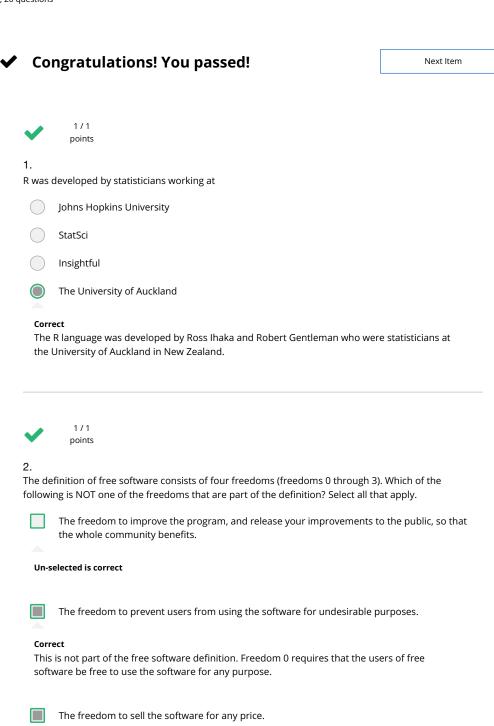
Week 1 Quiz 18/20 points (90%)

Quiz, 20 questions



Correct

This is not part of the free software definition. The free software definition does not mention anything about selling software (although it does not disallow it).

	The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor.	
Week 1 Qu Un-s Quiz, 20 questions	elected is correct	18/20 points (90%)
	The freedom to restrict access to the source code for the software.	
Corr This code	is not part of the free software definition. Freedoms 1 and 3 require access to the sou	ırce
	The freedom to run the program, for any purpose.	
Un-s	elected is correct	
	The freedom to study how the program works, and adapt it to your needs.	
Un-s	elected is correct	
~	1/1 points	
3. In R th	e following are all atomic data types EXCEPT: (Select all that apply)	
	list	
Corr 'list'	ect is not an atomic data type in R.	
	data frame	
Corr e 'data	ect a frame' is not an atomic data type in R.	
	table	
Corr 'tabl	ect e' is not an atomic data type in R.	
	character	
Un-s	elected is correct	
	integer	
Un-s	elected is correct	

ek 1 Qui Un-se 10 questions	numeric Z 18/2 elected is correct	0 points (9
o questions	complex	
Un-se	elected is correct	
	logical	
Un-se	elected is correct	
	array	
Corre 'arra	y' is not an atomic data type in R.	
	matrix	
Corre		
Corre	ect	
Corre	ect	
Corre 'mat	rix' is not an atomic data type in R. 1/1 points cute the expression x <- 4 in R, what is the class of the object `x' as determined by the `clas	ss()'
Corre 'mat	rix' is not an atomic data type in R. 1/1 points cute the expression x <- 4 in R, what is the class of the object `x' as determined by the `clas	ss()'
Corre 'mat	rix' is not an atomic data type in R. 1/1 points cute the expression x <- 4 in R, what is the class of the object `x' as determined by the `clasn? numeric	ss()'
4. If I exect functio	rix' is not an atomic data type in R. 1/1 points cute the expression x <- 4 in R, what is the class of the object `x' as determined by the `clasn? numeric	ss()'
4. If I exect functio	rix' is not an atomic data type in R. 1/1 points cute the expression x <- 4 in R, what is the class of the object `x' as determined by the `clasn? numeric ect	ss()'
4. If I exect functio	rix' is not an atomic data type in R. 1/1 points cute the expression x <- 4 in R, what is the class of the object `x' as determined by the `clain? numeric cut complex	ss()'
4. If I exect functio	rix' is not an atomic data type in R. 1/1 points cute the expression x <- 4 in R, what is the class of the object `x' as determined by the `clain? numeric cut complex list	ss()'
4. If I exect functio	trix' is not an atomic data type in R. 1/1 points tute the expression x <- 4 in R, what is the class of the object `x' as determined by the `clain? numeric ext complex list real	ss()'

112, 20 questi	Quiz _{ons} integer	18/20 points (90%
) logical	
	numeric	
) character	
Ţ	orrect ne character class is the "lowest common denominator" here and so all elements will be perced into that class.	
) mixed	
~	1/1 points	
6. If I I	have two vectors $x <- c(1,3,5)$ and $y <- c(3,2,10)$, what is produced by the expression cbin	d(x, y)?
	a vector of length 2	
	a 3 by 3 matrix	
	a matrix with 2 columns and 3 rows	
Т	orrect ne 'cbind' function treats vectors as if they were columns of a matrix. It then takes those ectors and binds them together column-wise to create a matrix.	
	a 2 by 3 matrix	
	a vector of length 3	
	a 2 by 2 matrix	
✓	a 2 by 2 matrix 1/1 points	
7. A ke	1/1	
	1/1 points	
	1 / 1 points y property of vectors in R is that	
	1/1 points y property of vectors in R is that elements of a vector can be of different classes	

	the length of a vector must be less than 32,768	
Week 1 Qu Quiz, 20 question	$ ext{1}oxed{oldsymbol{\mathcal{Z}}}$ lements of a vector can only be character or numeric	18/20 points (90%)
×	0 / 1 points	
8. Suppo apply.	ose I have a list defined as x <- list(2, "a", "b", TRUE). What does x[[1]] give me? Select all	that
арру.	a numeric vector containing the element 2.	
Corr	rect	
	a numeric vector of length 1.	
This	should be selected	
	a character vector containing the element "2".	
Un-	selected is correct	
	a list containing the number 2.	
Un-	selected is correct	
	a list containing a numeric vector of length 1.	
Un-:	selected is correct	
	1/1	
9.	points	
	se I have a vector x <- 1:4 and a vector y <- 2. What is produced by the expression $x + y$	<i>ı</i> ?
	a numeric vector with elements 3, 2, 3, 6.	
	a numeric vector with elements 3, 2, 3, 4.	
	an integer vector with elements 3, 2, 3, 6.	
	a numeric vector with elements 1, 2, 3, 6.	
	an integer vector with elements 3, 2, 3, 4.	
	a numeric vector with elements 3, 4, 5, 6.	

Correct

Week 1 Quiz 18/20 points (90%)

Quiz, 20 questions



0 / 1 points

10.

Suppose I have a vector x <- c(17, 14, 4, 5, 13, 12, 10) and I want to set all elements of this vector that are greater than 10 to be equal to 4. What R code achieves this? Select all that apply.



x[x > 10] == 4

Un-selected is correct



x[x < 10] <- 4

Un-selected is correct



x[x >= 11] <- 4

This should be selected



x[x >= 10] <- 4

Un-selected is correct



x[x == 4] > 10

Un-selected is correct



x[x > 10] <- 4

Correc

You can create a logical vector with the expression x > 10 and then use the [operator to subset the original vector x.



x[x == 10] <- 4

Un-selected is correct



x[x > 4] <- 10

Un-selected is correct

o answer questions 11-20.
Quiz, what are the column names of the dataset?
d
emp, Month, Day
es of a data frame with the `names()' function.
ata frame and print them to the console. What does the output look
R Wind Temp Month Day 0 7.4 67 5 1
3 8.0 72 5 2
rows using the [operator and an integer sequence to index the
R Wind Temp Month Day A 6.9 74 5 11
4 10.3 82 7 17
R Wind Temp Month Day 4 10.9 71 9 14
1 8.0 76 9 29
R Wind Temp Month Day 4 13.8 67 9 17
e e R

153

Week 1 Quiz 18/20 points (90%)

 $\label{eq:Quiz} \textit{Quiz, 20 ques} \textbf{\textit{Mons}} can \ use \ the \ `nrows()' \ function \ to \ compute \ the \ number \ of \ rows \ in \ a \ data \ frame.$

45

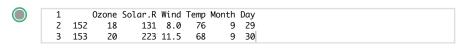
~

1 / 1 points

14.

Extract the last 2 rows of the data frame and print them to the console. What does the output look like?

1 Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
2 152 11 44 9.7 62 5 20
3 153 108 223 8.0 85 7 25



Correct

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

1 Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
2 152 31 244 10.9 78 8 19
3 153 29 127 9.7 82 6 7





1/1 points

15

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

- 63
- () 18
- () 3
- 21

Correct

The single bracket [operator can be used to extract individual rows of a data frame.

1/1 points

16. How many missing values are in the Ozone column of this data frame? Week $1\,Qu\bar{l}z$ 18/20 points (90%) Quiz, 20 questions 78 Correct The `is.na' function can be used to test for missing values. 1/1 points What is the mean of the Ozone column in this dataset? Exclude missing values (coded as NA) from this calculation. 18.0 53.2 31.5 42.1 The `mean' function can be used to calculate the mean. 1/1 points 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? 334.0 212.8 Correct 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. 205.0 185.9