

10/10 points (100.00%)

✓ Congratulations! You passed! Next Item
1/1
point 1.
If you have 10,000,000 examples, how would you split the train/dev/test set?
33% train . 33% dev . 33% test
60% train . 20% dev . 20% test
98% train . 1% dev . 1% test
Correct
1/1
point
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)
Have the same number of examples
1/1 point
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.
Increase the number of units in each hidden layer
Correct

Practical aspects of deep learning Quiz, 10 questions Un-selected is correct	10/10 points (100.00%)			
Make the Neural Network deeper				
Correct				
Add regularization				
Un-selected is correct				
Get more test data				
Un-selected is correct				
1/1 point				
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				
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 point				
5. What is weight decay?				
The process of gradually decreasing the learning rate during training.				
0				

A regularization technique (such as L2 regularization) that results in gradient descent shrinking the weights on every Ptractional aspects of deep learning

Quiz, 10 questions

10/10 points (100.00)

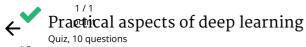
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10/10 points (100.00%)

Correct	

	Gradual corruption of the weights in the neural network if it is trained on noisy data.			
	A technique to avoid vanishing gradient by imposing a ceiling on the values of the weights.			
	1/1			
•	point			
6. What l	nappens when you increase the regularization hyperparameter lambda?			
0	Weights are pushed toward becoming smaller (closer to 0)			
Corr	ect			
	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 point			
7. With tl	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.			
0	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			
Corr	rect			
	You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) but keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training.			
	You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) and do not keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the calculations used in training			
~	1/1 point			
8. Increa	sing the parameter keep_prob from (say) 0.5 to 0.6 will likely cause the following: (Check the two that apply)			
	Increasing the regularization effect			
Un-selected is correct				

Reducing the regularization effect Practical aspects of deep learning Quiz, 10 questions Correct	10/10 points (100.00%)
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 point 9. 	
Which of these techniques are useful for reducing variance (reducing overfitting)? (Check all that app L2 regularization	ly.)
Correct	
Gradient Checking	
Un-selected is correct	
Xavier initialization	
Un-selected is correct	
Exploding gradient	
Un-selected is correct	
Vanishing gradient	
Un-selected is correct	
Data augmentation	
Correct	
Dropout Correct	



10/10 points (100.00%)

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Why do we normalize the inputs x?

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

It makes the cost function faster to optimize

Correct

It makes the parameter initialization faster

It makes it easier to visualize the data

