Week 1

1. Imputed data – projection of unknown, usually past or missing data
2. Seasonability – a regular change in shape of the data
3. Trend – an overall direction for data regardless of direction
4. Noise – unpredictable change in time series data
5. Autocorrelation – data that follows a predictable shape, even if the scale is different
6. Non-stationary time series – one that has disruptive event breaking trend and seasonality

Week 2

7. Drop_remainder – it ensures that all rows in the data window are the same length by cropping data
8. LearningRateScheduler – At the beginning of every epoch, this callback gets the updated learning rate value from schedule function provided at __init__, with the current epoch and current learning rate, and applies the updated learning rate on the optimizer.
    a. callback = tf.keras.callbacks.LearningRateScheduler(scheduler)
    history = model.fit(np.arange(100).reshape(5, 20), np.zeros(5), epochs=15, callbacks=[callback], verbose=0)
    b. model.optimizer.lr.numpy() – get lr
9.