

Quiz: Model Assessment

Your Score: 100% Congratulations! Your score indicates that you have mastered the topics in this lesson. You can review the feedback and when you're finished, exit the lesson.



1. Which of the following statements about assessing model performance using the Model Comparison tool is true?

- a. Unless a profit matrix is defined, the Model Comparison tool selects the model with the smallest validation misclassification rate by default.
- b. The Model Comparison tool calculates values for up to three statistics at a time.
- c. For all fit statistics that the Model Comparison tool generates, the highest value indicates the best fit.
- d. The Model Comparison tool appears on the Explore tab.

Your answer: a

Correct answer: a

The Model Comparison tool (on the Assess tab) generates a variety of statistics of fit that are listed for both the training and validation data partitions. By default, unless a profit matrix is defined, the Model Comparison tool selects the model with the smallest validation misclassification rate. You should look at the validation fit statistics that are appropriate to the type of prediction that you are interested in. Whether the best fit is indicated by the highest value or the lowest value depends on the specific fit statistic.



2. Which of the following terms refers to the proportion of primary outcome cases in a selected fraction?

- a. cumulative lift
- b. percent response
- c. sensitivity
- d. false positive fraction

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

Percent response is the proportion of primary outcome cases in a selected fraction.



3. Which of the following problems can result if you do not adjust for separate sampling?

- a. Prediction estimates reflect target proportions in the training sample, not the population from which the sample was drawn.
- b. Score rankings plots are inaccurate and misleading.

- c. Decision-based statistics related to misclassification or accuracy misrepresent the model's performance on the population.
- d. All of the above

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

All of these problems can occur if you do not adjust for separate sampling.



4. What is the main advantage of separate sampling?

- a. Analysis results reflect the proportions of primary and secondary outcomes in the population of data.
- b. The number of cases required to build a model is reduced, with little reduction in model quality.
- c. Larger sample sizes yield more accurate results.
- d. Both a and b

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

The main advantage of separate sampling is that the number of cases required to build a model is reduced, with little reduction in model quality.



5. Which of the following statements about working with profit matrices is false?

- a. Profit values can be random and can vary between cases.
- b. When you incorporate a profit matrix into your analysis, the Model Comparison tool uses average profit to compare model performance.
- c. To specify a profit matrix, you use the Decision Processing window.
- d. None of the above

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

All of these statements about working with profit matrices are true.

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