst can filter out showings outside of San Francisco in 2001 and sort by date in ascending order.

7. When writing a query, the name of the dataset can either be inside two backticks, or not, and the query will still run properly.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

✓ **Correct**

When writing a query, the name of the dataset can either be inside two backticks, or not, and the query will still run properly.

8. When writing a query, what does a data analyst write to indicate that the database should select the entire dataset?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ SELECT *
- ☐ SELECT ALL
- ☐ SELECT #
- ☐ SELECT +

✓ **Correct**

When writing a query, a data analyst writes SELECT * to indicate that the database should select the entire dataset.