Congratulations! You passed!
TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

Week 3 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
100%

1. If X is the standard notation for the input to an RNN, what are the standard notations for the outputs? — 1 / 1 point

- Y
- H
- Y(hat) and H
- H(hat) and Y

Correct

2. What is a sequence to vector if an RNN has 30 cells numbered 0 to 29 — 1 / 1 point

- The Y(hat) for the last cell
- The total Y(hat) for all cells
- The Y(hat) for the first cell
- The average Y(hat) for all 30 cells

Correct

3. What does a Lambda layer in a neural network do? — 1 / 1 point

- There are no Lambda layers in a neural network
- Changes the shape of the input or output data
- Allows you to execute arbitrary code while training
- Pauses training without a callback

Correct

4. What does the axis parameter of tf.expand_dims do? — 1 / 1 point

- Defines if the tensor is X or Y
- Defines the dimension index at which you will expand the shape of the tensor
- Defines the axis around which to expand the dimensions
- Defines the dimension index to remove when you expand the tensor

Correct

5. A new loss function was introduced in this module, named after a famous statistician. What is it called? — 1 / 1 point

- Hubble loss
- Hawking loss
- Hyatt loss
- Huber loss

Correct

6. What's the primary difference between a simple RNN and an LSTM — 1 / 1 point

- LSTMs have multiple outputs, RNNs have a single one
- LSTMs have a single output, RNNs have multiple
- In addition to the H output, LSTMs have a cell state that runs across all cells
- In addition to the H output, RNNs have a cell state that runs across all cells

Correct

7. If you want to clear out all temporary variables that tensorflow might have from previous sessions, what code do you run? 1 / 1 point

- (•) tf.keras.backend.clear_session()
- ( ) tf.cache.backend.clear_session()
- ( ) tf.keras.clear_session
- ( ) tf.cache.clear_session()

✓ Correct

8. What happens if you define a neural network with these two layers? 1 / 1 point

tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)),

tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)),

tf.keras.layers.Dense(1),

- (•) Your model will fail because you need return_sequences=True after the first LSTM layer
- ( ) Your model will compile and run correctly
- ( ) Your model will fail because you need return_sequences=True after each LSTM layer
- ( ) Your model will fail because you have the same number of cells in each LSTM

✓ Correct