✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**
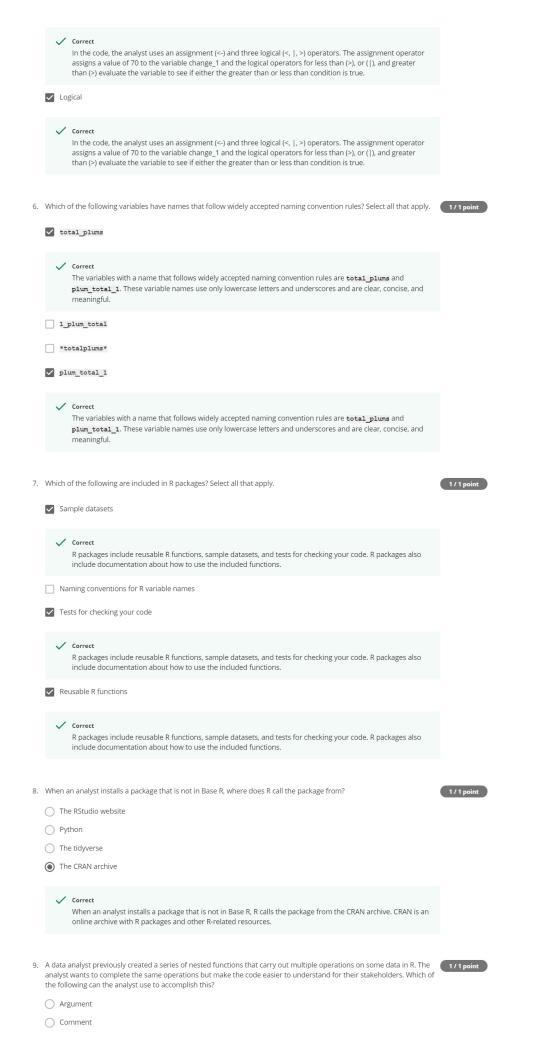TO PASS 80% or higher

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Weekly challenge 2

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

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1. Which of the following is an example of a piece of R code that contains both a function and an argument?

    1 / 1 point

    ○ `weekly_sales <- 7450`

    ◉ `print("peaches")`

    ○ `mass > 1000`

    ○ `#filter`

    ✓ **Correct**
    The piece of code `print("peaches")` is an example of R code that contains a function and an argument. The function is print and the argument in parentheses `("peaches")` follows the function.

---

2. A data analyst is assigning a variable to a value in their company's sales dataset for 2020. Which variable name uses the correct syntax?

    1 / 1 point

    ○ `-sales-2020`

    ○ `2020_sales`

    ○ `_2020sales`

    ◉ `sales_2020`

    ✓ **Correct**
    The variable with the correct syntax is `sales_2020`. A variable name in R may contain numbers and underscores as well but not as the first character.

---

3. You want to create a vector with the values 43, 56, 12 in that exact order. After specifying the variable, what R code chunk allows you to create this vector? Type your answer below.

    0 / 1 point

    V(43,56,12)

    ! **Incorrect**
    Review the section on vectors for a refresher. Keep in mind a vector is a group of elements of the same type stored in a sequence in R. The syntax for creating vectors is `c(value_1, value_2, value_3)`.

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4. If you use the mdy() function in R to convert the string "`April 10, 2019`", what will return when you run your code?

    1 / 1 point

    ○ "`4/10/2019`"

    ○ "`2019-10-4`"

    ◉ "`2019-4-10`"

    ○ "`4.10.19`"

    ✓ **Correct**
    If you use the mdy() function in R to convert the string "`April 10, 2019`", the value returned will be "`2019-4-10`". The mdy() function and other variations of the ymd() function convert string data types into date/time data types.

---

5. A data analyst inputs the following code in RStudio:
    `change_1 <- 70`
    `change_1 < 80 | change_1 > 100`
    Which of the following types of operators does the analyst use in the code? Select all that apply.

    1 / 1 point

    ☐ Arithmetic

    ☐ Relational

    ☑ Assignment

✓ **Correct**

In the code, the analyst uses an assignment (<-) and three logical (<, |, >) operators. The assignment operator assigns a value of 70 to the variable change_1 and the logical operators for less than (>), or (|), and greater than (>) evaluate the variable to see if either the greater than or less than condition is true.

☑ Logical

✓ **Correct**

In the code, the analyst uses an assignment (<-) and three logical (<, |, >) operators. The assignment operator assigns a value of 70 to the variable change_1 and the logical operators for less than (>), or (|), and greater than (>) evaluate the variable to see if either the greater than or less than condition is true.

6. Which of the following variables have names that follow widely accepted naming convention rules? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

☑ `total_plums`

✓ **Correct**

The variables with a name that follows widely accepted naming convention rules are `total_plums` and `plum_total_1`. These variable names use only lowercase letters and underscores and are clear, concise, and meaningful.

☐ `1_plum_total`

☐ `*totalplums*`

☑ `plum_total_1`

✓ **Correct**

The variables with a name that follows widely accepted naming convention rules are `total_plums` and `plum_total_1`. These variable names use only lowercase letters and underscores and are clear, concise, and meaningful.

7. Which of the following are included in R packages? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

☑ Sample datasets

✓ **Correct**

R packages include reusable R functions, sample datasets, and tests for checking your code. R packages also include documentation about how to use the included functions.

☐ Naming conventions for R variable names

☑ Tests for checking your code

✓ **Correct**

R packages include reusable R functions, sample datasets, and tests for checking your code. R packages also include documentation about how to use the included functions.

☑ Reusable R functions

✓ **Correct**

R packages include reusable R functions, sample datasets, and tests for checking your code. R packages also include documentation about how to use the included functions.

8. When an analyst installs a package that is not in Base R, where does R call the package from? **1 / 1 point**

○ The RStudio website

○ Python

○ The tidyverse

◉ The CRAN archive

✓ **Correct**

When an analyst installs a package that is not in Base R, R calls the package from the CRAN archive. CRAN is an online archive with R packages and other R-related resources.

9. A data analyst previously created a series of nested functions that carry out multiple operations on some data in R. The analyst wants to complete the same operations but make the code easier to understand for their stakeholders. Which of the following can the analyst use to accomplish this? **1 / 1 point**

○ Argument

○ Comment

◉ Pipe

◯ Vector

✓ **Correct**
The analyst can create a pipe. A pipe is a tool for expressing a sequence of multiple operations in R, which can make the operations easier to understand for analysts and stakeholders.