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Weekly challenge 5

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1. A data analyst wants to create a shareable report of their analysis with documentation of their process and notes explaining their code to stakeholders. What tool can they use to generate this?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ R Markdown
- ☐ Code chunks
- ☐ Dashboards
- ☐ Filters

✓ **Correct**

R Markdown is a file format for making dynamic documents with R. R Markdown documents can be used to save, organize, and document code; create a record of your cleaning process; and generate reports with executable code for stakeholders.

2. A data analyst wants to export their R Markdown notebook as a text document. What are the text document formats they can use to share their R Markdown notebook? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ HTML

✓ **Correct**

R Markdown notebooks can be converted into HTML, PDF, and Word documents, slide presentations, and dashboards.

- ☐ Notepad

- ☒ Word

✓ **Correct**

R Markdown notebooks can be converted into HTML, PDF, and Word documents, slide presentations, and dashboards.

- ☒ PDF

✓ **Correct**

R Markdown notebooks can be converted into HTML, PDF, and Word documents, slide presentations, and dashboards.

3. A data analyst wants to change their header to be one font size smaller. What should they add to their markdown syntax?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Double space
- ☐ Backtick
- ☒ Hashtag
- ☐ Exclamation mark

✓ **Correct**

Hashtags can be used to change the font size of headers. The more hashtags you add, the smaller the header.

4. Fill in the blank: A data analyst includes ____ in their R Markdown notebook so that they can refer to it directly in their explanation of their analysis.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ YAML
- ☒ inline code
- ☐ markdown
- ☐ documentation

✓ **Correct**

Inline code is code that can be inserted directly into a .rmd file.

5. What symbol can be used to add bullet points in R Markdown?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Asterisks
- ☐ Brackets
- ☐ Exclamation marks
- ☐ Backticks

✓ **Correct**

Asterisks can be used to add bullet points to an .rmd file. Hyphens can also be used.

6. A data analyst includes a code chunk in their .rmd file. What does this allow other users to do? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Execute code directly from the .rmd file

✓ **Correct**

Code added to an .rmd file is usually referred to as a code chunk. Code chunks allow users to execute, modify, and copy R code from within the .rmd file.

- ☒ Copy code directly from the .rmd file

✓ **Correct**

Code added to an .rmd file is usually referred to as a code chunk. Code chunks allow users to execute, modify, and copy R code from within the .rmd file.

- ☐ Undo original project code directly from the .rmd file

- ☒ Modify code directly from the .rmd file

✓ **Correct**

Code added to an .rmd file is usually referred to as a code chunk. Code chunks allow users to execute, modify, and copy R code from within the .rmd file.

7. A data analyst is inserting a line of code directly into their .rmd file. What will they use to mark the beginning and end of the code?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Markdown
- ☐ Asterisks
- ☐ Hashtags
- ☒ Delimiters

✓ **Correct**

A delimiter is a character that indicates the beginning or end of a data item.

8. Why would a data analyst create a template of their .rmd file? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ To create an interactive notebook
- ☐ To prevent other users from editing the file
- ☒ To save time when creating the same kind of document

✓ **Correct**

If an analyst creates the same kind of document over and over or customizes the appearance of a final report, a template can save them time.

- ☒ To customize the appearance of a final report

✓ **Correct**

If an analyst creates the same kind of document over and over or customizes the appearance of a final report, a template can save them time.