Feedback — Week 1 Quiz

Help

You submitted this quiz on **Mon 14 Jul 2014 8:53 PM PDT**. You got a score of **20.00** out of **20.00**.

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

R was developed by statisticians working at

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
○ Harvard University		
○ Johns		

Hopkins University			
(•) The University of Auckland	✔	1.00	The R language was developed by Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman who were statisticians at the University of Auckland in New Zealand.
( ) Bell Labs			
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
( ) The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor.			
( ) The freedom to run the program, for any purpose.			
(•) The freedom to restrict access to the source code for the software.	✔	1.00	This is not part of the free software definition. Freedoms 1 and 3 require access to the source code.
( ) The freedom to study how the program works, and adapt it to your needs.			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 3

In R the following are all atomic data types EXCEPT

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
logical			
array	✔	1.00	'array' is not an atomic data type in R.
complex			
numeric			
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
integer			
matrix			
numeric	✔	1.00	
vector			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 5

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

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
◉ character ✔	1.00	The character class is the "lowest common denominator" here and so all elements will be coerced into that class.
○ numeric		
○ mixed		
○ integer		
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
○ a 2 by 2 matrix		
○ a vector of length 2		

○ a 3 by 3 matrix			
◉ a matrix with two rows and three columns	✔	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.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 7

A key property of vectors in R is that

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
○ elements of a vector can only be character or numeric			
◉ elements of a vector all must be of the same class	✔	1.00	
○ a vector cannot have have attributes like dimensions			
○ the length of a vector must be less than 32,768			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 8

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

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
◉ a character vector containing the letter "a".	✔	1.00	
○ a list containing the number 2 and the letter "a".			

○ a character vector with the elements "a" and "b".		
○ a list containing a character vector with the elements "a" and "b".		
Total		1.00 / 1.00

Question 9

Suppose I have a vector x <- 1:4 and y <- 2:3. What is produced by the expression x + y?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
○ an numeric vector with the values 3, 5, 5, 7.			
○ a warning			
○ an integer vector with the values 3, 5, 3, 4.			
◉ an integer vector with the values 3, 5, 5, 7.	✔	1.00	
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 != 6] <- 0		

○ x[x == 0] <- 6			
○ x[x >= 6] <- 0			
◉ x[x <= 5] <- 0	✔	1.00	You can create a logical vector with the expression x <= 5 and then use the [operator to subset the original vector x.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 11

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

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
○ Ozone, Solar.R, Wind			
○ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6			
○ Month, Day, Temp, Wind			
◉ 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
◉ Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 1 41 190 7.4 67 5 1 2 36 118 8.0 72 5 2	✔	1.00	You can extract the first two rows using the [operator and an integer sequence to index the rows.
○ Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 1 9 24 10.9 71 9 14 2 18 131 8.0 76 9 29			
○ Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 1 7 NA 6.9 74 5 11 2 35 274 10.3 82 7 17			
○ Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day 1 18 224 13.8 67 9 17 2 NA 258 9.7 81 7 22			
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question 13

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

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
45			
160			
129			
153	✔	1.00	You can use the `nrows()' function to compute the number of rows in a data frame.
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
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 Te		

```
mp Month Day
152    31     244 10.9   78
  8  19
153    29     127  9.7   82
  6   7
```

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

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

○

```
   Ozone Solar.R Wind Te
mp Month Day
152    34     307 12.0   66
  5  17
153    13      27 10.3   76
  9  18
```

Total	1.00 / 1.00

Question 15

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

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
○ 18			
○ 63			
◉ 21	✔	1.00	The single bracket [operator can be used to extract individual rows of a data frame.

○ 34	
Total	1.00 / 1.00

Question 16

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

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
○ 43			
◉ 37	✔	1.00	
○ 78			
○ 9			
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
○ 31.5		

53.2		
18.0		
42.1	✔	1.00
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
185.9			
205.0			
212.8	✔	1.00	
334.0			
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
90.2			
79.1	✔	1.00	
85.6			
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
100			
18			
97			
115	✔	1.00	
Total		1.00 / 1.00	