1. You are analyzing a pandas data frame **df** with multiple rows and columns. You notice that most entries in the **income** column are missing. How would you detect and return only the non-missing entries in **df['income']**?

**df.loc[df['income'].isnull() == False, 'income']**

2.Question 2

While answering Question 1, you notice that the result contains a thousand rows. You only want to look at the first five entries. How would display only the fist five entries in **df**? Select all that apply.

**Except df.tail( ) all have to be selected.**



3.Question 3

Plotly's **go.Scatter** function from **plotly.graph\_objects** can be used both for plotting points (markers) or lines, depending on the value of the **mode** argument.

1 point



**True**



False

4.Question 4

What change needs to be made to the following code chunk to convert Fig 1. to Fig 2?

**data = [go.Scatter(x=d1.index, y=d1.values, name='train', mode='lines+markers'),**

**go.Scatter(x=d2.index, y=d2.values, name='test', mode='lines')]**

5.Question 5

You can use GUI controls to zoom, pan and scale plots generated with Plotly

1 point



False



**True**

6.Question 6

You are exploring a data frame **train** and want to visualize the **budget** column using a histogram. How can you use Seaborn to create the plot?

**sns.distplot(train['budget'], kde=false)**











7.Question 7

The following plot was generated using Seaborn's **sns.catplot()** function:

What is a more accurate way of describing the plot?

1 point



Categorical histogram



**Categorical scatter plot**



I understand that submitting work that isn’t my own may result in permanent failure of this course or