

Question 1

What method provides summary statistics of a data frame? 1 / 1 point

describe()

tail()

summary()

head()

Correct

Correct! The describe method provides summary statistics.

Question 2

As the Pearson Correlation value nears zero, then ... 1 / 1 point

It indicates that two variables are not correlated

It indicates minimal deviation in a variable's values from the mean

It indicates the mean of the data is near zero

It indicates uncertainty about the correlation between two variables

Correct

Correct! The Pearson Correlation indicates the strength of the correlation between two variables.

Question 3

What range of Pearson Coefficient 'p' is considered too high to support any certainty about the correlation of variables? 1 / 1 point

$0.001 < p < 0.05$

$p < 0.001$

$p > 0.1$

$0.05 < p < 0.1$

Correct

Correct! $p > 0.1$ indicates that there is no evidence to support any correlation between the variables.

Question 4

Consider the following data frame:

```
df_test = df[['body-style', 'price']]
```

The following operation is applied:

```
df_grp = df_test.groupby(['body-style'], as_index=False).mean()
```

What are the resulting values of: `df_grp['price']`? 1 / 1 point

The average price

It averages the body-style variable data values.

It writes the mean value of each body style price to the data frame.

It averages the price for each body style

Correct

Correct! The `groupby.mean()` method finds the means of different groups of values.

5.

Question 5

What is the Pearson Correlation between two variables if the input variable is equal to the output variable? 1 / 1 point

1

Between -1 and 0

-1

Between 0 and 1

Correct

Correct! The closer the Pearson Correlation is to 1, the stronger the correlation between input and output. If the values are equal, then 1 indicates the strongest relationship possible.