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SEARCH IN COURSE



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coursera

1. Data Analysis with R Programming



2. Module 4



3. Weekly challenge 4

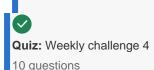


Create data visualizations in R
Explore aesthetics in analysis
Annotate and save visualizations
Weekly challenge 4



Reading: ReadingGlossary: Terms and definitions





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Weekly challenge 4

Quiz50 minutes • 50 min

Review Learning Objectives



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Weekly challenge 4

Graded Quiz. • 50 min

DueMay 14, 11:59 PM PST



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1. Question 1 Which of the following tasks can you complete with ggplot2 features? Select all that apply.
1 / 1 point
☐ Automatically clean data before creating a plot
Add labels and annotations to a plot
Correct
\checkmark
\boxtimes
Customize the visual features of a plot
Correct
\boxtimes
Create many different types of plots
\bigcirc
Correct

2.

Question 2

A data analyst creates a bar chart with the diamonds dataset. They begin with the following line of code:

```
ggplot(data = diamonds)
```

What symbol should the analyst put at the end of the line of code to add a layer to the plot?

plot?
1 / 1 point
■
The plus sign (+)
0
0
The ampersand symbol (&)
0
0
The pipe operator (%>%)
0
0
The equals sign (=)
Correct

3.

Question 3

A data analyst creates a plot using the following code chunk:

```
ggplot(data = buildings) +
    geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = construction_year, color = height))
```

Which of the following represents a variable in the code chunk?
0 / 1 point
0
0
data
mapping
0
construction_year
0
ggplot
\otimes
Incorrect
Review the video on enhancing visualizations.
4.
Question 4 In ggplot2, which of the following aesthetic attributes can you use to map variables to
points? Select all that apply.
1/1 point
⊠ Color
Correct

Facet
Size
Correct
Shape
Correct
5. Question 5 A data analyst is working with the penguins data. The analyst creates a scatterplot with
the following code:
ggplot(data = penguins) +
<pre>geom_point(mapping = aes(x = flipper_length_mm, y = body_mass_g, alpha = species))</pre>
What does the alpha aesthetic do to the appearance of the points on the plot?
1 / 1 point
0
0
Makes the points on the plot more colorful
\circ
0
Makes the points on the plot smaller

ı	

Makes some points on the plot more transparent

 \bigcirc

O

Makes the points on the plot larger



Correct

6.

Question 6

You are working with the penguins dataset. You create a scatterplot with the following code:

```
ggplot(data = penguins) +
```

```
geom_point(mapping = aes(x = flipper_length_mm, y =
body_mass_g))
```

You want to highlight each penguin species in your plot. Add a code chunk to the second line of code to map the aesthetic *color* to the variable *species*.

NOTE: the three dots (...) indicate where to add the code chunk. You may need to scroll in order to find the dots.

1

```
geom\_point(mapping = aes(x = flipper\_length\_mm, y = body\_mass\_g, ...))
```

RunReset

Which penguin species does your visualization display?

Which periguin species does your visualization display?
1/1 point
O O Adelie, Emperor, Gentoo
O O Chinstrap, Emperor, Gentoo
O O O Adelie, Chinstrap, Macaroni
Adelie, Chinstrap, Gentoo

(\wedge)

Correct

You add the code chunk color = species to the second line of code to map the aesthetic color to the variable species. The correct code is ggplot(data = penguins) + geom_point(mapping = aes(x = flipper_length_mm, y = body_mass_g, color = species)). Inside the parentheses of the aes() function, after the comma that follows y = body_mass_g, write the aesthetic (color), then an equals sign, then the variable (species). The data points for each penguin species now appear in different colors.

Your visualization displays the Adelie, Chinstrap, and Gentoo penguin species.

7.
Question 7
Which aesthetic of the geom_smooth function can be used to change the style of the
line?
1 / 1 point
\circ
0
linelook
linetype
\circ
0
linestyle
\circ
0
line
Correct
8.
Question 8
You are working with the diamonds dataset. You create a bar chart with the following code:
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
<pre>geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = color, fill = cut)) +</pre>



O O 9
Correct You add the code chunk facet_wrap(~clarity) to facet your plot based on the variable clarity. The correct code is ggplot(data = diamonds) + geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = color, fill = cut)) + facet_wrap(~clarity). Inside the parentheses of the facet_wrap() function, write a tilde symbol (~) followed by the name of the variable you want to facet. The facet_wrap() function lets you display subsets of your data. Your visualization shows 8 subplots.
9. Question 9 What argument of the labs() function can a data analyst use to add text outside of the grid area of a plot?
0 / 1 point ● note
O text
O annotate
O title



Incorrect

Review the video on customizing the look of plots.

10.

Question 10

You are working with the penguins dataset. You create a scatterplot with the following lines of code:

```
ggplot(data = penguins) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = flipper_length_mm, y = body_mass_g))
+
```

What code chunk do you add to the third line to save your plot as a jpeg file with "penguins" as the file name?

1/1 point



ggsave("penguins.jpeg")

0

 \circ

ggsave(penguins.jpeg)

0

О

ggsave(penguins)

0

 \bigcirc

ggsave("jpeg.penguins")



Correct