

# Quiz 1

## Data Science for Studying Language & the Mind

💡 **Estimated time: 30 minutes**

You may need more time if programming is completely new to you, or less if you have some experience already.

### Instructions

- The quiz is closed book/note/computer/phone
- If you need to use the restroom, leave your exam and phone with the TA
- You have 60 minutes to complete the quiz. If you finish early, you may turn in your quiz and leave early

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PennKey:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Lab section TA:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Score by topic area

R basics: general	
R basics: vectors, operations, subsetting	
Data importing	
Data visualization: basics	
Data visualization: layers	
Data wrangling	
Total	

## 1 R basics: general

- (a) Suppose you run the following code. Which command could you run to remove the `y` variable from the current environment? Choose all that apply.

```
x <- 1 + 2  
y <- 3 + 4  
z <- 0
```

- ☐ `ls(y)`
- ☐ `rm(list = ls())`
- ☐ `rm(y)`
- ☐ `remove(y)`

- (b) Write an expression that would assign the value 10 to the variable name `my_var`?

- (c) Which of the following would install the **praise** package? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ `library(praise)`
- ☐ `install(praise)`
- ☐ `install.packages("praise")`
- ☐ `install.packages(praise)`

- (d) Suppose you run the following code. Which functions would return the structure of the object you defined? Choose one.

```
x <- c("bus", "stop")
```

- ☐ `length(x)`
- ☐ `print(x)`
- ☐ `str(x)`
- ☐ `attributes(x)`
- ☐ None of the above

## 2 R basics: vectors, operations, subsetting

- (a) Suppose you run the following code. What will `length(x)` return? Write your answer in the box below.

```
x <- 1:5
```

- (b) Suppose you run the following code. What will `y > 4` return? Write your answer in the box below and **show your work**.

```
x <- seq(2, 8, by = 2)
y <- x[c(-4)]
```

- (c) Suppose you run the following code. What will `typeof(x)` return?

```
x <- c("true", "false", "true", "false")
```

- ☐ double
- ☐ integer
- ☐ character
- ☐ logical

- (d) Suppose you create the following data frame and assign it to the `df` variable. What will `sum(df$antique)` return?

	antique	age	show
1	1	2	a
2	2	3	b
3	3	4	c

- ☐ NULL
- ☐ Error: no columns include value "antique"
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 9
- ☐ 15

### 3 Data importing

- (a) Which of the following will load the `readr` package into the current environment? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ `library(tidyverse)`
- ☐ `library(readr)`
- ☐ `install.packages("tidyverse")`
- ☐ `install.packages("readr")`
- ☐ `import(tidyverse)`
- ☐ `import(readr)`

- (b) Suppose `print(x)` returns the following. What will `is.data.frame(x)` return? Write your answer in the box below.

```
# A tibble: 4 x 3
      x     y     z
  <int> <int> <int>
1     1     5     9
2     2     6    10
3     3     7    11
4     4     8    12
```

- (c) Suppose you import “junesales.csv”, shown below, with the following code. What would `data$Sale` return? Choose one.

```
Year, Month, Day, Sale
2023, June, 1, 0
2023, June, 2, 1
2023, June, 3, 0
2023, June, 4, 1
```

```
data <- read_csv("junesales.csv",
  col_types = list(Sale = col_logical())
)
```

- ☐ A double vector with values 0 1 0 1
- ☐ A logical vector with values FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE
- ☐ A double vector with values NA NA NA NA
- ☐ NULL

- (d) Suppose you import a dataset with `readr`, but when you `print(data)` you notice that the `age` column was identified as `character` when you were expecting `double`. Given the resulting tibble, which of the following arguments could you include in blank in the code below to solve this problem?

```
# A tibble: 4 x 3
  age graduated gpa
<chr> <lgl>    <dbl>
1 18     FALSE    NA
2 na     FALSE    3.8
3 25     TRUE     2.9
4 21     TRUE     3.1
```

```
data <- read_csv("data.csv", _____)
```

- ☐ `.drop = NA`
- ☐ `skip = 1`
- ☐ `guess_max = Inf`
- ☐ `na = c("na")`
- ☐ `col_names = FALSE`

## 4 Data visualization: basics

Section 5 makes use of the `durationsGe` dataset and plots A, B, and C in the appendix.

(a) Which of the plots above (A and B) did the code blocks below generate?

```
# code 1
ggplot(durationsGe, aes(x = DurationOfPrefix, fill = Sex)) +
  geom_density(fill = "lightgray") +
  theme_classic(base_size = 12) +
  labs(y = "") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("white", "gray", "black"))

# code 2
ggplot(durationsGe, aes(x = DurationOfPrefix)) +
  geom_density(fill = "lightgray") +
  theme_classic(base_size = 12) +
  labs(y = "")
```

- ☐ Code 1 generates plot A, code 2 generates plot B
- ☐ Code 2 generates plot A, code 1 generates plot B
- ☐ Code 1 and 2 both generate plot A
- ☐ Code 1 and 2 both generate plot B
- ☐ Code 1 and 2 generate neither plot A nor plot B

(b) Which geoms could be depicted in plots A and B? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ `geom_histogram()`
- ☐ `geom_smooth()`
- ☐ `geom_line()`
- ☐ `geom_density()`
- ☐ `geom_bar()`

- (c) True or false, the following code blocks generate the same figure. Write your answer in the following box and **explain why**.

```
# code block 1
ggplot(
  data=durationsGe,
  mapping = aes(y = DurationOfPrefix, x = Sex)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity")

# code block 2
ggplot(
  aes(y = DurationOfPrefix, x = Sex),
  durationsGe) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity")
```

- (d) The code below makes use of a new geom, `geom_rug()`, to generate plot C, in which each individual data point is plotted along the x-axis like a “rug”. In the box below, rewrite the code such the color of the rug is mapped to the `Sex` variable and the bars of the histogram are filled in with the color “lightblue”.

```
ggplot(durationsGe, aes(x = DurationOfPrefix)) +
  geom_rug() +
  geom_histogram() +
  theme_classic(base_size = 12)
```

## 5 Data visualization: layers

Section 5 makes use of the `durationsGe` dataset and plots D, E, and F in the appendix.

- (a) Which of the following would add a small amount of random noise around each point in plot D? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ add the argument `position = "jitter"` to `geom_point()`
- ☐ add the argument `position = "random"` to `geom_point()`
- ☐ add the argument `rand_noise = TRUE` to `geom_point()`
- ☐ replace `geom_point()` with `geom_jitter()`
- ☐ replace `geom_point()` with `geom_noise()`

- (b) Which of the following could change plot D to plot E? Choose all that apply

- ☐ add `facet_wrap(~Sex)`
- ☐ add `facet_wrap(~Sex, ncol = 2)`
- ☐ add `facet_wrap(~Sex, ncol = 3)`
- ☐ add `facet_grid(Sex~.)`
- ☐ add `facet_grid(.~Sex)`
- ☐ add `facet(.by = c(Sex))`

- (c) Which of the following arguments to `geom_histogram()` could be present in the code that returned plot F? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ `bins=12`
- ☐ `bins=11`
- ☐ `binwidth=1`
- ☐ `binwidth=3`
- ☐ `stat="identity"`

- (d) Which of the following layers are required to produce plot F? Note that the plot uses the complete theme `theme_minimal()` and the font is 20pt Palatino. Choose all that apply.

- ☐ `theme_minimal(use=TRUE)`
- ☐ `theme_minimal(base_size = 20, base_family = "Palatino")`
- ☐ `labs(title = "Histogram of speech rate")`
- ☐ `font(size=20, family="Palatino")`
- ☐ `scale_fill_manual(values = c("gray"))`



## 6 Data wrangling

Section 6 makes use of the `durationsGe` dataset in the appendix.

- (a) The `Sex` variable in the `durationsGe` dataset has the following distinct values: "male" "female" NA. How many rows would be in the object returned by the following code block? Write your answer in the box below.

```
durationsGe %>%  
  filter(Sex %in% c("female")) %>%  
  summarise(minBirthYear=min(YearOfBirth, na.rm=TRUE), .by=c(Sex))
```

- (b) True or false, the following code options are equivalent.

```
# option 1  
durationsGe %>%  
  select(Frequency) %>%  
  filter(Frequency > 40) %>%  
  distinct()  
  
# option 2  
just_freq <- select(durationsGe, Frequency)  
freq_under_40 <- filter(just_freq, Frequency > 40)  
distinct(freq_under_40)
```

- ☐ True  
☐ False

- (c) Fill in the blank in the code below such that it returns a new column called "count", which counts of the number of rows in the `durationsGe` dataset per `Sex`

```
ratings %>% group_by(Sex) %>% summarise(_____)
```

(d) True or false, the following code options are equivalent.

```
# option 1
durationsGe %>%
  select(Freq=Frequency, Speaker:DurationOfPrefix) %>%
  mutate(AgeInYears = 2023 - YearOfBirth, .before = Freq)

# option 2
durationsGe %>%
  select(Frequency:DurationOfPrefix) %>%
  rename(Freq = Frequency) %>%
  mutate(AgeInYears = 2023 - YearOfBirth, .before = 1)
```

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

## Appendix A: Data

Sections 4-6 make use of `durationsGe` data in the `languageR` package. The dataset includes the duration of the prefix `ge-` in Dutch by various speakers from the Spoken Dutch Corpus.

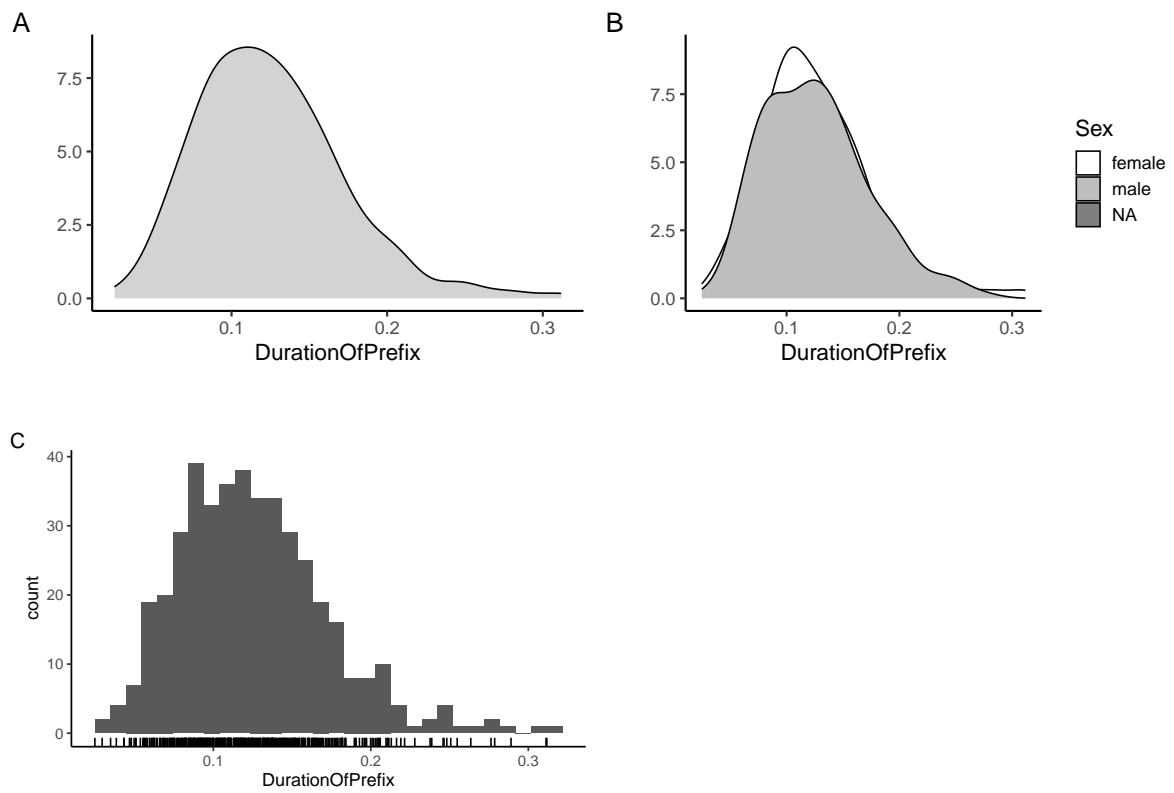
```
library(languageR)
glimpse(durationsGe)
```

Rows: 428

Columns: 8

```
$ Word          <fct> geprikt, gepresteerd, gevolgd, geprikkeld, gestaak~
$ Frequency     <int> 13, 25, 309, 16, 40, 42, 1301, 10, 73, 19, 39, 6, ~
$ Speaker       <fct> N01159, N01077, N01032, N01128, N01204, N01151, NO~
$ Sex           <fct> male, male, female, female, female, female, male, ~
$ YearOfBirth   <int> 1944, 1980, 1939, 1979, 1963, 1956, 1979, 1944, 19~
$ DurationOfPrefix <dbl> 0.238703, 0.082057, 0.120832, 0.106897, 0.133441, ~
$ SpeechRate    <dbl> 3.144654, 6.882591, 6.870229, 7.217848, 5.866667, ~
$ NumberSegmentsOnset <int> 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2,~
```

## Appendix B: Plots section 4



## Appendix C: Plots section 5

