Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 60%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. What Python library is primarily used for machine learning? 1 / 1 point

- ○ pandas
- ◉ scikit-learn
- ○ Numpy
- ○ matplotlib

Correct
Correct! This library is for machine learning.

2. We have the list **headers_list:** 1 / 1 point

```
headers_list=['A','B','C']
```

We also have the data frame **df** that contains three columns. What syntax should you use to replace the headers of the data frame df with values in the list **headers_list?**

- ○ **df.head(headers_list)**
- ○ **df.tail(headers_list)**
- ◉ **df.columns = headers_list**
- ○ **df.tail() = headers_list**

Correct
Correct! This is the correct syntax you should use to replace the headers of the data frame df with values in the list **headers_list.**

3. What task does the following command perform? 1 / 1 point

```
df = pandas.read_csv("A.csv")
```

- ○ Changes the name of the column in 'df' to the ones as in "A.csv"
- ○ Displays the contents of the CSV file
- ◉ Loads the data from a CSV file called "A.csv" into a data frame 'df'
- ○ Saves the data frame df to a CSV file called "A.csv"

Correct
Correct! The pandas read_csv() function will load the contents of the file A.csv as a dataframe and save it to df.

4. Consider the segment of the following data frame: 1 / 1 point

	symboling	normalized-losses	make	fuel-type	aspiration	num-of-doors	body-style	drive-wheels	engine-location	wheel-base	...	engine-size	fuel-system
0	3	?	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	...	130	mpfi
1	3	?	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	...	130	mpfi
2	1	?	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	hatchback	rwd	front	94.5	...	152	mpfi
3	2	164	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	99.8	...	109	mpfi
4	2	164	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	4wd	front	99.4	...	136	mpfi

What is the type of attribute "**make**"?

- ○ string
- ◉ object
- ○ int64
- ○ float64

Correct
Correct! The attribute **make** is an object data type.

5. How do you generate descriptive statistics for all the columns for the data frame **df**? 1 / 1 point

- ○ `df.info`
- ◉ `df.describe(include = "all")`
- ○ `df.statistics(include = "all")`
- ○ `df.describe()`

Correct
Correct! This code generates descriptive statistics for all the columns for the data frame df.