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

✓ Correct

2. What's the input shape for a univariate time series to a Conv1D? 1 / 1 point

- [1]
- []
- [1, None]
- [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

- CommaSeparatedValues
- PyFiles
- CSV
- PyCSV

✓ 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

- next(reader)
- reader.read(next)
- reader.next
- 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

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

✓ Correct

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

- **11** years
- (selected) **11** or 22 years depending on who you ask
- 22 years
- 4 times a year

✓ 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
- ○ DNN
- ○ Convolutions
- ◉ A combination of all of the above

✓ Correct

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

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

✓ Correct