

✔ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

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1. Which of the following functions can a data analyst use to get a statistical summary of their dataset? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☒ mean()

✔ **Correct**

The sd(), cor(), and mean() functions can provide a statistical summary of the dataset using standard deviation, correlation, and mean.

☒ cor()

✔ **Correct**

The sd(), cor(), and mean() functions can provide a statistical summary of the dataset using standard deviation, correlation, and mean.

☐ ggplot2()

☒ sd()

✔ **Correct**

The sd(), cor(), and mean() functions can provide a statistical summary of the dataset using standard deviation, correlation, and mean.

2. A data analyst inputs the following command:

1 / 1 point

```
quartet %>% group_by(set) %>% summarize(mean(x), sd(x), mean(y), sd(y), cor(x, y)).
```

Which of the functions in this command can help them determine how strongly related their variables are?

☐ sd(x)

☐ sd(y)

☐ mean(y)

☒ cor(x,y)

✔ **Correct**

The cor() function returns the correlation between two variables. This determines how strong the relationship between those two variables is.

3. Fill in the blank: The bias function compares the actual outcome of the data with the _____ outcome to determine whether or not the model is biased.

1 / 1 point

☒ predicted

☐ desired

☐ final

☐ probable

✔ **Correct**

The bias function compares the actual outcome of the data with the predicted outcome to determine whether or not the model is biased.