Quiz, 10 questions

### **✓** Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item



1/1 points

1.

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



98% train . 1% dev . 1% test

#### Correct

- 60% train . 20% dev . 20% test
- 33% train . 33% dev . 33% test



1/1 points

2.

The dev and test set should:



Come from the same distribution

### Correct

## Practical aspects of deep learning

10/10 points (100%)

		107 10 points (10070)
Quiz, 10 questions	Come from different distributions	
	Be identical to each other (same (x,y) pairs)	
	Have the same number of examples	
	1/1	
	points	
	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.)	
	Get more training data	
	Un-selected is correct	
	Get more test data	
	Un-selected is correct	
	Add regularization	
	Un-selected is correct	
	Increase the number of units in each hidden layer	
	Correct	
	Make the Neural Network deeper	

#### Correct

### Practical aspects of deep learning

10/10 points (100%)

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1/1 points

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.)

<u> </u>	Increase the regularization parameter lambda	
Corre	ect	
Un-s	Decrease the regularization parameter lambda elected is correct	
<u> </u>	Get more training data	
Correct		
П	Use a bigger neural network	

**V** 

1/1 points

**Un-selected** is correct

10/10 points (100%)

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A regularization technique (such as L2 regularization) that results in gradient descent shrinking the weights on every iteration.

### Correct

$\bigcirc$	The process of gradually decreasing the learning rate during training.
	A technique to avoid vanishing gradient by imposing a ceiling on the values of the weights.
	Gradual corruption of the weights in the neural network if it is trained on noisy data.



1/1 points

6.

What happens when you increase the regularization hyperparameter lambda?



Weights are pushed toward becoming smaller (closer to 0)

### Correct

	Weights are pushed toward becoming bigger (further from 0)
	Doubling lambda should roughly result in doubling the weights
$\bigcirc$	Gradient descent taking bigger steps with each iteration (proportional to lambda)

10/10 points (100%)

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7.	
With th	ne inverted dropout technique, at test time:
	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) but 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
Corre	ect
	You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) and do not keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training
<b>~</b>	1 / 1 points
3.	the theorem and a large such force (as ) 0.5 to 0.6. Illustration
	sing the parameter keep_prob from (say) 0.5 to 0.6 will ause the following: (Check the two that apply)
	Increasing the regularization effect
Un-selected is correct	
✓	Reducing the regularization effect

Correct

Practical as Quiz, 10 questions	Causing the neural network to end up with a higher pects of deep fearning  Un-selected is correct	10/10 points (100%)
	Causing the neural network to end up with a lower training set error  Correct	
	1/1 points 9.	
	Which of these techniques are useful for reducing variance (reducing overfitting)? (Check all that apply.)  Xavier initialization	
	Un-selected is correct	
	Un-selected is correct	
	Exploding gradient Un-selected is correct	
	Gradient Checking Un-selected is correct	

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Data augmentation
2 0.10. 0.0.0

10/10 points (100%)

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Corre	ed deep learning	1
<u> </u>	L2 regularization	
Corre	ect	
Corre	Dropout	
<b>~</b>	1 / 1 points	
0. Vhy do	o we normalize the inputs $x$ ?	
	It makes the cost function faster to optimize	
Correct		
	It makes the parameter initialization faster	
	It makes it easier to visualize the data	
	Normalization is another word for regularizationlt	

helps to reduce variance







10/10 points (100%)

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