



✓ Congratulations! You passed!

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1. The main purpose of routine communication in data analysis is
- ☐ to show off your knowledge to others.
  - ☐ to transmit information to other parties, without regard to their feedback
  - ☒ to gather data, as part of the epicycle of data analysis
  - ☐ to defend your work against outside criticism

Correct



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2. Suppose a member of your team is analyzing a new dataset and notices that for a certain variable the values are labelled as 0 or 1 but it is not clear what the "0" or the "1" represent. This member of your team is aware of a code book that contains information about the variables but does not have a copy of it.

What type of communication is needed to address this confusion?

- ☒ This is a focused question that likely has a simple answer. Identifying a single person with specific knowledge and telling him/her about this confusion will likely obtain the answer.
- ☐ This question requires general feedback from a diverse or external audience and should be mentioned in a larger format presentation.
- ☐ This is a question that may require multiple people who are knowledgeable of the data and with different expertise to answer and therefore should be raised in a group or team meeting.

Correct

If a code book exists, then there is likely someone who has a copy or who wrote the codebook who can explain the labelling of the variable.



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3. An analyst on your team was analyzing some data and was engaging in formal modeling of the data to address an inferential question. Upon completing the modeling she found that the estimate of the association across her primary model and secondary models varied substantially in magnitude and direction, which was *unexpected*.

How should this unexpected result be communicated and addressed?

- ☐ This question requires general feedback from a diverse or external audience and should be mentioned in a larger format presentation.
- ☒ This is a focused question that likely has a simple answer. Identifying a single person with specific knowledge and telling him/her about this confusion will likely obtain the answer.
- ☐ This is a question that may require multiple people who are knowledgeable of the data and with different expertise to answer and therefore should be raised in a group or team meeting.

This should not be selected

Unexpected results at the formal modeling phase may require discussion amongst multiple team members because the cause of the mismatch between expectations and results may have many different sources.



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4. When making a data analysis presentation, it's always important to start with
- ☐ formal modeling results and sensitivity analyses
  - ☒ stating the question that you are attempting to answer
  - ☐ a visualization of the data without any background information

Correct

☐ a discussion of exploratory data analyses you've conducted.

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5. When making a data analysis presentation, highly technical jargon should only be used when

- ☐ presenting to a general audience including people outside of your organization.
- ☒ there is a highly focused question that likely can only be answered by a technical audience

Correct

- ☐ presenting to a team meeting where audience members will have a range of expertise in different domains.
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