**Audit Access Expires Mar 19, 2020**
You lose all access to this course, including your progress, on Mar 19, 2020.

# Comprehension Check: Installing Software

## Question 1

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

Which of the following statements about R and RStudio is true?

- (●) R is a programming language, whereas RStudio is a desktop environment.
- ( ) You can use RStudio without using R, but we recommend using R in this course.
- ( ) When you download RStudio, it automatically downloads and installs R too.
- ( ) You can only use R on Mac OS X and Linux. Windows users must use RStudio.

✔

**Answer**

Correct:
R is the programming language. RStudio is software that allows us to edit, organize, and test our scripts in R.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

## Question 2

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

Select the code that will NOT install the popular graphing and data manipulation packages `ggplot2` and `dplyr` in R.

- ○ `install.packages(c("ggplot2","dplyr"))`
- ○ `install.packages("tidyverse")`
- ◉ `install.packages(c("dplyr","ggplot2”)`
- ○ `install.packages("ggplot2")`
  `install.packages("dplyr")`

✔

**Answer**
Correct:
This code is missing a closing parenthesis. RStudio has editing features that make this common mistake easier to catch.

Submit  You have used 2 of 2 attempts

---

## Question 3

0.25/1 point (graded)
Which of the following is not true about installing packages?
Select ALL that apply.

- ☑ To install a new package, the `install.packages()` function can be used
- ☑ To install a new package, the drop-down menu Tools > Install packages can be used
- ☐ Installed packages will remain installed even if you upgrade R ✔
- ☑ Installing a package by building from GitHub will give you the exact same version as on CRAN ✱

✱

**Explanation**
There are multiple ways to install packages. You can download a binary file and build from source, or type `install.library` in the R console. You can also build from

github for latest release from the package creator (which is highly likely to be different from the stable version on CRAN). However the installed packages will be lost as you upgrade R.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

Answers are displayed within the problem

## Question 4

0/1 point (graded)

Which of the following commands for editing scripts is not correct?

- To save a script: Ctrl+S on Windows/Linux / Command+S on Mac
- To run an entire script: Ctrl+Shift+Enter on Windows/Linux / Command+Shift+Return on Mac, or click “Source” on the editor pane.
- To open a new script: Ctrl+Shift+N on Windows/Linux / Command+Shift+N on Mac
- To run a single line of script: Ctrl+Shift / Command+Shift while cursor pointing to that line, or select the chunk and click "run" ✔
- To comment selected text: Ctrl+Shift+C or Command+Shift+C for Mac. ✖

**Explanation**

It should be “Ctrl+Enter” or “Command+Enter” on Mac

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

Answers are displayed within the problem

## Question 5

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following statements about keeping organized with RStudio projects is not correct?

- ◯ To start a new project, click on File > New Project > New directory > New project > {choose a file directory and project name}
- ◉ You must always start a project in a new directory.
- ◯ RStudio provides a way to keep all components of a data analysis project organized into one folder and to keep track of information about this project.
- ◯ Creating a new R project will produce an .Rproj file associated with the project.

✔

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

## Question 6

0.25/1 point (graded)

What can you change in the global options?

Select ALL that apply.

- ☑ Set git / GitHub configuration for each R project
- ☐ Move the editor pane to the upper right ✔
- ☑ Change the editor theme to a dark background ✱
- ☐ Customize key binding ✔

✱

**Explanation**

You can adjust the arrangements of panes in “Pane Layout”, change theme in “Appearance”, and modify key binding in “Code”. But project-specific configurations are set in “Project options”, not “global options”.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

Answers are displayed within the problem

## Question 7

1/1 point (graded)

What does the term "pull" mean in the context of using Git in RStudio?

- ○ Add local files to a remote GitHub repo.
- ◉ Download changes from the remote repo to your local repository.
- ○ Configure the RStudio environment to automatically connect to GitHub.
- ○ Save changes made in RStudio to the local repository on your computer.

✔

**Answer**

Correct:

We "pull" changes from the remote repo on GitHub to directories on our computers.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

## Question 8

1.0/1.0 point (graded)

What does the term “push” mean in the context of using Git in RStudio?

- ◉ Upload changes made in your local repository to a remote repository.
- ○ Download changes from the remote repo to the RStudio environment.
- ○ Configure the RStudio environment to automatically connect to GitHub.
- ○ Save changes made in RStudio to the local repository on your computer.

✔

**Answer**

Correct:

We “push” files to add them to a remote GitHub repository from our local computers.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

## Question 9

1/1 point (graded)

What does the term “commit” mean in the context of using Git in RStudio?

- ◯ Add local files to a remote GitHub repo.
- ◯ Download changes from the remote repo to the RStudio environment.
- ◯ Configure the RStudio environment to automatically connect to GitHub.
- ◉ Save changes made in RStudio to the local repository on your computer.

✔

**Answer**

Correct:

A “commit” is like saving a file that you’re working on. Be sure to write a brief description about what you changed in that file.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

## Question 10

1/1 point (graded)

Did you create a GitHub account? Enter your GitHub username below.

dshsgdjf

✔

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts