



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

Keep Learning

GRADE
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Weekly challenge 2

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

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1. In data analytics, a pattern is defined as a process or set of rules to be followed for a specific task.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

✓ **Correct**

In data analytics, an algorithm is defined as a process or set of rules to be followed for a specific task.

2. Fill in the blank: If a data analyst is measuring qualities and characteristics, they are considering ____ data.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ cleaned
- ☐ quantitative
- ☐ unbiased
- ☒ qualitative

✓ **Correct**

If a data analyst is measuring qualities and characteristics, they are considering qualitative data.

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

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

✓ **Correct**

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

4. Fill in the blank: A ____ is a data-summarization tool used to sort, reorganize, group, count, total, or average data.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ pivot table
- ☐ function
- ☐ report
- ☐ dashboard

✓ **Correct**

A pivot table is a data summarization tool used to sort, reorganize, group, count, total, or average 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

- ☐ conceptual
- ☐ financial

- ☐ intangible
- ☒ measurable
- ☐ theoretical

✓ **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
- ☒ cost
- ☐ purpose

✓ **Correct**

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

8. Fill in the blank: A data analyst is using data to address a large-scale problem. This type of analysis would most likely require _____. Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☒ big data

✓ **Correct**

A data analyst using data to address a large-scale problem would most likely require big data that reflects change over time.

☒ data that reflects change over time

✓ **Correct**

A data analyst using data to address a large-scale problem would most likely require big data that reflects change over time.

☐ data represented by a limited number of metrics

☐ small data