



UTAustinX: UT.7.10x Foundations of Data Analysis - Part 1



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▼ Week 1: Introduction to Data

Readings

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▶ Week 2: Univariate Descriptive Statistics

Week 1: Introduction to Data > R Tutorial Videos > R Basics Quiz 2

Let's review the R basics in tutorial Video 3 and Video 4. You can take this quiz as often as needed to master these basics.

(1/1 point)

1. What is a **vector**?

☒ A set of values of the same type.

☐ A set of text and numerical values combined together.

☐ The result of a function on some numerical value of x.

(1/1 point)

2. The **concatenate** function in R helps you create a vector. What does the concatenate function look like?

☒ c()

☐ concat ()

☐ concatenate ()

(1/1 point)

3. If you wanted to **assign** the even numbers from 1 and 10 to a **vector** called z, which code should you use?

☒ z <- c(2,4,6,8,10)

☐ z -> c(2,4,6,8,10)

► Week 3:
Bivariate
Distributions

► Week 4:
Bivariate
Distributions
(Categorical
Data)

☐ `z <- evens(1,10)`

☐ `concat(2,4,6,8,10) -> z`

(1/1 point)

4. You can **index** vector z. What does this mean?

☒ Specify a specific value or set of values within a vector. ✓

☐ Sort the values in a vector in a specific order.

☐ Display the values of a vector.

(1/1 point)

5. Please refer to your answers to the previous questions to determine what value would be returned by the following line of code:

z[3]

☒ 6 ✓

☐ 3

☐ 18

(1/1 point)

6. If you ran the following **logical statement**, what would be returned? Please refer to your answers to the previous questions.

z != 10

☒ TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE ✓

☐ FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE

☐ TRUE

☐ FALSE

(1/1 point)

7. Which line of code would return the values **6, 8, 10**? Please refer to your answers to the previous questions.

☒ `z[z>5]` ✓

☐ `z>5`

☐ `z==6,8,10`

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