

1. What is the result of the conditional statement `25 > 15 | 99 >= 100`?

1 / 1 point

☒ TRUE

☐ FALSE

✓ **Correct**

The conditions are separated by or operator (`|`) so the condition returns TRUE if either condition is TRUE or both conditions are TRUE.

2. How do you define a global variable in a function?

1 / 1 point

☐ Use the `==` assignment operator.

☐ Use the `<-` assignment operator.

☒ Use the `<<-` assignment operator.

☐ Use the `->` assignment operator.

✓ **Correct**

The `<<-` assignment operator defines a variable as global, meaning it is available outside of the function.

3. You can use the `str_sub()` function to form a substring by counting back from the last position. This function is part of which package?

1 / 1 point

☐ readr

☐ purrr

☒ stringr

☐ tidyr

✓ **Correct**

The `str_sub()` function is part of the stringr library.

4. Assume you have a data frame that contains a string variable called 'phone'. The phone numbers in this variable appear in (###) ###-#### or ###-###-#### format. Which feature of R can you use to isolate the area code (the three numbers between the parentheses or the first three numbers)?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ A mathematical operation.
- ☐ It is not possible to do this using R.
- ☒ A regular expression.
- ☐ A string operation.

✓ **Correct**

Regular expressions are used to match patterns in strings and text, and can be used to isolate portions of strings, like a phone number.

5. When you convert a date in string format to a Date object, what information do you need to pass to the **as.Date()** function? Select two answers.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ The string containing the date.

✓ **Correct**

The **as.Date()** function accepts two arguments: a string containing the date and the date format of the string.

- ☐ The UNIX format of the string.
- ☐ The number of days since January 1, 1970.
- ☒ The date format of the string.

✓ **Correct**

The **as.Date()** function accepts two arguments: a string containing the date and the date format of the string.

6. What is the difference between an error and a warning in your R code?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ An error halts code execution, while a warning does not.
- ☐ You can catch an error, but you cannot catch a warning.
- ☐ You can catch a warning, but you cannot catch an error.
- ☐ A warning halts code execution, while an error does not.

✓ **Correct**

This is a key difference between errors and warnings.