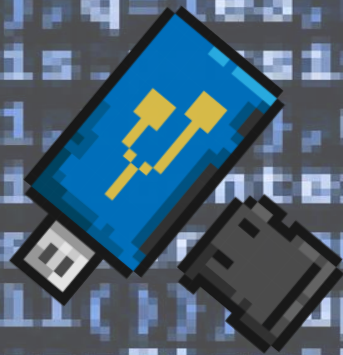


```
...b})).body({function(a,b){"use strict";return b(
...p.push(c);c}function g(a,b){var c=a[0].s
...d})function l(a){return p.remove(a);remove
...th(h.height-1);l(a.remove());d})
...le(a.remove());l(a.remove());})
scrollbarContent1"><div class="scroll-han
...th!h.remove();l({});q=1e3,r=a.scrollbarWidth=
stopScrolling():this.persistent=!0,this),stop
);this.scrolling=!1},updateFill:function
reenX,scrollTop:this.context.scrollTop,scroll
ction(){return this.remove(),this}},m.pr
osition().updateFill(),updateScrollPosition
+{a.screenY=this.dragStartPosition.top)/this
000this.scale+"%"});this.updateScrollPosition
...l(h.dragStartPosition.scrollTop);this.c
```

start [] = LEVEL 4.exe



Conversions



While looking at the dataset you noticed that the columns TEMP and UNIT seem to belong together. The TEMP column gives a temperature value, and the UNIT indicates if the value is given in Kelvin (K), Celsius (C) or unknown (?).

To make model training easier you need to convert all Kelvin values to Celsius.

You decide to tackle the easier problem first and convert all values where you know that the UNIT is K(elvin).



Conversions



Task:

First convert all values where the UNIT is K(elvin) to Celsius.

Output:

What is the mean (rounded to two decimal places) and standard deviation (rounded to the nearest integer) **of the Kelvin values** after converting them to Celsius?

Example answer: -1.53, 25

Now you need to decide what to do with the values where the UNIT is unknown. **There are two options:**

- Remove all unknown values from the dataset. This is easier but you will have less training data for the next levels.
- Figure out how to convert the remaining values. This is more difficult, but you will have more training data for the next levels. (Hint: look at the minimum and maximum of the Celsius values)

