Q2

Due Oct 10 at 11:59pm **Points** 1 **Questions** 10
Available after Oct 7 at 5pm **Time Limit** 20 Minutes

Instructions

This quiz covers material from: **week 2**

Reminders:

- There are 10 questions.
- You have only one attempt.
- You have 20 minutes.
- All lecture quizzes must be completed by Monday of the following week.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	18 minutes	1 out of 1

ⓘ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this quiz: **1** out of 1
Submitted Oct 9 at 12:13pm
This attempt took 18 minutes.

Question 1 — 0.1 / 0.1 pts

Which of the following best distinguishes the differences between *git add* and *git commit*?

- git commit stages the files, specifying which should be tracked. git add takes a snapshot of all the tracked files at a particular point in time.

- [x] git add stages the files, specifying which should be tracked. git commit takes a snapshot of all the tracked files at a particular point in time.

Question 2

0.1 / 0.1 pts

You want to work on the code from someone else's repo, but you're not a collaborator on the project. So, you decide to _____ their repo, which makes a copy of that other person's GitHub repo on your GitHub account.

- [ ] git
- [ ] clone
- [x] fork
- [ ] pull

Question 3

0.1 / 0.1 pts

_____ allows you to try something out that can easily be abandoned if you decide you don't like what you've tried or merged if you decide you want it to be incorporated into the main project.

- [ ] forking
- [ ] pushing
- [x] branching

- pulling

Question 4

0.1 / 0.1 pts

We often store data across multiple tables. For example, patient demographics in one table, measurements made on a patient during a particular visit in another table. To make this system work we need to make sure that

- every patient has their full name used in all the tables, allowing us to relate the data about the patient from one table to another
- every patient has a unique identifier used in all the tables, allowing us to relate the data about the patient from one table to another
- every patient's data in a table is hyperlinked to all the other tables that contain data on that patient
- every table has a unique identifier, allowing us to know which table a patient's data came from

Question 5

0.1 / 0.1 pts

Structured and Semi-structured data are easier to work with during data analysis than unstructured data because....

- unstructured data files tend to be smaller and easier to store.
- there is less of it in the world
- there is a specified organization to the information stored in the file.
- the format allows for maximum flexibility in the tools that can be used.

Question 6

0.1 / 0.1 pts

Check all that apply: Which of the following are semi-structured file types?

- WAV
- XML
- MP4
- CSV
- JSON

Question 7

0.1 / 0.1 pts

In a tidy data set...

- observations are stored in columns, variables in rows
- variables are stored in columns, observations in rows
- every observation should be in a single column

- [ ] how the data are stored is left up to the analyst

Question 8

0.1 / 0.1 pts

Estimating the number of piano tuners in Chicago was used to introduce...

- [ ] APIs
- [x] Fermi Problems
- [ ] tidy data
- [ ] data wrangling

Question 9

0.1 / 0.1 pts

Why do we use Fermi estimation?

- [x] as a check, so we can decide if our surprising analysis results imply that we need to update our hypothesis and/or check our software for errors
- [ ] Because Oppenheimer estimation is too dangerous
- [ ] as a way to get answers when we are too busy to do a real analysis
- [ ] to impress people we want to date

Question 10

0.1 / 0.1 pts

Here's a Fermi estimation problem: How much food (by weight) do the dining halls at UC San Diego serve each quarter?

Please write your answer and a short description of how you arrived at it below

Your Answer:

112500 kg. A person eats about 500 grams a meal. About 3000 people choose to eat in school one day. There are 225000 college students in a quarter. Therefore, UCSD supplies about 112500 kg of food in the first quarter.

Quiz Score: **1** out of 1