



Week 2 Quiz

TOTAL POINTS 9

1. What is a windowed dataset?

1 point

- ☐ There's no such thing
- ☒ The time series aligned to a fixed shape
- ☐ A fixed-size subset of a time series
- ☐ A consistent set of subsets of a time series

2. What does 'drop_remainder=true' do?

1 point

- ☐ It ensures that all data is used
- ☒ It ensures that all rows in the data window are the same length by cropping data
- ☐ It ensures that all rows in the data window are the same length by adding data
- ☐ It ensures that the data is all the same shape

3. What's the correct line of code to split an n column window into n-1 columns for features and 1 column for a label

1 point

- ☐ dataset = dataset.map(lambda window: (window[n-1], window[1]))
- ☒ dataset = dataset.map(lambda window: (window[:-1], window[-1:]))
- ☐ dataset = dataset.map(lambda window: (window[-1:], window[:-1]))
- ☐ dataset = dataset.map(lambda window: (window[n], window[1]))

4. What does MSE stand for?

1 point

- ☒ Mean Squared error
- ☐ Mean Slight error
- ☐ Mean Second error
- ☐ Mean Series error

5. What does MAE stand for?

1 point

- ☒ Mean Average Error
- ☐ Mean Advanced Error
- ☐ Mean Absolute Error
- ☐ Mean Active Error

6. If time values are in time[], series values are in series[] and we want to split the series into training and validation at time 1000, what is the correct code?

1 point

- ☐

```
time_train = time[split_time]
x_train = series[split_time]
time_valid = time[split_time:]
x_valid = series[split_time:]
```
- ☐

```
time_train = time[:split_time]
x_train = series[:split_time]
time_valid = time[split_time]
```

`x_valid = series[split_time]`

☐ `time_train = time[split_time]`
`x_train = series[split_time]`
`time_valid = time[split_time]`
`x_valid = series[split_time]`

☒ `time_train = time[:split_time]`
`x_train = series[:split_time]`
`time_valid = time[split_time:]`
`x_valid = series[split_time:]`

7. If you want to inspect the learned parameters in a layer after training, what's a good technique to use?

1 point

- ☐ Run the model with unit data and inspect the output for that layer
- ☒ Assign a variable to the layer and add it to the model using that variable. Inspect its properties after training
- ☐ Iterate through the layers dataset of the model to find the layer you want
- ☐ Decompile the model and inspect the parameter set for that layer

8. How do you set the learning rate of the SGD optimizer?

1 point

- ☐ You can't set it
- ☐ Use the `RateOfLearning` property
- ☐ Use the `Rate` property
- ☒ Use the `lr` property

9. If you want to amend the learning rate of the optimizer on the fly, after each epoch, what do you do?

1 point

- ☐ Use a `LearningRateScheduler` and pass it as a parameter to a callback
- ☐ Callback to a custom function and change the `SGD` property
- ☒ Use a `LearningRateScheduler` object in the callbacks namespace and assign that to the callback
- ☐ You can't set it

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