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Weekly challenge 2

NEUESTE EINREICHUNGSBEWERTUNG

88,88%

1. Functions are a body of reusable code used to perform specific tasks in R. Which of the following is an example of R code containing a function and arguments?

1 / 1 Punkt

- ☒ `filter(peaches, mass > 1000)`
- ☐ `installed.packages`
- ☐ `(mass > 1000 & mass < 2000)`
- ☐ `sales_1 <- 2500`



Richtig

The code `filter(peaches, mass > 1000)` is an example of R code containing two arguments. Functions are a body of reusable code used to perform specific tasks in R. In this example the function (`filter`) has two arguments: the data (`peaches`) and the condition (`mass > 1000`).

2. Which of the following are examples of variable names that can be used in R? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 Punkt

- ☐ `3_sales`
- ☒ `utility2`



Richtig

Examples of variable names that can be used in R are `autos_5` and `utility2`. Variable names should start with a letter and can also contain numbers and underscores.

- ☐ `_red_1`
- ☒ `autos_5`



Richtig

Examples of variable names that can be used in R are `autos_5` and `utility2`. Variable names should start with a letter and can also contain numbers and underscores.

3. You want to create a vector with the values 43, 56, 12 in that exact order. After specifying the variable, what R code chunk allows you to create this vector?

1 / 1 Punkt

- ☒ `c(43, 56, 12)`
- ☐ `v(43, 56, 12)`
- ☐ `v(12, 56, 43)`
- ☐ `c(12, 56, 43)`



Richtig

The code chunk `c(43, 56, 12)` will create a vector with the values 43, 56, 12. A vector is a group of data elements of the same type stored in a sequence in R. You can create a vector by putting the values you want inside the parentheses of the combine function.

4. If you use the `mdy()` function in R to convert the string "`April 10, 2019`", what will return when you run your code?

1 / 1 Punkt

- ☒ "`2019-4-10`"
- ☐ "`4/10/2019`"
- ☐ "`2019-10-4`"
- ☐ "`4.10.19`"



Richtig

If you use the `mdy()` function in R to convert the string "`April 10, 2019`", the value returned will be "`2019-4-10`". The `mdy()` function and other variations of the `ymd()` function convert string data types into date/time data types.

5. A data analyst is evaluating medical research data in RStudio. The analyst wants to know if the values in the variable named `daily_dosage` are greater than 3 and less than 6. Which type of operator should the analyst use to decide if the values meet those two conditions?

1 / 1 Punkt

- ☐ Arithmetic
- ☐ Relational
- ☐ Assignment
- ☒ Logical



Richtig

The analyst should use logical operators to evaluate the values, such as the following: `daily_dosage > 3 & daily_dosage < 6`. The greater than (`>`) and less than (`<`) operators set the conditional values; the and operator (`&`) evaluates whether both conditions are true.

6. Which of the following variables have names that follow widely accepted naming convention rules? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 Punkt

☐ `l_plum_total`

☒ `plum_total_l`

✓ **Richtig**

The variables with a name that follows widely accepted naming convention rules are `total_plums` and `plum_total_l`. These variable names use only lowercase letters and underscores and are clear, concise, and meaningful.

☐ `*totalplums*`

☒ `total_plums`

✓ **Richtig**

The variables with a name that follows widely accepted naming convention rules are `total_plums` and `plum_total_l`. These variable names use only lowercase letters and underscores and are clear, concise, and meaningful.

7. In R, what includes reusable functions and documentation about how to use the functions?

0 / 1 Punkt

☐ Comments

☐ Vectors

☐ Packages

☐ Pipes

✗ **Falsch**

Review the section on units of reproducible R code for a refresher.

8. What is the relationship between RStudio and CRAN?

1 / 1 Punkt

☐ CRAN contains all of the data that RStudio users need for analysis.

☐ CRAN creates visualizations based on an analyst's programming in RStudio.

☒ RStudio installs packages from CRAN that are not in Base R.

☐ RStudio and CRAN are both environments where data analysts can program using R code.

✓ **Richtig**

RStudio installs packages from CRAN that are not in Base R. CRAN is an online archive with R packages and other R-related resources that makes sure the resources are authentic and valid.

9. A data analyst previously created a series of nested functions that carry out multiple operations on some data in R. The analyst wants to complete the same operations but make the code easier to understand for their stakeholders. Which of the following can the analyst use to accomplish this?

1 / 1 Punkt

☐ Argument

☐ Comment

☒ Pipe

☐ Vector

✓ **Richtig**

The analyst can create a pipe. A pipe is a tool for expressing a sequence of multiple operations in R, which can make the operations easier to understand for analysts and stakeholders.