

Question # 40

 Revisit

_____ function carries out one way ANOVA.

Choose the best option

- aov()
- ANOVA()
- ANOVA
- All of above

Question # 39

 Revisit

```
L=['a' * x for x in range(4)]  
print(L)
```

```
L = ['a'*x for x in range(4)]  
print(L)
```

Choose the best option

- [' ', 'a', 'aa', 'aaa']
- ['a', 'aa', 'aaa']
- error
- none of above

Question # 38

 Revisit

Which of below plot can be made in R?

Choose the best option

- Bar plot
- Pie Chart
- Box plot
- All of the above

R allows you to create different plot types, ranging from the basic graph types like density plots, dot plots, boxplots and scatter plots, to the more statistically complex types of graphs such as probability plots.

Question # 37

 Revisit

Choose the best option

- student[0][1]
- student[1]["age"]
- student[0]["age"]
- none of above

```
student={1:{'name':'Emma','age':27,'sex':'Female'},  
2:{'name':'Mike','age':22,'sex':'Male'}}m=student[1]["age"]  
print(m)
```

Question # 36

 Revisit

Which of the following package is not included in tidyverse?

Choose the best option

- tidyverse
- ggplot2
- readr
- tseries

There are eight core Tidyverse packages namely ggplot2, dplyr, tidyverse, readr, purrr, tibble, stringr, andforcats that are mentioned in this article.

Question # 35 Revisit

Following function is used for Chi Square test in RStudio:

The function used for performing chi-Square test is chisq.test(). The basic syntax for creating a chi-square test in R is $\text{chisq.test}(\text{data})$

Choose the best option

- chisq.test()
- chisquare()
- chi.square()
- None of above

[Clear Response](#)

Question # 35

 Revisit

Following function is used for Chi Square test in RStudio:

Choose the best option

- chisq.test()
- chisquare()
- chi.square()
- None of above

Question # 33

Which of the following is tool for checking normality?



Choose the best option

- qqline()
 - qline()
 - anova()
 - all of the mentioned
- Clear Response

qqnorm is another tool for checking normality.

The Quantile-Quantile Plot in Programming Language, or (Q-Q Plot) is defined as a value of two variables that are plotted corresponding to each other and check whether the distributions of two variables are similar or not with respect to the locations. qqline () function in R Language is used to draw a Q-Q Line Plot. R – Quantile-Quantile Plot

Question # 32

 Revisit

Attributes of an object (if any) can be accessed using the _____ function.

Choose the best option

- objects()
- attrib()
- attributes()
- all of the mentioned

Question # 31

 Revisit

Choose the best option

- var()
- sd()
- mean()
- all of the above

Which of the following is used to find variance of all values ?

Question # 30

 Revisit

When we create a series from dictionary then the keys of dictionary become _____

Choose the best option

- Index of the series
- Value of the series
- Caption of the series
- none of above

Question # 29

 Revisit

Which of the following syntax is used to install car package ?

install.packages("car")

Choose the best option

- install.pack("car")
- install.packages("cara")
- install.packages("car")
- all of the mentioned

Question # 28

Which of the following command helps to make factor of categorical variable?

Revisit

Choose the best option

- factor()
- as.factor()
- Asfactor()
- ASfact()

Question # 27

 Revisit

R was created by employees in the Department of Statistics at the University of _____.

In 1991, R was created by Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman in the Department of Statistics at the University of Auckland.

Choose the best option

Denmark

Auckland

Belgium

London

[Clear Response](#)

Question # 26

 Revisit

Choose the best option

- Potentially columns are of different types
- Can Perform Arithmetic operations on rows and columns
- Labeled axes (rows and columns)
- All of the above

Question # 25

Which one of the following is correct?



Choose the best option

- a dictionary can have two same keys with different values.
- a dictionary can have two same values with different keys
- a dictionary can have two same keys or same values but cannot have two same key-value pair
- a dictionary can neither have two same keys nor two same values.

Question # 24

Revisit

Choose the best option

- a+
- ar
- r+
- ar+

r for reading : – The file pointer is placed at the beginning of the file. This is the default mode.

r+ : Opens a file for both reading and writing. The file pointer will be at the beginning of the file.

w : Opens a file for writing only. Overwrites the file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, creates a new file for writing.

w+ : Opens a file for both writing and reading. Overwrites the existing file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, it creates a new file for reading and writing.

rb : Opens a file for reading only in binary format. The file pointer is placed at the beginning of the file.

rb+ : Opens a file for both reading and writing in binary format.

wb+ : Opens a file for both writing and reading in binary format. Overwrites the existing file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, it creates a new file for reading and writing.

a : Opens a file for appending. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists. That is, the file is in the append mode. If the file does not exist, it creates a new file for writing.

ab : Opens a file for appending in binary format. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists. That is, the file is in the append mode. If the file does not exist, it creates a new file for writing.

a+ : Opens a file for both appending and reading. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists. The file opens in the append mode. If the file does not exist, it creates a new file for reading and writing.

ab+ : Opens a file for both appending and reading in binary format. The file pointer is at the end of the file if the file exists. The file opens in the append mode. If the file does not exist, it creates a new file for reading and writing.

x : open for exclusive creation, failing if the file already exists (Python 3)

Question # 23

Select which false for Python function

 Revisit

Choose the best option

- A function is a code block that only executes when called and always returns a value.
- A function only executes when it is called and we can reuse it in a program
- Python doesn't support nested function
- A function is a code block that only executes when called and it may or may not return a value.

Question # 22

Revisit

what will be the output ? L=[1,2,3] L1=[10,20,30] L.append(L1) print(L1)

Choose the best option

- error
- [1,2,3,10,20,30]
- [1,2,3,[10,20,30]]
- none of above

[10, 20, 30]

```
L = [1,2,3]
L1 = [10,20,30]
L.append(L1)
print(L1)
```

Question # 21

Which is not the package used in RStudio

 Revisit**Choose the best option** Robert Car Readxl haven[Clear Response](#)

The readxl R package provides tools
for the import of excel files into R.



Question # 20 Revisit**Choose the best option**

- In R, a function is an object which has the mode function
- R interpreter is able to pass control to the function, along with arguments that may be necessary for the function to accomplish the actions that are desired
- Functions are also often written when code must be shared with others or the public
- All of the mentioned

Clear Response

Question # 19

 Revisit

Choose the best option

- Disp(10)
- View(1:10)
- Seq(10)
- None of the mentioned

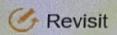
[Clear Response](#)

seq(10)
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Question # 18

Which method is used to sets the position of a file pointer



Choose the best option

- ftell()
- fseek()
- tell()
- seek()

[Clear Response](#)

The seek () function sets the position of a file pointer and the tell () function returns the current position of a file pointer.

Question # 17

 Revisit

Choose the best option

- key error
- 1
- 0
- none of above

Question # 16 Revisit**Choose the best option** chisq.test() t.test() prop.test() fisher.test()

Clear Response

_____ function carries out a chi-square test.

prop.test() is used to
inference for 1 proportion
using normal.

Question # 15 Revisit**Choose the best option**

- Move file pointer five characters ahead from the current position
- Move file pointer five characters ahead from the beginning of a file.
- Move file pointer five characters behind from the current position.
- Move file pointer five characters behind ahead from the end of a file.

Question # 14 Revisit

how to apply Anderson Darling test for nortest?

Anderson-Darling Test in R For the composite hypothesis of normality, the Anderson-Darling test is used. Syntax :- ad.test (x) x:- a numeric vector of data items with a length greater than seven. Values that are missing are acceptable. The ad.test () function in the nortest package can be used to perform an Anderson-Darling Test in R.

Choose the best option

- ad.test()
- ADtest()
- Andersondarling ()
- None of above

Question # 13 Revisit**Choose the best option**

- It is free of cost.
- Easy to use and deal with huge data set
- Makes data visualization easy
- All of the above

Question # 12 Revisit

Following function is used for t test

Choose the best option

- t .test()
- ttest()
- tt.test()
- None of them

Question # 11

Revisit

What is the output of the following display() function call

```
def display(**kwargs):
    for i in kwargs:
        print(i)

display(emp="Kelly", salary=9000)
```

```
def display (**kwargs):
    for i in kwargs:
        print(i)
```

```
display(emp="Kelly",salary=9000)
```

Choose the best option

- TypeError
- Kelly,9000
- ('emp', 'Kelly')
 ('salary', 9000)
- emp,salary

Question # 10 Revisit

Select the all correct way to remove the key marks from a dictionary

```
student = {  
    "name": "Emma",  
    "class": 9,  
    "marks": 75  
}
```

Choose the best option

- student.pop("marks")
- student.remove("marks")
- del student("marks")
- error

```
student={"name":"Emma","class":9,"marks":75}  
a=student.pop("marks")print(a)print(student)
```

Question # 9

 Revisit

```
L1=[1,2,4] , L1.insert(4,10) print(L1)
```

Choose the best option

- error
- [1,2,10]
- [1,2,4,10]
- none of above

```
L1 = [1,2,4]  
L1.insert(4,10)  
print(L1)
```

Here only
unique value is
accepted .

Question # 8 Revisit

What is the output of the following display_person() function call

```
def display_person(*args):  
    for i in args:  
        print(i)
```

```
display_person(name="Emma", age="25")
```

Choose the best option Emma ,25 name,age error both a and b[Clear Response](#)

** is required to
print any keys in
dictionary

```
def display_person (*args):  
    for i in args:  
        print(i)
```

```
display_person  
(name="Emma",age="25")
```

```
def display_person (**args):
```

Question # 7

 Revisit

in order to run simple regression, which below command is used?

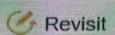
The basic syntax for a regression analysis in R is `lm (Y ~ model)` where Y is the object containing the dependent variable to be predicted and model is the formula for the chosen mathematical model. The command `lm ()` provides the model's coefficients but no further statistical information.

Choose the best option

- `lm(DV~IDV)`
- `lm(IDV~DV)`
- `lm(IDV,DV)`
- `lm(DV, IDV)`

Clear Response

DV : Dependant variable
IDV : Integrated Described video

Question # 6**Choose the best option**

- 1
- 2
- 5
- 4

[Clear Response](#)

In R there are 6 basic data types :
logical
numeric
integer
complex
character
raw

Question # 5

Revisit

```
dict1={"a":10,"b":2,"c":3}
str1=""
for i in dict1:
    str1=str1+str(dict1[i])+" "
    str2=str1[:-1]
print(str2[:-1])
```

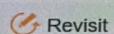
Choose the best option

- 3,2
- 3,2,10
- 3,2,01
- error

```
dict1={"a":10,"b":2,"c":3}
str1=""
for i in dict1:
    str1=str1+str(dict1[i])
    " "
    str2=str1[:-1]
    print(str2[:-1])
```

Question # 4

Select the incorrect file access mode



Choose the best option

- r
- ab+
- wb+
- rw+

Proctor Chat

Chat messages are monitored

Proctor
prn not visible

You
now

2 New Messages

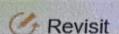
Proctor
done

Proctor
ok

Write a message...

Send

Question # 3



Revisit

Choose the best option

- error
- new value will be updated in nw dictionary
- a new value will be in old dictionary
- both of above

```
dict={"Joey":1,"Rachel":2} dict.update({"Phoebe":2})  
print(dict)
```

```
{'Joey':1,'Rachel':2,'Phoebe':2}
```

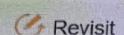
Question # 2 Revisit**Choose the best option**

- read()
- read(1)
- readline()
- readlines(1)

readlines() is used to read all the lines at a single go and then return them as each line a string element in a list.

readline() function reads a line of the file and return it in the form of the string.

Question # 1



Revisit

Choose the best option

A _____ is a one-dimensional array.

 Data Frame Series Both of the above None of the above