



## Week 4 Quiz

TOTAL POINTS 8

1. How do you add a 1 dimensional convolution to your model for predicting time series data?

1 point

- ☐ Use a 1DConv layer type
- ☒ Use a Conv1D layer type
- ☐ Use a Convolution1D layer type
- ☐ Use a 1DConvolution layer type

2. What's the input shape for a univariate time series to a Conv1D?

1 point

- ☒ [None, 1]
- ☐ []
- ☐ [1]
- ☐ [1, None]

3. You used a sunspots dataset that was stored in CSV. What's the name of the Python library used to read CSVs?

1 point

- ☐ PyFiles
- ☐ PyCSV
- ☐ CommaSeparatedValues
- ☒ CSV

4. If your CSV file has a header that you don't want to read into your dataset, what do you execute before iterating through the file using a 'reader' object?

1 point

- ☐ reader.next
- ☒ next(reader)
- ☐ reader.ignore\_header()
- ☐ reader.read(next)

5. When you read a row from a reader and want to cast column 2 to another data type, for example, a float, what's the correct syntax?

1 point

- ☐ You can't. It needs to be read into a buffer and a new float instantiated from the buffer
- ☒ float(row[2])
- ☐ Convert.toFloat(row[2])
- ☐ float f = row[2].read()

6. What was the sunspot seasonality?

1 point

- ☐ 4 times a year
- ☐ 11 years
- ☐ 22 years

☒ 11 or 22 years depending on who you ask

7. After studying this course, what neural network type do you think is best for predicting time series like our sunspots dataset?

1 point

☐ Convolutions

☐ DNN

☒ A combination of all of the above

☐ RNN / LSTM

8. Why is MAE a good analytic for measuring accuracy of predictions for time series?

1 point

☐ It punishes larger errors

☒ It doesn't heavily punish larger errors like square errors do

☐ It biases towards small errors

☐ It only counts positive errors

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