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1. What is the **type** of the result when selecting a **single column** from a DataFrame in Pandas?   **1 / 1 point**

   ○ List

   ○ DataFrame

   ○ Integer

   ⦿ Series

   > Selecting a single column returns a Pandas Series, which is a 1-dimensional data structure representing the data of that column.

2. What does the following line of code do?   **1 / 1 point**

   `df.set_index("ID")`

   ○ It provides summary statistics for the column ID.

   ⦿ It sets the indices of each row in the DataFrame to the corresponding values in the ID column.

   > You got it! `.set_index()` is used for updating the indices of your DataFrame to more meaningful labels, like ID.

   ○ It selects the row at index ID.

   ○ It deletes the ID column from the DataFrame.

3. What will be the value of the variable **subset** after running this line of code? Assume that **df** is a properly defined DataFrame.   **1 / 1 point**

   `subset = df[df["Height"] > 1.82]`

   ○ A DataFrame sorted in descending order by Height.

   ⦿ A DataFrame containing only rows where the value for Height is greater than 1.82

   > The boolean expression evaluates each row in the DataFrame and selects only those that meet the specified condition, creating a filtered subset of the data.

   ○ A Series containing only the column Height.

   ○ A single Boolean value indicating whether all Heights are above 1.82

4. What does the **ascending** named argument in the `.sort_values()` method specify?   **1 / 1 point**

   ○ The number of rows to include in the result

   ⦿ The order in which data is sorted, whether from lowest to highest or highest to lowest

   > The ascending argument specifies whether the data should be sorted in ascending (True) or descending (False) order.

   ○ The speed of sorting

   ○ The number of rows to delete

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