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Week 1



Video: [LectureIntroduction](#)

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Reading: [A Note of Explanation](#)

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Reading: [Pre-course survey](#)

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Reading: [Course Book: Report Writing for Data Science in R](#)

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Video: [LectureWhat is Reproducible Research About?](#)

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Video: [LectureReproducible Research: Concepts and Ideas \(part 1\)](#)

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Video: [LectureScripting Your Analysis](#)

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Video: [LectureStructure of a Data Analysis \(part 1\)](#)

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Week 1 Quiz



Quiz: Week 1 Quiz

10 questions

QUIZQuiz • 30 MIN30 minutes

Week 1 Quiz



Submit your assignment

DUE DATEJul 26, 12:29 PM ISTJuly 26, 12:29 PM IST

ATTEMPTS3 every 8 hours

[Try again](#)

Retake the quiz in **7h 57m**



Receive grade

TO PASS80% or higher

Grade

100%

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We keep your highest score



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Week 1 Quiz

Graded Quiz • 30 min

Due Jul 26, 12:29 PM IST



Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

Retake the assignment in 7h 57m

GRADE

100%

Week 1 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1.

Question 1

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

1 / 1 point



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.



I take my own data, analyze it again, and publish new findings.



I give my data to an independent investigator at another institution, she analyzes the data and gets the same results as I originally obtained.



An investigator at another institution conducts a study addressing a different scientific question and publishes her findings.



Correct

2.

Question 2

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

1 / 1 point



The full computer code for doing the data analysis is made publicly available.



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



The data analysis is conducted using R.



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



Correct

3.

Question 3

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

1 / 1 point



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.

☐☐

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.

☐☐

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

☐☐

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.



Correct

4.

Question 4

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

1 / 1 point

☐☐

The original study had null findings.

☐☐

The original study was conducted by a well-known investigator.

☒☐

The original study was very expensive and there is no money to repeat it in a different setting.



The original investigator does not want to make the analytic data available.



Correct

5.

Question 5

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

1 / 1 point



New technologies are increasing the rate of data collection, creating datasets that are more complex and extremely high dimensional.



The statistical methods for most studies can be accurately described using plain language.



Computing power is limited today, making it difficult to apply sophisticated statistical methods.



Most studies today are small-scale and easily replicated.



Correct

6.

Question 6

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

1 / 1 point



It transforms the analytic data into computational results.



It transforms the computational results into figures and tables.



It conducts the statistical analysis of the primary outcome.



It transforms the measured data into analytic data.



Correct

7.

Question 7

Which is a goal of literate statistical programming?

1 / 1 point



Separate figures and tables from other data analytic summaries.



Combine explanatory text and data analysis code in a single document.



Require that data analysis summaries are always written in LaTeX.



Ensure that data analysis documents are always exported in PDF format.



Correct

8.

Question 8

What does it mean to weave a literate statistical program?

1 / 1 point



Transform the literate program into a human readable document.



Compress the literate program so that it takes up less space.



Transform a literate program from R to python.



Transform the literate program into a machine readable code file.



Correct

9.

Question 9

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

1 / 1 point



A programming language like R.



A program that views PDF files.



A Unix-based computer system.



A web server for publishing documents.



Correct

10.

Question 10

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

1 / 1 point



knitr lacks features like caching of code chunks.



knitr allows for the use of markdown instead of LaTeX.



knitr is written in python instead of R.



knitr was developed by Friedrich Leisch.



Correct