Identifying safe loans with decision trees

7 试题

1
point

1.

What percentage of the predictions on sample_validation_data did decision_tree_model get correct?

- ○ 25%
- ● 50%
- ○ 75%
- ○ 100%

1
point

2.

Which loan has the highest probability of being classified as a safe loan?

- ○ First
- ○ Second
- ○ Third
- ● Fourth

3.

Notice that the probability preditions are the exact same for the 2nd and 3rd loans. Why would this happen?

- ● During tree traversal both examples fall into the same leaf node.

- ○ This can only happen with sheer coincidence.

4.

Based on the visualized tree, what prediction would you make for this data point?

- ○ +1

- ● -1

5.

What is the accuracy of decision_tree_model on the validation set, rounded to the nearest .01 (e.g. 0.76)?

0.64

6.

How does the performance of big_model on the validation set compare to decision_tree_model on the validation set? Is this a sign of overfitting?

- ○ big_model has higher accuracy on the validation set than

decision_tree_model. This is overfitting.

○ big_model has higher accuracy on the validation set than decision_tree_model. This is not overfitting.

● big_model has lower accuracy on the validation set than decision_tree_model. This is overfitting.

○ big_model has lower accuracy on the validation set than decision_tree_model. This is not overfitting.

1
point

7.
Let us assume that each mistake costs money:

- Assume a cost of $10,000 per false negative.

- Assume a cost of $20,000 per false positive.

What is the total cost of mistakes made by decision_tree_model on validation_data? Please enter your answer as a plain integer, without the dollar sign or the comma separator, e.g. 3002000.

50280000

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