Hi Mildred,

You code does not produce anything. You need to use a code block :

```{r}

You code here

```

Q2 (-2)

Where is the last one?

Q4 (-2)

Delimiter here is used to indicate where data needs to be split into columns.

Q4 (-5)

Do you understand the question?

Q6

You don’t have call library(dplyr) here. All the functions you used are already in tidyverse packages.

Q7 (-10)

Where is df\_numeric? Do you understand the question?

Q7

poi\_cbg <- as.character(df\_numeric$poi\_cbg)

mutate(df\_numeric, poi\_cbg = as.character(poi\_cbg))

Is the last line necessary?

Q7

read\_csv2? I encourage you to use just read\_csv.

Why don’t you use mutate function here. You did treat your data in very inefficient ways.

Q6 (-5)

Nice try. You recognized some strange value {} and considered it as missing. I want you to think further. You might wonder why it is {}, especially when the raw visit count is not zero.

When you read the documentation, you’d realized that it is intentionally masked due to privacy reasons, and hence it is not missing.

Q6 (-3)

Please read the question again.

Q7 (-5)

All the columns in your df\_numeric are numeric.

Q9. (-10)

You are doing at the state level.

Q9.

Impressive. In fact, the first five digits of census block group indicates the corresponding county. The reason why your answer is different to mine is that zip code is NOT smaller geocode compared to a county. Some counties share the zip codes.

Q9 (-7)

In fact, the first five digits of census block group indicates the corresponding county.

Hi Surojit,

I understand that you had issues with knitting your file, but I asked you to contact me regarding this issue. It is very frustrating to see that you just handed in your problem set this way. Why don’t you try at the computer labs in the IBS building. Or, did you try to consult the Technology Support at the IBS? If you want to talk this matter, please contact me. I don’t want to see this again.