

## coursera

1. Consider the dataframe df, what method provides the summary statistics? (1 Point)

Describe()

- 2. What does the horizontal axis is in a scatter plot represent? (1 Point)

  Independent variable
- 3. If we have 10 columns and 100 samples, how large is the output of df.corr()?(1 Point)

10 x 10

4. If the p-value of the Pearson Correlation is 1, then... (1 Point)

The variables are correlated

5. Consider the following dataframe: (1 Point)

1 df\_test = df[[['body-style', 'price']]

The following operation is applied:

1 df\_grp = df\_test.groupby(['body-style'], as\_index=False).mean()

## The average price for each body style

6. Correlation implies causation (1 Point)

false

7. What is the Pearson correlation between variables X and Y, if X=-Y (1 Point)

-j