Congratulations! You passed!
TO PASS 80% or higher

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GRADE
100%

Test your knowledge on R functions

TOTAL POINTS 3

1. Which of the following functions can a data analyst use to get a statistical summary of their dataset? Select all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- [x] sd()

Correct
The sd(), cor(), and mean() functions can provide a statistical summary of the dataset using standard deviation, correlation, and mean.

- [x] cor()

Correct
The sd(), cor(), and mean() functions can provide a statistical summary of the dataset using standard deviation, correlation, and mean.

- [x] mean()

Correct
The sd(), cor(), and mean() functions can provide a statistical summary of the dataset using standard deviation, correlation, and mean.

- [ ] ggplot2()

2. A data analyst inputs the following command: **1 / 1 point**
`quartet %>% group_by(set) %>% summarize(mean(x), sd(x), mean(y), sd(y), cor(x, y)).`
Which of the functions in this command can help them determine how strongly related their variables are?

- ( ) mean(y)
- (•) cor(x,y)
- ( ) sd(y)
- ( ) sd(x)

Correct
The cor() function returns the correlation between two variables. This determines how strong the relationship between those two variables is.

3. Fill in the blank: The bias function compares the actual outcome of the data with the ____ outcome to determine whether or not the model is biased. **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) probable
- (•) predicted
- ( ) final
- ( ) desired

Correct
The bias function compares the actual outcome of the data with the predicted outcome to determine whether or not the model is biased.