**Question 1 - multiple choice, no shuffle**

T​he classification threshold t should be chosen in a way that is:

\*A: c​ontext specific, depending on the relative severity of false positive and false negative results

Feedback: C​orrect! The context of a classification problem is what determines our preferences between false positive and false negative results.

B: algorithm specific, depending on the relative severity of false positive and false negative results

Feedback: It is not the particular classifier that we use, but rather the context of the classification problem determines our preferences between false positive and false negative results.

**Question 2 - multiple choice, no shuffle**

True or False: T​PR = TP / (TP + FN) = 1 - FNR

\*A: T​rue

B: F​alse

**Question 3 - multiple choice, no shuffle**

S​ensitivity and Specificity extend the idea of False Positive and False Negative counts to:

\*A: W​hen the number of truly postive and negative cases are very different

Feedback: C​orrect! Imbalanced groups can makea direct comparison of False Positve and False Negative counts misleading.

B: W​hen the number of positive and negative predictions are very different

Feedback: It is an imbalance of group sizes in the real positive/negative status which sensitivity and specificity account for.

**Question 4 - checkbox, shuffle, no partial credit**

W​hich of the following fairness requirements were introduced?

\*A: E​qual Opportunity

Feedback: C​orrect! This requires the false negative rate to be the same in both/all groups.

B: E​qual Opportunity Cost

Feedback: I​ncorrect, the fourth fairness metric was error parity. This requires the error rate be the same in both/all groups.

\*C: P​redictive Equality

Feedback: C​orrect! This requires the false positive rates to be the same in both/all groups.

\*D: E​qualised Odds

Feedback: C​orrect! This requires **both** the false negative rate and the true positive rate to be equal in both/all groups.