Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. Which of the following statements about Downsampling is TRUE? 1 / 1 point

- ○ Downsampling preserves all the original observations.
- ○ Downsampling is likely to decrease Recall.
- ○ Downsampling results in excessive focus on the more frequently-occurring class.
- ◉ Downsampling is likely to decrease Precision.

Correct
Correct! You can find more information in the lesson *Upsampling and Downsampling*.

2. Which of the following statements about Random Upsampling is TRUE? 1 / 1 point

- ◉ Random Upsampling preserves all original observations.
- ○ Random Upsampling generates observations that were not part of the original data.
- ○ Random Upsampling results in excessive focus on the more frequently-occurring class.
- ○ Random Upsampling will generally lead to a higher F1 score.

Correct
Correct! You can find more information in the lesson *Upsampling and Downsampling*.

3. Which of the following statements about Synthetic Upsampling is TRUE? 1 / 1 point

- ◉ Synthetic Upsampling generates observations that were not part of the original data.
- ○ Synthetic Upsampling results in excessive focus on the more frequently-occurring class.
- ○ Synthetic Upsampling uses fewer hyperparameters than Random Upsampling.
- ○ Synthetic Upsampling will generally lead to a higher F1 score.

Correct
Correct! You can find more information in the lesson *Upsampling and Downsampling*.

4. What can help humans to interpret the behaviors and methods of Machine Learning models more easily? 1 / 1 point

- ○ Model Trust
- ◉ Model Explanations
- ○ Model Debug
- ○ Explanation Debug

Correct
Correct! Model explanations can help humans to interpret the behaviors and methods of Machine Learning models more easily

5. What type of explanation method can be used to explain different types of Machine Learning models no matter the model structures and complexity? 1 / 1 point

- ○ Model Explanations
- ○ Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations (LIME)
- ○ Model Trust Explanations
- ◉ Model-Agnostic Explanations

Correct
Correct! The Model-Agnostic explanation can be used to describe different types of Machine Learning models no matter the complexity while also having the same formats and presentations for model explanations?

6. What reason might a Global Surrogate model fail? 1 / 1 point

- Single data instance groups
- Large inconsistency between surrogate models and black-box models
- Consistency between surrogate models and black-box models
- Single clusters in the data instance groups

Correct
Correct! A Global Surrogate model might fail if there is a large inconsistency between surrogate models and black-box models.

7. When working with unbalanced sets, what should be done to the samples so the class balance remains consistent in both the train and test set? 1 / 1 point

- Stratify the samples
- Use oversampling
- Use a combination of oversampling and undersampling
- Apply weighted observations

Correct
Correct! You should stratify the samples so the class balance remains consistent in both the train and test set.

8. What approach are you using when trying to increase the size of a minority class so that it is similar to the size of the majority class? 1 / 1 point

- Undersampling
- Random Oversampling
- Synthetic Oversampling
- Oversampling

Correct
Correct! You are oversampling when trying to increase the size of a minority class so that it is similar to the size of the majority class

9. What approach are you using when you create a new sample of a minority class that does not yet exist? 1 / 1 point

- Weighting
- Oversampling
- Random Oversampling
- Synthetic Oversampling

Correct
Correct! Synthetic Oversampling is an approach used to create a new sample of a minority class that does not yet exist.

10. What intuitive technique is used for unbalanced datasets that ensures a continuous downsample for each of the bootstrap samples? 1 / 1 point

- Downsampling
- Upsampling
- SMOTE
- Blagging

Correct
Correct! Blagging is an intuitive technique used for unbalanced datasets that ensures a continuous downsample for each of the bootstrap

samples.