Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. What is the **most direct** method for **visualizing** the distribution of **numerical** features in Pandas? 1 / 1 point

- `.visualize()`
- `.graph()`
- `.hist()` ✓

  The hist() method is used in Pandas to create histograms, which are ideal for visualizing the distribution of numerical data.

- `.plot()`

2. Which method can be used to calculate the **skewness** of the distribution of HoursSpentLearningToCode? 1 / 1 point

- `.mean()`
- `.describe()`
- `.skew()` ✓

  The .skew() method specifically calculates the skewness, allowing you to understand the asymmetry of the distribution.

- `.var()`

3. What method is your **primary** option for analyzing **categorical** data in Python? 1 / 1 point

- `.value_counts()` ✓

  The `.value_counts()` method is used to analyze categorical data by providing unique values and their frequencies. This helps in understanding the distribution of categorical features.

- `.head()`
- `.skew()`
- `.dtypes`

4. What happens if you try to use the `.corr()` method on a DataFrame that includes categorical columns? 1 / 1 point

- It will print `"False"`.
- The correlation between numerical and categorical columns will be calculated.
- It will calculate correlations only for the numerical columns and ignore the categorical ones.
- An error will occur. ✓

  An error will occur if you attempt to use the .corr() method on a data frame that includes categorical columns, as the method is only applicable to numerical data.