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## Final Exam

Latest Submission Grade 100%

1. What is the acronym for comma separated values?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ csv
- ☐ cosv
- ☐ csepv

✓ **Correct**

2. What Python libraries were considered "Algorithmic Libraries" in this course?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Matplotlib, Seaborn
- ☐ Pandas, Numpy, SciPy
- ☒ Scikit-learn, Statsmodels

✓ **Correct**

3. In order to read any data using Python Pandas package what are the 2 most important factors?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Format and file path
- ☐ Encoding scheme and file path
- ☐ File types and format

✓ **Correct**

4. What attribute or function returns the data types of each column?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ dtypes
- ☐ tail()
- ☐ head()

✓ **Correct**

5. The Pandas library allows us to read what?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Various datasets into a data frame
- ☐ Only rows
- ☐ Only headers

✓ **Correct**

6. What library is primarily used for data analysis?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ pandas

- ☐ matplotlib
- ☐ scikit-learn

✓ Correct

7. What would the following code segment output from a dataframe **df**?

1 / 1 point

```
df.head(5)
```

- ☐ It would return the last 5 rows of the dataframe
- ☐ It would return all of the rows of the dataframe
- ☒ It would return the first 5 rows of the dataframe

✓ Correct

8. What does the following code segment perform in a dataframe?

1 / 1 point

```
mean = df["normalized-losses"].mean() df["normalized-losses"].replace(np.nan, mean)
```

- ☐ It drops rows that contain missing values
- ☒ It replaces the missing values in the column "normalized-losses" with the mean of that column
- ☐ It drops all of the rows in the column "normalized-losses"

✓ Correct

9. What does the following code segment perform in a dataframe?

1 / 1 point

```
df["a"] = 2 * df["a"]
```

- ☐ It assigns **2\*df["a"]** back to column **df["a"]**
- ☒ It multiplies each element in the column **df["a"]** by 2 and assigns it back to column **df["a"]**
- ☐ A: It multiplies each element in the column **df["a"]** by 2

✓ Correct

10. What does the below code segment give an example of for the column "length"?

1 / 1 point

```
df["length"] = (df["length"] - df["length"].mean()) / df["length"].std()
```

- ☐ It gives an example of the max-min method
- ☒ It gives an example of the z-score or standard score

✓ Correct

11. Why is the below table an example of One-hot encoding?

1 / 1 point

fuel
gas

gas	diesel
1	0

diesel
gas
gas



0	1
1	0
1	0

- ☐ Because it transformed the column fuel into a standard deviation
- ☒ Because it transformed the column fuel into quantitative variables

✓ Correct

12. What task does the following line of code perform?

1 / 1 point

```
df['peak-rpm'].replace(np.nan, 5, inplace=True)
```

- ☐ rename the column 'peak-rpm' to 5
- ☐ add 5 to the dataframe **df**
- ☒ replace the not a number values with 5 in the column 'peak-rpm'

✓ Correct