<b>✓</b>	Congratulations! You passed!

dnorm

qnorm

	Next Item
ne vector	in

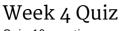
```
1/1
          points
What is produced at the end of this snippet of R code?
   1 set.seed(1)
   2 rpois(5, 2)
       A vector with the numbers 1, 4, 1, 1, 5
       A vector with the numbers 1, 1, 2, 4, 1
  Correct
  Because the `set.seed()' function is used, `rpois()' will always output the sam
  this code.
       It is impossible to tell because the result is random
       A vector with the numbers 3.3, 2.5, 0.5, 1.1, 1.7
           1/1
          points
2.
What R function can be used to generate standard Normal random variables?
        pnorm
        rnorm
  Correct
  Functions beginning with the `r' prefix are used to simulate random variates.
```

Quiz, 10 questions

		_
4		7
	V	

dpois

	points
3. When	simulating data, why is using the set.seed() function important? Select all that apply.
	It ensures that the sequence of random numbers is truly random.
Un-s	elected is correct
	It can be used to generate non-uniform random numbers.
Un-s	elected is correct
	It can be used to specify which random number generating algorithm R should use, ensuring consistency and reproducibility.
Corr	ect
	It ensures that the random numbers generated are within specified boundaries.
Un-s	elected is correct
Un-s	1/1 points
4. Which	1/1
4. Which	1/1 points  function can be used to evaluate the inverse cumulative distribution function for the
4. Which Poisso Corr	1/1 points  function can be used to evaluate the inverse cumulative distribution function for the n distribution?  qpois
4. Which Poisso Corr	1/1 points  function can be used to evaluate the inverse cumulative distribution function for the n distribution?  qpois  ect pability distribution functions beginning with the `q' prefix are used to evaluate the



Quiz, 10 questions

1/1 points

5.

What does the following code do?

1	set.seed(10)
2	x < - rep(0:1, each = 5)
3	e <- rnorm(10, 0, 20)
4	y < -0.5 + 2 * x + e

	Generate uniformly	distributed	random	data
--	--------------------	-------------	--------	------

	Generate	data from a	Poisson	generalized	linear	model
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- Generate random exponentially distributed data
- Generate data from a Normal linear model

Correct



1/1 points

6.

What R function can be used to generate Binomial random variables?

- dbinom
- pbinom
- rbinom

Correct

qbinom



1/1 points

7.

What aspect of the R runtime does the profiler keep track of when an R expression is evaluated?

- the global environment
- the working directory

stions	the function call stack
Cor	rect
<b>~</b>	1 / 1 points
8. Consi	der the following R code
1 2 3 4	<pre>library(datasets) Rprof() fit &lt;- lm(y ~ x1 + x2) Rprof(NULL)</pre>
perce	me that y, x1, and x2 are present in the workspace.) Without running the code, who ntage of the run time is spent in the 'lm' function, based on the 'by.total' method calization shown in 'summaryRprof()'?
	anzation shown in summary typion():
	23%
<ul><li></li></ul>	23%
Corr	23%  It is not possible to tell  100%
Cor	23%  It is not possible to tell  100%  rect  en using `by.total' normalization, the top-level function (in this case, `lm()') always
Corr	It is not possible to tell  100%  rect en using `by.total' normalization, the top-level function (in this case, `lm()') always es 100% of the time.
Cor Wh take	It is not possible to tell  100%  rect en using `by.total' normalization, the top-level function (in this case, `lm()') always es 100% of the time.  50%

It is a measure of network latency

It is the time spent by the CPU evaluating an expression  $% \left( \mathbf{r}^{\prime }\right) =\mathbf{r}^{\prime }$ 



1/1 points

10.

If a computer has more than one available processor and R is able to take advantage of that, then which of the following is true when using 'system.time()'?

	user time is 0	
	user time is always smaller than elapsed time	
	elapsed time is 0	
0	elapsed time may be smaller than user time	
Correct		





