

Statistics with Recitation — Quiz 3

October 14, 2025

Name: _____ ID: _____

1. (2 points) What is the output of the following R expression?

```
1 score <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
2 my_vec <- c("Hello World!", 1, TRUE, score)
3 class(my_vec)
```

- A. integer
 - B. logical
 - C. numeric
 - D. character
2. (2 points) Which statement about R data.frame objects is FALSE?
- A. A data frame is a list of equal-length vectors.
 - B. Columns in a data frame can have different lengths.
 - C. Each column can have different data types.
 - D. We can use `data.frame()` function to create such objects.
3. (2 points) If we want to use a package `ggplot2` that hasn't been installed, which of the following R code solves the problem?
- A. `library("ggplot2")`
 - B. `install.packages(ggplot2)`
`library("ggplot2")`
 - C. `install.packages("ggplot2")`
`library(ggplot2)`
 - D. `install.packages(ggplot2)`
`library(ggplot2)`
4. (2 points) If we want to produce a scatter plot in R, which function should we use?
- A. `geom_text()`
 - B. `geom_boxplot()`
 - C. `geom_point()`
 - D. `geom_scatter()`

5. (2 points) Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. `setwd("C:\\your\\working\\directory")` works both on Windows and Mac.
- B. / is an escape character in R.
- C. `getwd()` function shows your home directory.
- D. `setwd(getwd())` works without any errors.

6. (2 points) What is the output of the following R expression?

```

1 id <- 1:4
2 score <- c(30, 86, 50, 95)
3 id_score <- matrix(c(id, score), nrow = 2)
4 print(id_score)

```

A.

	[,1]	[,2]
1	1	30
2	2	86
3	3	50
4	4	95

B.

	[,1]	[,2]
1	1	2
2	3	4
3	30	86
4	50	95

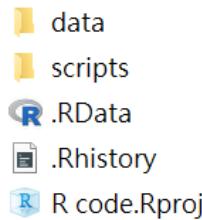
C.

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]
1	1	2	3	4
2	30	86	50	95

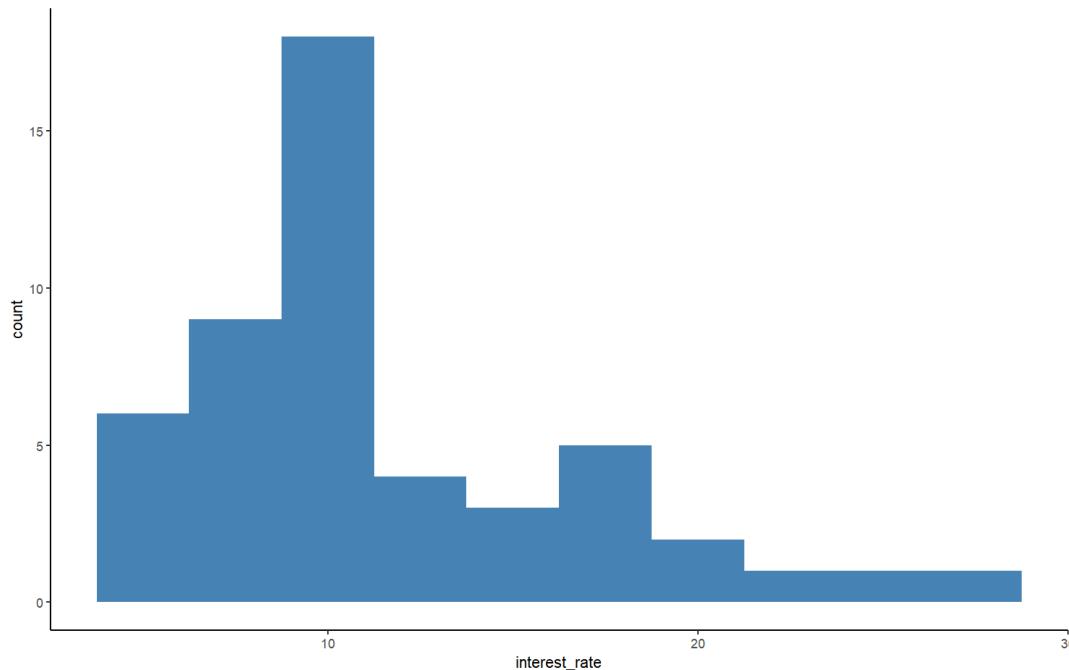
D.

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]
1	1	3	30	50
2	2	4	86	95

7. (2 points) Suppose Alice creates a RStudio project in the TA_Session Folder, and the folder structure is given in the picture. If Alice opens a script `wk_1.R` in the scripts folder, and she wants to import the `county.csv` file from the data folder, which of the following R code will do the job?



- A. county <- read.csv("county.csv")
 B. county <- read.csv("data/county.csv")
 C. county <- read.csv("../county.csv")
 D. county <- read.csv("../data/county.csv")
8. (2 points) Suppose Grimm wants to plot the distribution of value in `interest_rate` of loan data.frame. Which of the following R code would most likely produce the following graph?



A.

```
1 ggplot(loan, aes(x = interest_rate)) +
  2   geom_histogram(binwidth = 2.5, fill = "steelblue")
```

B.

```
1 ggplot(loan, aes(x = interest_rate, y = count)) +
  2   geom_histogram(binwidth = 2.5, fill = "steelblue")
```

C.

```

1 ggplot(loan, aes(x = "interest_rate")) +
2   geom_histogram(binwidth = 2.5, fill = "steelblue")

```

D.

```

1 ggplot(loan, aes(x = "interest_rate", y = "count")) +
2   geom_histogram(binwidth = 2.5, fill = "steelblue")

```

9. (2 points) Which of the following statements are TRUE?

- A. `stackdir` is an argument for the `geom_dotplot()` function that assigns the axis along which the points stack.
- B. We can use `table(..., addmargins = ...)` to add a row of column sums for the table.
- C. The output of `class(ls())` is "character".
- D. The width of boxes in `box_plot()` can not be customized.

10. (2 points) What is the output of the following R code?

```

1 score_summary <- function(x, pass_cut) {
2   pass <- 0
3   bonus <- 0
4   for (i in seq_along(x)) {
5     v <- x[i]
6     if (v < 50) {
7
8     } else if (v >= 90) {
9       bonus <- bonus + 2
10    } else {
11      bonus <- bonus + 1
12    }
13    if (v >= pass_cut) pass <- pass + 1
14  }
15  return(c(pass, bonus))
16 }
17
18 scores <- c(95, 60, 84, 49, 91, 90)
19 print(score_summary(scores, pass_cut = 60))

```

A.

```

1 [1] 5 8

```

B.

```

1 [1] 5 7

```

C.

```

1 [1] 4 8

```

D.

1	[1] 5 7
---	---------

11. (2 points) Which of the following statements about the following list is **TRUE**?

```

1 info <- list(
2   student = "Alice",
3   scores = list(mid = 80, final = 90),
4   passed = TRUE
5 )

```

- A. `info["scores"]` extracts the numeric vector `c(80, 90)` directly.
 - B. `info$scores[["mid"]]` and `info[["scores"]][["mid"]]` are equivalent.
 - C. `info[["scores"]][["mid"]]` extracts the value 80.
 - D. `info["scores"]["mid"]` correctly returns the value 80.
12. (2 points) Which of the following statements about random number generators is FALSE?
- A. The distribution generated from `rbinom(n = 100, size = 30, prob = 0.2)` is most likely to be left-skewed.
 - B. The default parameters of `rnorm()` set the mean to 0 and the standard deviation to 1.
 - C. We use `set.seed()` to ensure that the same random values are generated every time the code is run.
 - D. As the argument `n` becomes larger, the resulting distribution appears smoother.

13. (2 points) What is the output of the following R code?

```

1 x <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE)
2 result <- cumsum(as.numeric(x))
3 print(result)

```

- A.

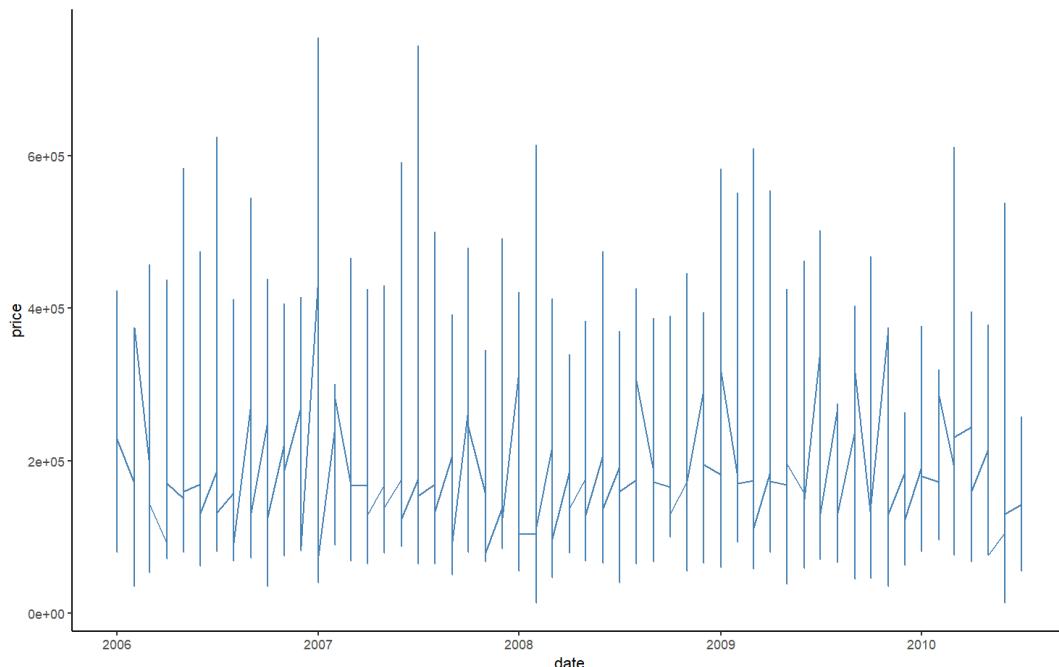
1	[1] 0 1 2 3 3
---	---------------
 - B.

1	[1] 1 1 2 3 3
---	---------------
 - C.

1	[1] 1 0 1 1 0
---	---------------
 - D.

1	[1] TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE
---	--------------------------------
14. (2 points) Which of the following statements about `paste()`, `paste0()`, and `as.Date()` is FALSE?
- A. The function `paste0()` automatically joins elements with no separator, while `paste()` joins elements with a space by default.

- B. When combining separate year, month, and day columns, using `paste(..., sep = "-")` helps create a valid date string for `as.Date()`.
 - C. Both `sep` and `collapse` can be used in `paste()` to control how elements and vectors are concatenated.
 - D. If a date is written as "2025/10/05", the function `as.Date("2025/10/05")` will automatically recognize it as a valid date without specifying a format.
15. (2 points) In the plot below, many short vertical segments appear instead of a single smooth line for each month. Which statement best explains this behavior?



- A. The vertical lines indicate the standard deviation of the value within that date.
- B. There are multiple rows in the data frame that share the same date.
- C. The y variable must be transformed with `log()` before using `geom_line()`.
- D. Because the x variable is a character, converting it to numeric fixes it.