## Practical aspects of deep learning

10/10 points (100%)

Quiz, 10 questions

<b>~</b>	Congra	atulations! You passed!	Next Ito
	1. If you	1 / 1 points have 10,000,000 examples, how would you split the train/	/dev/test set?
	0	60% train . 20% dev . 20% test 98% train . 1% dev . 1% test	
	Corr	<b>33</b> % train . 33% dev . 33% test	
	<b>~</b>	1/1 points	

 $\bigcirc$ 

2.

Come from the same distribution

Correct



The dev and test set should:

		Come from different distributions	
Practical as	pects	efice an learn by gr (same (x,y) pairs)	10/10 points (100%
Quiz, 10 questions		Have the same number of examples	
	<b>~</b>	1/1 points	
		Neural Network model seems to have high bias, what of the followi be promising things to try? (Check all that apply.)	ng
		Add regularization	
	Un-se	elected is correct	
		Get more training data	
	Un-se	elected is correct	
		Increase the number of units in each hidden layer	
	Corre	ect	
		Get more test data	
	Un-se	elected is correct	
		Make the Neural Network deeper	



Correct

1 / 1 points 4.

Practical as Quiz, 10 questions	classifie Which	e working on an automated check-out kiosk for a supermarket, and IMAguella in 10/10 points (100%) er obtains a training set error of 0.5%, and a dev set error of 7%. of the following are promising things to try to improve your classifier? all that apply.)  Increase the regularization parameter lambda
	Corre	ect
	Un-se	Decrease the regularization parameter lambda
		Get more training data
	Corre	Use a bigger neural network
	Un-se	elected is correct
	<b>~</b>	1/1 points
	5. What is	s weight decay?
		The process of gradually decreasing the learning rate during training.
		Gradual corruption of the weights in the neural network if it is trained on noisy data.
		A technique to avoid vanishing gradient by imposing a ceiling on the values of the weights.
	0	A regularization technique (such as L2 regularization) that results in gradient descent shrinking the weights on every iteration.

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Quiz, 10 questions

<b>~</b>	1 / 1 points				
6. What h lambd	nappens when you increase the regularization hyperparameter a?				
0	Weights are pushed toward becoming smaller (closer to 0)				
Corr	ect				
	Weights are pushed toward becoming bigger (further from 0)				
	Doubling lambda should roughly result in doubling the weights				
	Gradient descent taking bigger steps with each iteration (proportional to lambda)				
<b>~</b>	1 / 1 points				
7.					
With th	ne inverted dropout technique, at test time:				
	You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) and do not keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training				
	You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units), but keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training.				
	You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) but keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training.				
0	You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units) and do not keep the 1/keep prob factor in the calculations used in				

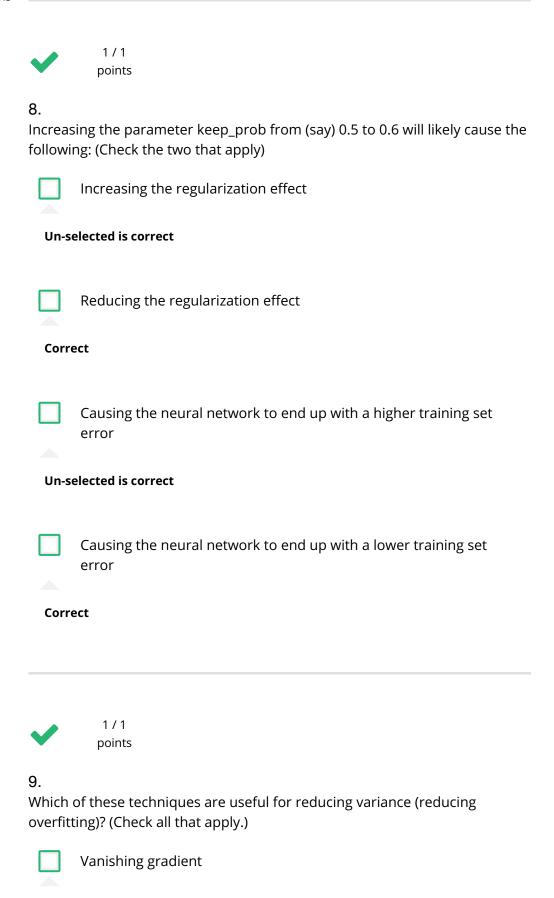
training

#### Correct

#### Practical aspects of deep learning

10/10 points (100%)

Quiz, 10 questions



#### **Un-selected is correct**

### Practical aspects of deep learning

10/10 points (100%)

i racticai asp	cets of acep learning	10
Quiz, 10 questions	Gradient Checking	
	Un-selected is correct	
	Data augmentation	
	Correct	
	L2 regularization	
	Correct	
	Dropout	
	Correct	
	Xavier initialization	
	Un-selected is correct	
	Exploding gradient	
	Un-selected is correct	
•	1 / 1 points	
	0. Why do we normalize the inputs $x$ ?	
	Normalization is another word for regularizationIt helps to	

reduce variance