Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 75%. We keep your highest score.

Next item

1. What is the correct syntax to access a column, say "symboling," from a dataframe, say **df**? **1 / 1 point**

- `df=”symboling”`
- `df.get(“symboling”)`
- `df=="symboling"`
- `df["symboling"]` ✓

Correct
Correct! This is the correct syntax for accessing the column "symboling" from the data frame **df.**

2. How would you change the name of the column "city_mpg" to "city-L/100km"? **1 / 1 point**

- `df.rename(columns={”city_mpg”: “city-L/100km”}, inplace=True)` ✓
- `df.columnname={”city_mpg”: “city-L/100km”})`
- `df.columnheader(columns={”city_mpg”: “city-L/100km”}, inplace=True)`
- `df.rename(columns={”city_mpg”: “city-L/100km”})`

Correct
Correct! You rename the column "city_mpg" to "city-L/100km" using this syntax.

3. What is the primary purpose of normalization? **1 / 1 point**

- To make the range of the values consistent and make comparing and analyzing values easier ✓
- So all the variables have a similar influence on the models you build
- It brings data into a common standard of expression
- To get rid of “not a number” or NaN values

Correct
Correct. Normalization makes it so the range of values for a variable is consistent.

4. Why do we convert categorical variables into numerical values? **1 / 1 point**

- It makes it easier to visualize the data
- Most statistical models require numerical values ✓
- It makes it easier to fill in missing data
- To save memory

Correct
Correct! It is easier to deal with numerical values in statistical values than categorical variables.