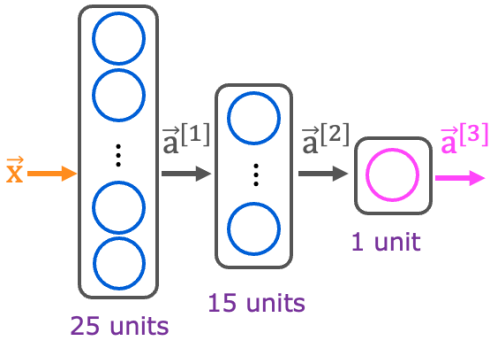
1 / 1 point

Train a Neural Network in TensorFlow




```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
   model = Sequential([
     Dense(units=25, activation='sigmoid')
     Dense(units=15, activation='sigmoid')
     Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid')
                          )]
from tensorflow.keras.losses import
BinaryCrossentropy


   model.fit(X,Y,epochs=100)
```

Here is some code that you saw in the lecture:

```
model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())
```

For which type of task would you use the binary cross entropy loss function?

- ○ regression tasks (tasks that predict a number)
- ◉ binary classification (classification with exactly 2 classes)
- ○ A classification task that has 3 or more classes (categories)
- ○ BinaryCrossentropy() should not be used for any task.

✓ Correct
Yes! Binary cross entropy, which we've also referred to as logistic loss, is used for classifying between two classes (two categories).

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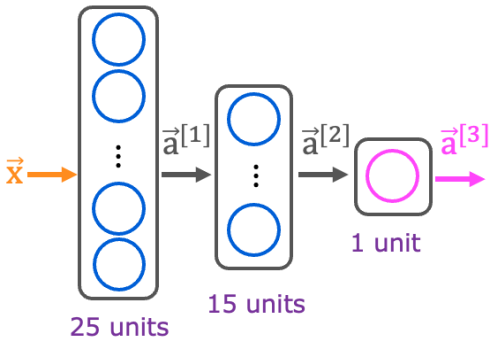


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2.Here is code that you saw in the lecture:

```
model = Sequential([
Dense(units=25, activation='sigmoid'),
Dense(units=15, activation='sigmoid'),
Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid')
])

model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())
model.fit(X,y,epochs=100)
```

Which line of code updates the network parameters in order to reduce the cost?

- model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())
- model.fit(X,y,epochs=100)
- None of the above -- this code does not update the network parameters.
- model = Sequential([...])

Correct
Yes! The third step of model training is to train the model on data in order to minimize the loss (and the cost)