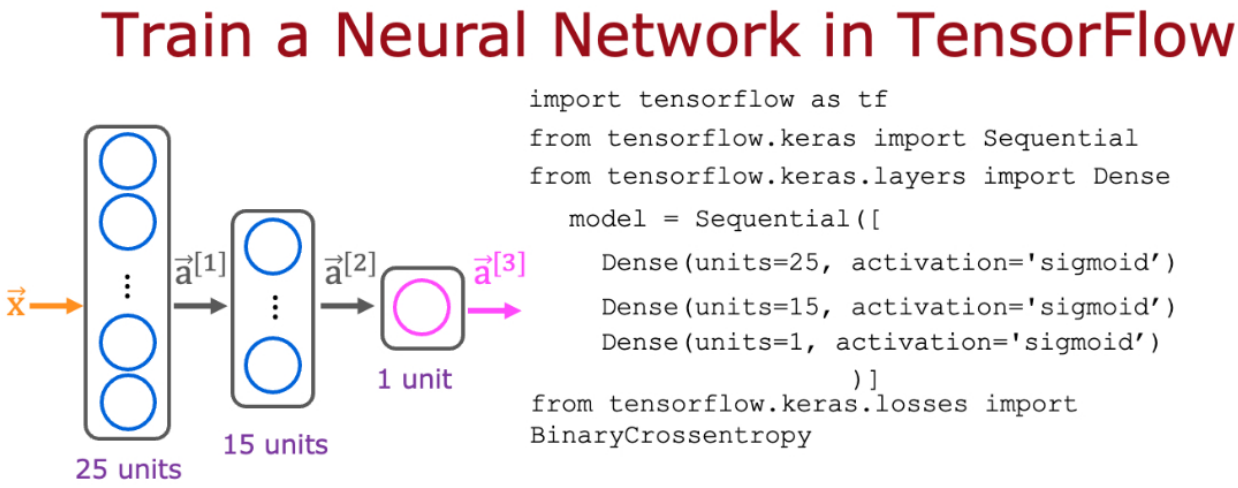
Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% Latest Submission Grade 100% To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

1. 1 / 1 point



Here is some code that you saw in the lecture:

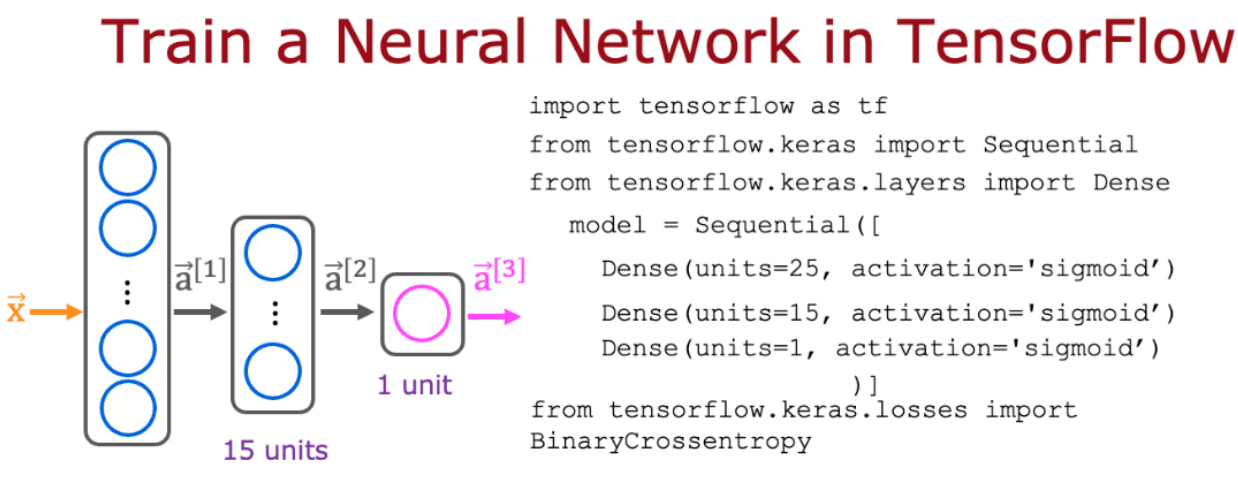
```
model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())
```

For which type of task would you use the binary cross entropy loss function?

- A classification task that has 3 or more classes (categories)
- regression tasks (tasks that predict a number)
- BinaryCrossentropy() should not be used for any task.
- binary classification (classification with exactly 2 classes)

Correct
Yes! Binary cross entropy, which we've also referred to as logistic loss, is used for classifying between two classes (two categories).

2. 1 / 1 point



25 units

```
model.fit(X,Y,epochs=100)
```

Here is code that you saw in the lecture:

```
model = Sequential([
Dense(units=25, activation='sigmoid'),
Dense(units=15, activation='sigmoid'),
Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid')
])

model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())
model.fit(X,y,epochs=100)
```

Which line of code updates the network parameters in order to reduce the cost?

- (●) model.fit(X,y,epochs=100)
- ( ) model = Sequential([...])
- ( ) None of the above -- this code does not update the network parameters.
- ( ) model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())

Correct
Yes! The third step of model training is to train the model on data in order to minimize the loss (and the cost)