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

- Use a 1DConv layer type
- Use a 1DConvolution layer type
- Use a Convolution1D layer type
- (•) Use a Conv1D layer type

✓ Correct

2. **What's the input shape for a univariate time series to a Conv1D?** 1 / 1 point

- [1, None]
- []
- (•) [None, 1]
- [1]

✓ Correct

3. **You used a sunspots dataset that was stored in CSV. What's the name of the Python library used to read CSVs?** 1 / 1 point

- CommaSeparatedValues
- PyFiles
- PyCSV
- (•) CSV

✓ Correct

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 / 1 point

- reader.ignore_header()
- reader.read(next)
- reader.next
- (•) next(reader)

✓ Correct

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 / 1 point

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

✓ Correct

6. **What was the sunspot seasonality?** 1 / 1 point

- ( ) **22 years**
- (●) **11 or 22 years depending on who you ask**
- ( ) **4 times a year**
- ( ) **11 years**

✓ Correct

7. **After studying this course, what neural network type do you think is best for predicting time series like our sunspots dataset?** 1 / 1 point

- ○ RNN / LSTM
- ◉ A combination of all of the above
- ○ DNN
- ○ Convolutions

✓ Correct

8. **Why is MAE a good analytic for measuring accuracy of predictions for time series?** 1 / 1 point

- ◉ It doesn't heavily punish larger errors like square errors do
- ○ It punishes larger errors
- ○ It only counts positive errors
- ○ It biases towards small errors

✓ Correct