← Back Weekly challenge 3 **Due** Jul 9, 11:59 PM +08 Graded Quiz • 50 min

> Explore data and R Cleaning data

> Weekly challenge 3

Congratulations! You passed! Go to next item To pass 80% or Take a closer look at the data Quiz • 50 min Reading: Glossary: Terms and **Review Learning Objectives** 1. A data analyst is considering using tibbles instead of basic data frames. What are some of the limitations of 1 / 1 point Quiz: Weekly challenge 3 tibbles? Select all that apply. Submit your assignment
Tibbles won't automatically change the names of variables Try again **Due** Jul 9, 11:59 PM +08 **Attempts** 3 every 24 hours Tibbles con never create row names 87.50% Correct To Pass 80% or higher We keep your highest score ☐ Tibbles can overload a console Tibbles can never change the input type of the data

Like Dislike Report an issue 2. A data analyst is checking a script for one of their peers. They want to learn more about a specific data frame. 0.5 / 1 point What function(s) will allow them to see a subset of data values in the data frame? Select all that apply. ✓ head() **⊘** Correct colnames() __ str() library() X This should not be selected Review the video on working with data frames \Box . 3. You are working with the ToothGrowth dataset. You want to use the select () function to view all columns except the supp column. 1/1 Write the code chunk that will give you this view. 1 select(-supp) Run len dose
1 4.2 0.5
2 11.5 0.5
3 7.3 0.5
4 5.8 0.5
5 6.4 0.5
6 10.0 0.5
7 11.2 0.5
8 11.2 0.5
9 5.2 0.5
10 7.0 0.5
11 16.5 1.0
12 16.5 1.0
13 15.2 1.0
14 17.3 1.0
15 22.5 1.0
16 17.3 1.0 16 17.3 1.0 17 13.6 1.0 18 14.5 1.0 19 18.8 1.0 21 23.6 2.0 22 18.5 2.0 23 33.9 2.0 24 25.5 2.0 25 26.4 2.0 26 32.5 2.0 27 26.7 2.0 28 21.5 2.0 29 23.3 2.0 30 29.5 2.0 30 29.5 2.0 31 15.2 0.5 32 21.5 0.5 33 17.6 0.5 34 9.7 0.5 35 14.5 0.5 36 10.0 0.5 37 8.2 0.5 38 9.4 0.5 39 16.5 0.5 40 9.7 0.5 41 19 7 1.6 42 23.3 1.0 43 23.6 1.0 44 26.4 1.0 45 20.0 1.0 47 25.8 1.0 48 21.2 1.0 49 14.5 1.0 50 27.3 1.0 51 25.5 2.0 52 26.4 2.0 53 22.4 2.0 54 24.5 2.0 55 24.8 2.0 56 30.9 2.0 57 26.4 2.0 58 27.3 2.0 59 29.4 2.0 60 23.0 2.0 How many columns does the resulting data frame contain? 2 O 3 O 4 O 1 **⊘** Correct 4. You are cleaning a data frame with improperly formatted column names. In order to clean the data frame you want to use the clean_names () function. Which column names will be changed using the clean_names () with default parameters? Select all that apply. column_3 X This should not be selected Review the video on cleaning data in R \Box . oolumn 2 column.1 **⊘** Correct column4 X This should not be selected Review the video on cleaning data in R \square . 5. A data analyst is working with the penguins dataset. The variable *island* represents the island on which the 1/1 point sample was collected. The analyst wants to create a data frame that excludes records from the island named "Torgersen". What code chunk will allow them to create this data frame? penguins %>% filter(island != "Torgersen") penguins %>% filter(island <> "Torgersen") penguins %>% filter(island = "Torgersen") penguins %>% filter(island == "Torgersen") **⊘** Correct 6. You are working with the penguins dataset. You want to use the summarize() and min() functions to find the minimum value for the 1/1 variable bill_depth_mm. At this point, the following code has already been written into the script: penguins %>% drop_na() %>% group_by(species) %>% Add the code chunk that lets you find the minimum value for the variable bill_depth_mm. (Note: do not type the above code into the code block editor, as it has already been inputted. Simply add a single line of code based on the prompt.) 1 summarize(min_bill_depth = min(bill_depth_mm)) What is the minimum bill depth in mm for the Chinstrap species? O 13.1 O 12.4 O 15.5 16.4 **⊘** Correct The code chunk **summarize** (min (bill_depth_mm)) lets you find the minimum value for the variable bill_depth_mm. The correct code is penguins %>% drop_na() %>% group_by(species) %>% summarize(min(bill_depth_mm)). The summarize() function displays summary statistics. You can use the summarize() function in combination with other functions -- such as mean(), max(), and min() -- to calculate specific statistics. In this case, you use min() to calculate the minimum value for bill depth. The minimum bill depth for the Chinstrap species is 16.4mm. 7. A data analyst is working with a data frame called salary_data. They want to create a new column named 1/1 point hourly_salary that includes data from the wages column divided by 40. What code chunk lets the analyst create the *hourly_salary*column? mutate(salary_data, hourly_salary = wages / 40) mutate(hourly_salary, salary_data = wages / 40) mutate(hourly_salary = wages / 40) mutate(salary_data, hourly_salary = wages * 40) ✓ Correct 8. A data analyst is using the unite () function to combine two columns into a single column. What does the sep 1/1 point parameter of the unite () function represent? The vector of columns to join into the final column The name of the final column formed from the original columns The data frame that is the target of the operation The strings to place between each column **⊘** Correct 9. In R, which statistical measure can help you understand the spread of values in a dataset and describe how far each value is from the mean? Maximum Correlation Average Standard deviation **⊘** Correct **10.** A data analyst is studying weather data. They write the following code chunk: 1 / 1 point bias(actual_temp, predicted_temp) What will this code chunk calculate? The average difference between the actual and predicted values O The minimum difference between the actual and predicted values O The maximum difference between the actual and predicted values The total average of the values **⊘** Correct

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