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Exam

Question 1

1/1 point (graded)
What does the following command do:

```
df.dropna(subset=["price"], axis=0)
```

- ⦿ Drop the "not a number" from the column price ✔
- ○ Drop the row price
- ○ Rename the data frame price

[Submit]

❶ Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 2

1/1 point (graded)
How would you provide many of the summery statistics for all the columns in the dataframe "df":

- ⦿ df.describe(include = "all") ✔
- ○ df.head()

○ df.shape

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Question 3

1/1 point (graded)
How would you find the shape of the dataframe df

○ df.describe()

○ df.head()

○ type(df)

◉ df.shape ✔

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Question 4

1/1 point (graded)
What task does the following command to df.to_csv("A.csv") perform

○ change the name of the column to "A.csv"

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◉ Save the dataframe df to a csv file called "A.csv" ✔

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Question 5

1/1 point (graded)
What task does the following line of code perform:

```
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 data frame

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Question 6

1/1 point (graded)
What task does the following line of code perform:

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

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

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○ add 5 to the data frame

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Question 7

1/1 point (graded)
How do you "one hot encode" the column 'fuel-type' in the dataframe df

⦿ pd.get_dummies(df["fuel-type"]) ✔

○ df.mean(["fuel-type"])

○ df[df["fuel-type"])==1]=1

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Question 8

1/1 point (graded)
What does the vertical axis in a scatter plot represent

○ independent variable

⦿ dependent variable ✔

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Question 9

1/1 point (graded)
What does the horizontal axis in a scatter plot represent

- 🔘 independent variable ✔
- ⚪ dependent variable

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ℹ Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 10

1/1 point (graded)
If we have 10 columns and 100 samples how large is the output of df.corr()

- ⚪ 10 x 100
- 🔘 10 x 10 ✔
- ⚪ 100x100
- ⚪ 100x100

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🛈   Answers are displayed within the problem

Question 11

1/1 point (graded)
what is the largest possible element resulting in the following operation "df.corr()"

○ 100

○ 1000

◉ 1 ✔

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Question 12

1/1 point (graded)
if the Pearson Correlation of two variables is zero:

○ the two variable have zero mean

◉ the two variables are not correlated ✔

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If the p value of the Pearson Correlation is 1

- ◯ the variables are correlated
- ◯ the variables are not correlated
- ⦿ none of the above ✔

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Question 14

1/1 point (graded)
What does the following line of code do: lm = LinearRegression()

- ☐ fit a regression object lm
- ☑ create a linear regression object ✔
- ☐ predict a value

✔

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Question 15

1/1 point (graded)

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The method is

○ Polynomial Regression

◉ Multiple Linear Regression ✔

[Submit]

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Question 16

1/1 point (graded)
What steps do the following lines of code perform:

Input=[('scale',StandardScaler()),('model',LinearRegression())]

pipe=Pipeline(Input)

pipe.fit(Z,y)

ypipe=pipe.predict(Z)

○ Standardize the data, then perform a polynomial transform on the features Z

○ find the correlation between Z and y

◉ Standardize the data, then perform a prediction using a linear regression model using the features Z and targets y ✔

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Question 17

1/1 point (graded)
What is the maximum value of R^2 that can be obtained

- ○ 10

- ◉ 1 ✔

- ○ 0

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Question 18

1/1 point (graded)
We create a polynomial feature PolynomialFeatures(degree=2), what is the order of the polynomial

- ○ 0

- ○ 1

- ◉ 2 ✔

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You have a linear model the average R^2 value on your training data is 0.5, you perform a 100th order polynomial transform on your data then use these values to train another model, your average R^2 is 0.99 which comment is correct

- ○ 100-th order polynomial will work better on unseen data

- ○ You should always use the simplest model

- ● the results on your training data is not the best indicator of how your model performs, you should use your test data to get a beter idea ✔

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Question 20

1/1 point (graded)
You train a ridge regression model, you get a R^2 of 1 on your validation data and you get a R^2 of 0 on your training data, what should you do:

- ● Nothing your model performs flawlessly on your test data ✔

- ○ your model is under fitting perform a polynomial transform

- ○ your model is overfitting, increase the parameter alpha

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