Unit-14: Python

1. Which libraries are available for machine learning in Python?

NumPy | Pandas | Matplotlib | All of the above

2. Using Pyplot, we can

Create a figure | Create a plotting area in figure | Adding labels | All of the above

3. When you pass a single parameter, the data is assumed to be of

X-axis | Y-axis | Z-axis | XYZ-axis

4. For numerical plotting, we use

relplot() | scatterplot() | lineplot() | All of the above

5. Which of the following is used for categorical data plotting?

lineplot() | boxplot() | distplot() | None of the above

6. For visualization of distribution of data, we use

lineplot() | boxplot() | distplot() | None of the above

7. For linear regression and relationships, we use

regpolt() | implot() | Both of the above | None of the above

8. The categorical scatter plot are

stripplot() | swarmplot() | Both of the above | None of the above

9. Which of the following is optimized for showing more information about the shape of the distribution?

Boxplot() | Boxenplot() | Voilinplot() | None of the above

10. To show an estimate of the central tendency of the values, Seaborn has

Bar plot | Point plot | Both of the above

11. What is a special case for the bar plot is when you want to show the number of observations in each category rather than computing a statistic for a second variable?

Countplot | Scatterplot | Pointplot | None of the above

12. The axes level functions are:

histplot()	kdeplot()	ecdfplot()	All of the above

13. Density normalization scales the bars so that their *areas* sum to

-1	0	1	Not defined

14. What is a powerful way to understand what users do on your website pages—where they click, how far they scroll, what they look at or ignore?

Barplot	Heatmaps	Pointplot	Histogram

15. Which preprocessing technique is used when we need to convert our numerical values into Boolean values?

Binarization	Scaling	Normalization	None of the above