



Your grade: 100%

Your latest: 100% • Your highest: 100% • To pass you need at least 75%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

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.