# Celebrate Love Data Week with a Scavenger Hunt!

Join us in celebrating Love Data Week 2026 with a fun scavenger hunt that invites you to explore when, where, and how to find data. Participate for a chance to win **free registration to Esri's 2026 User Conference**!

**How it works**

- The scavenger hunt includes 12 questions, and answers can be submitted via this survey: https://arcg.is/1PT5PP3
- Questions are based on content from our Love Data Week talk sessions, so attending the sessions will help you find the answers.
- The scavenger hunt is **open to all JHU students, faculty, and staff**.
- Please submit your responses by **Monday, February 16 at 11:59 PM**.

**Winner selection**

- One winner will be randomly selected from participants who answer at least 9 questions correctly.
- If no participant meets this threshold, the winner will be randomly selected from those with the highest number of correct answers.
- The winner will be notified by email by **February 20** and must confirm acceptance of the prize within **7 days**. If we do not receive confirmation, a new winner will be selected.

**Prize**

- One free registration to **Esri's 2026 User Conference** (July 13–17, 2026, San Diego, CA), the world's largest annual GIS conference: https://www.esri.com/en-us/about/events/uc/overview
- Estimated value: $150 for university students; $2,600 for standard registration.

**Questions?**

- Please contact us at dataservices@jhu.edu.

- **Which of the Baltimore Neighborhoods of the feature service used had attributes but did NOT have boundaries drawn?** (From the session: "Double Feature: Getting Down to Business: Finding Healthcare Data for Market Research & Beyond Map Making: Accessing Spatial Data with ArcGIS")
    - A. 1990
    - B. 2000
    - C. 2010
    - D. 2020
- **Who first said, "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things"?** (From the session: "Double Feature: Getting Down to Business: Finding Healthcare Data for Market Research & Beyond Map Making: Accessing Spatial Data with ArcGIS")
    - A. Jack Dangermond
    - B. Alexander von Humbold
    - C. Waldo Tobler
    - D. Carl Ritter
- **Which Baltimore neighborhood was identified as a potential location for a new farmers market?** (From the session: "Double Feature: Getting Down to Business: Finding Healthcare Data for Market Research & Beyond Map Making: Accessing Spatial Data with ArcGIS")
    - A. Guilford
    - B. Dickeyville
    - C. Roland Park
- **What is the data source we used to determine how JHU is used in movies?** (From the session: “Unserious Data: JHU in Film”)
    - A. IMDb
    - B. Rotten Tomatoes
    - C. Kaggle
    - D. JHU Fast Facts
- **Where is the admissions data from?** (From the session: “Unserious Data: JHU in Film”)
    - A. JHU admissions office
    - B. US News and World Report
    - C. College Boards
    - D. IPEDS

- **What are the three components of a computational environment that you should capture to make your code reusable?** (From the session: “Where’s the (File Path to) the Data? Writing Reusable Code for Reproducible Research”)
    - A. Operating System, software version, and dependencies
    - B. Code comments, DOI, and README
    - C. Input constraints, file paths, and functions
    - D. Parameters, repository, and codebook
- **Which of the following is a package and environment management system?** (From the session: “Where’s the (File Path to) the Data? Writing Reusable Code for Reproducible Research”)
    - A. Python
    - B. boa
    - C. conda
    - D. Github
- **Which one of the following is a controlled-access data repository?** (From the session: “Finding a Repository to Share Research Data”)
    - A. Johns Hopkins Research Data Repository (JHRDR)
    - B. DRYAD
    - C. OpenNeuro
    - D. Vivli
- **Which one of the following is NOT a proper repository to share research data?** (From the session: “Finding a Repository to Share Research Data”)
    - A. re3data
    - B. ICPSR
    - C. dbGaP
    - D. Harvard Dataverse
- **Which of the following best describes the primary difference between Open Access and Controlled-Access data repositories in a research context?** (From the session: “Finding a Repository to Share Research Data”)
    - A. Open access repositories charge a fee for downloading data, while controlled-access repositories are always free of charge.
    - B. Open access repositories allow anyone to download data without an approval process, while controlled-access repositories require a formal request and verification of the researcher's identity or intent.
    - C. Open access repositories only store metadata, while controlled-access repositories store the actual raw datasets.

    - D. Open access repositories are used exclusively for physical samples, while controlled-access repositories are used exclusively for digital files.
- **How many data variables did we use to create our personal data visualization?** (From the session: “Tote-ally Data: Design a Wearable Data Visualization”)
    - A. 3
    - B. 4
    - C. 5
    - D. 6
- **Which data types did we use in our personal data visualization? Select all the types that we used.** (From the session: “Tote-ally Data: Design a Wearable Data Visualization”)
    - A. Interval
    - B. Ordinal
    - C. Ratio
    - D. Nominal