## Congratulations! You passed!

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1.	If you have 20,000,000 examples, how would you split the train/dev/test set? Choose the best option.	1/1 point
	99% train. 0.5% dev. 0.5% test.	
	60% train. 20% dev. 20% test.	
	90% train. 5% dev. 5% test.	
	∠ <sup>7</sup> Expand	
	○ Correct  Yes. Given the size of the dataset, 0.5% of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of how well the model is doing.  **The content of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of how well the model is doing.**  **The content of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of how well the model is doing.**  **The content of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of how well the model is doing.**  **The content of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of how well the model is doing.**  **The content of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of how well the model is doing.**  **The content of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of how well the model is doing.**  **The content of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of how well the model is doing.**  **The content of the content of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the samples are enough to get a good estimate of the get a good estimat	
2.	The dev and test set should:	1/1 point
	Come from different distributions	
	Come from the same distribution	
	Be identical to each other (same (x,y) pairs)	
	Have the same number of examples	
	∠ <sup>7</sup> Expand	
	<b>⊘</b> Correct	
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.)	1/1 point
	Add regularization	
	Make the Neural Network deeper	
	✓ Correct	
	☑ Increase the number of units in each hidden layer	
	✓ Correct	
	Get more training data	
	∠ <sup>2</sup> Expand	
	Correct     Great, you got all the right answers.	
4.	You are working on an automated check-out klosk for a supermarket and are building a classifier for apples, bananas, and oranges. Suppose your classifier obtains a training set error of 19% and a dev set error of 21%.	0 / 1 point
	Which of the following are promising things to try to improve your classifier? (Check all that apply, suppose the human error is approximately $0\%$ )	
	Get more training data.	
	Use a bigger network.	
	Increase the regularization parameter lambda.	
	∠² Expand	
	⊗ Incorrect	
	No. This won't help to reduce the high bias of the model; it is better to address that first before moving to reduce a high variance.	

5. Which of the following are regularization techniques?	1 / 1 point
Gradient Checking.	
Increase the number of layers of the network.	
✓ Drepout.	
<ul> <li>Correct         Correct. Using dropout layers is a regularization technique.     </li> </ul>	
Weight decay.	
✓ Correct	
Correct. Weight decay is a form of regularization.	
∠ <sup>n</sup> Expand	
<ul> <li>Correct</li> <li>Great, you got all the right answers.</li> </ul>	
$\textbf{6.} \ \ To reduce high variance, the regularization hyperparameter lambda must be increased. The product of the regularization is a substitution of the regularization of $	rue/False? 1/1 point
① True	
○ False	
∠^ Expand	
<b>⊘</b> Correct	
Correct. By increasing the regularization parameter the magnitude of the weight pa This helps reduce the variance.	rameters is reduced.
7. With the inverted dropout technique, at test time:	1/1 point
You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) and do not keep the 1/keep_prob factor the calculations used in training	in
You do not apply dropout (do not randomly eliminate units), but keep the 1/keep_prob	
factor in the calculations used in training.  You apply dropout (randomly eliminating units) but keep the 1/keep_prob factor in the	
calculations used in training.  (a) 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	
∠ <sup>2</sup> Expand	
<b>⊘</b> Correct	
8. Decreasing the parameter keep_prob from (say) 0.6 to 0.4 will likely cause the following:	1/1 point
Causing the neural network to have a higher variance.	
Reducing the regularization effect.	
Increasing the regularization effect.	
∠ <sup>n</sup> Expand	
⊘ Correct	
Correct. This will make the dropout have a higher probability of eliminating a node increasing the regularization effect.	in the neural network,
9. Which of the following actions increase the regularization of a model? (Check all that app	0/1point
Normalizing the data.	
Increase the value of the hyperparameter lambda.	
✓ Correct	
Correct. When increasing the hyperparameter lambda we increase the effect of the L penalization.	_2
Make use of data augmentation.	

Decrease the value of the hyperparameter lambda

