



✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

TO PASS 80% or higher

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Dataframes and Importing Data in R

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1. What happens if you run this code?

1 / 1 point

```
data.frame(alpha,beta)
```

- ☐ You are asking R whether the objects alpha and beta are data frames.
- ☐ You are creating a data frame with alpha and beta and saving it to the R environment.
- ☒ You are asking R to display a data frame with alpha and beta in the R console.



Correct

Correct. If you want to save the data frame to an object, you would do something like:

```
my_df <- data.frame(alpha,beta)
```

2. What part of the data frame "states" does this code call?

1 / 1 point

```
states[15,2]
```

- ☐ The entry of the 15th row down in the second column from the right.
- ☐ The entry of the second row down in the 15th column from the left.
- ☒ The entry of the 15th row down in the second column from the left.



Correct

Correct!

3. Say you have a data frame named "inventory" with 3 rows and two columns, created like this:

1 / 1 point

```
1 home <- c("computer","calculator","scanner")
2 office <- c("paper","pens","pencils")
3
4 inventory <- data.frame(home,office)
```

What would happen if you ran this code?

```
inventory$annex <- c("printer","stapler")
```

- ☒ You'll get an error message because you are trying to add a column that only has two rows.
- ☐ A new row with the rowID office will be added to the data.
- ☐ You'll get a new column called office populated by "printer" and "stapler."



Correct

Correct!

4. How many working directories can you have set simultaneously in an R session?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ One
- ☐ Two
- ☐ Unlimited



Correct

Correct!

5. Is it easier to import rectangular or non-rectangular data into R?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Rectangular

☐ Non-rectangular

✓ **Correct**

Correct. Rectangular data like a .csv file is the easiest kind of data to work with in R.