

- 14 A single element of a character vector is referred as _____
 a) Character string b) String c) Data strings d) Raw data
- 15 R files has an extension _____
 a). R b). S c). Rp d) .c
- 16 The longer programs are called _____
 a) Files b) Structures c) Scripts d) Data
- 17 In the expression `x <- 4` in R, what is the class of 'x' as determined by the ``class ()`' function?
 a) Character b) Numeric c) Integer d) Word
- 18 What is the output of the following code?
`seq (from = 1, to = 9, by = 2)`
 a) 1 3 5 7 9 b) 1 3 5 7 9 11 c) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 d) Error
- 19 What is the output generated by the following code?
`seq (by = -2, 9, 1)`
 9 7 5 3 1 b) 1 3 5 7 9 c) 1 3 9 7 5 d) 5 7 9 3 1
- 20 What is the output generated by the following function? `> (y <- rep (3, 4))`
 a) 3 3 3 3 b) 4 4 4 4 c) 3333 d) 4444
- 21 Write a function to get the following output: 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110
 a) `x <- (100:110)` b) `x<- seq (100,110,2)` c) `c (100,110)` d) `x<-(110,110, -2)`
- 22 What is the output generated by the following expression: `c(1, 2, 3, 4) + c(1, 2)`
 2 4 4 6 b) 1 2 3 4 1 2 c) 1 2 1 2 3 4 d) 2 4 6 4
- 23 What is the output of the function: `> mean (1:6)`
 6 b) 3 c) 3.5 d) 4
- 24 What is the command to print the sorted list in reverse order?
`> sort(y)` b) `> rev(sort(y))` c) `sort(rev(y))` d) `rev(y)`
- 25 What is the output for the following function?
`> x <- c (1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13)`
`> which (x%%2 == 0)`
 a) 2, 8 b) 3, 6 c) 2, 3, 8 d) 5, 6
- 26 Functionality of R is divided into a number of _____
 Functions Domains Packages Files
- 27 Which of the following is a valid variable name in R?
 a) 2var b) var2 c) var_2 d) var#2
- 28 What is the output of the following code in R?
`x <- 1:5 y <- x^2 plot (x, y)`
 a) A scatterplot of x versus y b) A line plot of x versus y c) A histogram of x d) An error message
- 29 What is the meaning of "<-" ?
 a) Functions b) Loops c) Addition d) Assignment
- 30 Which of the following functions in R can be used to remove missing values from a vector?
 a) `na.rm ()` b) `na. omit ()` c) `na. fill ()` d) `na. exclude ()`
- 31 Which statement is used to stop a loop?
 a) Stop b) exit c) break d) return
- 32 Which function is used to add additional columns in a matrix?
 a) `add ()` b) `cbind ()` c) `join ()` d) `append item()`

- 33 What is the output of the following code: `pmin (c (1,2,3), c (3,2,1), c (2,2,2))`
 a) 1 2 1 b) 2 1 2 c) 1 2 3 d) 3 2 1
- 34 What is the output of the following code: `pmax (c (1,2,3), c(3,2,1), c(2,2,2))`
 a) List all objects b) Removes all c) Remove current d) None of the
- 35 _____ is used to skip an iteration of a loop.
 a) Next b) skip c) group d) cancel
- 36 What will be the output of the following R code?
`> y <- "fruit" > switch (y, fruit = "banana", vegetable = "broccoli", "Neither")`
 a) "banana" b) "Neither" c) "broccoli" d) Error
- 37 What will be the output of the following R code?
`> x <- 3
> switch (x,2+2, mean(1:10),sum(1:5))`
 a) 15 b) 5.5 c) NULL d) Error
- 38 What will be the output of the following R code?
`sum ((1:3) ^2)`
 a) 12 b) 13 c) 14 d) 11
- 39 Point out the correct statement? Note: (A: True and B: False)
 a) `ifelse (test, B, A)` b) `elseif (test, A, B)` c) `if (test, A, B)` d) `ifelse(test, A, B)`
- 40 Which function is used to display output.
 a) `show ()` b) `read ()` c) `printf()` d) `display ()`
- 41 `cat ()` function is used to concatenate two or more strings?
 a) Yes b) No
- 42 What will be the output of the following R code?
`> x <- data. Frame (foo = 1:4, bar = c(T, T, F, F))
> ncol(x)`
 a) 2 b) 7 c) 4 d) 9
- 43 Name the function to create a data frame?
 a) `df()` b) `dframe()` c) `dataframe ()` d) `data.frame()`
- 44 Collection of objects currently stored in R is called as
 a) list b) task c) workspace d) package
- 45 The _____ stores the nominal values as a vector of integers in the range of 1 to unique values in the nominal variable.
 a) Lists b) Factor c) Matrix d) Functions
- 46 The following values: 10.5, 55 and 787, belongs to which data type?
 a) numeric b) integer c) complex d) All of the above
- 47 -----Function is used to enter in data from the terminal?
 a) `SCAN()` b) `Scan;` c) `scan()` d) `Scandata()`
- 48 To bind a row onto an already existing matrix, the _____ function can be used.
 a) `Sbnd()` b) `Sbind()` c) `) rbind ()` d) `Gbind()`
- 49 A _____ is a two-dimensional rectangular data set
 a) Vector b) Lists c) Matrix d) Functions
- 50 Data frames can be converted to a matrix by calling data
 a) `as.mat()` b) `as.matr()` c) `as.mat()` d) `as.matrix()`
- 51 Which function is used to find the amount of rows and columns in an array?
 a) `dim()` b) `nchar()` c) `length()` d) `dim_len()`

- 52 _____ is used to apply a function over subsets of a vector.
 a) mapply() b) lapply() c) apply() d) tapply()
- 53 lapply functions takes _____
 a) two b) three c) four d) five
- 54 Identify the function which is used to return a subset of the columns of a data frame?
 a) select b) retrieve c) get d) set
- 55 _____ remove all the variables from the workspace.
 a) rm(list=ls()) b) ls() c) rm(x) d) attach(mat)
- 56 Data frames can contain which of the following types of data?
 a) Integers only b) Integers and numeric only c) Any type of data d) Integers, numeric and character only
- 57 Identify the command to select the first row of a data frame named df in R?
 a) df[0,] b) df[1,] c) df[,1] d) df[,0]
- 58 The _____ is used for reading tabular data?
 a) read.csv () b) dget c) readLines d) writeline
- 59 Which function in R is used to remove missing values from a vector?
 a) na.rm() b) na.omit() c) na.fill() d) na.exclude()
- 60 Which function is used to determine the names assigned to a list?
 a) names b) name c) nam d) nem
- 61 Consider the following code: for (x 1:10). Which keyword is missing inside the for loop to output the numbers 1 to 10?
 a) in b) seq c) list d) inside
- 62 Collection of objects currently stored in R is called as
 a) list b) task c) workspace d) package
- 63 What is the meaning of the following R function?
 x <- c(4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6)
 x <- as.factor(x)
 a) x becomes a factor b) x is a factor c) x is not a vector d) x does not exist
- 64 The four most frequently used types of data objects in R are vectors, matrices, data frames and _____
 a) Lists b) Function c) Interfaces d) Packages
- 65 Lists can be created using the _____ function
 a) Lists.atrrix b) Matrix.li c) Matrix.lists d) list
- 66 Joining two lists can be achieved either using the _____ function
 a) join() b) c() c) delete() d) reduce()
- 67 The length of a list is _____ to the number of components in that list
 a) Equal b) Triple c) Double d) One fourth
- 68 Individual R objects can be saved to a file using the function
 a) save b) put c) get d) save_image
- 69 An ordered collection of objects or components are called
 a) Datasets b)Lists c)Databases d)Data frames
- 70 If the function in a console is.matrix(X) returns true then X can be considered as a _____
 a) Vector b) Matrix Vector c) Matrix Object d) Matrix data object

- 71 Warnings are generated by the _____ function
 a) run() b) warning() c) error() d) message()
- 72 Factors are the r-objects which are created using a
 a) Vector b) Matrix c) Lists d) Array
- 73 A data frame is a special type of list where every element of the list has _____ length
 a) Same b) Different c) May be different d) May be same
- 74 We can dump() R objects to a file by passing
 a) character vector of their names b) object name c) arguments d) file name
- 75 Unlike writing out a table or CSV file, dump() and dput() preserve the _____ so that another user doesn't have to specify the all over again
 a) attribute data b) backup data c) metadata normal data
- 76 _____ function is used to apply an expression for a given dataset
 a) That() b) This() c) With() d) Unwith()
- 77 The _____ function can be used to remove a row of a data frame
 a) select b) rename c) subset d) set
- 78 Individual R objects can be saved to a file using the _____ function
 a) Save b) Put c) Get d) save_image
- 79 The process of changing the object type from one to another is _____
 a) Coercion b) Conversion c) Casting d) None of the above
- 80 Which function is used to draw points (markers) in a diagram?
 a) d() b) draw() c) plot() d) canvas()
- 81 Functions are defined using the _____ directive and are stored as R objects
 a) function() b) funct() c) functions() d) fun()
- 82 What will be the output of the following R code?

```
f <- function() {
  ## This is an empty function
}
```

 a) 0 b) No result c) NULL d) 1
- 83 What will be the output of the following R code?

```
f <- function() {
  ## This is an empty function
}
class(f)
```

 a) "function" b) "class" c) "procedure" d) "system"
- 84 The _____ function returns a list of all the formal arguments of a function
 a) formals() b) funct() c) formal() d) fun()
- 85 A function can have _____ number(max) of arguments
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) n
- 86 If the function comprises more than one expression, then braces are necessary
 a) True b) False
- 87 An argument is
 a) Place holder b) variable c) function d) None of the above

- 88 Arguments can have default values
a) True b) False
- 89 A function always returns a value
a) True b) False
- 90 _____ function in R programming are predefined functions that are available to perform common task or operations
a) variable b) constant c) user defined d) built-in
- 91 What is the output of the function print(sum(4:6))
a) 10 b) 15 c) 4 d) 6
- 92 What is the output of the function print(max(4:6))
a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 15
- 93 The expression if(x%%2==0) then it returns the value which is _____ number
a) even b) odd
- 94 F=function(x) x²*4+x/3 is _____ function
a) Inline b) Built-in c) user defined d) None of the above
- What will be the output of the following R code snippet?
- 95 lm <- function(x) { x * x }
> lm
a) function(x) { x * x } b) func(x) { x * x } c) function(x) { x / x } d) function { x \$ x }
- 96 A function, together with an environment, makes up what is called a _____ closure
a) formal b) function c) reflective d) symmetry
- Which of the variable in the following R code is variable?
- 97 > f <- function(x, y) {
x² + y / z
}
a) x b) y c) z d) yy
- 98 _____ functions can be “built which contain all of the necessary data for evaluating the function
a) objective b) reflective c) nested d) symmetry
- 99 _____ require you to pass a function whose argument is a vector of parameters
a) optimize() b) optimise() c) opt() d) opm()
- What will be the output of the following R code?
- 100 > g <- function(x) {
a <- 3
x+a+y
'y' is a free variable
}
> y <- 3
> g(2)
a) 9 b) 42 c) 8 d) Error

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