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Section 4 Assessment

Question 1

1/1 point (graded)

Load the **heights** dataset from dslabs:

library	` ,		
Write an	ifelse	statement that returns 1 if the sex is Female and 2 if the sex is Male.	

What is the sum of the resulting vector?

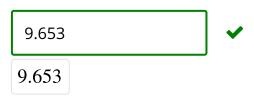


Question 2

1/1 point (graded)

Write an ifelse statement that takes the height column and returns the height if it is greater than 72 inches and returns 0 otherwise.

What is the mean of the resulting vector?



Submit

You have used 1 of 10 attempts

Question 3 2/2 points (graded) Write a function <code>inches_to_ft</code> that takes a number of inches x and returns the number of feet. One foot equals 12 inches. What is inches to ft(144)? 12 12 How many individuals in the heights dataset have a height less than 5 feet? 20 20 You have used 1 of 10 attempts Submit Question 4 2.0/2.0 points (graded) Which of the following are TRUE? Select ALL that apply. any(TRUE, TRUE, TRUE) any(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE) any(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE) any(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE) all(TRUE, TRUE, TRUE) all(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE) all(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)

■ all(FALSE, FALSE)

✓

Submit You have used 1 of 5 attempts

Question 5

1/1 point (graded)

Given an integer x, the factorial of x is called x! and is the product of all integers up to and including x. The factorial() function computes factorials in R. For example, factorial(4) returns $4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$.

```
# define a vector of length m
m <- 10
f_n <- vector(length = m)

# make a vector of factorials
______{f_n[n]} <- factorial(n)
}

# inspect f_n
f_n</pre>
```

Complete the code above to generate a vector of length m where the first entry is 1!, the second entry is 2!, and so on up to m!.

0	function(n)
0	if(n < m)
0	for(n in 1:m)
0	function(m,n)
0	<pre>function(m,n) if(m < n)</pre>

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