Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

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GRADE
100%

Graded Quiz: Test your Project Understanding

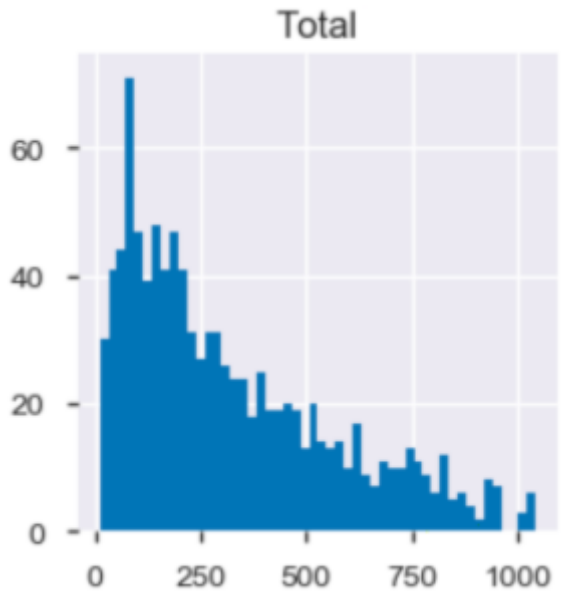
LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
100%

1. Which of these commands will let you observe the first 10 rows of your dataframe? Assume it is named "df". **1 / 1 point**

- [x]
```
df.head(10)
```
- [ ]
```
df.tail()
```
- [ ]
```
df.head()
```
- [ ]
```
df.tail(10)
```

Correct
Correct! Since the default parameter of df.head() outputs the first 5 rows, we must specify the parameter to be 10.

2. **1 / 1 point**



How would you describe the above plot of total price?

- [x] Continuous variable.

Correct

Correct! Since as total price can take any continuous value above 0.

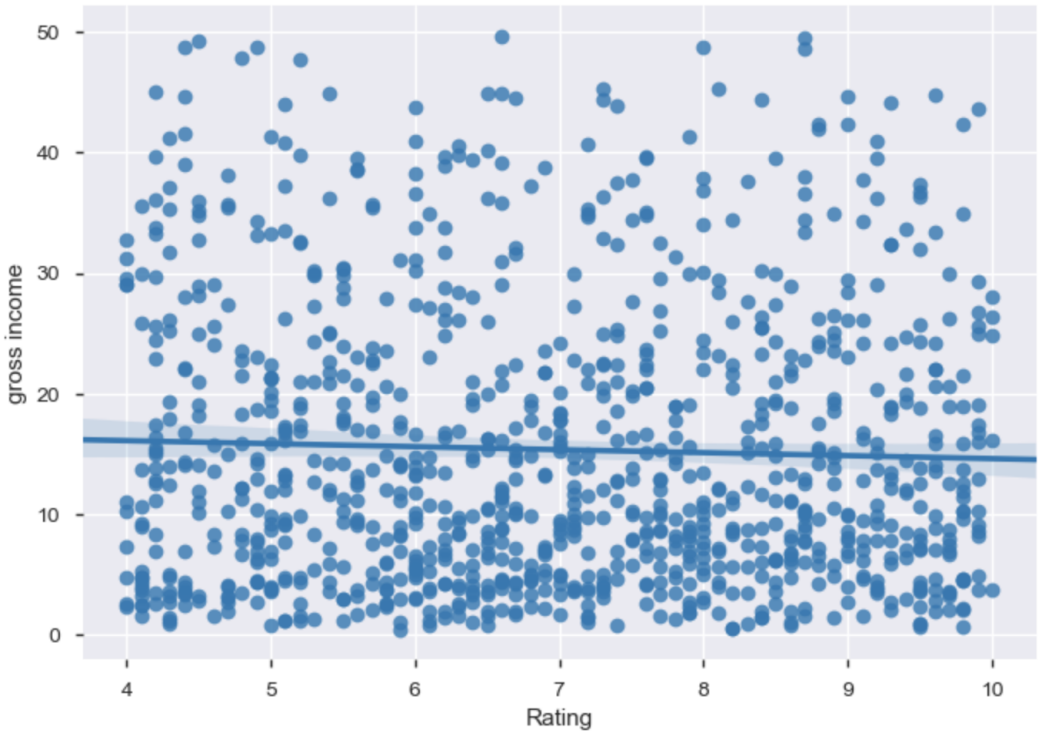
- [ ] Categorical variable.
- [ ] Left-skewed.
- [x] RIght-skewed.

Correct

Correct! Total price is right-skewed as the right tail is longer.

3.

1 / 1 point



The above plot is a regression plot of gross income and customer rating. There is a linear positive trend i.e. the higher the rating, the higher the gross income.

- ○ True
- ◉ False

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The trend line is almost flat, indicating there is an absence of a linear trend.

4. What are potential way(s) of handling missing data? **1 / 1 point**

- ☑ Remove the rows associated with missing values

✓ **Correct**

Correct! Although discouraged in most cases, sometimes, if adjustment or imputation of values (for the row) does not benefit the analysis or predictive model, the row can be removed.

- ☑ Replace it with the **mean** of their respective columns.

Correct

Correct! Mean imputation is a popular technique.

- [x] Replace it with the **mode** of their respective columns.

Correct

Correct! Missing values in categorical columns are sometimes imputed with the mode of their respective columns.

5. sns.heatmap() can be used to visualize the directional magnitudes in a correlation matrix. **1 / 1 point**

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Correct

Correct! As was shown in task 5, Seaborn's .heatmap can take in 'df.corr' as an input to plot a correlation matrix, where the color represents directional magnitude of correlation.