

Key evaluation metrics

How does varying the threshold affect evaluation metrics?

Interpreting confidence intervals correctly

Video: Sampling from the Total Population
1 min

Video: Confidence intervals
2 min

Video: 95% Confidence interval
2 min

Quiz week 2

Practice Quiz: Week 2 Quiz: Evaluating machine learning models
9 questions

Programming: Evaluation metrics

Programming Assignment: Evaluation of Diagnostic Models
3h



Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% of the quiz

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

Week 2 Quiz: Evaluating machine learning models

Week 2 Quiz: Evaluating machine learning models

TOTAL POINTS 9

1. What is the sensitivity and specificity of a pneumonia model that always outputs positive? In other words, the models says that every patient has the disease. 1 / 1 point

Try again

- ☐ sensitivity = 1.0, specificity = 1.0
- ☒ sensitivity = 1.0, specificity = 0.0
- ☐ sensitivity = 0.5, specificity = 0.5
- ☐ sensitivity = 0.0, specificity = 1.0

Grade
100%

View Feedback

We keep your highest score



Correct

- Sensitivity tells us how good the model is at correctly identifying those patients who actually have the disease and label them as having the disease.
- Specificity tells us how good the model is at correctly identifying the healthy patients as not having the disease.

A sensitivity of 1 would mean that the model identifies all the diseased patients as having the disease, and does not identify any healthy patients as healthy. This is what the model is doing in this example.

2. In some studies, you may have to compute the Positive predictive value (PPV) from the sensitivity, specificity and prevalence. 1 / 1 point

Given a sensitivity = 0.9, specificity = 0.8, and prevalence = 0.2, what is the PPV (positive predictive value)?

HINT: please check the reading item "Calculating PPV in terms of sensitivity, specificity and prevalence"

- ☐ 0.18
- ☒ 0.53
- ☐ 0.02
- ☐ 0.9



Correct

$$PPV = \frac{sensitivity \times prevalence}{sensitivity \times prevalence + (1 - specificity) \times (1 - prevalence)}$$

The numerator is (sensitivity * prevalence) = 0.9*0.2 = 0.18.

The denominator is

0.18 + 0.2 * 0.8 = 0.34.

Therefore the PPV is 0.18/0.34 ~ 0.52

3. If sensitivity = 0.9, specificity = 0.8, and prevalence = 0.2, then what is the accuracy? 1 / 1 point

Hint: You can watch the video "Sensitivity, Specificity and Prevalence" to find the equation.

- ☐ 0.52
- ☒ 0.82
- ☐ 0.75
- ☐ 0.44



Correct

The equation for accuracy is:

$$Accuracy = (Sensitivity \times Prevalence) + (Specificity \times (1 - Prevalence))$$

So accuracy = (0.9*0.2) + (0.8*0.8) = 0.82

4. What is the sensitivity and specificity of a model which randomly assigns a score between 0 and 1 to each example (with equal probability) if we use a threshold of 0.7? 1 / 1 point

- ☒ Sensitivity = 0.3, Specificity = 0.7
- ☐ Sensitivity = 0.7, Specificity = 0.3
- ☐ Not enough information to answer the question.
- ☐ Sensitivity = 0.5, Specificity = 0.5



Correct