

HS - 616 Questions week-wise

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Lecture 1a

If `x <- 1:4` and `y <- 5:8` what is the output of `x + y` ?

- A vector with values 6 8 10 12
- A numeric integer with value 6
- A numeric integer with values 6 8 10 12
- Running the statement gives an error

Lecture 1b

What is the `class()` of the vector 'var' in the statement `var <- runif(10) < 0.5`?

- Logical
- Integer
- Character
- List

Lecture 2a

Which of the following equation represents the sensitivity of a test?

- $\text{sensitivity} = \text{number of true positives} / \text{number with disease}$
- $\text{sensitivity} = \text{number of true negatives} / \text{number without disease}$
- $\text{sensitivity} = \text{number with disease} / \text{total population}$
- $\text{sensitivity} = \text{number of true positives} / \text{number of true negatives}$

Lecture 2b

Poisson Probability Distribution is a type of

- Discrete Probability Distribution
- Continuous Probability Distribution
- Cumulative distribution
- Random number generation

Lecture 3a

Given a matrix

```
x <- matrix (1:12,4,3)
x
```

what is the output of the statement `x[1,]`

- `[1] 1 5 9`
- `[1] 1`
- `[1] 1 2 3 4`
- System generates a syntax error

Lecture 3b

Given a matrix A

```
x <- matrix (1:12,4,3)
x
```

what is the output of `A * Transpose(A)`

- ```
x <- matrix (1:12,4,3)
trans <- t(x)
x %*% trans
```
- `diag(nrow=4)`
- `[1] 1 2 3 4`
- System generates a syntax error

## Lecture 4a

To find the square of each number from 1 to N, which of the following is the fastest approach

- `x <- 1:N y <- x^2`
- `y <- numeric()` for (i in 1:N) `y[i] <- i^2`
- `y <- numeric(N)` for (i in 1:N) `y[i] <- i^2`

## Lecture 4b

Which of the following function keeps track of the function stack and tabulates how much time is spent on each function?

- `RProf()`
- `runif()`
- `system.time()`
- `rnorm()`

## Lecture 5a

Which function in R is best suited to read very large data sets?

- `read.table()`
- `read.csv()`
- `data.frame()`
- None of the choices

## Lecture 5b

What does the `selectorGadget` do?

- Allows you to interactively click on a web page and helps generate CSS selectors
- Generates data for a linear model
- Selects the best function in a given program
- Helps to select and time profiler functions

## Lecture 6a

Which statement below best describes “natural join”?

- “natural join” uses an obviously similar column for join.
- “natural join” keeps only records in first table
- “natural join” keeps only the information from second table if available
- SQL does not support natural join

## Lecture 6b

In database management, what is meant by “Data Aggregation”?

- The process by which data is gathered and summarized for further statistical analyses
- Using an inner join to extract data from a table
- Normalizing the data in a database table
- Finding the mean of columns in a database table