1. What method provides summary statistics of a data frame? 1 point

- (●) describe()
- ( ) summary()
- ( ) tail()
- ( ) head()

2. As the Pearson Correlation value nears zero, then ... 1 point

- (●) It indicates that two variables are not correlated
- ( ) It indicates minimal deviation in a variable's values from the mean
- ( ) It indicates the mean of the data is near zero
- ( ) It indicates uncertainty about the correlation between two variables

3. What range of Pearson Coefficient 'p' is considered too high to support any certainty about the correlation of variables? 1 point

- ( ) $0.001 < p < 0.05$
- ( ) $p < 0.001$
- (●) $p > 0.1$
- ( ) $0.05 < p < 0.1$

4. Consider the following data frame: 1 point

```
df_test = df[['body-style,' 'price']]
```

The following operation is applied:

```
df_grp = df_test.groupby(['body-style'], as_index=False).mean()
```

What are the resulting values of: **df_grp['price']**?

- ○ It averages the body-style variable data values.
- ◉ It averages the price for each body style
- ○ It writes the mean value of each body style price to the data frame.
- ○ The average price

5. What is the Pearson Correlation between two variables if the input variable is equal to the output variable? 1 point

- ◉ 1
- ○ -1
- ○ Between -1 and 0
- ○ Between 0 and 1