1. When is an AI model referred to as "black box" ?
   1. It is exceedingly difficult to understand in terms of its inner workings, as it gives little to no view of its internal operations
2. True or false: Transparency and Explainability mean the same thing
   1. False
3. True or false: Interpretability and Explainability mean the same thing
   1. False
4. Which of the following algorithm from AIX360 is preferred when you are trying to understand the data based on samples?
   1. Protodash
5. Which of the following explanatory algorithms are applicable to classification problems?
   1. Boolean Decision Rules via Column Generation
   2. Generalized Linear Rule Models.
6. True or False? Global explanation about entire models are more appropriate for affected users than local explanations
   1. False
7. True or Fasle? Decision trees are a form of directly interpretable models.
   1. True
8. The features in a given dataset are most of the times meaningful to consumers, but other times they are entangled, i.e. multiple meaningful attributes are combined together in a single feature. Which algorithm would be useful to understand representations in this type of dataset?
   1. Disentangled Inferred Prior Variational Autoencoder (DIP-VAE)
9. Global explanations are for single sample points whereas local explanations are for entire models
   1. False
10. True or False? Post hoc explanation methods first build another explanation model on top of the black box model and then train that black box model
    1. False
11. Match the explanation method with the relevant persona
    1. Global post hoc explanations → Physicians, judges, and loan officers,
    2. Global directly interpretable models → Regulators and Data scientists
12. True or False? The goal of SHAP is to explain the prediction of an instance x by computing the contribution of each feature to the prediction
    1. True
13. True or False? Protodash explanations requires both features(input) and labels(output)
    1. False
14. True or False? Protodash Explainer provides exemplar-based explanations for summarizing datasets as well as explaining predictions made by an AI model
    1. True
15. True or False? SHAP is an explainability framework that leverages inputs, labels and explanations in the training dataset to explain the prediction for an instance x
    1. False
16. True or False? TED is an explainability framework that leverages inputs and labels in the training dataset to predict both labels and explanations for new instances
    1. False