Complete this quiz with your partners and no notes. Circle the letter of your choice and **write the letter of your choice** to the left of the question. Read carefully over the options and look over your quiz after you are done. ***You'll lose points for not following directions.***

1. If you want to plot two variables, where the explanatory is categorical and the response is numeric, which types of graphs would be appropriate to use?

   A. Faceted barplot & faceted histogram
   B. Faceted histogram & line graph
   C. Boxplot & faceted barplot
   D. Boxplot & faceted histogram

2. Which of these plots is not used when the explanatory variable is categorical?

   A. Faceted barplot
   B. Boxplot
   C. Faceted histogram
   D. Scatterplot

3. What is the difference between a faceted histogram and a faceted barplot?

   A. A faceted histogram is used for two categorical variables and a faceted barplot is best for one categorical and one numeric variable.
   B. A faceted barplot is used for two categorical variables and a faceted histogram is used for a numeric explanatory variable and a categorical response variable.
   C. A faceted barplot shows two categorical variables and a faceted histogram shows two numeric variables.
   D. A faceted histogram is for plotting a categorical explanatory variable and a numeric response variable while a faceted barplot is for plotting a categorical explanatory and categorical response variable.

4. What is NOT a feature of Tidy Data?

   A. Rows correspond to observations
   B. Data converted to Tidy data will be in Wide Format
   C. Data converted to Tidy data will be in Long Format
   D. Both A and B

5. If you want to plot two categorical variables which type of graph would be the most appropriate to use?

   A. Boxplot
   B. Bar plot
   C. Faceted barplot
   D. Faceted histogram

6. What is one difference between a histogram and a bar plot?

   A. A histogram has bars that touch, a bar plot has bars that do not touch.
   B. A histogram has bars that touch, a bar plot has bars that are a different color, but also touch.
   C. A histogram has bars that do not touch, a bar plot has bars that do touch.
   D. A histogram is a large collection of dots, a bar plot is a line.

7. Which of the following would be the result of running the following R code in the Console?

   ```
   > library(okcupiddata)
   ```

   A. R will load the `okcupiddata` package if the package is installed.
   B. R will allow you to view the `okcupiddata` dataset.
   C. It will allow you to remove the missing values in the `okcupiddata` dataset.
   D. All of the above.

8. To produce a histogram with 4 bins, fill color blue and border color green, what would the ending of the R chunk look like?

   A. `geom_histogram(bins = 4, color = "green", fill = "blue")`
   B. `geom_histogram(bins = 4, color = green, fill = blue)`
   C. `geom_histogram(bins = 4, color = "blue", fill = "green")`
   D. `geom_histogram(bins = 4, color = blue, fill = green)`

9. "`Error: could not function 'ggplot'`" appears in R Console after running:

   ```
   ggplot(data = alaska_flights, aes(x = dep_delay, y = arr_delay)) +
           geom_point(alpha = 0.2)
   ```

   What needs to be done to fix this error?

   A. You need to put `ggplot2` rather than `ggplot` in your code.
   B. `ggplot` is a function in `ggplot2`, so you need to make sure `ggplot2` is loaded via `library(ggplot2)` in a chunk above this chunk.
   C. The g in `ggplot` needs to be capitalized: (`Ggplot`)
   D. None of the above.

10. What *precisely* does the "box" of a boxplot represent?

    A. 0th, 50th, and 100th percentiles
    B. Below average, average, above average
    C. 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles
    D. Answers A and B

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