DSR_Assignment 1

Total points 28/30

The respondent's email (**hoantse183091@fpt.edu.vn**) was recorded on submission of this form.

Question 1

1/1

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

Question 2

0/1

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

Question 3

1/1

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

Question 4 1/1

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

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

- (●) a
- ( ) b
- ( ) c
- ( ) d

Question 5 1/1

_____ 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
- (●) c

Question 6 1/1

A matrix is ___dimensionsinal rectangular data set?

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

- ( ) a
- ( ) b
- ( ) c
- (●) d

Question 7 1/1

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

Question 8 1/1

lapply function takes___ arguments in R language

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

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

Question 9 1/1

____is used to apply a function over subsets of a vector

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

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

Question 10 1/1

_____applies a function over the margins of an array

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

- (●) a
- ( ) b
- ( ) c
- ( ) d

Question 11 1/1

_____ 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 1/1

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 1/1

_____ is proprietary tool for predictive analytics.

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

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

Question 14 1/1

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

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

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

Question 15 1/1

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

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

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

Question 16 1/1

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

a. metadata

b. features

c. expressions

- (●) a
- ( ) b
- ( ) c

Question 17 1/1

_____ 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 1/1

_____ provides needed string operators in R

a. str

b. forcast

c. stringr

- ( ) a
- ( ) b
- (●) c

Question 19 1/1

_____ 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 1/1

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 1/1

Which of the following will start the R program?

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

- ◉ a
- ○ b
- ○ c

Question 22 1/1

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

a. Studio

b. RStudio

c. Heck

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

Question 23 1/1

R functionality is divided into a number of _____

a. Packages

b. Functions

c. Domains

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

Question 24 1/1

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

Question 25 1/1

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 1/1

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 1/1

What would be the value of the following expression?

log(-1)

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

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

Question 28 1/1

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
- [x] d

Question 29 1/1

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 0/1

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

Quilgo Test ID *

This question is filled automatically ✋ DO NOT EDIT OR REMOVE

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