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Grade received 100% **To pass** 80% or higher

Go to next item

Weekly challenge 1

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1. How do data analysts refer to the words and symbols they use to write instructions for computers? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Syntax languages
- ○ Variable languages
- ◉ Programming languages
- ○ Code languages

Correct
Programming languages are the words and symbols you use to write instructions for computers.

2. Many data analysts prefer to use a programming language for which of the following reasons? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- ☑ To clarify the steps of an analysis

Correct
Many data analysts prefer to use a programming language in order to easily reproduce and share an analysis, save time, and clarify the steps of an analysis.

- ☑ To easily reproduce and share an analysis

Correct
Many data analysts prefer to use a programming language in order to easily reproduce and share an analysis, save time, and clarify the steps of an analysis.

- ☑ To save time

Correct
Many data analysts prefer to use a programming language in order to easily reproduce and share an analysis, save time, and clarify the steps of an analysis.

- ☐ To choose a topic for analysis

3. What is the term for programming code that is freely available and may be modified and shared by the people who use it? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Data-centric
- ○ Open-ended
- ◉ Open-source
- ○ Open-data

Correct
Open-source code is freely available and may be modified and shared by the people who use it.

4. For what reasons do many data analysts choose to use R? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- ☑ R is a data-centric programming language

Correct
Many data analysts choose to use R because it can quickly process lots of data and create high quality visualization. R is also a data-centric programming language, designed to work with data.

- ☑ R can quickly process lots of data

Correct
Many data analysts choose to use R because it can quickly process lots of data and create high quality visualization. R is also a data-centric programming language, designed to work with data.

- ☐ R is a closed source programming language
- ☑ R can create high quality visualizations

Correct
Many data analysts choose to use R because it can quickly process lots of data and create high quality

visualization. R is also a data-centric programming language, designed to work with data.

5. A data analyst needs to quickly create a series of scatterplots to visualize a very large dataset. What should they use for the analysis? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ A slide presentation
- ◉ R programming language
- ○ A dashboard
- ○ Structured query language

Correct
The analyst should use the R programming language to quickly create a series of scatterplots to visualize a very large dataset. R can quickly process lots of data and create high quality visualizations.

6. RStudio's integrated development environment lets you perform which of the following actions? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- ☑ Install R packages

Correct
RStudio's integrated development environment lets you install R packages, import data from spreadsheets, and create data visualizations.

- ☑ Create data visualizations

Correct
RStudio's integrated development environment lets you install R packages, import data from spreadsheets, and create data visualizations.

- ☑ Import data from spreadsheets

Correct
RStudio's integrated development environment lets you install R packages, import data from spreadsheets, and create data visualizations.

- ☐ Stream online videos

7. A data analyst writes the code `summary(penguins)` in order to show a summary of the penguins dataset. Where in RStudio can the analyst execute the code? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- ☑ R console pane

Correct
In RStudio, the analyst can execute the code in both the R console pane and the source editor pane.

- ☑ Source editor pane

Correct
In RStudio, the analyst can execute the code in both the R console pane and the source editor pane.

- ☐ Files tab
- ☐ Environment pane

8. A data analyst is working with spreadsheet data. The analyst imports the data from the spreadsheet into RStudio. Where in RStudio can the analyst find the imported data? **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ Environment pane
- ○ R console pane
- ○ Source editor pane
- ○ Plots tab

Correct
The analyst can find the imported data in the environment pane. The environment pane displays data that is currently loaded in RStudio.