

Week 4 Quiz

Quiz, 10 questions

10/10 points (100%)



Congratulations! You passed!

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point

1.

What is produced at the end of this snippet of R code?

```
1 set.seed(1)
2 rpois(5, 2)
```



A vector with the numbers 1, 1, 2, 4, 1



Correct

Because the ``set.seed()'` function is used, ``rpois()'` will always output the same vector in this code.



A vector with the numbers 1, 4, 1, 1, 5



It is impossible to tell because the result is random



A vector with the numbers 3.3, 2.5, 0.5, 1.1, 1.7

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2.

What R function can be used to generate standard Normal random variables?

☐ pnorm

☒ rnorm



Correct

Functions beginning with the `r` prefix are used to simulate random variates.

☐ qnorm

☐ dnorm

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3.

When simulating data, why is using the `set.seed()` function important?

Select all that apply.

☐

It can be used to specify which random number generating algorithm R should use, ensuring consistency and reproducibility.



Correct

☐

It can be used to generate non-uniform random numbers.



Un-selected is correct

☐

It ensures that the sequence of random numbers is truly random.



Un-selected is correct

☐

It ensures that the random numbers generated are within specified boundaries.



Un-selected is correct

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4.

Which function can be used to evaluate the inverse cumulative distribution function for the Poisson distribution?

☐ dpois

☐ rpois

☒ qpois



Correct

Probability distribution functions beginning with the `q` prefix are used to evaluate the quantile (inverse cumulative distribution) function.

☐ ppois

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5.

What does the following code do?

```
1 set.seed(10)
2 x <- rep(0:1, each = 5)
3 e <- rnorm(10, 0, 20)
4 y <- 0.5 + 2 * x + e
```



Generate data from a Normal linear model

**Correct**

Generate random exponentially distributed data



Generate uniformly distributed random data



Generate data from a Poisson generalized linear model

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6.

What R function can be used to generate Binomial random variables?



qbinom



pbinom



rbinom

**Correct**

dbinom

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7.

What aspect of the R runtime does the profiler keep track of when an R expression is evaluated?



the function call stack



Correct



the global environment



the working directory



the package search list

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8.

Consider the following R code

```
1 library(datasets)
2 Rprof()
3 fit <- lm(y ~ x1 + x2)
4 Rprof(NULL)
```

(Assume that y, x1, and x2 are present in the workspace.) Without running the code, what percentage of the run time is spent in the 'lm' function, based on the 'by.total' method of normalization shown in 'summaryRprof()'?

☒ 100%

**Correct**

When using `by.total' normalization, the top-level function (in this case, `lm()') always takes 100% of the time.

☐ 50%

☐ 23%

☐ It is not possible to tell

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9.

When using 'system.time()', what is the user time?

- ☐ It is the time spent by the CPU waiting for other tasks to finish
- ☐ It is a measure of network latency
- ☒ It is the time spent by the CPU evaluating an expression

**Correct**

- ☐ It is the "wall-clock" time it takes to evaluate an expression

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point

10.

If a computer has more than one available processor and R is able to take advantage of that, then which of the following is true when using 'system.time()'?

- ☐ elapsed time is 0
- ☐ user time is always smaller than elapsed time
- ☐ user time is 0
- ☒ elapsed time may be smaller than user time

**Correct**

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