



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

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Weekly challenge 3

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

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1. Fill in the blank: Data analysts usually use ____ to deal with very large datasets.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ spreadsheets
- ☒ SQL
- ☐ web browsers
- ☐ word processors

✓ **Correct**

Data analysts usually use SQL to deal with very large datasets.

2. In which of the following situations would a data analyst use SQL instead of a spreadsheet? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ When recording queries and changes throughout a project

✓ **Correct**

A data analyst would use SQL instead of a spreadsheet to work with a huge amount of data. SQL can also quickly pull information from many different sources in a database and record queries and changes throughout a project.

- ☐ When using the COUNTIF function to find a specific piece of information

- ☒ When quickly pulling information from many different sources in a database

✓ **Correct**

A data analyst would use SQL instead of a spreadsheet to work with a huge amount of data. SQL can also quickly pull information from many different sources in a database and record queries and changes throughout a project.

- ☒ When working with a huge amount of data

✓ **Correct**

A data analyst would use SQL instead of a spreadsheet to work with a huge amount of data. SQL can also quickly pull information from many different sources in a database and record queries and changes throughout a project.

3. A data analyst runs a SQL query to extract some data from a database for further analysis. How can the analyst save the data? Select all that apply.

0.75 / 1 point

- ☒ Use the UPDATE query to save the data.

✗ **This should not be selected**

Review [the video on using queries in SQL](#) for a refresher.

- ☐ Run a SQL query to automatically save the data.

- ☒ Create a new table for the data.

✓ **Correct**

The analyst can save the data by downloading the data as a spreadsheet or creating a new table for the data.

- ☒ Download the data as a spreadsheet.

✓ **Correct**

The analyst can save the data by downloading the data as a spreadsheet or creating a new table for the data.

4. A data analyst is cleaning customer data for an online retail company. They are working with the following section of a

1 / 1 point

database:

row	customer_id	first	last	address	city	state
1	84607	Arhan	Pali	132 Eagle Ave.	Atlanta	GA
2	49050	Val	Thomas	714 Ontario St.	Camden	ME
3	49050	Val	Thomas	714 Ontario St.	Camden	ME
4	22872	Kim	Pak	85 Maria Ln.	Houston	TXX
5	39781	LaMar	Johnson	670 Sheffield Pl.	San Diego	CA

The analyst wants to find out if the state data is consistent and if any text strings contain more than two characters. What is the correct SQL clause to use to find any text strings containing more than two characters?

- ☐ SUBSTR(state) > 2
- ☐ WHERE(state) > 2
- ☒ LENGTH(state) > 2
- ☐ DISTINCT(state) > 2

✓ **Correct**

The correct LENGTH statement is LENGTH(state) > 2.

5. A data analyst is cleaning a dataset. They find data entries with extra spaces. What SQL function can the analyst use to eliminate the extra spaces for consistency?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ LENGTH
- ☐ CAST
- ☒ TRIM
- ☐ SUBSTR

✓ **Correct**

The analyst can use the TRIM function to eliminate the extra spaces for consistency.

6. In SQL databases, what data type refers to a number that contains a decimal?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Boolean
- ☒ Float
- ☐ String
- ☐ Integer

✓ **Correct**

In SQL databases, the float data type refers to a number that contains a decimal.

7. The CAST function can be used to convert the DATE datatype to the DATETIME datatype.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

✓ **Correct**

The CAST function can be used to convert the DATE datatype to the DATETIME datatype. CAST can be used to convert any database field from one datatype to another.

8. What SQL function lets you add strings together to create new text strings that can be used as unique keys?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ LENGTH
- ☐ COALESCE

☒ CONCAT

☐ CAST

✓ **Correct**

The CONCAT function lets you add strings together to create new text strings that can be used as unique keys.