Week 4 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

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

- Use a Convolution1D layer type
- Use a 1DConvolution layer type
- Use a Conv1D layer type
- Use a 1DConv layer type

Correct

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

1 / 1 point

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

- (●) CSV
- ( ) PyCSV
- ( ) CommaSeparatedValues
- ( ) PyFiles

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

✓ 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

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

✓ Correct

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

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

✓ Correct

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

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

Correct