

## Module 3 Quiz

Quiz, 14 questions

13/14 points (92%)

 **Congratulations! You passed!**[Next Item](#)1 / 1  
points

1.

A supervised learning model has been built to predict whether someone is infected with a new strain of a virus. The probability of any one person having the virus is 1%. Using accuracy as a metric, what would be a good choice for a baseline accuracy score that the new model would want to outperform?

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points

Given the following confusion matrix:

|                    | Predicted Positive | Predicted Negative |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Condition Positive | 96                 | 4                  |
| Condition Negative | 8                  | 19                 |

2. Compute the accuracy to three decimal places.

1 / 1  
points

Given the following confusion matrix:

|                    | Predicted Positive | Predicted Negative |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Condition Positive | 96                 | 4                  |
| Condition Negative | 8                  | 19                 |

3. Compute the precision to three decimal places.

1 / 1  
points

Given the following confusion matrix:

**Module 3 Quiz****13/14 points (92%)**

| Quiz, 14 questions | Predicted Positive | Predicted Negative |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Condition Positive | 96                 | 4                  |
| Condition Negative | 8                  | 19                 |

4. Compute the recall to three decimal places.

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points

Using the fitted model `m` create a precision-recall curve to answer the following question:

For the fitted model `m`, approximately what precision can we expect for a recall of 0.8?

5. (Use `y_test` and `X_test` to compute the precision-recall curve. If you wish to view a plot, you can use `plt.show()` )

```
1 print(m)
2 y_scores_lr = m.fit(X_train, y_train).decision_function(X_test)
3 precision, recall, thresholds = precision_recall_curve(y_test, y_scores_lr)
4 plt.plot(precision, recall, label='Precision-Recall Curve')
5 plt.show()
```

Run

Reset

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points

6.

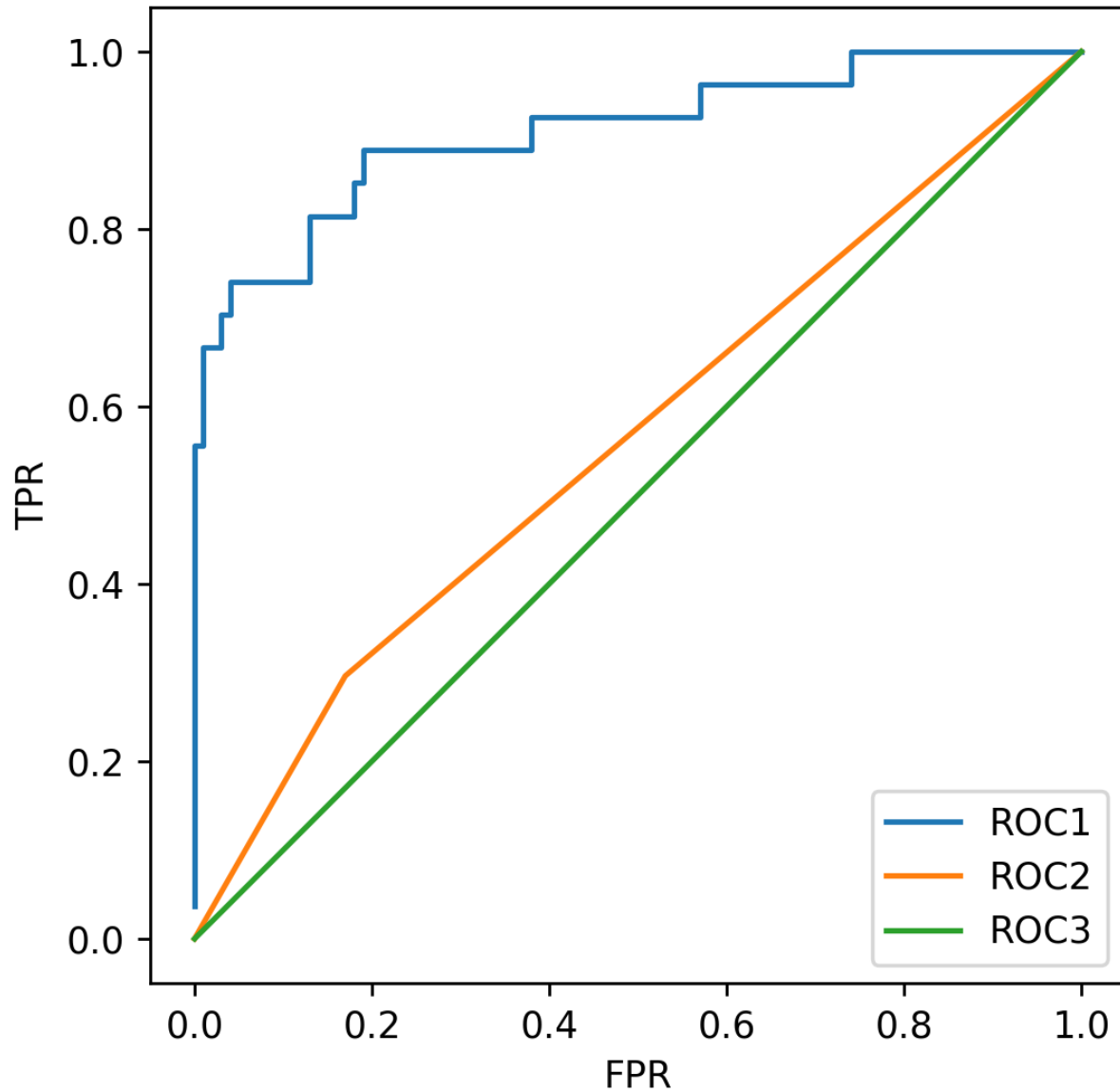


Given the following models and AUC scores, match each model to its corresponding ROC curve.

### Module 3 Quiz

- Model 1 test set AUC score: 0.91
- Model 2 test set AUC score: 0.50
- Model 3 test set AUC score: 0.56

13/14 points (92%)



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points

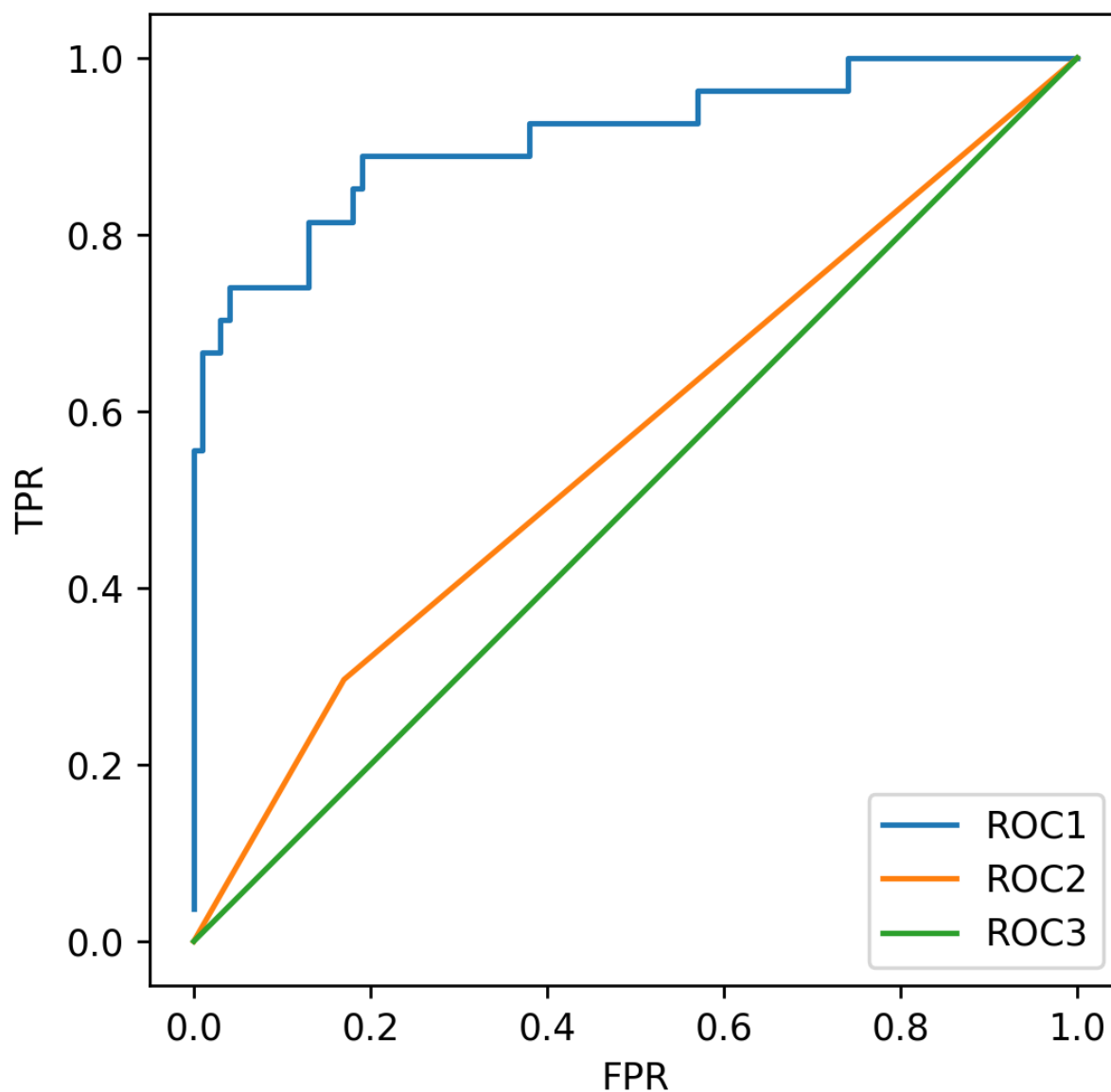
7.

Given the following models and accuracy scores, match each model to its corresponding ROC curve.

### Module 3 Quiz

- Model 1 test set accuracy: 0.91
- Model 2 test set accuracy: 0.79
- Model 3 test set accuracy: 0.72

13/14 points (92%)



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points

Using the fitted model `m` what is the micro precision score?

8. (Use `y_test` and `X_test` to compute the precision score.)

```
1 print(m)
2 svm = m.fit(X_train, y_train)
3 svm_predicted_mc = svm.predict(X_test)
4 print(precision_score(y_test, svm_predicted_mc, average = 'micro'))
```

Run



1 / 1  
points