



2. On the previous problem above with 98% positive examples, if your algorithm is `print("1")` (i.e., it says everyone has the disease). Which of these statements is true?

1 / 1점

- ☐ The algorithm achieves 100% precision.
- ☒ The algorithm achieves 100% recall.
- ☐ The algorithm achieves 0% precision.
- ☐ The algorithm achieves 0% recall.



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That's right, since it would classify everyone as having the disease and therefore not have any False Negatives. Remember, recall is the number of *True Positives* / (*True Positives* + *False Negatives*).

3. True or False? During error analysis, each example should only be assigned one tag. For example, in a speech recognition application you may have the tags: "car noise", "people noise" and "low bandwidth". If you encounter an example with both car noise and low bandwidth audio, you should use your judgement to assign just one of these two tags rather than apply both tags.

0 / 1점

- ☒ True
- ☐ False



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Sorry, that's incorrect. You can have as many tags as you want when you do error analysis. Having an accurate understanding of where your errors are coming from is an important part of error analysis, and necessary to identify where there is room for improvement and prioritize solutions.