1. If you have 10,000,000 examples, how would you split the train/dev/test set? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) 98% train . 1% dev . 1% test
- ( ) 33% train . 33% dev . 33% test
- ( ) 60% train . 20% dev . 20% test

✓ **Correct**

2. The dev and test set should: **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Be identical to each other (same (x,y) pairs)
- ( ) Have the same number of examples
- (•) Come from the same distribution
- ( ) Come from different distributions

✓ **Correct**

3. If your Neural Network model seems to have high bias, what of the following would be promising things to try? (Check all that apply.) **1 / 1 point**

- [x] Make the Neural Network deeper

✓ **Correct**

- [ ] Get more training data
- [ ] Get more test data
- [x] Increase the number of units in each hidden layer

✓ **Correct**

- [ ] Add regularization

4. You are working on an automated check-out kiosk for a supermarket, and are building a classifier for apples, bananas and oranges. Suppose your classifier obtains a training set error of 0.5%, and a dev set error of 7%. Which of the following are promising things to try to improve your classifier? (Check all that apply.) **1 / 1 point**

- [x] Increase the regularization parameter lambda

  ✓ **Correct**

- [ ] Decrease the regularization parameter lambda
- [x] Get more training data

  ✓ **Correct**

- [ ] Use a bigger neural network

5. What is weight decay? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) 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.
- ( ) The process of gradually decreasing the learning rate during training.
- (•) A regularization technique (such as L2 regularization) that results in gradient descent shrinking the weights on every iteration.

  ✓ **Correct**

6. What happens when you increase the regularization hyperparameter lambda? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Gradient descent taking bigger steps with each iteration (proportional to lambda)
- (•) Weights are pushed toward becoming smaller (closer to 0)
- ( ) Weights are pushed toward becoming bigger (further from 0)

- ○ Doubling lambda should roughly result in doubling the weights

✓ **Correct**

7. With the inverted dropout technique, at test time: **1 / 1 point**

- ○ You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) but 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) 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) and do not keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training

✓ **Correct**

8. Increasing the parameter keep_prob from (say) 0.5 to 0.6 will likely cause the following: (Check the two that apply) **1 / 1 point**

- ☐ Increasing the regularization effect
- ☑ Reducing the regularization effect

✓ **Correct**

- ☐ Causing the neural network to end up with a higher training set error
- ☑ Causing the neural network to end up with a lower training set error

✓ **Correct**

9. **1 / 1 point**

Which of these techniques are useful for reducing variance (reducing overfitting)? (Check all that apply.)

- [ ] Vanishing gradient
- [ ] Gradient Checking
- [ ] Exploding gradient
- [ ] Xavier initialization
- [x] L2 regularization

✓ **Correct**

- [x] Dropout

✓ **Correct**

- [x] Data augmentation

✓ **Correct**

10. Why do we normalize the inputs x? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Normalization is another word for regularization--It helps to reduce variance
- (•) It makes the cost function faster to optimize
- ( ) It makes the parameter initialization faster
- ( ) It makes it easier to visualize the data

✓ **Correct**