



### Your grade: 100%

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1. What is the correct syntax to access a column, say "symboling," from a dataframe, say `df`?

1 / 1 point

- `df=="symboling"`
- `df.get("symboling")`
- `df["symboling"]`
- `df="symboling"`

**Correct**

Correct! This is the correct syntax for accessing the column "symboling" from the data frame `df`.

2. How would you change the name of the column "city\_mpg" to "city-L/100km"?

1 / 1 point

- `df.columnheader(columns={"city_mpg": "city-L/100km"}, inplace=True)`
- `df.rename(columns={"city_mpg": "city-L/100km"})`
- `df.columnname={"city_mpg": "city-L/100km"}`
- `df.rename(columns={"city_mpg": "city-L/100km"}, inplace=True)`

**Correct**

Correct! You rename the column "city\_mpg" to "city-L/100km" using this syntax.

3. What is the primary purpose of normalization?

1 / 1 point

- To get rid of "not a number" or NaN values
- It brings data into a common standard of expression
- So all the variables have a similar influence on the models you build
- To make the range of the values consistent and make comparing and analyzing values easier

**Correct**

Correct. Normalization makes it so the range of values for a variable is consistent.

4. Why do we convert categorical variables into numerical values?

1 / 1 point

- It makes it easier to visualize the data
- To save memory
- Most statistical models require numerical values
- It makes it easier to fill in missing data

**Correct**

Correct! It is easier to deal with numerical values in statistical values than categorical variables.