

Feedback — Week 1 Quiz

[Help](#)

You submitted this quiz on **Wed 14 May 2014 11:12 PM CEST**. You got a score of **18.00** out of **20.00**. You can [attempt again](#), if you'd like.

Introduction

This first quiz will check your ability to execute basic operations on objects in R and to understand some basic concepts. For questions 11–20 you will need to load a dataset into R and do some basic manipulations in order to answer the questions on the quiz.

You may want to print a copy of the quiz questions to look at as you work on the assignment. It is recommended that you save your answers as you go in the event that a technical problem should occur with your network connection or computer. Ultimately, you must submit the quiz online to get credit!

Data


The zip file containing the data for questions 11–20 in this Quiz can be downloaded here:

- [Week 1 Quiz Data](#)

For this assignment you will need to unzip this file in your working directory.


Question 1

The R language is a dialect of which of the following programming languages?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> S	 1.00	R is a dialect of the S language which was developed at Bell Labs.
<input type="radio"/> Lisp		
<input type="radio"/> Fortran		
<input type="radio"/> C		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	


Question 2

The definition of free software consists of four freedoms (freedoms 0 through 3). Which of the following is NOT one of the freedoms that are part of the definition?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor.		
<input type="radio"/> The freedom to run the program, for any purpose.		
<input type="radio"/> The freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements to the public, so that the whole community benefits.		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> The freedom to prevent users from using the software for undesirable purposes.	 1.00	This is not part of the free software definition. Freedom 0 requires that the users of free software be free to use the software for any purpose.
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 3

In R the following are all atomic data types EXCEPT

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> logical		
<input type="radio"/> complex		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> array	 1.00	'array' is not an atomic data type in R.
<input type="radio"/> integer		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 4

If I execute the expression `x <- 4` in R, what is the class of the object `x` as determined by the `class()` function?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> list		
<input type="radio"/> numeric		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> vector	✖ 0.00	By default, numbers in R are represented as numeric objects. 'vector' is a type of data structure, not a data class.
<input type="radio"/> integer		
Total	0.00 / 1.00	

Question 5

What is the class of the object defined by `x <- c(4, TRUE)`?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> integer		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> numeric	✔ 1.00	The numeric class is the "lowest common denominator" here and so all elements will be coerced into that class.
<input type="radio"/> list		
<input type="radio"/> character		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

R does automatic coercion of vectors so that all elements of the vector are the same data class.

Question 6

If I have two vectors `x <- c(1,3, 5)` and `y <- c(3, 2, 10)`, what is produced by the expression `rbind(x, y)`?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> a matrix with three columns and two rows	✓ 1.00	The 'rbind' function treats vectors as if they were rows of a matrix. It then takes those vectors and binds them together row-wise to create a matrix.
<input type="radio"/> a vector of length 2		
<input type="radio"/> a vector of length 3		
<input type="radio"/> a 2 by 2 matrix		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 7

A key property of vectors in R is that

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> elements of a vector can only be character or numeric		
<input type="radio"/> a vector cannot have have attributes like dimensions		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> elements of a vector all must be of the same class	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> elements of a vector can be of different classes		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 8

Suppose I have a list defined as `x <- list(2, "a", "b", TRUE)`. What does `x[[1]]` give me?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> a numeric vector of length 1.	✓ 1.00	

☐ a list containing a numeric vector of length 1.

☐ a list containing the letter "a".

☐ a list containing the number 2.

Total

1.00 / 1.00

Question 9

Suppose I have a vector `x <- 1:4` and a vector `y <- 2`. What is produced by the expression `x + y`?

Your Answer

Score

Explanation

☒ a numeric vector with elements 3, 4, 5, 6.



1.00

☐ a numeric vector with elements 1, 2, 3, 6.

☐ a numeric vector with elements 3, 2, 3, 6.

☐ an integer vector with elements 3, 2, 3, 4.

Total

1.00 / 1.00

Question 10

Suppose I have a vector `x <- c(3, 5, 1, 10, 12, 6)` and I want to set all elements of this vector that are less than 6 to be equal to zero. What R code achieves this?

Your Answer

Score

Explanation

☐ `x[x %in% 1:5]
<- 0`

☒ `x[x < 6] == 0`



0.00

This takes the elements of `x` that are less than 6 and tests whether they are equal to 0 or not.

☐ `x[x == 6] <- 0`


☐ `x[x == 0]`

Total

0.00 /
1.00


Question 11

In the dataset provided for this Quiz, what are the column names of the dataset?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
<input type="radio"/> Ozone, Solar.R, Wind		
<input type="radio"/> Month, Day, Temp, Wind		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Ozone, Solar.R, Wind, Temp, Month, Day	 1.00	You can get the column names of a data frame with the `names()` function.
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 12

Extract the first 2 rows of the data frame and print them to the console. What does the output look like?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> <pre>Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 1 7 NA 6.9 74 5 11 2 35 274 10.3 82 7 17</pre>		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <pre>Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 1 41 190 7.4 67 5 1 2 36 118 8.0 72 5 2</pre>	 1.00	You can extract the first two rows using the [operator and an integer sequence to index the rows.
<input type="radio"/> <pre>Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 1 18 224 13.8 67 9 17</pre>		

```
2 NA 258 9.7 81
7 22
```

```
Ozone Solar.R Wind T
emp Month Day
1 9 24 10.9 71
9 14
2 18 131 8.0 76
9 29
```

Total	1.00 /
	1.00

Question 13

How many observations (i.e. rows) are in this data frame?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
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☐ 160

☐ 45

☒ 153 ✓ 1.00 You can use the `nrows()` function to compute the number of rows in a data frame.

☐ 129

Total	1.00 /
	1.00

Question 14

Extract the *last* 2 rows of the data frame and print them to the console. What does the output look like?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
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```
Ozone Solar.R Wind Te
mp Month Day
```



```
152 34 307 12.0 66
5 17
153 13 27 10.3 76
9 18
```



1.00

The ``tail()`` function is an easy way to extract the last few elements of an R object.

```
Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
152 18 131 8.0 76
9 29
153 20 223 11.5 68
9 30
```



```
Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
152 11 44 9.7 62
5 20
153 108 223 8.0 85
7 25
```



```
Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
152 31 244 10.9 78
8 19
153 29 127 9.7 82
6 7
```

Total

1.00 /

1.00

Question 15

What is the value of Ozone in the 47th row?

Your

Score

Explanation

Answer

☐ 18☒ 21

1.00

The single bracket `[` operator can be used to extract individual rows of a data frame.

☐ 34☐ 63

Total	1.00 /
	1.00

Question 16

How many missing values are in the Ozone column of this data frame?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 37	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> 9		
<input type="radio"/> 43		
<input type="radio"/> 78		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

The ``is.na'` function can be used to test for missing values.

Question 17

What is the mean of the Ozone column in this dataset? Exclude missing values (coded as NA) from this calculation.

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> 53.2		
<input type="radio"/> 31.5		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 42.1	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> 18.0		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

The ``mean'` function can be used to calculate the mean.

Question 18

Extract the subset of rows of the data frame where Ozone values are above 31 and Temp values are above 90. What is the mean of Solar.R in this subset?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> 185.9		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 212.8	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> 334.0		
<input type="radio"/> 205.0		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

You need to construct a logical vector in R to match the question's requirements. Then use that logical vector to subset the data frame.

Question 19

What is the mean of "Temp" when "Month" is equal to 6?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
<input type="radio"/> 90.2		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 79.1	✓ 1.00	
<input type="radio"/> 85.6		
<input type="radio"/> 75.3		
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 20

What was the maximum ozone value in the month of May (i.e. Month = 5)?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
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<input type="radio"/> 100		
<input type="radio"/> 18		
<input type="radio"/> 97		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 115	✓	1.00
Total		1.00 / 1.00

