

Week 2 Quiz

Quiz, 9 questions

9/9 points (100%)

Congratulations! You passed!

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point

1.

What is a windowed dataset?

There's no such thing



The time series aligned to a fixed shape



A fixed-size subset of a time series

**Correct**

A consistent set of subsets of a time series

1 / 1
point

2.

What does 'drop_remainder=true' do?

It ensures that all rows in the data window are the same length by cropping data

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Correct

9/9 points (100%)

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



1 / 1
point

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



Correct

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



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point

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9/9 points (100%)**What does MSE stand for?**

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

**Correct**1 / 1
point

5.

What does MAE stand for?

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

**Correct**

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Mean Active Error

9/9 points (100%)

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point

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:]`

Correct

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

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



1 / 1
point

7.

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

- ☒ Assign a variable to the layer and add it to the model using that variable. Inspect its properties after training



Correct

- ☐ Decompile the model and inspect the parameter set for that layer
- ☐ Iterate through the layers dataset of the model to find the layer you want
- ☐ Run the model with unit data and inspect the output for that layer

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9/9 points (100%)

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point

8.

How do you set the learning rate of the SGD optimizer?**Use the LR property****Correct****Use the Rate property****You can't set it****Use the RateOfLearning property**1 / 1
point

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**

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Use a `LearningRateScheduler` object in the `callbacks` namespace and assign that to the `callback`



Correct



You can't set it

