

Module 4 Quiz

Quiz, 10 questions

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1.

Which of the following is an example of clustering?

- ☐ Creating a new representation of the data with fewer features
 - ☐ Accumulate data into groups based on labels
 - ☐ Compress elongated clouds of data into more spherical representations
 - ☒ Separate the data into distinct groups by similarity
-

1
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2.

Which of the following are advantages to using decision trees over other models? (Select all that apply)

- ☒ Trees are easy to interpret and visualize
 - ☐ Decision trees can learn complex statistical models using a variety of kernel functions
 - ☒ Trees often require less preprocessing of data
 - ☐ Trees are naturally resistant to overfitting
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1
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3.

What is the main reason that each tree of a random forest only looks at a random subset of the features when building each node?

- ☐ To reduce the computational complexity associated with training each of the trees needed for the random forest.
- ☒ To improve generalization by reducing correlation among the trees and making the model more robust to bias.
- ☐

Module 4 Quiz

To learn which features are not strong predictors
To increase interpretability of the model

Quiz, 10 questions

1
point

4.

Which of the following supervised machine learning methods are greatly affected by feature scaling?
(Select all that apply)

- ☒ Neural Networks
- ☐ Naive Bayes
- ☒ Support Vector Machines
- ☒ KNN
- ☐ Decision Trees

1
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5.

Select which of the following statements are true.

- ☒ For a model that won't overfit a training set, **Naive Bayes** would be a better choice than a **decision tree**.
- ☐ For having an audience interpret the fitted model, a **support vector machine** would be a better choice than a **decision tree**.
- ☒ For predicting future sales of a clothing line, **Linear regression** would be a better choice than a **decision tree regressor**.
- ☐ For a fitted model that doesn't take up a lot of memory, **KNN** would be a better choice than **logistic regression**.

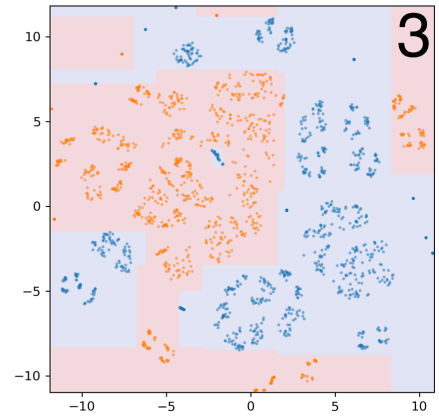
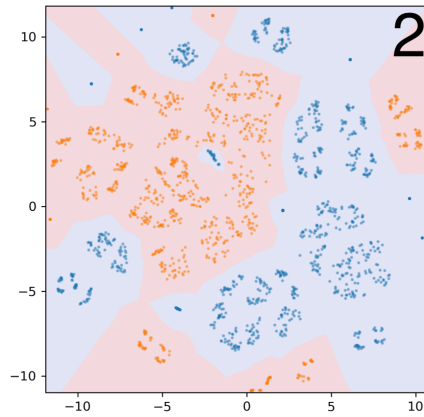
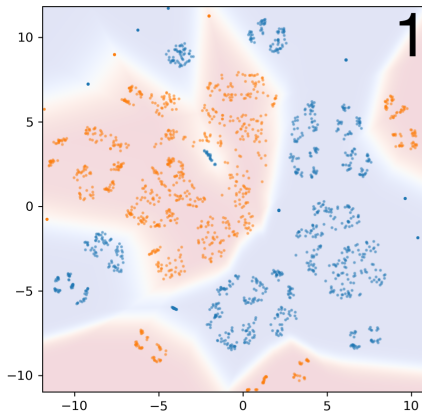
1
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6.

Match each of the prediction probabilities decision boundaries visualized below with the model that created them.

Module 4 Quiz

Quiz, 10 questions



- ☐ 1. KNN (k=1)
2. Neural Network
3. Decision Tree
- ☐ 1. Neural Network
2. Decision Tree
3. KNN (k=1)
- ☐ 1. KNN (k=1)
2. Decision Tree
3. Neural Network
- ☒ 1. Neural Network
2. KNN (k=1)
3. Decision Tree

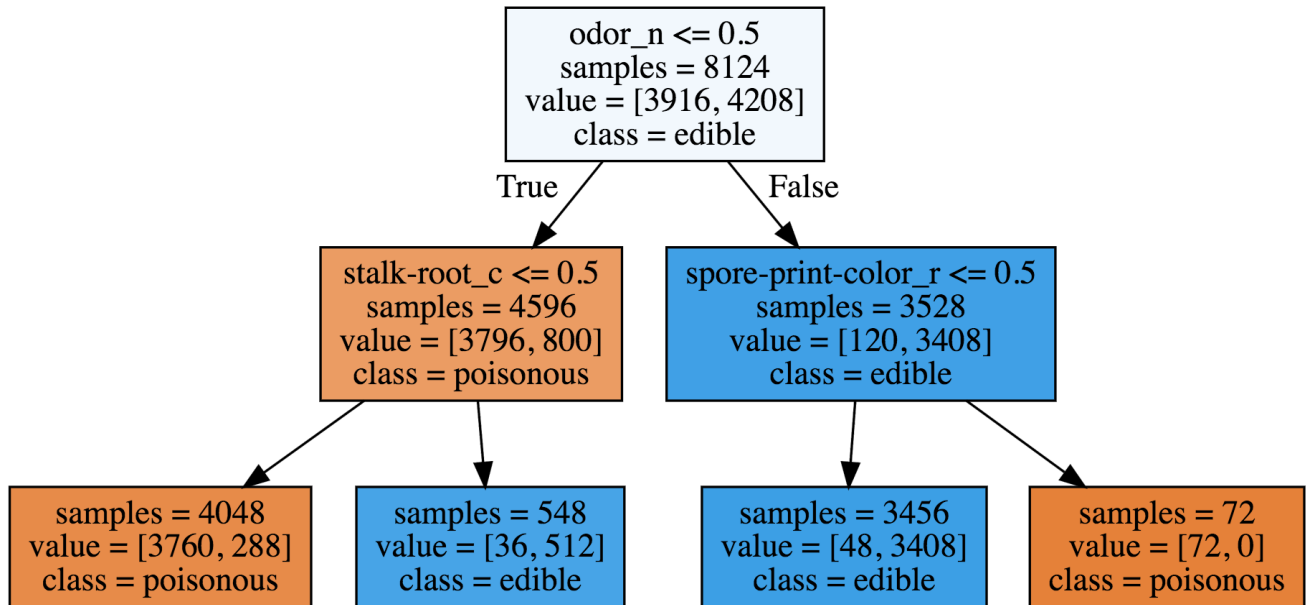
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7.

A decision tree of depth 2 is visualized below. Using the `value` attribute of each leaf, find the accuracy score for the tree of depth 2 and the accuracy score for a tree of depth 1.

Module 4 Quiz

Quiz, 10 questions



What is the improvement in accuracy between the model of depth 1 and the model of depth 2? (i.e. accuracy2 - accuracy1)

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8.

For the autograded assignment in this module, you will create a classifier to predict whether a given blight ticket will be paid on time (See the module 4 assignment notebook for a more detailed description). Which of the following features should be removed from the training of the model to prevent data leakage? (Select all that apply)

- ☒ collection_status - Flag for payments in collections
- ☐ agency_name - Agency that issued the ticket
- ☐ ticket_issued_date - Date and time the ticket was issued
- ☐ compliance_detail - More information on why each ticket was marked compliant or non-compliant
- ☐ grafitti_status - Flag for graffiti violations

1
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9.

Module 4 Quiz

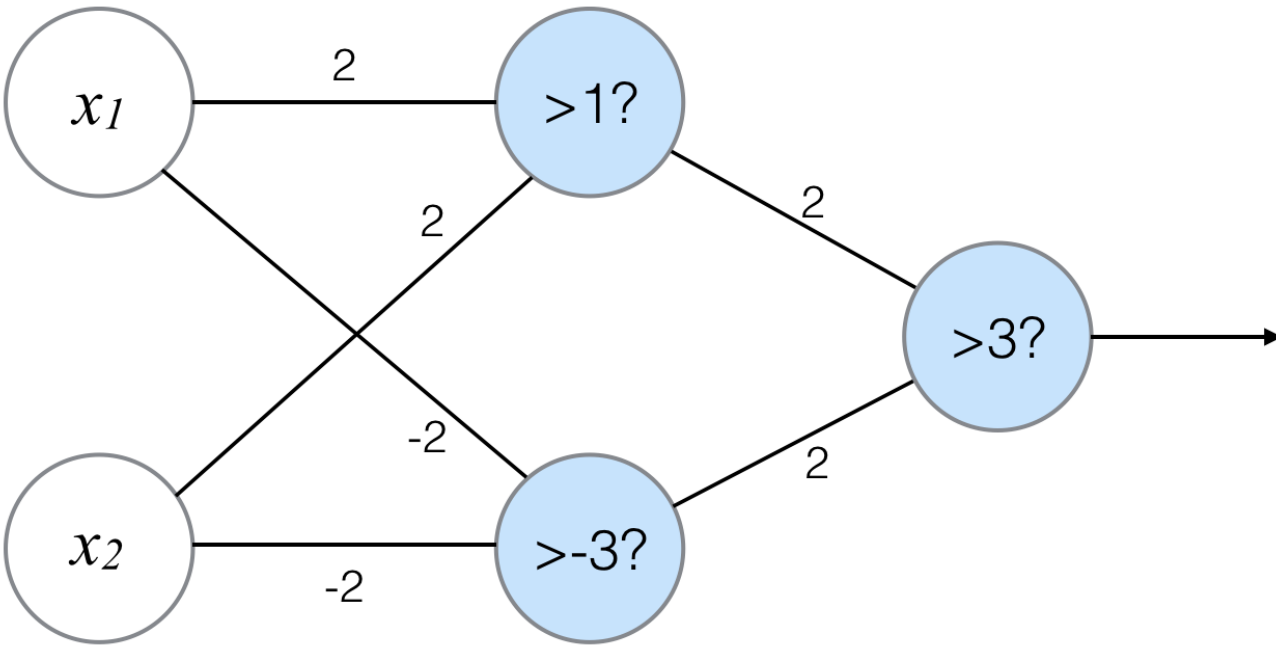
Which of the following might be good ways to help prevent a data leakage situation?
Quiz, 10 questions

- ☒ If time is a factor, remove any data related to the event of interest that doesn't take place prior to the event.
- ☐ Ensure that data is preprocessed outside of any cross validation folds.
- ☒ Remove variables that a model in production wouldn't have access to
- ☒ Sanity check the model with an unseen validation set

1
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10.
Given the neural network below, find the correct outputs for the given values of x1 and x2.

The neurons that are shaded have an activation threshold, e.g. the neuron with $>1?$ will be activated and output 1 if the input is greater than 1 and will output 0 otherwise.



x1	x2	output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Module 4 Quiz

Quiz, 10 questions

x1	x2	output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



x1	x2	output
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



x1	x2	output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



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