

✓ Congratulations! You passed!

Tibbles only include a limited number of data items

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE 90%

1 / 1 point

1/1 point

V	Weekly challenge 3			
	LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE 90%			
1	۸ ما	ata analyst creates a data frame with data that has more than 50,000 observations in it. When they print their data		
1.	frai	ne, it slows down their console. To avoid this, they decide to switch to a tibble. Why would a tibble be more useful in s situation?		
	\circ	Tibbles will automatically create row names to make the data easier to read		
	•	Tibbles won't overload the console because they automatically only print the first 10 rows of data and as many variables as will fit on the screen		
	0	Tibbles will automatically change the names of variables to make them shorter and easier to read		

✓ Correct

Tibbles make printing in R easier. They won't accidentally overload the data analyst's console because they're automatically set to pull up only the first 10 rows and as many columns as fit on screen.

A data analyst is working with a large data frame. It contains so many columns that they don't all fit on the screen at once. The analyst wants a quick list of all of the column names to get a better idea of what is in their data. What function should

head()

ocolnames()

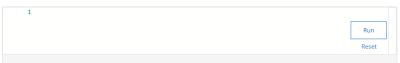
str()

mutate()

The colnames() function will return a list of all the column names in a data frame for easy reference.

3. You are working with the ToothGrowth dataset. You want to use the skim_without_charts() function to get a comprehensive view of the dataset. Write the code chunk that will give you this view.

1 / 1 point



How many rows does the ToothGrowth dataset contain?

O 40

O 25

O 50

60

✓ Correct

The code chunk skim_without_charts(ToothGrowth) gives you a comprehensive view of the dataset. Inside $the \ parentheses \ of \ the \ skim_without_charts () \ function \ is \ the \ name \ of \ the \ dataset \ you \ want \ to \ view. \ The \ code$ returns a summary with the name of the dataset and the number of rows and columns. It also shows the column types and data types contained in the dataset. The ToothGrowth dataset contains 60 rows.

4. A data analyst is working with a data frame named sales. They write the following code:

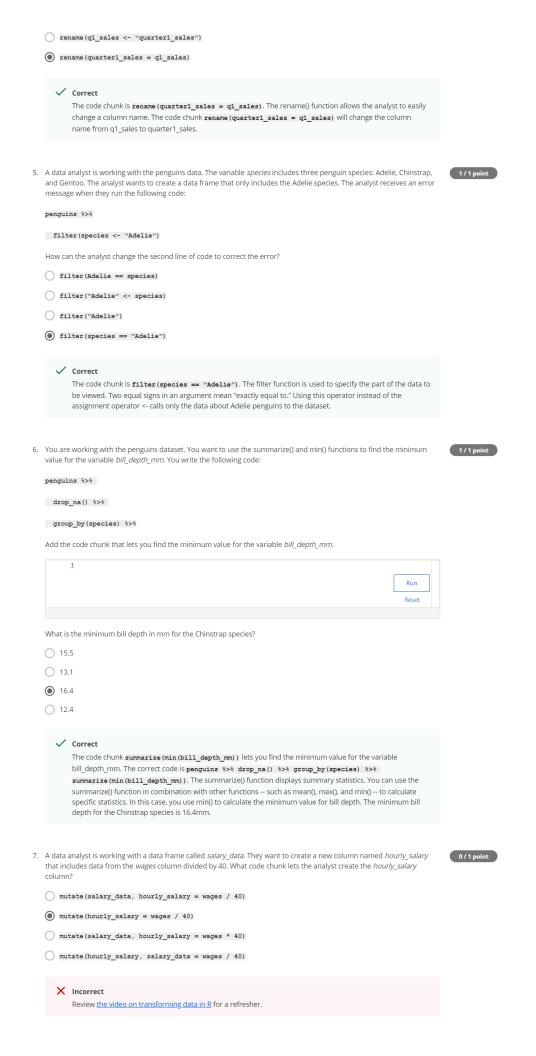
1 / 1 point

sales %>%

The data frame contains a column named q1_sales. What code chunk does the analyst add to change the name of the column from q1_sales to quarter1_sales?

rename (q1 sales = quarter1 sales)

rename (quarter1_sales <- "q1_sales")



8.	A data analyst is working with a data frame named <i>stores</i> . It has separate columns for city (<i>city</i>) and state (<i>state</i>). The analyst wants to combine the two columns into a single column named <i>location</i> , with the city and state separated by a comma. What code chunk lets the analyst create the <i>location</i> column?	1/1 point		
	unite(stores, "location", city, state)			
	<pre>unite(stores, "location", city, state, sep=",")</pre>			
	<pre>unite(stores, city, state, sep=",")</pre>			
	<pre>unite(stores, "location", city, sep=",")</pre>			
	✓ Correct The code chunk unite (stores, "location", city, state, sep=",") lets the analyst create the location column. The unite() function lets the analyst combine the city and state data into a single column. In the parentheses of the function, the analyst writes the name of the data frame, then the name of the new column in quotation marks, followed by the names of the two columns they want to combine. Finally, the argument sep="," places a comma between the city and state data in the location column.			
9.	In R, which statistical measure demonstrates how strong the relationship is between two variables?	1/1 point		
	Maximum			
	Correlation			
	Standard deviation			
	Average			
	✓ Correct Correlation measures how strong the relationship between two variables is. This is represented by the cor() function.			
10.	. A data analyst wants to find out how much the predicted outcome and the actual outcome of their data model differ. What function can they use to quickly measure this? mean()	1/1 point		
	O cort)			
	(a) bias()			
	○ sd()			
	Correct The bias() function can be used to calculate the average amount a predicted outcome and actual outcome differ in order to determine if the data model is biased.			