1) Choose the appropriate command(s) to filter *1 point* those booking details whose ***reservation_status*** are a **No-show?**

☐ `data_hotel_ns = data_hotel.loc[data_hotel.reservation_status = 'No-Show']`

☑ `data_hotel_ns = data_hotel[data_hotel.reservation_status == 'No-Show']`

☐ `data_hotel_ns = data_hotel.reservation_status.loc[data_hotel.isin(['No-Show'])]`

☑ `data_hotel_ns = data_hotel.loc[data_hotel.reservation_status.isin(['No-Show'])]`

2) From the same data, find how many bookings *1 point* were **not canceled** in the year **2017?**

◉ 9064

○ 6231

○ 9046

○ None of the above

3) From the total bookings that were made in 2017 *1 point* and **not canceled**, which month had the highest number of repeated guests?

○ July

○ February

◉ January

○ None of the above

4) Which of the following commands can be used 1 point to create a variable Flag, and set the values as Premium when the *rating* is equal to or greater than 3.25, and otherwise as Regular?

☐
```
dt_cocoa['Flag'] = ["Premium" if x > 3.25 else "Regular" for x in dt_cocoa['Rating']]
```

☑
```
dt_cocoa['Flag'] = ["Premium" if x >= 3.25 else "Regular" for x in dt_cocoa['Rating']]
```

☑
```
dt_cocoa["Flag"] = np.where(dt_cocoa["Rating"] < 3.25, "Regular", "Premium")
```

☐ None of the above

5) Which instruction can be used to impute the 1 point missing values in the column Review Data from the dataframe *dt_cocoa* by grouping the records company – wise?

🔘
```
dt_cocoa['Review Date'] = dt_cocoa.groupby(['Company'])['Review Date'].apply(lambda x: x.fillna(x.mode().iloc[0]))
```

⚪
```
dt_cocoa['Review Date'] = dt_cocoa.groupby(['Company'])['Review Date'].apply(lambda x: x.fillna(x.mean()))
```

⚪
```
dt_cocoa['Review Date'] = dt_cocoa.groupby(['Company'])['Review Date'].apply(lambda x: x.fillna(x.mode()))
```

⚪ None of the above

6) After checking the data summary, which feature 1 point requires a data conversion considering the data values held?

⚪ Rating

🔘 Review Date

⚪ Company

⚪ None of the above

7) What is the maximum average rating for the **1 point** cocoa companies based out of **Guatemala?**

- ◯ 4
- ◯ 3.5
- ◉ 3.42
- ◯ None of the above

8) Which pandas function is used to stack the **1 point** dataframes vertically?

- ◯ pd.merge()
- ◉ pd.concat()
- ◯ join()
- ◯ None of the above

Assume a pandas dataframe *df_weather* which when printed is as shown below:

```
In [38]: df_weather
Out[38]:
   Direction  Temperature  Windspeed  Humidit
0       East           49         10        7
1       West           54          5        8
2      North           35          8        9
3      South           42         15        7
```

9) Of the following set of statements, which of **1 point** them can be used to extract the column **Direction** as a separate dataframe?

- ☑ df_weather[['Direction']]
- ☑ df_weather.iloc[:,0]
- ☐ df_weather.loc[:,['Direction']]
- ☐ None of the above

10) A file **"Students.csv"** contains the attendance   *1 point*
and scores of three separate students. This dataset is
loaded into a dataframe *df_study* and a cross table
is obtained from the same dataframe which results in the
following output

Subject Person	Chemistry	Maths	Physics	All
Harini	90.00	94.00	83.00	89.00
Rekha	92.00	85.00	95.00	90.67
Sathi	74.00	84.00	81.00	79.67
All	85.33	87.67	86.33	86.44

Which one of these students' average score across all
subjects was the lowest? Which subject has the highest
average score across students?

- ○ Harini, Maths
- ● Sathi, Maths
- ○ Harini, Physics
- ○ Rekha, Maths