## Your grade: 100%

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

Next item  $\, o \,$ 

1.	What method provides summary statistics of a data frame?	1/1 point
	describe()	
	O summary()	
	O tail()	
	O head()	
	<ul> <li>✓ Correct</li> <li>Correct! The describe method provides summary statistics.</li> </ul>	
2.	As the Pearson Correlation value nears zero, then	1/1 point
	It indicates that two variables are not correlated	
	O It indicates minimal deviation in a variable's values from the mean	
	O It indicates uncertainty about the correlation between two variables	
	O It indicates the mean of the data is near zero	
	✓ Correct  Correct! The Pearson Correlation indicates the strength of the correlation between two variables.	
3.	What range of Pearson Coefficient 'p' is considered too high to support any certainty about the correlation of	1/1 point
	variables?	1/1point
	p > 0.1	
	O.05 < p < 0.1	
	O.001 < p < 0.05	
	O p < 0.001	
4.	Consider the following data frame:	1/1 point
	<pre>df_test = df[['body-style,' 'price']]</pre>	
	The following operation is applied:	
	<pre>df_grp = df_test.groupby(['body-style'], as_index=False).mean()</pre>	
	What are the resulting values of: df_grp['price']?	
	It averages the price for each body style	
	O The average price	
	O It averages the body-style variable data values.	
	O It writes the mean value of each body style price to the data frame.	
	<ul> <li>✓ Correct</li> <li>Correct! The groupby.mean() method finds the means of different groups of values.</li> </ul>	
5.	What is the Pearson Correlation between two variables if the input variable is equal to the output variable?	1/1 point
	Between -1 and 0	7.2   5
	O -1	
	Between 0 and 1	
	O Between valid 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.	