



Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

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Test your knowledge on coding in R

TOTAL POINTS 3

1. An analyst includes the following calculation in their R programming:

```
midyear_sales <- (quarter_1_sales + quarter_2_sales) - overhead_costs
```

Which variable will the total from this calculation be assigned to?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ `midyear_sales`
- ☐ `quarter_1_sales`
- ☐ `quarter_2_sales`
- ☐ `overhead_costs`

Correct

The total from this calculation will be assigned to the variable `midyear_sales`. The assignment operator `<-` follows the variable `mid_sales`, so the value of the calculated total is assigned to this variable.

2. An analyst is checking the value of the variable `x` using a logical operator, so they run the following code:

```
x > 35 & x < 65
```

Which values of `x` would return `TRUE` when the analyst runs the code? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ 35
- ☒ 50

Correct

The values 50 and 60 will return `TRUE` when the analyst runs the code `x > 35 & x < 65`. In this code, the logical operator `&` tells the server to return `TRUE` when the value of the variable is greater than 35 and less than 65.

- ☒ 60

Correct

The values 50 and 60 will return `TRUE` when the analyst runs the code `x > 35 & x < 65`. In this code, the logical operator `&` tells the server to return `TRUE` when the value of the variable is greater than 35 and less than 65.

- ☐ 70

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

```
sales_1 <- 100 * sales_2
```

Which of the following types of operators does the analyst use in the code? Select all the apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ assignment

Correct

The analyst uses assignment and arithmetic operators in the code. The assignment operator (`<-`) assigns the variable `sales_1` to the value of `100 * sales_2`. The multiplication operator (`*`) multiplies 100 by `sales_2`.

- ☐ logical

- ☒ arithmetic

Correct

The analyst uses assignment and arithmetic operators in the code. The assignment operator (`<-`) assigns the variable `sales_1` to the value of `100 * sales_2`. The multiplication operator (`*`) multiplies 100 by `sales_2`.

- ☐ relational