Week 2 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

88.88%

1. What is a windowed dataset? 1 / 1 point

- ○ There's no such thing
- ○ The time series aligned to a fixed shape
- ○ A consistent set of subsets of a time series
- ◉ A fixed-size subset of a time series

✓ Correct

2. What does 'drop_remainder=true' do? 1 / 1 point

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

✓ Correct

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 1 / 1 point

- ○ dataset = dataset.map(lambda window: (window[n-**1**], window[**1**]))
- ◉ dataset = dataset.map(lambda window: (window[:-**1**], window[-**1**:]))
- ○ dataset = dataset.map(lambda window: (window[-**1**:], window[:-**1**]))

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

1 / 1 point

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

✓ Correct

4. What does MSE stand for?

1 / 1 point

- Mean Second error
- Mean Squared error
- Mean Slight error
- Mean Series error

✓ Correct

5. What does MAE stand for? 1 / 1 point

- ○ Mean Average Error
- ○ Mean Advanced Error
- ◉ Mean Absolute Error
- ○ Mean Active Error

✓ Correct

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? 1 / 1 point

- ○
```
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]
```

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

- [x] 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

---

7. If you want to inspect the learned parameters in a layer after training, what's a good technique to use? 0 / 1 point

- [x] Assign a variable to the layer and add it to the model using that variable. Inspect its properties after training
- [ ] Run the model with unit data and inspect the output for that layer
- [ ] Iterate through the layers dataset of the model to find the layer you want
- [x] Decompile the model and inspect the parameter set for that layer

! Incorrect

8. How do you set the learning rate of the SGD optimizer? 1 / 1 point

- ○ Use the Rate property
- ◉ Use the lr property
- ○ You can't set it
- ○ Use the RateOfLearning property

✓ Correct

9. If you want to amend the learning rate of the optimizer on the fly, after each epoch, what do you do? 1 / 1 point

- ○ Use a LearningRateScheduler and pass it as a parameter to a callback
- ○ Callback to a custom function and change the SGD property
- ◉ Use a LearningRateScheduler object in the callbacks namespace and assign that to the callback
- ○ You can't set it

✓ Correct