BEWERTUNG 100 %

## Test your knowledge on coding in R

GESAMTPUNKTZAHL 3		
	An analyst includes the following calculation in their R programming:  midyear_sales <- (quarter_1_sales + quarter_2_sales) - overhead_costs  Which variable will the total from this calculation be assigned to?  midyear_sales  quarter_1_sales  quarter_1_sales  overhead_costs	1/1 Punkt
	Richtig The total from this calculation will be assigned to the variable midyear_sales. The assignment operator <- follows the variable mid_sales, so the value of the calculated total is assigned to this variable.	
	An analyst is checking the value of the variable <i>x</i> using a logical operator, so they run the following code:    x > 35 & x < 65  Which values of <i>x</i> would return <b>TRUE</b> , when the analyst runs the code? Select all that apply.	1/1 Punkt

**✓** 50

The values 50 and 60 will return TRUE when the analyst runs the code x>35 \$ x<65. In this code, the logical operator & tells the server to return TRUE. When the value of the variable is greater than 35 and less than 65.

**✓** 60

The values 50 and 60 will return **TRUE** when the analyst runs the code  $x > 35 \le x < 65$ . In this code, the logical operator & tells the server to return **TRUE** when the value of the variable is greater than 35 and less

**7**0

3. Which of the following functions can analysts use to create conditional statements in their R programming? Select all that 1/1 Punkt

\_\_\_ c()

print()

✓ if()

Analysts can use the if() and else() functions and other functions to create conditional statements in their R programming. Conditional statements declare that if a certain condition is true, then a certain event must take place.

else()

Analysts can use the if() and else() functions and other functions to create conditional statements in their R programming, Conditional statements declare that if a certain condition is true, then a certain event must take place.