

# Review 3

Started: May 21 at 3:04pm

## Quiz Instructions

Do not submit your Review until you are sure that your answers are correct.

If you are unsure, it is more fun for everyone if you ask about the question in class. And, of course, you can research the question any way you choose.

You can navigate away from your Review, and come back to where you left off.

But once you submit, your Review is graded and that will be your score.

Good luck!

### Question 1

10 pts

This code:

```
print([4,2,3].sort())
```

results with what printed?



[2,3,4]



[4,2,3]



None



An error.

### Question 2

10 pts

When you want to sort the rows of a dataframe, df, by the index you use:

<input type="radio"/>	<code>df.sort_values()</code>
<input type="radio"/>	<code>df.sorted()</code>
<input type="radio"/>	<code>df.sort()</code>
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<code>df.sort_index()</code>
<input type="radio"/>	<code>df.sort_columns()</code>

**Question 3****10 pts**

When you want to sort the values in a column of a dataframe, df, you use:

<input type="radio"/>	<code>df.sorted()</code>
<input type="radio"/>	<code>df.sort_columns()</code>
<input type="radio"/>	<code>df.sort()</code>
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<code>df.sort_values()</code>
<input type="radio"/>	<code>df.sort_index()</code>

**Question 4****10 pts**

Sorting in place is good when:

- ☒ You want to conserve memory.
- ☐ you want to keep the old sort order and the new sort order.
- ☐ you want to restrict the sort to a certain number of elements.
- ☐ you want, by default, for the sort to be descending.

### Question 5

10 pts

Which is true?

☐ `list.append()`  
needs an iterable and

`list.extend()`

needs a single value

☒ `list.extend()`  
needs an iterable and

`list.append()`

a single value

☐ both

`list.append()`

and

`list.extend()`

need single values

☐ both

`list.extend()`

and

`list.append()`

need iterables

## Question 6

10 pts

Which is true?

☐ `list +=`

is like

`list.append()`

and so needs an iterable on the right side

☒ `list +=`

is like

`list.extend()`

and so needs an iterable on the right side

☐ `list +=`

is like

`list.extend()`

and so needs a single value on the right side

`list +=`

is like

`list.append()`

and so needs a single value on the right side

**Question 7****10 pts**

If you want to place a new value into your list at a particular index:

`list.push()``list.insert()``list.count()``list.index()`

you can't do that.

**Question 8****10 pts**

If you use

`numpy.array.append()`

and don't give an axis parameter, what happens:



the incoming arrays are both flattened to one dimension.



An error.

- ☐ the incoming arrays are appended so that there are more columns.
- ☐ the incoming arrays are appended so that there are more rows.

**Question 9****10 pts**

When you + together numpy arrays:

- ☐ they are appended along the 1 axis, resulting in more columns
- ☒ the values of corresponding elements are '+ed together
- ☐ they are appended along the 0 axis, resulting in more rows
- ☐ An error.

**Question 10****10 pts**

If you have 2 dataframes, df1 and df2, both with a "Country" column, which do you use to make them into one dataframe, where the countries are matched up row-wise?

- ☐ `pd.join(df1, df2)`
- ☐ `df1.join(df2, "Country")`
- ☐ `df1.concatenate(df2, "Country")`
- ☐ `df1.append(df2, "Country")`

Quiz saved at 3:16pm

Submit Quiz





