

tibbles? Select all that apply.

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Feedback

Review [the video on working with data frames](#).

Write the code chunk and:

Rese

	len dose
1	4.2, 0.5
2	11.5, 1.0
3	11.5, 1.0
4	5.8, 0.5
5	6.4, 0.5
6	11.5, 1.0
7	11.5, 1.0
8	11.2, 0.5
9	11.5, 1.0
10	10.9, 0.5
11	11.6, 1.0
12	11.6, 1.0
13	11.6, 1.0
14	17.3, 1.0
15	15.2, 1.0
16	15.2, 1.0
17	11.6, 1.0
18	14.5, 1.0
19	11.6, 1.0
20	21.3, 2.0
21	21.3, 2.0
22	21.3, 2.0
23	21.3, 2.0
24	25.5, 2.0
25	25.6, 2.0
26	32.5, 2.0
27	32.5, 2.0
28	21.5, 2.0
29	21.3, 2.0
30	21.3, 2.0
31	15.2, 0.5
32	21.5, 0.5
33	17.6, 0.5
34	17.6, 0.5
35	14.5, 0.5
36	10.8, 0.5
37	10.8, 0.5
38	9.4, 0.5
39	16.5, 0.5
40	9.7, 0.5
41	17.6, 0.5
42	21.3, 1.0
43	21.6, 1.0
44	21.6, 1.0
45	20.0, 1.0
46	25.2, 1.0
47	25.8, 1.0
48	25.8, 1.0
49	14.5, 1.0
50	27.3, 1.0
51	27.3, 1.0
52	26.4, 2.0
53	22.4, 2.0
54	22.4, 2.0
55	24.8, 2.0
56	24.8, 2.0
57	26.4, 2.0
58	26.4, 2.0
59	29.4, 2.0
60	29.4, 2.0
61	23.0, 2.0

 Correct

☐ This should not be selected

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Add the code chunk that lets you find the minimum value for the variable `bill_depth_mm`.

Rese

```
1 summarize(min_bill =
# A tibble: 3 x 2
#   species min_bill_depth
#   <chr>         <dbl>
1 Adelle         15.5
2 Chinstrap      16.4
3 Gentoo         13.1
```

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

✓ Correct

○ The total