Congratulations! You passed!

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Go to next item

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

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

Correct

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

- It ensures that all rows in the data window are the same length by adding data
- 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 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]))
- dataset = dataset.map(lambda window: (window[n], window[1]))

Correct

4. What does MSE stand for? 1 / 1 point

- Mean Second error
- Mean Slight error
- Mean Series error
- Mean Squared 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 split_time, 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]

- 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? 1 / 1 point

- ○ Decompile the model and inspect the parameter set for that layer.
- ◉ 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.

Correct

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

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