Congratulations! You passed!

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

- Use a 1DConvolution layer type
- Use a 1DConv layer type
- Use a ConvolutionD1 layer type
- (selected) Use a Conv1D layer type

Correct

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

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

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

- PyCSV
- (selected) CSV
- 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.ignore_header()
- ◉ next(reader)
- ○ reader.read(next)
- ○ reader.next

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

Correct

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

- ○ 22 years
- ○ 11 years
- ○ 4 times a year
- ◉ 11 or 22 years depending on who you ask

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

- ○ Convolutions

- ○ RNN / LSTM
- ○ DNN
- ◉ A combination of all other answers

Correct

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

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

Correct