

1. Assume you have read a .csv file into a data frame variable called **employee**. It has 20 rows of data and three variables: **name**, **age**, and **title**. What is the correct statement to use to return the fifth row of data in the **name** and **title** columns?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ `employee[5, 2:3]`
- ☐ `employee[c("name", "title"), 5]`
- ☐ `employee[2:3, 1:5]`
- ☒ `employee[5, c("name", "title")]`

✓ **Correct**

This statement returns the two items, the values in the name and title columns in the fifth row.

2. How do you return the number of characters in each paragraph of a text file that has been read into a character vector?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Use the **scan()** function.
- ☒ Use the **nchar()** function.
- ☐ Use the **length()** function.
- ☐ Use the **file.size()** function.

✓ **Correct**

The **nchar()** function counts the number of characters in each line of a character vector.

3. Which package do you need to install before writing to an Excel file in R?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ `xlsx`
- ☐ `writexlsx`
- ☐ `writexl`
- ☐ No package is needed. This functionality is built into R.

✓ **Correct**

You must install the `xlsx` package before writing to Excel files.

4. You want to get a resource by its URL using an HTTP request and assign the HTTP response containing status code, headers, response body to a response variable. Which function should you use?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ `response <-HEAD("https://www.mysite.com")`
- ☐ `response <-PUT("https://www.mysite.com")`
- ☒ `response <- GET("https://www.mysite.com")`
- ☐ `response <-POST("https://www.mysite.com")`



Correct

The **GET()** function in the httr package gets a URL and returns the response wrapped in a response object.

5. After reading an HTML page from a URL, what must you do to get the `<body>` node from the root `<html>` node?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Use the **html_node()** function to return the `<html>` node.
- ☐ Use the **html_text()** function to return the `<body>` node of the HTML.
- ☒ Use the **html_node()** function to return the `<body>` as a child node of `<html>` node.
- ☐ Use the **html_text()** function to return the `<html>` node.



Correct

You will follow the node path from the `<html>` node to the `<body>` node.