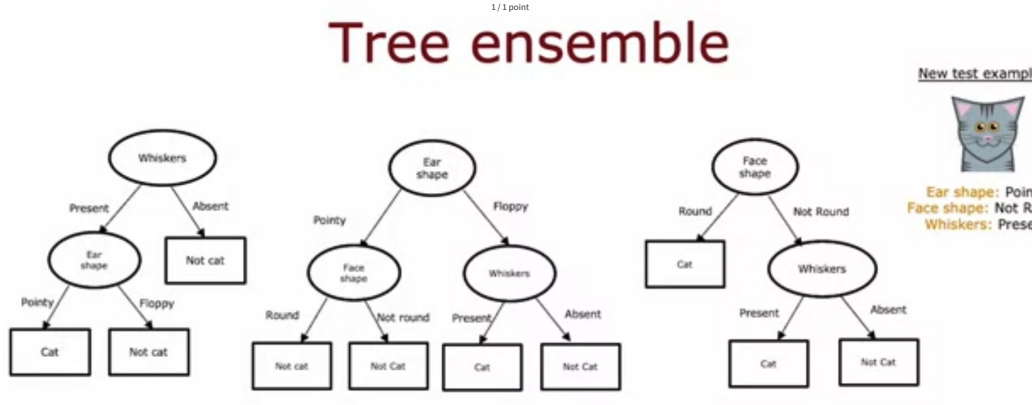
Due Aug 14, 11:59 PM PDT

Go to next item

Congratulations! You passed!
Grade received 100%
Latest Submission Grade 100%
To pass 80% or higher

1. 1 / 1 point



For the random forest, how do you build each individual tree so that they are not all identical to each other?

Train the algorithm multiple times on the same training set. This will naturally result in different trees.

Sample the training data without replacement

Sample the training data with replacement

If you are training B trees, train each one on 1/B of the training set, so each tree is trained on a distinct set of examples.

Correct
Correct. You can generate a training set that is unique for each individual tree by sampling the training data with replacement.

2. You are choosing between a decision tree and a neural network for a classification task where the input x is a 100x100 resolution image. Which would you choose? 1 / 1 point

A decision tree, because the input is structured data and decision trees typically work better with structured data.

A decision tree, because the input is unstructured and decision trees typically work better with unstructured data.

A neural network, because the input is structured data and neural networks typically work better with structured data.

A neural network, because the input is unstructured data and neural networks typically work better with unstructured data.

Correct
Yes!

3. What does sampling with replacement refer to? 1 / 1 point

It refers to using a new sample of data that we use to permanently overwrite (that is, to replace) the original data.

Drawing a sequence of examples where, when picking the next example, first replacing all previously drawn examples into the set we are picking from.

It refers to a process of making an identical copy of the training set.

Drawing a sequence of examples where, when picking the next example, first remove all previously drawn examples from the set we are picking from.

Correct
Yes!