Exam completed on: December 6, 2021   Score: 82% · 9/11

Exam questions   ● Show all   ○ Show wrong only

✓   Question 1 of 11

In your notebook, you want to load a CSV file into a DataFrame `df` .
This CSV is in the path 'data/payments.csv' relative to the notebook.
Which command do you use?

```
df = pd.read_excel('payments')
```

✓
```
df = pd.read_csv('data/payments.csv')
```

```
df = csv('data/payments.csv')
```

```
df = read_csv('payments.csv')
```

✓   Question 2 of 11

What is the issue with the following command aimed at reporting the
top rows from two columns?

```
df['name','phone'].head()
```

You can only read a single DataFrame column at a time.

The column names have to be specified as numeric indexes and not by name.

✓ You cannot select multiple columns with single brackets.

The head() method cannot be applied to a DataFrame.

✓ Question 3 of 11

How will the results of lines two and three compare?

```
filter=df['age']=='30'
print(df[filter])
print(df.loc[filter,:])
```

✓ They will both print the exact same results.

They will both fail with a syntax error.

The first call will only print the rows.

The second call will only print true or false messages.

✓ Question 4 of 11

When would a sequential colormap work well in a heatmap?

when you want to show the data as numbers rather than

colors

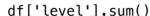when the data has discrete chunks that are not ordered

✓ when the data ranges from low to high

when you cannot use the Seaborn wrapper module

✓ Question 5 of 11

Your DataFrame has three rows, with the 'level' column having the strings "H", "M", and "L", in this order. What will this command produce? ⌄

```
df['level'].sum()
```

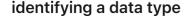It will produce an empty string.

It will produce the number zero.

✓ It will produce the string "HML".

It will cause an error.

✓ Question 6 of 11

What will you use Jupyter Markdown cells for? ⌄

identifying a data type

creating a webpage

✓ annotating the code

postponing an execution of a code section

Question 7 of 11

A column in your data is missing a value in one row. Which command fills this missing data point with the value before it?

```
df.fillna(method='bfill')
```

```
df.fillna(0)
```

```
df.fillna(method='linear')
```

✓ ```df.fillna(method='ffill')```

Question 8 of 11

In the `df.to_csv()` method, which argument should you add to avoid exporting the DataFrame indexes?

noindex

✓ index=False

no_indexes

index=No

Question 9 of 11

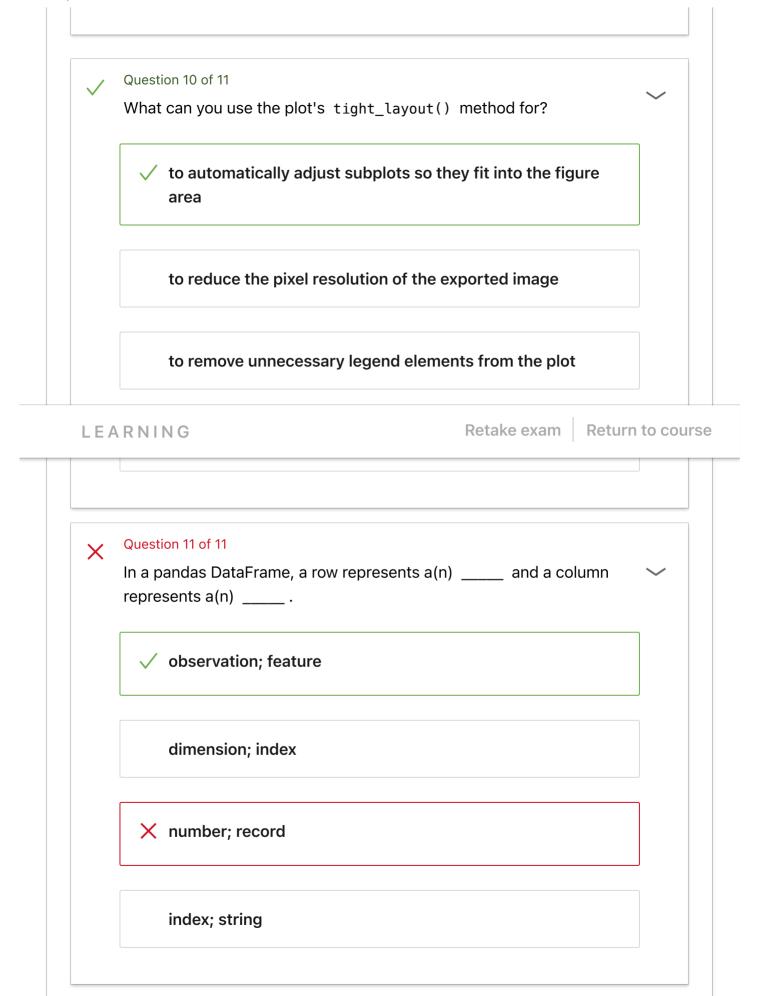Which code produces the same result as the one below?

```
plt.plot(year, sales)
plt.title('Sales by Year', fontsize=20)
```

✓
```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=1)
axes.plot(year, sales)
axes.set_title('Sales by Year', fontsize=20)
```

✗
```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=1)
axes.plot(year, sales)
plt.set_title('Sales by Year')
plt.set_font(20)
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=1)
axes.plot(year, sales)
axes.set_font_and_title(20, 'Sales by Year')
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=1)
axes.plot(year, sales)
axes.title('Sales by Year')
axes.font(fontsize=20)
```

✓ Question 10 of 11

What can you use the plot's `tight_layout()` method for?

> ✓ **to automatically adjust subplots so they fit into the figure area**

> **to reduce the pixel resolution of the exported image**

> **to remove unnecessary legend elements from the plot**

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✗ Question 11 of 11

In a pandas DataFrame, a row represents a(n) _____ and a column represents a(n) _____ .

> ✓ **observation; feature**

> **dimension; index**

> ✗ **number; record**

> **index; string**

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