Feedback — Week 1 Quiz

Help

Thank you. Your submission for this quiz was received.

You submitted this quiz on **Fri 9 Jan 2015 5:18 PM PST**. You got a score of **20.00** out of **20.00**.

Introduction

This first quiz will check your ability to execute basic operations on objects in R and to understand some basic concepts. For questions 11–20 you will need to load a dataset into R and do some basic manipulations in order to answer the questions on the quiz.

You may want to print a copy of the quiz questions to look at as you work on the assignment. It is recommended that you save your answers as you go in the event that a technical problem should occur with your network connection or computer. Ultimately, you must submit the quiz online to get credit!

Data

The zip file containing the data for questions 11–20 in this Quiz can be downloaded here:

- Week 1 Quiz Data

For this assignment you will need to unzip this file in your working directory.

Question 1

The R language is a dialect of which of the following programming languages?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
C			
Fortran			
Lisp			
S	✔	1.00	R is a dialect of the S language which was developed at Bell Labs.

Total	1.00 / 1.00

Question 2

The definition of free software consists of four freedoms (freedoms 0 through 3). Which of the following is NOT one of the freedoms that are part of the definition?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
◉ The freedom to sell the software for any price.	✔	1.00	This is not part of the free software definition. The free software definition does not mention anything about selling software (although it does not disallow it).
○ The freedom to study how the program works, and adapt it to your needs.			
○ The freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements to the public, so that the whole community benefits.			
○ The freedom to run the program, for any purpose.			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 3

In R the following are all atomic data types EXCEPT

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
○ complex			
○ numeric			
◉ list	✔	1.00	'list' is not an atomic data type in R.
○ logical			

Total	1.00 / 1.00

Question 4

If I execute the expression x <- 4L in R, what is the class of the object `x' as determined by the `class()' function?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
matrix			
numeric			
integer	✔	1.00	The 'L' suffix creates an integer vector as opposed to a numeric vector.
complex			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 5

What is the class of the object defined by x <- c(4, TRUE)?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
logical			
list			
matrix			
numeric	✔	1.00	The numeric class is the "lowest common denominator" here and so all elements will be coerced into that class.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

R does automatic coercion of vectors so that all elements of the vector are the same data class.

Question 6

If I have two vectors x <- c(1,3, 5) and y <- c(3, 2, 10), what is produced by the expression rbind(x, y)?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
◉ a 2 by 3 matrix	✔	1.00	The 'rbind' function treats vectors as if they were rows of a matrix. It then takes those vectors and binds them together row-wise to create a matrix.
○ a 3 by 2 matrix			
○ a vector of length 2			
○ a 3 by 3 matrix			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 7

A key property of vectors in R is that

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
○ a vector cannot have have attributes like dimensions			
○ the length of a vector must be less than 32,768			
○ elements of a vector can only be character or numeric			
◉ elements of a vector all must be of the same class	✔	1.00	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 8

Suppose I have a list defined as x <- list(2, "a", "b", TRUE). What does x[[1]] give me?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
a list containing the letter "a".			
a list containing a numeric vector of length 1.			
a character vector containing the element "2".			
a numeric vector of length 1.	✔	1.00	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 9

Suppose I have a vector x <- 1:4 and a vector y <- 2. What is produced by the expression x + y?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
an integer vector with elements 3, 2, 3, 4.			
a numeric vector with elements 3, 2, 3, 4.			
a numeric vector with elements 3, 4, 5, 6.	✔	1.00	
an integer vector with elements 3, 2, 3, 6.			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 10

Suppose I have a vector x <- c(3, 5, 1, 10, 12, 6) and I want to set all elements of this vector that are less than 6 to be equal to zero. What R code achieves this?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation

x[x < 6] == 0			
x[x == 0]			
x[x == 6] <- 0			
x[x < 6] <- 0	✔	1.00	You can create a logical vector with the expression x < 6 and then use the [operator to subset the original vector x.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 11

In the dataset provided for this Quiz, what are the column names of the dataset?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
Ozone, Solar.R, Wind			
Ozone, Solar.R, Wind, Temp, Month, Day	✔	1.00	You can get the column names of a data frame with the `names()' function.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6			
Month, Day, Temp, Wind			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 12

Extract the first 2 rows of the data frame and print them to the console. What does the output look like?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day		

```
1    9     24 10.9   71
  9  14
2   18    131  8.0   76
    9  29
```

```
 Ozone Solar.R Wind
Temp Month Day
1    7     NA  6.9   74
  5  11
2   35    274 10.3   82
    7  17
```

◉	✔	1.00	You can extract the first two rows using the [operator and an integer sequence to index the rows.

```
 Ozone Solar.R Wind
Temp Month Day
1   41    190  7.4   67
   5   1
2   36    118  8.0   72
   5   2
```

```
 Ozone Solar.R Wind
Temp Month Day
1   18    224 13.8   67
    9  17
2   NA    258  9.7   81
    7  22
```

Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 13

How many observations (i.e. rows) are in this data frame?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
◉ 153	✔	1.00	You can use the `nrow()' function to compute the number of rows in a data frame.
○ 160			
○ 129			
○ 45			

Total	1.00 / 1.00

Question 14

Extract the *last* 2 rows of the data frame and print them to the console. What does the output look like?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 152 11 44 9.7 62 5 20 153 108 223 8.0 85 7 25			
Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 152 18 131 8.0 76 9 29 153 20 223 11.5 68 9 30	✔	1.00	The `tail()' function is an easy way to extract the last few elements of an R object.
Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 152 31 244 10.9 78 8 19 153 29 127 9.7 82 6 7			
Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 152 34 307 12.0 66 5 17 153 13 27 10.3 76 9 18			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 15

What is the value of Ozone in the 47th row?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
63			
34			
18			
21	✔	1.00	The single bracket [operator can be used to extract individual rows of a data frame.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 16

How many missing values are in the Ozone column of this data frame?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
37	✔	1.00	
43			
9			
78			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

The `is.na' function can be used to test for missing values.

Question 17

What is the mean of the Ozone column in this dataset? Exclude missing values (coded as NA) from this calculation.

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
53.2			
18.0			
42.1	✔	1.00	
31.5			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

The `mean' function can be used to calculate the mean.

Question 18

Extract the subset of rows of the data frame where Ozone values are above 31 and Temp values are above 90. What is the mean of Solar.R in this subset?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
205.0			
212.8	✔	1.00	
334.0			
185.9			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

You need to construct a logical vector in R to match the question's requirements. Then use that logical vector to subset the data frame.

Question 19

What is the mean of "Temp" when "Month" is equal to 6?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
79.1	✔	1.00	
90.2			
75.3			
85.6			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 20

What was the maximum ozone value in the month of May (i.e. Month = 5)?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
18			
100			
115	✔	1.00	
97			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	