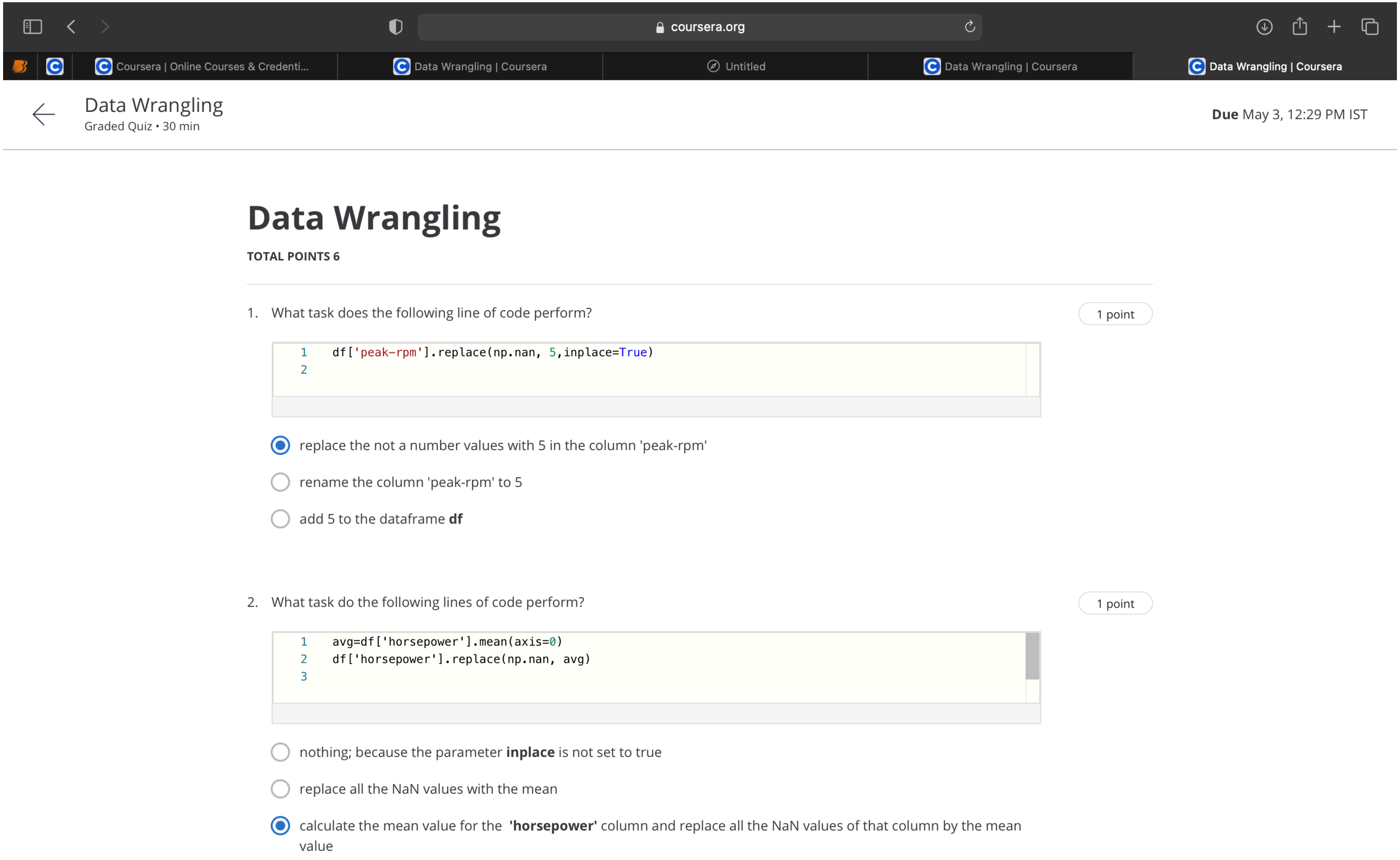
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TOTAL POINTS 6

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

1 point

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

```

● replace the not a number values with 5 in the column 'peak-rpm'

○ rename the column 'peak-rpm' to 5

○ add 5 to the dataframe **df**

2. What task do the following lines of code perform?

1 point

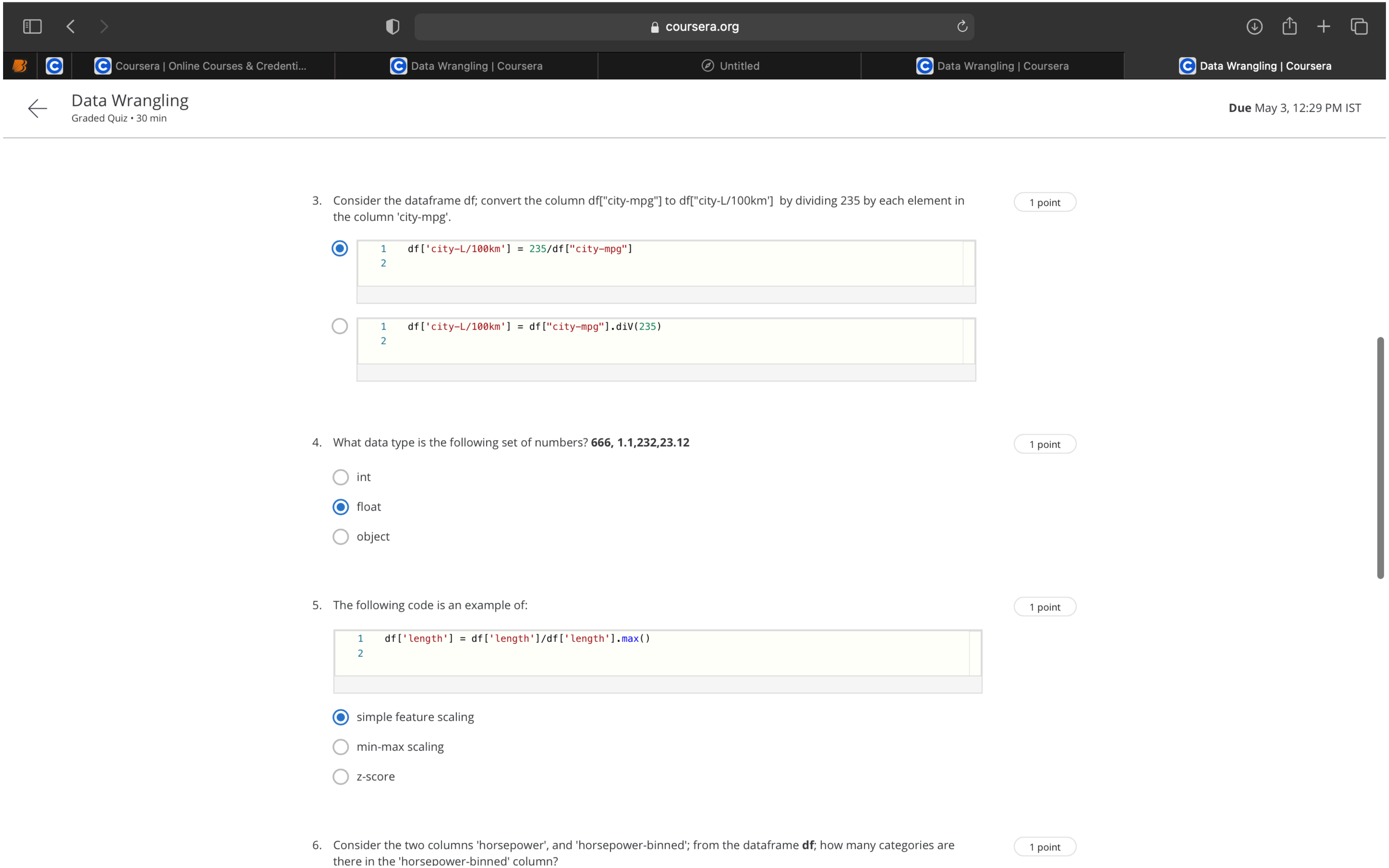
```
avg=df['horsepower'].mean(axis=0)
df['horsepower'].replace(np.nan, avg)

```

○ nothing; because the parameter **inplace** is not set to true

○ replace all the NaN values with the mean

● calculate the mean value for the **'horsepower'** column and replace all the NaN values of that column by the mean value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3. Consider the dataframe df; convert the column df["city-mpg"] to df["city-L/100km'] by dividing 235 by each element in the column 'city-mpg'.

1 point

●
```
df['city-L/100km'] = 235/df["city-mpg"]
```

○
```
df['city-L/100km'] = df["city-mpg"].diV(235)
```

4. What data type is the following set of numbers? **666, 1.1,232,23.12**

1 point

○ int

● float

○ object

5. The following code is an example of:

1 point

```
df['length'] = df['length']/df['length'].max()
```

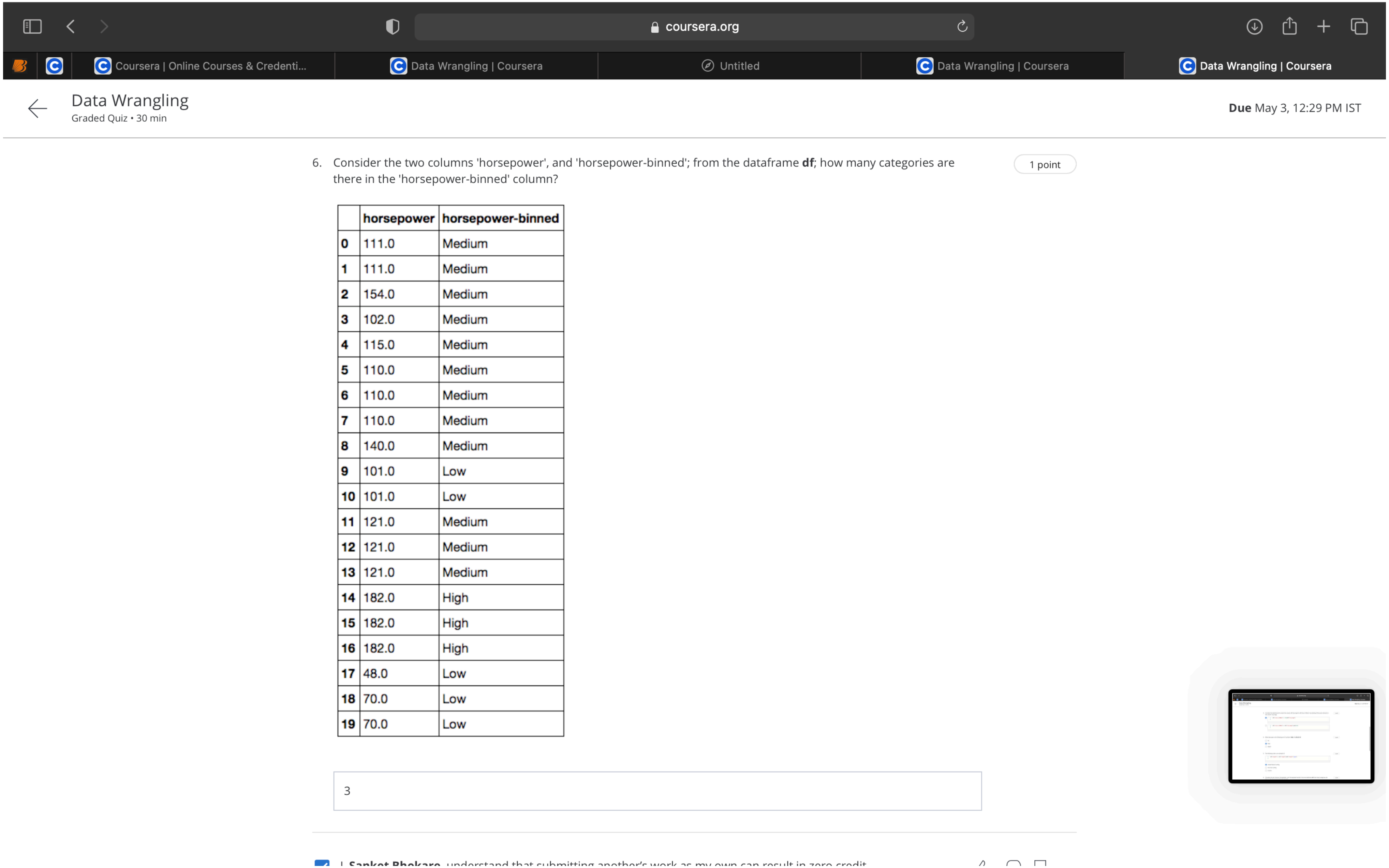
● simple feature scaling

○ min-max scaling

○ z-score

6. Consider the two columns 'horsepower', and 'horsepower-binned'; from the dataframe **df**; how many categories are there in the 'horsepower-binned' column?

1 point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6. Consider the two columns 'horsepower', and 'horsepower-binned'; from the dataframe **df**; how many categories are there in the 'horsepower-binned' column?

1 point

	horsepower	horsepower-binned
0	111.0	Medium
1	111.0	Medium
2	154.0	Medium
3	102.0	Medium
4	115.0	Medium
5	110.0	Medium
6	110.0	Medium
7	110.0	Medium
8	140.0	Medium
9	101.0	Low
10	101.0	Low
11	121.0	Medium
12	121.0	Medium
13	121.0	Medium
14	182.0	High
15	182.0	High
16	182.0	High
17	48.0	Low
18	70.0	Low
19	70.0	Low

3

☑ I, **Sanket Bhokare**, understand that submitting another's work as my own can result in zero credit