

Feedback — Week 1 Quiz

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You submitted this quiz on **Wed 1 Apr 2015 7:22 AM PDT**. You got a score of **9.00** out of **10.00**. However, you will not get credit for it, since it was submitted past the deadline.

Question 1

Suppose I conduct a study and publish my findings. Which of the following is an example of a replication of my study?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> An investigator at another institution conducts a study addressing a different scientific question and publishes her findings.		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> I give my data to an independent investigator at another institution, she analyzes the data and gets the same results as I originally obtained.	✖ 0.00	
<input type="radio"/> I take my own data, analyze it again, and publish new findings.		
<input type="radio"/> An investigator at another institution conducts a study addressing the same question, collects her own data, analyzes it separately from me, and publishes her own findings.		
Total	0.00 / 1.00	

Question 2

Which of the following is a requirement for a published data analysis to be reproducible?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
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☐ The investigator makes available his computer, on which the analysis was originally conducted.

☒ The investigator makes the analytic data publicly available.  1.00

☐ The analysis is conducted on a variant of the Unix operating system.

☐ The investigator's final publication is made available free of charge.

Total	1.00 /
	1.00


Question 3

Which of the following is an example of a reproducible study?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
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☐ The study's analytic data and computer code are not publicly available, but the study was simple enough to be repeated by an independent investigator.

☐ The study's analytic data are publicly available, but the computer code is not.

☒ The study's analytic data and computer code for the data analysis are publicly available. When the code is run on the analytic data, the findings are identical to the published results.  1.00

☐ The study's original authors re-run their computer code on their analytic data and confirm publicly that the findings match those of the published results.

Total	1.00 /
	1.00

Question 4

Which of the following is a reason that a study might NOT be fully **replicated**?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> The original study was published in a high impact journal and is considered authoritative.		
<input type="radio"/> The original study had null findings.		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> The original study was opportunistic in its timing and it would be difficult to find a similar context in which to repeat it.	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> The original investigator does not want to make the analytic data available.		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 5

Which of the following is a reason why publishing **reproducible research** is increasingly important?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> Most studies today are small-scale and easily replicated.		
<input type="radio"/> The statistical methods for most studies can be accurately described using plain language.		
<input type="radio"/> Computing power is limited today, making it difficult to apply sophisticated statistical methods.		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> New technologies are increasing the rate of data collection, creating datasets that are more complex and extremely high dimensional.	✓ 1.00	
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 6

What is the role of *processing code* in the research pipeline?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> It transforms the analytic data into computational results.		
<input type="radio"/> It transforms the computational results into figures and tables.		
<input type="radio"/> It conducts the statistical analysis of the primary outcome.		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> It transforms the measured data into analytic data.	✓ 1.00	
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 7

Which is a goal of literate statistical programming?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Combine explanatory text and data analysis code in a single document.	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> Require that data analysis summaries are always written in LaTeX.		
<input type="radio"/> Separate figures and tables from other data analytic summaries.		
<input type="radio"/> Ensure that data analysis documents are always exported in PDF format.		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 8

What does it mean to *weave* a literate statistical program?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Transform the literate program into a human readable document.	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> Compress the literate program so that it takes up less space.		
<input type="radio"/> Transform the literate program into a machine readable code file.		
<input type="radio"/> Transform a literate program from R to python.		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 9

Which of the following is required to implement a literate programming system?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> A programming language like R.	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> A web server for publishing documents.		
<input type="radio"/> A Unix-based computer system.		
<input type="radio"/> A program that views PDF files.		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 10

What is one way in which the knitr system differs from Sweave?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> knitr was developed by Friedrich Leisch.		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> knitr allows for the use of markdown instead of LaTeX.	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> knitr lacks features like caching of code chunks.		
<input type="radio"/> knitr is written in python instead of R.		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	