

# Practical aspects of deep learning

**10/10 points (100%)**

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?

☐ 60% train . 20% dev . 20% test☒ 98% train . 1% dev . 1% test**Correct**☐ 33% train . 33% dev . 33% test1 / 1  
points

2.

The dev and test set should:

☒ Come from the same distribution**Correct**☐ Come from different distributions☐ Be identical to each other (same (x,y) pairs)

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Have the same number of examples

10/10 points (100%)

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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 test data



Un-selected is correct

☐

Make the Neural Network deeper



Correct

☐

Increase the number of units in each hidden layer



Correct

☐

Get more training data



Un-selected is correct

☐

Add regularization



Un-selected is correct



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.)



Increase the regularization parameter lambda



Correct

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Decrease the regularization parameter lambda



Un-selected is correct



Get more training data



Correct



Use a bigger neural network



Un-selected is correct



1 / 1  
points

5.

What is weight decay?



Gradual corruption of the weights in the neural network if it is trained on noisy data.



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



A technique to avoid vanishing gradient by imposing a ceiling on the values of the weights.



1 / 1  
points

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6. What happens when you increase the regularization hyperparameter  $\lambda$  in a linear model?



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



Gradient descent taking bigger steps with each iteration (proportional to  $\lambda$ )



1 / 1  
points

7. With the inverted dropout technique, at test time:



You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) and do not keep the  $1/\text{keep\_prob}$  factor in the calculations used in training



You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units), but keep the  $1/\text{keep\_prob}$  factor in the calculations used in training.



You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) but keep the  $1/\text{keep\_prob}$  factor in the calculations used in training.



You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units) and do not keep the  $1/\text{keep\_prob}$  factor in the calculations used in training

**Correct**

1 / 1  
points

8. Increasing the parameter  $\text{keep\_prob}$  from (say) 0.5 to 0.6 will likely cause the following: (Check the two that apply)





Increasing the regularization effect



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Un-selected is correct



Reducing the regularization effect

**Correct**

Causing the neural network to end up with a higher training set error

**Un-selected is correct**

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**

Vanishing gradient

**Un-selected is correct**

Gradient Checking

**Un-selected is correct**

Exploding gradient



Un-selected is correct

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Data augmentation



Correct



Dropout



Correct



L2 regularization



Correct

1 / 1  
points

10.

Why do we normalize the inputs  $x$ ?

It makes the cost function faster to optimize



Correct



Normalization is another word for regularization--It helps to reduce variance



It makes the parameter initialization faster



It makes it easier to visualize the data



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