

1. A data analyst is working with a company dataset. As a next step, they need to model the data so it is easy to work with and understand. Which are the three basic ways the analyst can model the data?

- ☐ Sorting, deleting, and deduplicating
 - ☐ Aggregating, including filtering, and excluding filtering
 - ☐ Deleting, deduplicating, and truncating
 - ☒ **Filtering, blending, and aggregating**
☐ *These are core modeling techniques used to prepare data for analysis and visualization.*
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2. You are creating a report, and you are in the process of manipulating the data so it is easy to work with and understand. What is this process called?

- ☐ Exploring data
 - ☒ **Modeling data**
☐ *Modeling involves structuring, joining, and transforming data to make it usable for reports and dashboards.*
 - ☐ Cleaning data
 - ☐ Importing data
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3. You are tasked with the creation of a data visualization. You want to present a report that gives a broader and deeper insight, so you decide to use public data available in the cloud. Which process should you use to model your data?

- ☐ Data filtering
 - ☒ **Data blending**
☐ *Blending combines data from multiple sources into a single visualization, enriching insights.*
 - ☐ Data aggregation
 - ☐ Data merging
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4. When creating a report with data blending, which factor would determine how current the data is?

- ☐ The type of data
 - ☒ **The freshness of the sources**
☐ *Blended data is only as current as the individual data sources it pulls from.*
 - ☐ The schedule to update the data
 - ☐ The schedule to delete the data
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5. Why does a cloud data analyst use data blending?

- ☒ **To have a broader, deeper, more diverse, and more informed insight**
☐ *Blending enables richer analysis by integrating multiple data sources.*
- ☐ To generate summary statistics from the data, such as averages
- ☐ To create complex visualizations from the data
- ☐ To model the data using a small dataset