DSR_Assignment 1

hoantse183091@fpt.edu.vn Switch accounts

* Indicates required question

Email *

Record **hoantse183091@fpt.edu.vn** as the email to be included with my response

Question 1 — 1 point

Which of the following is a base package for R language?

a. Util
b. Lang
c. Tools
d. All of the above

- [ ] a
- [ ] b
- [x] c
- [ ] d

Clear selection

Question 2 — 1 point

R comes with a _____ to help you optimize your code and improve its performance.

a. Debugger
b. Monitor
c. Profiler
d. None of the above

- [x] a
- [ ] b
- [ ] c
- [ ] d

Clear selection

Question 3 — 1 point

R comes with a _____ to help you find and fix errors in your code.

a. Debugger
b. Monitor
c. Profiler
d. None of the above

- [x] a
- [ ] b
- [ ] c
- [ ] d

Clear selection

Question 4 — 1 point

debug() flags a function for _____ mode in R mode.

a. debug
b. run
c. compile
d. None of the above

- [x] a
- [ ] b
- [ ] c
- [ ] d

Clear selection

Question 5 — 1 point

_____ suspends the execution of a function wherever it is called and puts the function in debug mode

a. recover()
b. browser()
c. Both of the above

- [ ] a
- [ ] b
- [x] c

Clear selection

Question 6 1 point

A matrix is ___dimensionsinal rectangular data set?

a. 5
b. 4
c. 3
d. 2

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 7 1 point

The _____ function takes a vector or other objects and splits it into groups determined by a factor or list of factors.

a. apply()
b. split()
c. isplit()
d. mapply()

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 8 1 point

lapply function takes___ arguments in R language

a. 1
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 9 1 point

____is used to apply a function over subsets of a vector

a. apply()
b. lapply()
c. mapply()
d. tapply()

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 10 1 point

_____applies a function over the margins of an array

a. apply()
b. lapply()
c. tapply()
d. mapply()

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 11 1 point

_____ loop over a list and evaluate a function on each element

a. apply()
b. lapply()
c. sapply()

d. tapply()

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 12 — 1 point

Which function is used to create a 3-dimensional in R?

a. matrix()
b. array()
c. list()
d. vector()

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 13 — 1 point

_____ is proprietary tool for predictive analytics.

a. R
b. SAS
c. SSAS
d. SPSS

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 14 — 1 point

Data frames can be converted to a matrix by calling data._____

a. matr()
b. mat()
c. matrix()
d. None of the above

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 15 — 1 point

Which of the following method make a vector of repeated values?

a. rep()
b. data()
c. view()
d. None of the above

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 16 — 1 point

R objects can have attributes, which are like _____ for the object

a. metadata
b. features
c. expressions

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c

Question 17 — 1 point

_____ involves predicting a response with meaningful magnitude, such as quantity sold, stock price, or return on investment.

a. Regression
b. Clustering
c. Summarization

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c

Question 18 — 1 point

_____ provides needed string operators in R

a. str
b. forcast
c. stringr

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c

Question 19 — 1 point

_____ splits a data frame and results in an array (hence the da). Hopefully, you're getting the idea here.

a. apply
b. daply
c. stats

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c

Question 20 — 1 point

System.time function returns an object of class _____ which contains two useful bits of information.

a. debug_time
b. procedure_time
c. proc_time

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c

Question 21 — 1 point

Which of the following will start the R program?

a. $ R
b. & R
c. * R

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c

Question 22 — 1 point

Which of the following is used for Statistical analysis in R language?

a. Studio
b. RStudio
c. Heck

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c

Question 23 — 1 point

R functionality is divided into a number of _____

a. Packages
b. Functions
c. Domains

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c

Question 24 1 point

Which of the following is an example of vectorized operation as far as subtraction is concerned?
x <- 1:4
y <- 6:9

a. x+y
b. x-y
c. x/y
d. x*y

- a
- b
- c
- d

Question 25 1 point

What would be the output of the following code?

x <- 1:4

y <- 6:9

z <- x + y

z

a. 7 9 11 13
b. 7 9 11 13 14
c. 9 11 13
d. Null

- a
- b
- c
- d

Question 26 1 point

What would be the output of the following code?

x <- 1:4

x > 2

a. FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE
b. 1 2 3 4
c. 1 2 3 4 5

- a
- b
- c

Question 27 1 point

What would be the value of the following expression?

log(-1)

a. Warning in log(-1): NaNs produced
b. 1
c. Null
d.

- a
- b
- c
- d

Question 28 1 point

What will be the output of the following code?

```
g <- function(x) {
a <- 3
x+a+y
## 'y' is a free variable
}
g(2)
```

a. 8
b. 9
c. 42
d. Error

- a
- b

- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 29 — 1 point

What will be the output of the following code?

```
function(p) {
params[!fixed] <- p
mu <- params[1]
sigma <- params[2]
## Calculate the Normal density
a <- -0.5*length(data)*log(2*pi*sigma^2)
b <- -0.5*sum((data-mu)^2) / (sigma^2)
-(a + b)
}
ls(environment(nLL))
```

a. "data" "fixed" "param"
b. "data" "variable" "params"
c. "data" "fixed" "params"
d. None of the above

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

Question 30 — 1 point

Which of the following is a principle of analytic graphics?

a. Don't plot more than two variables at at time
b. Make judicious use of color in your scatterplots
c. Show box plots (univariate summaries)
d. Show causality, mechanism, explanation

- ○ a
- ○ b
- ○ c
- ○ d

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