1 point

1. What percentage of the predictions on sample_validation_data did model_5 get correct?

- [ ] 25%
- [ ] 50%
- [x] 75%
- [ ] 100%

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1 point

2. According to **model_5**, which loan is the least likely to be a safe loan?

- [ ] First
- [ ] Second
- [x] Third
- [ ] Fourth

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1 point

3. What is the number of false positives on the validation data?

1618

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1 point

4. Using the same costs of the false positives and false negatives, what is the cost of the mistakes made by the boosted tree model (model_5) as evaluated on the validation_set?

46990000

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1 point

5. What grades are the top 5 loans?

- [x] A
- [ ] B
- [ ] C
- [ ] D
- [ ] E

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1 point

6. Which model has the best accuracy on the validation_data?

- [ ] model_10
- [ ] model_50
- [x] model_100
- [ ] model_200
- [ ] model_500

---

1 point

7. Is it always true that the model with the most trees will perform best on the test/validation set?

- [ ] Yes, a model with more trees will ALWAYS perform better on the test/validation set.
- [x] No, a model with more trees does not always perform better on the test/validation set.

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1 point

8. Does the training error reduce as the number of trees increases?

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No

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1 point

9. Is it always true that the test/validation error will reduce as the number of trees increases?

- [ ] Yes, it is ALWAYS true that the test/validation error will reduce as the number of trees increases.
- [x] No, the test/validation error will not necessarily always reduce as the number of trees increases.