Question 1
What is the correct syntax to access a column, say "symboling," from a dataframe, say df? 1 / 1 point

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

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

Question 2
How would you change the name of the column "city_mpg" to "city-L/100km"? 1 / 1 point

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

Question 3
What is the primary purpose of normalization? 1 / 1 point

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

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

Question 4
Consider the column 'diesel' for car B. What would be the value?

Header row: car, fuel, gas, diesel.
Row 1: A, gas, 1, 0. Row 2: B, gas, 0, blank. Row 3: C, gas, 1, 0. Row 4: D, gas, 1, 0. 1 / 1 point

NaN
0
1

Correct
Correct! The gas and diesel variables are 0 or 1. A car has either diesel or gas; since gas is 0, diesel should be 1.