| 1. | What is a windowed dataset? | 1 / 1 point |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | There's no such thing | |
| | A fixed-size subset of a time series | |
| | A consistent set of subsets of a time series | |
| | ○ The time series aligned to a fixed shape | |
| | ✓ Correct | |
| 2. | What does 'drop_remainder=true' do? | 1 / 1 point |
| | It ensures that the data is all the same shape | |
| | It ensures that all data is used | |
| | It ensures that all rows in the data window are the same length by adding data It ensures that all rows in the data window are the same length by cropping data | |
| | | |
| | ✓ Correct | |

| 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 dataset = dataset.map(lambda window: (window[n-1], window[1])) | 1 / 1 point |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | 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])) | |
| | ✓ Correct | |
| 4. | What does MSE stand for? | 1 / 1 point |
| | ○ Mean Slight error | |
| | Mean Squared error | |
| | ○ Mean Series error | |
| | ○ Mean Second error | |

| 5. | What does MAE stand for? | 1 / 1 point |
|----|--------------------------|-------------|
| | ○ Mean Average Error | |
| | ○ Mean Advanced Error | |
| | Mean Absolute Error | |
| | ○ Mean Active Error | |
| | | |
| | ✓ Correct | |

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?

```
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 / 1 point |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Run the model with unit data and inspect the output for that layer | |
| | 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 | |
| | Assign a variable to the layer and add it to the model using that variable. Inspect its properties after training | |
| | ✓ Correct | |
| 8. | How do you set the learning rate of the SGD optimizer? | 1 / 1 point |
| | Use the RateOfLearning property | |
| | ○ You can't set it | |
| | ○ Use the Rate property | |
| | Use the Ir property | |
| | ✓ Correct | |
| | | |

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