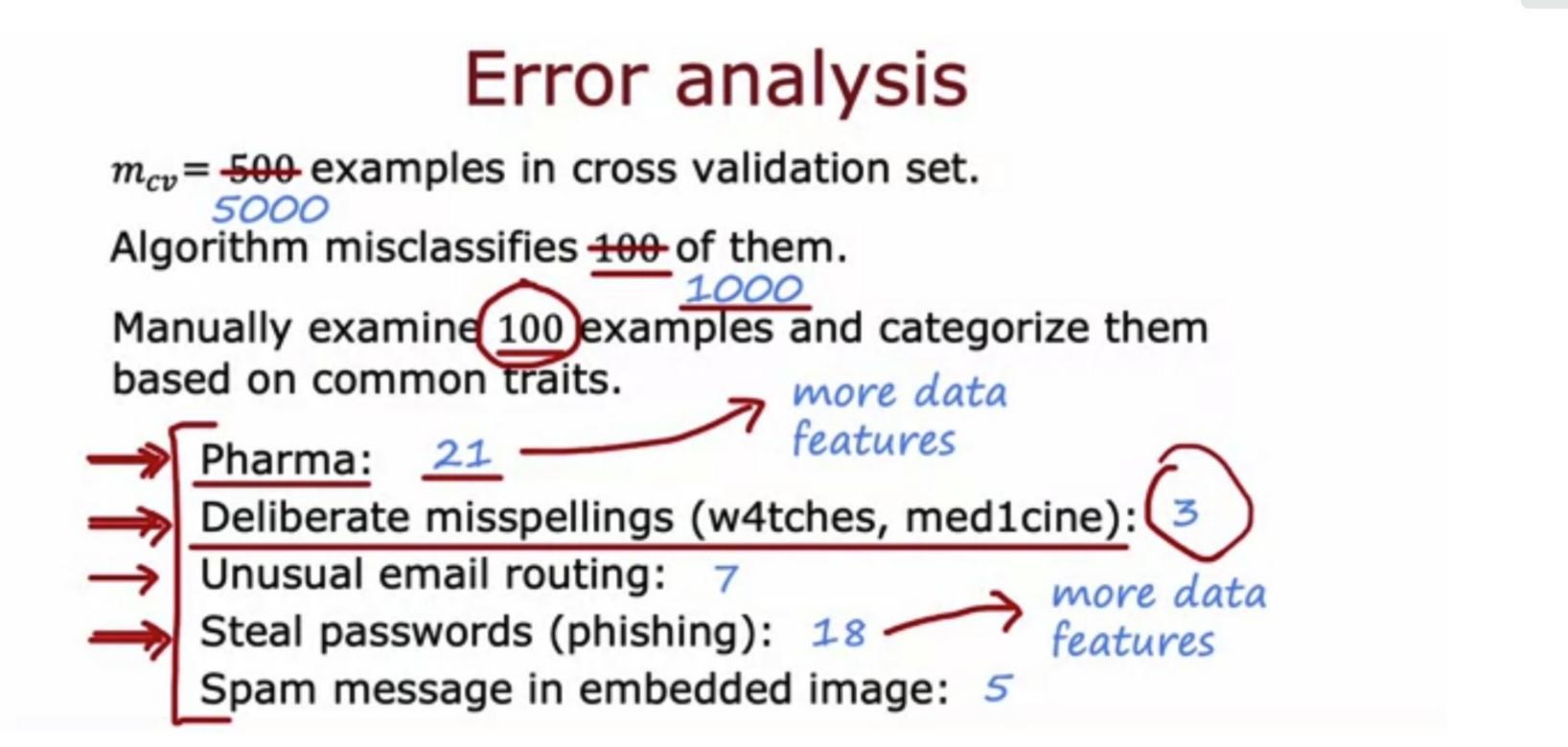
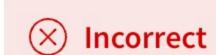
To pass 80% or higher



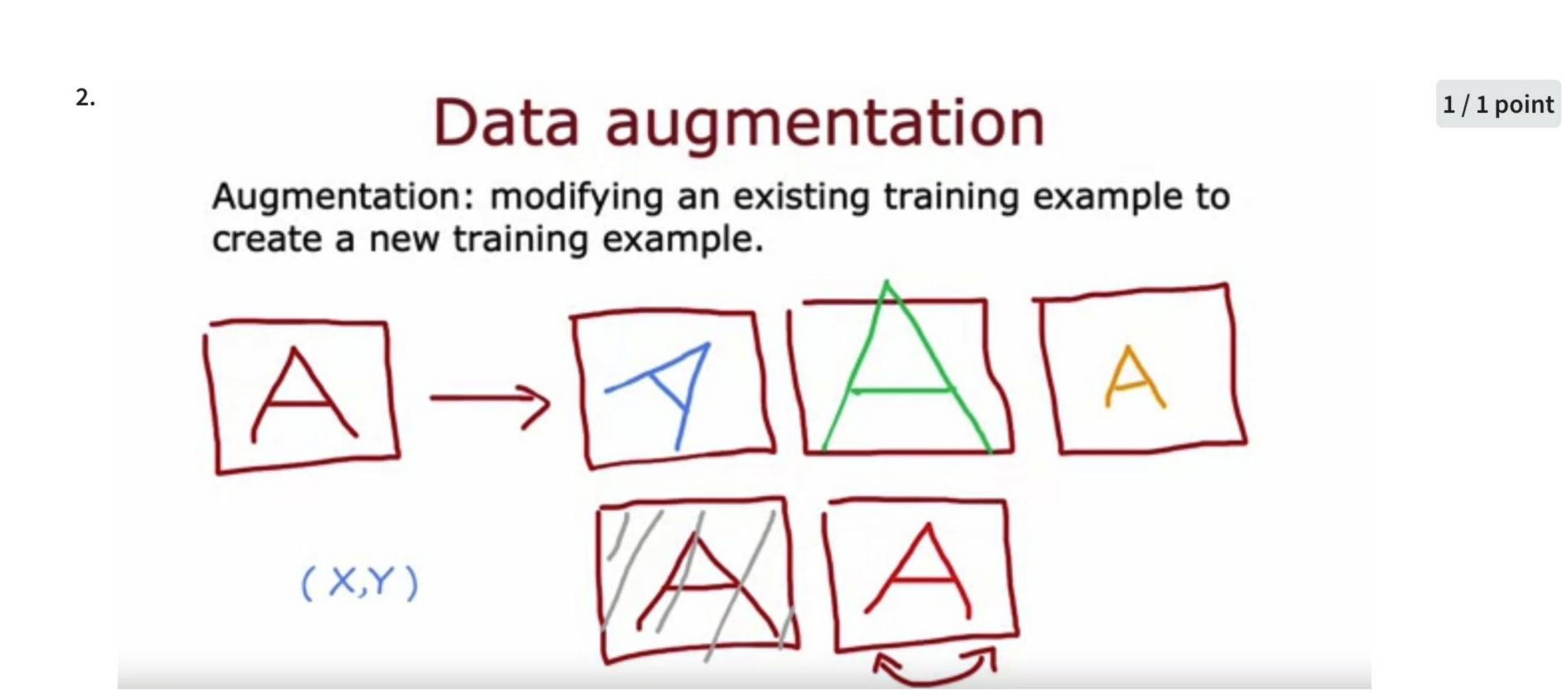


Which of these is a way to do error analysis?

- lacktriangle Calculating the test error J_{test}
- igcup Calculating the training error J_{train}
- Manually examine a sample of the training examples that the model misclassified in order to identify common traits and trends.
- Ollecting additional training data in order to help the algorithm do better.



Calculating the test error is useful for determining if a model generalizes well to new examples, but in the lectures, this is not what "error analysis" refers to.

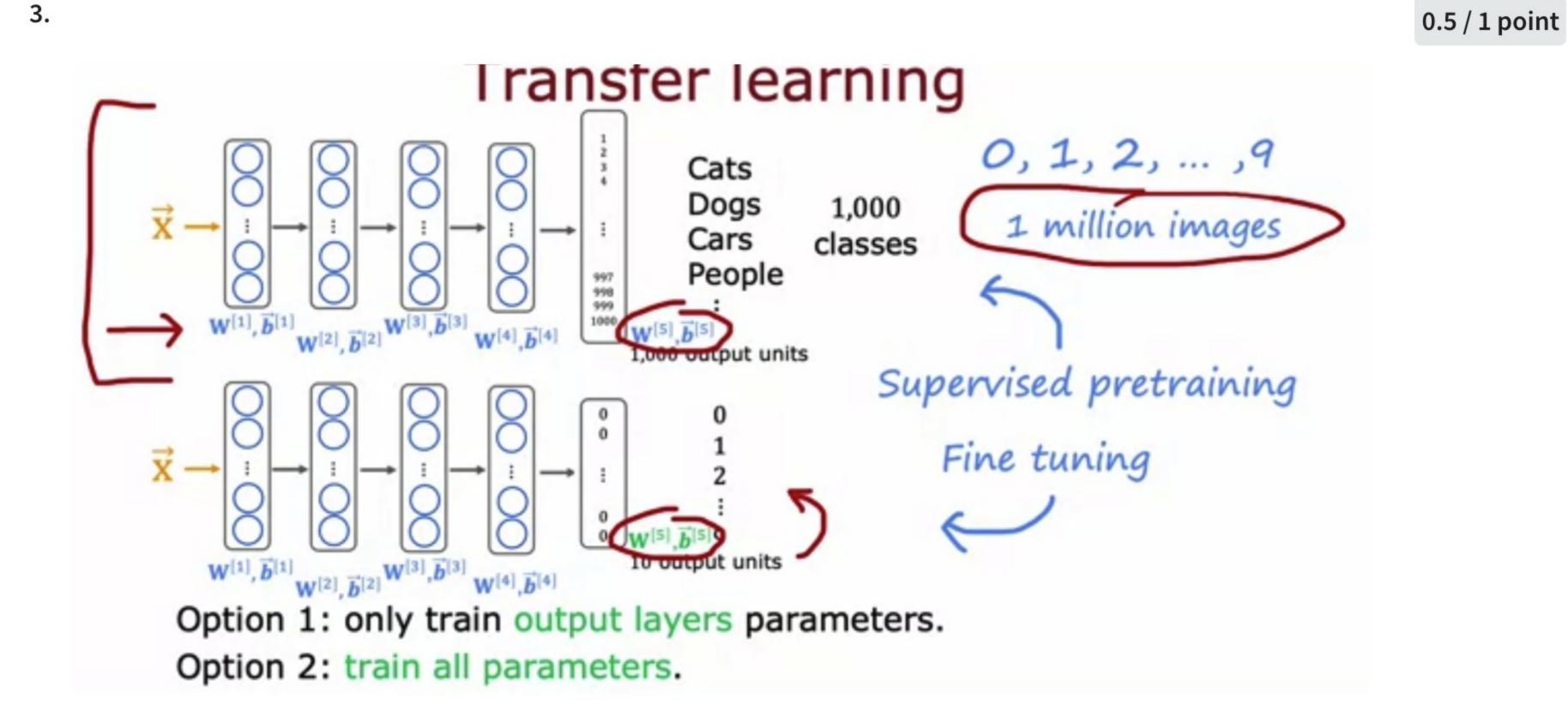


We sometimes take an existing training example and modify it (for example, by rotating an image slightly) to create a new example with the same label. What is this process called?

- Error analysis
- Data augmentation
- O Bias/variance analysis
- Machine learning diagnostic

✓ Correct

Yes! Modifying existing data (such as images, or audio) is called data augmentation.



What are two possible ways to perform transfer learning? Hint: two of the four choices are correct.

✓ Download a pre-trained model and use it for prediction without modifying or re-training it.

$ig\otimes$ This should not be selected

Incorrect. Transfer learning usually includes downloading the parameters of a pre-trained model, and then modifying the output layers, as well as training it on your own dataset, in order to perform the desired task. Downloading and using a model "as is", is fine if it works, but is not an example of transfer learning.

- You can choose to train all parameters of the model, including the output layers, as well as the earlier layers.
- Given a dataset, pre-train and then further fine tune a neural network on the same dataset.
- You can choose to train just the output layers' parameters and leave the other parameters of the model fixed.



Correct. The earlier layers of the model may be reusable as is, because they are identifying low level features that are relevant to your task.