



Ondřej Marvan <o.marvan@student.uw.edu.pl>

Thanks for filling out this form: After class 02 - vectors and datatypes

1 message

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To: o.marvan@student.uw.edu.pl

Sat, Oct 11, 2025 at 12:04 PM

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After class 02 - vectors and datatypes

Test for R Intro classes

Email *

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Student ID

*

477001

Full name

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Ondřej Marvan

Which values can code a logical value in R?

*

- 0, 1, True, False
- 0, 1, TRUE, FALSE
- 0, 1, T, F, True, False
- 0, 1, T, F, TRUE, FALSE
- 0,1

How can we extract 2nd, 3rd and 5th value from a vector "A"?

*

- A[c(2,3,5)]
- A[2,3,5]
- A[extract(2,3,5)]
- A(2,3,5)
- A(c(2,3,5))

Paste the code for task 3a)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
vecDate<-c("09:12:12","28:02:16","31:05:22") vecDate_Date<-as.Date(vecDate,  
format="%d:%m:%y") vecDate_Date
```

Paste the code for task 3b)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
today<-Sys.Date() days_diff<-today-vecDate_Date days_diff
```

Paste the code for task 4)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
vec1<-c(2:8,17:30) vec1
```

Paste the code for task 5)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
vec2<-seq(from=2,by=6,length.out=6) vec2
```

Paste the code for task 8)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
vec3<-rep(c(1,1,3,3,5,5,7,7,9,9),times=3) vec3
```

Paste the code for task 9)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
vec4<-runif(n=50,min=0,max=20) vec4_int<-as.integer(vec4) vec4_int
```

Paste the code for task 11)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
vec4_int[seq(from=5,to=length(vec4_int),by=2)]
```

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Thanks for filling out this form: After class 03 - factor,matrix,list

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Thanks for filling out this form: After class 03 - factor,matrix,list

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After class 03 - factor,matrix,list

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Full name

*

Ondřej Marvan

What is the most important feature of a list?

*

- It can store large amount of data inside.
- It provides an unique way to store categorical data.
- It has a fully structured design which helps in keeping the data ordered across instances.
- It can flexibly store different types and sizes of data inside.

Why factors are useful?

*

- They prove useful in filtering data by their type.
- They allow to store numbers and add contextual labels to them.
- They allow for easy factorization of the code.
- They allow to store categorical data in a computationally-effective way, recoding them to numbers for faster and more efficient processing.

Paste the code for task 3a)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
table[,1]<-3
```

Paste the code for task 3b)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
table[3,2]<-20
```

Answer for task 3e)

- Numeric, because in matrices columns are stored independently and can have different datatypes in them.
- Character, because matrices only store character values.
- Numeric, because nothing was changed in the first column.
- Character, because in matrices only one type of data is stored. Modification of one element changes all the rest.
- Character, because of some unexplainable R error.

Paste the code for task 4c)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
myList[[length(x=myList)]][4]
```

Paste the code for task 4d)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Use full names of the used arguments (ex. seq(from=X,to=X))

```
myList[[length(x=myList)]][5]<-NA
```

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Thanks for filling out this form: After class 04 - data frames part 1

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Thanks for filling out this form: After class 04 - data frames part 1

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After class 04 - data frames part 1

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Ondřej Marvan

How one can create a data frame?

*

- Using conversion from matrix with `as.data.frame()`
- Passing vectors of the same length to the `data.frame()` function.
- Passing vectors of the same length and type to the `data.frame()` function.
- Passing vectors of the same length to the `data.frame()` function or by conversion from matrix with `as.data.frame()`.



Passing vectors of the same length and type to the `data.frame()` function or by conversion from matrix with `as.data.frame()`.

Which function allows to show a statistical description of a dataset?

*



`summary()`



`head()`



`tail()`



`str()`

Paste the code for task 1a)

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

mySet1[5,]

Paste the code for task 1b)

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
colnames(mySet1)[2]<- "column02"
```

Paste the code for task 1c) - function

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
head(mySet1,7)
```

Paste the code for task 1c) - indexing

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
mySet1[1:7,]
```

Paste the code for task 2

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
iris[seq(from=40,to=120,by=3),]
```

Paste the code for task 3a)

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
women$height<-as.character(women$height)
```

Paste the code for task 3c)

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
women$shoe_size<-floor(runif(nrow(women),min=35,max=43))
```

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After class 05 - data frames part 2

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Ondřej Marvan



What is the difference between sort and order? *

- There is no difference - sort and order do the same - they get the data into the sorted order.
- Sort returns sorted variable, while order returns the indices with which we can sort the values in proper order
- Sort returns sorted variable, while order returns the ordered variable.
- Sort returns the sorted indices, while order returns the ordered values of the variable.

When installation of the package is needed in R? *

- When we first install the package on given R version (or when it needs to be updated)
- When we first install the package on given R version
- When we first install the package on given computer
- When we want to use the package in given R session



What is the result of set.seed() on runif() function? (check out the section Random Numbers in the script for reference) *

- It has no effect, these functions are independent
- It allows to repeat the results in one R session
- It keeps the random numbers the same each time combination of set.seed()+runif() is run (across different computers and R sessions)
- It allows to get wider range of random numbers in runif() function

Paste the code for task 1

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
sort(CO2$uptake,decreasing=TRUE)
```

Paste the code for task 2

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
CO2[CO2$Type=="Quebec"&CO2$Treatment==
```



Paste the code for task 3

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
subset(CO2[order(CO2$conc),],uptake>40)
```

Paste the code for task 4

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
CO2[order(runif(nrow(CO2))),]
```

Paste the code for task 5

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
missCO2[!complete.cases(missCO2),]
```

Paste the code for task 6

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
missCO2[is.na(missCO2$uptake),"uptake"]<-20
```



Paste the code for task 7

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
missCO2[is.na(missCO2$conc),"conc"]<-mean(
```

Paste the code for task 8

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
missCO2$weightNumber<-as.integer(substr(m
```

A copy of your responses will be emailed to the address you provided.

Submit

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Thanks for filling out this form: After class 06 - data from different sources

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Sat, Nov 8, 2025 at 2:54 PM

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After class 06 - data from different sources

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Student ID

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Ondřej Marvan

What are the main issues that can occur while reading data from external sources?

*

- Data may need to be read with an additional function (from a package), it may need pre-processing to make the data clean.
- Data may need to be read with an additional function (from a package).
- Data may need pre-processing to make it clean.
- Data from the external sources can be difficult to read in R.

Why we should focus that much on pre-processing and cleaning the data?

*

- Beacuse the teacher told us so.
- Beacuse it is a trend in the data science to get the data clean (or tidy).
- Beacuse the quality of the data influences the quality of the analysis.
- Beacuse pre-processed data looks better in the reports.

Paste the code for task 1

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
clients<-read.csv("clients.csv")
```

Paste the code for task 2

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
str(clients)
```

Choose answer for task 3a

- Year_Birth MntWines
- Year_Birth Kidhome Response
- Year_Birth MntWines Response
- MntWines Response Complain
- Different answer

Paste the code for task 3c

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
clients$Year_Birth[is.na(clients$Year_Birth)]<-round(mean(clients$Year_Birth,na.rm=TRUE),0)
```

Paste the code for task 4b

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
clients[!complete.cases(clients),]
```

Paste the code for task 5b

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
clients$Marital_Status<-as.factor(clients$Marital_Status)
```

Paste the code for task 6b

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
edu_levels<-c("Basic","2n Cycle","Graduation","Master","PhD");clients$Education<-  
factor(clients$Education,levels=edu_levels,ordered=TRUE)
```

Paste the code for task 8

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
save(clients,file="clientsInR.RData")
```

1/28/26, 10:08 AM

Poczta UW dla studentów Mail - Thanks for filling out this form: After class 06 - data from different sources

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Thanks for filling out this form: After class 07 - statistics and modelling

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Sat, Nov 22, 2025 at 6:23 PM

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After class 07 - statistics and modelling

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Student ID

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*

Ondřej Marvan

How can we omit the missing values when calculating statistics in R?

*

- Each function has differently named parameter - one needs to check in the documentation.
- Parameter na.rm=T
- Parameter na.rm=F
- Statistical functions in R are omitting the missing values by default.

What is the most common structure for modelling output in R?

*

If you are calculating a model - what will be the type of the output in most cases?



list



data.frame



vector



set of vectors

Paste the code for task 1a

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

life<-read.csv("Life Expectancy Data.csv")

Paste the code for task 1b

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
str(life);summary(life)
```

Paste the code for task 1c

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
summary(life[life$Year==2013,])
```

Paste the code for task 1d

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
median(life$Life.expectancy[life$status=="Developing"&life$Year==2010],na.rm=TRUE)
```

Paste the numerical result for task 1d

Paste the numer here.

69.5

Paste the code for task 1e

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
mean(life$Polio[life$Year==2014],na.rm=TRUE)
```

Paste the code for task 2c

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
model2008<-lm(GDP~Polio+Alcohol+infant.deaths,data=life2008)
```

Paste the code for task 2e

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
model2008$coefficients["infant.deaths"]
```

Paste the code for task 2f

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
var(abs(life2008$GDP-model2008$fitted.values))
```

Paste the numerical result for task 2f

Paste the numer here.

```
119514362
```

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After class 08 - graphics 01

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Student ID *

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Full name *

Ondřej Marvan



What is the default plot type in the plot() function? *

- Bar plot
- Line plot
- Point plot
- There is no default plot defined in plot() function. We need to specify what we want with the parameters.

What parameter allows to change the title of the plot? *

- main
- text
- title
- maintile

Paste the code for task 1a

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
hist(USArrests$Assault)
```



Paste the code for task 1b

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
hist(USArrests$Assault,labels=TRUE)
```

Paste the code for task 1c

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
hist(USArrests$Assault,main="USA assault dis
```

Paste the code for task 2b

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
insurance$sex<-as.factor(insurance$sex)
```

Paste the code for task 3a

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
corrplot(cor(insurance[,c("age","bmi","charges")])
```



Paste the code for task 3b

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
corrplot(cor(insurance[,c("age","bmi","charges")])
```

Paste the code for task 3c (MODIFY THE PLOT FROM B, not d)

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
corrplot.mixed(cor(insurance[,c("age","bmi","ch
```

Paste the code for task 3d

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
boxplot(insurance$charges~insurance$region
```

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Thanks for filling out this form: After class 09 - graphics 02

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Sat, Dec 6, 2025 at 9:27 PM

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After class 09 - graphics 02

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Student ID

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Ondřej Marvan

How can we create a histogram with a density plot on top?

*

- We cannot create stacked plots in base R.
- We create the histogram and the density plot, and then put them on top of each other with the `mfrow()` function.
- We create the histogram, and then with function `lines()` add the density plot on top.
- We create the histogram, and then with function `density()` add the density plot on top.

How can we create a legend for the plot in R?

*

- by using legend() function and calling it after the call of the plot() function
- by using legend() function within the plot() function
- by using legend=TRUE parameter in the plot() function
- by using the function plotWithLegend()

Paste the code for task 1a

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

hist(USArrests\$Murder)

Paste the code for task 1b

Do not use any white spaces in your code!
Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
hist(USArrests$Murder,col=wes_palette("Zissou1",10,type="continuous"))
```

Paste the code for task 1c

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
hist(USArrests$Rape,col=wes_palette("Moonrise1",4,type="discrete"))
```

Paste the code for task 1d

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
```

Paste the code for task 2b

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

```
boxplot(charges~region,data=insurance,xlab="Region",ylab="Medical charges")
```

Paste the code for task 2c

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

You can put here just the code for creating the plot (put code for legend creation in the next slot)

```
boxplot(charges~region,data=insurance,xlab="Region",ylab="Medical charges",col=viridis(4))
```

Paste the code for task 2d

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

You can put just the code with legend here.

```
legend("topright",legend=levels(insurance$region),fill=viridis(4))
```

Paste the code for task 3b

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
silver10<-games[order(games$Silver.Medal,decreasing=TRUE),][1:10,]
```

Paste the code for task 3c

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
barplot(silver10$Silver.Medal)
```

Paste the code for task 3d

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
barplot(silver10$Silver.Medal,names.arg=silver10$NOCCode)
```

Paste the code for task 3e

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
barplot(silver10$Silver.Medal,names.arg=silver10$NOCCode,main="Top 10 silver medals")
```

Upload your plot from 3f

Please name your file as: YOUR ID - YOUR NAME.
Example: 123456 - John Smith

Submitted files



477001 - Ondřej Marvan.png

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Thanks for filling out this form: After class 10 - loops and functions

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Fri, Dec 12, 2025 at 11:42 PM

Thanks for filling out this form: After class 10 - loops and functions

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After class 10 - loops and functions

Test for R Intro classes

Email *

o.marvan@student.uw.edu.pl

Student ID

*

477001

Full name

*

Ondřej Marvan

What is the syntax for writing a function in R?

*

- functionName <- {body of the function; return(result)}
- functionName(argument) <- body of the function; return(result)
- functionName <- function(argument) {body of the function; return(result)}
- functionName <- function(argument) <- {body of the function; return(result)}

What is the correct syntax of the for loop in R?

*

- for (i in vector) {print(i)}
- for i in vector: print(i)
- for (i in vector): print(i)
- for (i = vector) {print(i)}

Paste the code for task 1-definition

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

max75<-function(variable){
.....

Paste the code for task 1-operation

Do not use any white spaces in your code!
Separate the lines with ; if needed.

maximum75<-0.75*max(variable)

Paste the code for task 2

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

j%3==0

Paste the code for task 3

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

if(nchar(text)<=5)next

Paste the code for task 4a

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

myMatrix[row,<-1:10

Paste the code for task 4b

Do not use any white spaces in your code!

myMatrix[row,col]<-row+col

Paste the code for task 5a

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

myMulti<-function(n){

Paste the code for task 5b

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

myMatrix[row,col]<-row*col

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Thanks for filling out this form: After class 11 - RMarkdown

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To: o.marvan@student.uw.edu.pl

Sat, Jan 17, 2026 at 7:34 PM

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Student ID

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Full name

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Ondřej Marvan

Sekcja bez tytułu

Questions to R Mardown

How to make text in bold in Markdown?

*

- /bold/text
- *text*
- /bold*text*/



text

How to include an external graphics in Markdown?

*

- ![alternative text](pathToMyFile.png)
- ![alternative text]("pathToMyFile.png")
- ![pathToMyFile.png](alternative text)
- !(alternative text)[pathToMyFile.png]

What will happen if a code in the chunk results in an error? Let's assume that this code chunk is to be executed.

*

- Markdown report will be knitted anyway.
- Markdown report will be knitted, but won't show the results of that chunk.
- Markdown knitting will be stopped and the report won't be generated.
- Markdown report will be generated only to the place where the error occurred.

How to create a footnote in Markdown?

*

- text[^1] and at the end of the script [^1]: Footnote text
- text[^1] and in the next paragraph [^1]: Footnote text
- text^1 and at the end of the script [^1]: Footnote text
- text^1 and in the next paragraph [^1]: Footnote text

How to prevent a code chunk from running in Markdown?

*

- eval = FALSE at the beginning of the code
- eval = FALSE in the chunk header
- run = FALSE at the beginning of the code
- run = FALSE in the chunk header

How to add a hyperlink in Markdown that is hidden behind a text?

*

- here(<https://mylink.com>)
- here[<https://mylink.com>]
- [here](<https://mylink.com>)
- (here)[<https://mylink.com>]

How to hide the code chunk and just show its result in the report (e.g. a plot)?

*

- echo=TRUE in the chunk header
- echo=FALSE in the chunk header
- show=FALSE in the chunk header
- show=TRUE in the chunk header

How to hide the code results in the report while still forcing the code to run?

*

- put a # before the code
- show=FALSE in the chunk header
- results=FALSE in the chunk header
- run=FALSE in the chunk header

How to create a 2nd-order header in RMarkdown?

*

- ## Header title
- # # Header title

- #2 Header title
- ## Header title ##

How to highlight a piece of text (in the form of a citation)?

*

- >\cite\ text to be highlighted
- >>> text to be highlighted <<<
- > text to be highlighted <
- > text to be highlighted

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Ondřej Marvan <o.marvan@student.uw.edu.pl>

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After class 12 - tidyverse 1

Test for R Intro classes

Email *

o.marvan@student.uw.edu.pl

Student ID

*

477001

Full name

*

Ondřej Marvan

What is the most important data structure in tidyverse?

*

vector

data.frame

tibble

all structures are important

What is the name of the function used for organising (sorting) data in tidyverse?

*

- sort
- order
- organise
- arrange

Paste the code for task 1

Do not use any white spaces in your code!
Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
library(readr);gapminder<-read_csv("data/gapminder_full.csv")
```

Paste the code for task 2

Do not use any white spaces in your code!
Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
gapminder%>%filter(year==1962)
```

Paste the code for task 3

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
gapminder<-gapminder%>%mutate(population1000=pop/1000)
```

Paste the code for task 4

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
gapminder%>%group_by(continent)%>%summarize(median_pop=median(pop,na.rm=TRUE))
```

Paste the code for task 5

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
gapminder<-gapminder%>%group_by(country)%>%mutate(maxCountry=max(gdpPercap,na.rm=TRUE))%>%ungroup()
```

Paste the code for task 6

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
gapminder%>%filter(gdpPercap==maxCountry)
```

Paste the code for task 7

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
gapminder%>%filter(gdpPercap==maxCountry)%>%arrange(year)
```

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Ondřej Marvan <o.marvan@student.uw.edu.pl>

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Email *

o.marvan@student.uw.edu.pl

Student ID

*

477001

Full name

*

Ondřej Marvan

Which function can be used for reshaping data from wide to long?

*

- reshape_long
- reshape_longer
- pivot_longer
- pivot_long

What is a nested column?

*

- It is a column nested within a data.frame - it has a name, values and a class.
- This column nests data into more concise form, it allows for storing big data in smaller memory cells by performing reductions.
- Nested column does not exist.
- It is a list stored as a column, it can have more diverse data structures inside than just a standard vector column.

Paste the code for task 1

Do not use any white spaces in your code!
Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
onePanelTask%>%pivot_longer(cols=-1,names_to="Year",values_to="Sales")
```

Paste the code for task 2

Do not use any white spaces in your code!
Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
tidyrData%>%replace_na(list(favItalianDish="pizza"))
```

Paste the code for task 3

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
tidyrData%>%unite(col="birthday",year,month,day,sep="-")%>%mutate(birthday=as.Date(birthday))
```

Paste the code for task 4

Do not use any white spaces in your code! Separate the lines with ; if needed.

```
tidyrData$favFruit[[3]][3,1]
```

What is the most helpful function that you learned from tidyverse?

```
pivot_longer() because long data are easier to be processed
```

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