Presenting Data - Quiz

Questions

Question 1

What is the code to produce a basic pie chart in R?

a. *p.chart()*
b. *piechart()*
c. *pie()*
d. *chart()*

Question 2

What does the following R command do: *par(mfrow=c(1,2))*?

a. It creates a numerical vector with the numbers 1 and 2 stored in an object called "par"
b. It performs a parametric test between the variables 1 and 2 of a dataset called "mfrow"
c. It displays two plots graphed in R after this command side by side
d. It adds the numbers 1 and 2 together

Question 3

What kind of output would you expect from the following R command: *table(mydata[,6])*?

ANSWER:

Question 4

What kind of output would you expect from the following R command: *prop.table(table(mydata[,2]))*100*?

ANSWER:

Question 5

What argument do you use to adjust the length of the y-axis of a plot in R?

a. *xlab=*
b. *ylab=*
c. *ylim=*
d. *main=*

Question 6

What argument do you use to add a label to the y-axis of a plot in R?

a. *xlab=*
b. *ylab=*
c. *ylim=*
d. *main=*

Question 7

What argument do you use to add a label to the x-axis of a plot in R?

a. *xlab=*
b. *ylab=*
c. *ylim=*
d. *main=*

Question 8

What argument do you use to add an overall title to a plot in R?

a. *xlab=*
b. *ylab=*
c. *ylim=*
d. *main=*

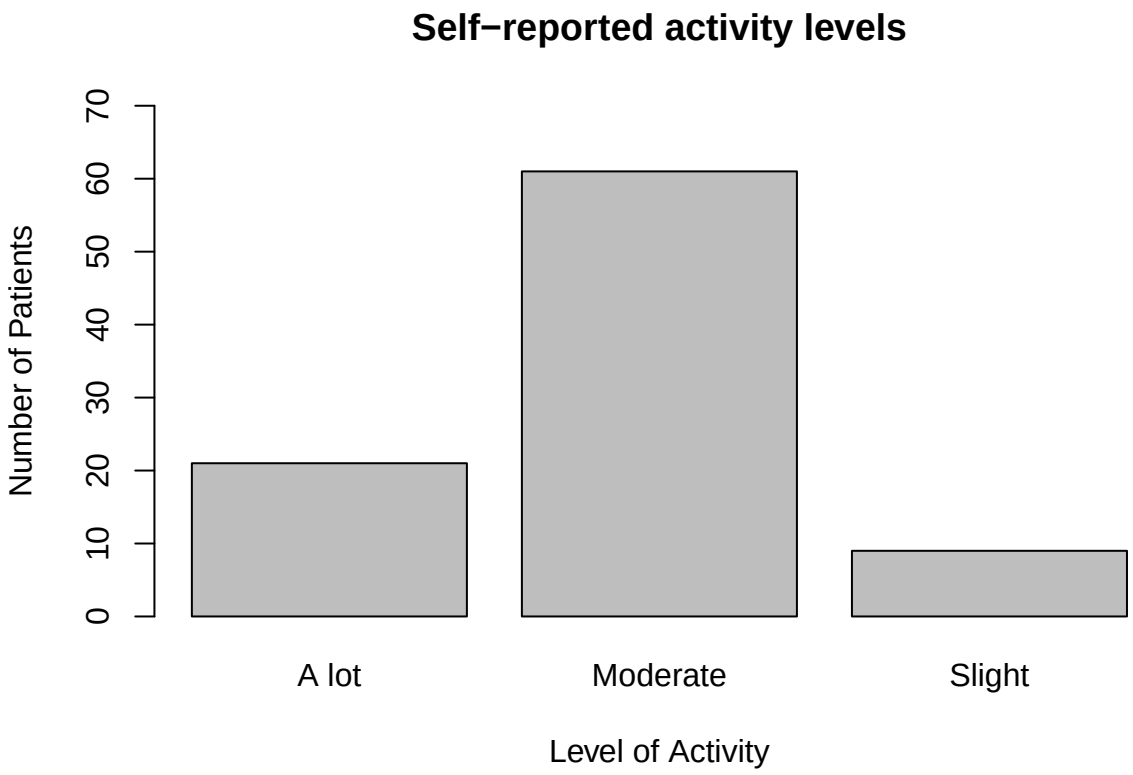
Question 9

What is the code to produce a basic histogram in R?

a. *histogram()*
b. *histo()*
c. *hist.plot()*
d. *hist()*

Question 10

What code was used to produce the following bar plot in R?



To produce the plot, the following data were stored in an object called "levels":

```
##
##    A lot Moderate   Slight
##       21       61        9
```

ANSWER:

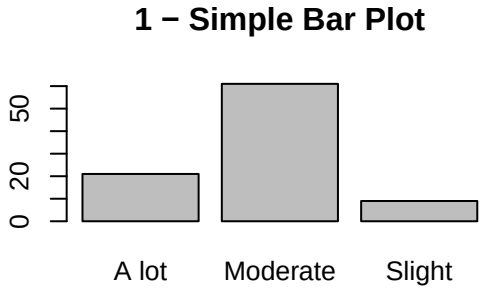
Question 11

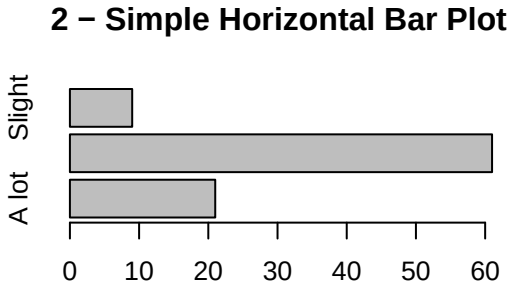
What is the code to produce a basic scatter plot in R?

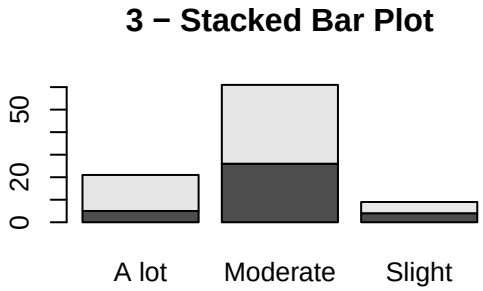
a. *scatter()*
b. *plot()*
c. *scatterplot()*
d. *sct.plot()*

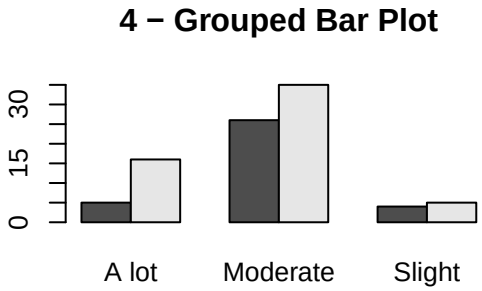
Question 12

Match each of the following four bar plot with the corresponding code segments (A, B, C and D) that were used to produce the bar plot in R:









A. *barplot(counts2, main="XXX")*
B. *barplot(counts, horiz = TRUE, main="XXX")*
C. *barplot(counts2, beside=TRUE, main="XXX")*
D. *barplot(counts, main="XXX")*

ANSWER:

Plot	R Code
1	
2	
3	
4	

Question 13

Which of the following can be used to visually explore the distribution/spread of data within one numerical variable?

a. *hist()*
b. *boxplot()*
c. *barplot()*
d. *pie()*

Question 14

Which of the following R commands can be used to find measures of location?

a. *mean()*, *median()*, *table()*
b. *average()*, *median()*, *table()*
c. *mean()*, *median()*, *mode()*
d. *mean()*, *med()*, *mode()*

Question 15

Which of the following is NOT a way of calculating the mean in R?

a. *sum(data$variable)/dim(data)[1]*
b. *avg(data$variable)*
c. *sum(datavariable)/length(datavariable)*
d. *mean(data$variable)*

Question 16

Which of the following are ways to calculate measures of spread in R?

a. *sd(data$variable)*
b. *var(data$variable)*
c. *IQR(data$variable)*
d. All of the above

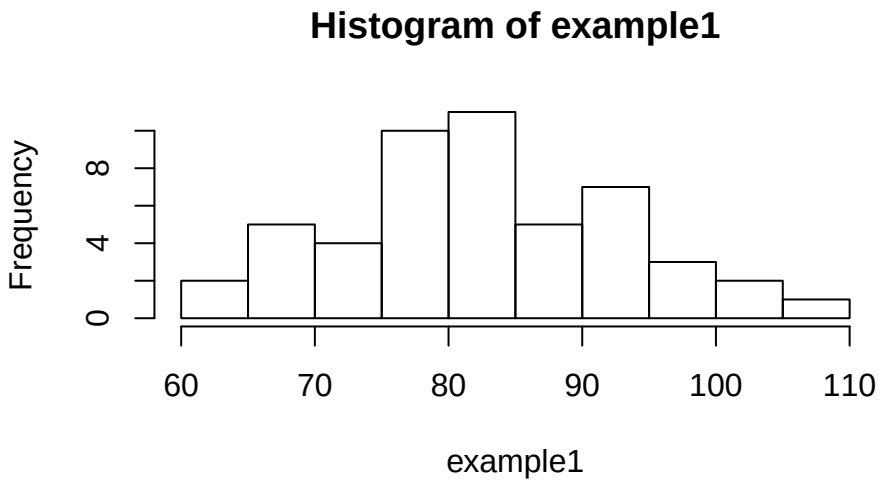
Question 17

Which TWO of the following measures are highly sensitive to outliers?

a. Mean
b. Median
c. Standard Deviation
d. IQR

Question 18

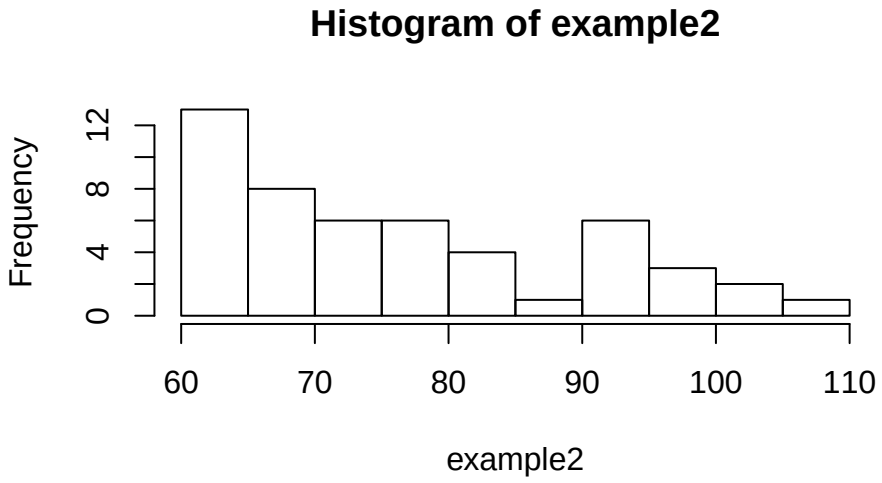
Which measures of location and spread should be used for data that is distributed as shown in this histogram?



ANSWER:

Question 19

Which measures of location and spread should be used for data that is distributed as shown in this histogram?



ANSWER:

Question 20

What information is included in the output for the *summary()* command in R?

a. Minimum, 1st Quartile, Median, Mean, Mode, 3st Quartile, Maximum
b. 1st Quartile, Median, Mean, 3st Quartile, Standard Deviation, Variance
c. Minimum, 1st Quartile, Median, Mean, 3st Quartile, Maximum
d. Minimum, Median, IQR, Mean, Standard Deviation, Maximum