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Weekly challenge 2

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1. A data analyst is assigning a variable to a value in their company's sales dataset for 2020. Which variable name uses the correct syntax?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ `-sales-2020`
- ☐ `2020_sales`
- ☒ `sales_2020`
- ☐ `_2020sales`



Correct

The variable with the correct syntax is `sales_2020`. A variable name in R may contain numbers and underscores as well but not as the first character.

2. You want to create a vector with the values 12, 23, 51, in that exact order. After specifying the variable, what R code chunk allows you to create the vector?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ `v(51, 23, 12)`
- ☐ `v(12, 23, 51)`
- ☒ `c(12, 23, 51)`
- ☐ `c(51, 23, 12)`



Correct

The code chunk `c(12, 23, 51)` allows you to create a vector with the values 12, 23, 51. 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.

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

0 / 1 point

- ☐ "2019-04-10"
- ☐ "2019-10-4"
- ☒ "4.10.19"
- ☐ "4/10/2019"



Incorrect

Review [the section on dates and times](#) for a refresher.

4. A data analyst inputs the following code in RStudio:

1 / 1 point

```
change_1 <- 70
```

Which of the following types of operators does the analyst use in the code?

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



Correct

In this code, the analyst uses an assignment operator: `<-`. The assignment operator assigns the value 70 to the variable `change_1`.

5. A data analyst is deciding on naming conventions for an analysis that they are beginning in R. Which of the following rules are widely accepted stylistic conventions that the analyst should use when naming variables? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Use all lowercase letters in variable names



Correct

The analyst should use all lowercase letters in variable names and should separate words with underscores. These are widely accepted stylistic conventions that help keep code readable.

- ☒ Use an underscore to separate words within a variable name



Correct

The analyst should use all lowercase letters in variable names and should separate words with underscores. These are widely accepted stylistic conventions that help keep code readable.

- ☐ Begin all variable names with an underscore
- ☐ Use single letters, such as "x" to name all variables

6. Which of the following are included in R packages? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Naming conventions for R variable names
- ☒ Tests for checking your code



Correct

R packages include reusable R functions, sample datasets, and tests for checking your code. R packages also include documentation about how to use the included functions.

- ☒ Reusable R functions



Correct

R packages include reusable R functions, sample datasets, and tests for checking your code. R packages also include documentation about how to use the included functions.

- ☒ Sample datasets



Correct

R packages include reusable R functions, sample datasets, and tests for checking your code. R packages also include documentation about how to use the included functions.

7. When an analyst installs a package that is not in Base R, where does R call the package from?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The tidyverse
- ☐ Python
- ☒ The CRAN archive
- ☐ The RStudio website



Correct

When an analyst installs a package that is not in Base R, R calls the package from the CRAN archive. CRAN is an online archive with R packages and other R-related resources.

8. When programming in R, what is a pipe used as an alternative for?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Installed package
- ☐ Vector
- ☐ Variable
- ☒ Nested function

✓ **Correct**

A pipe can be used as an alternative for a nested function. You can use both pipes and nested functions to complete multiple operations on data. However, a pipe is often the preferred method because it makes your code easier to read and understand.