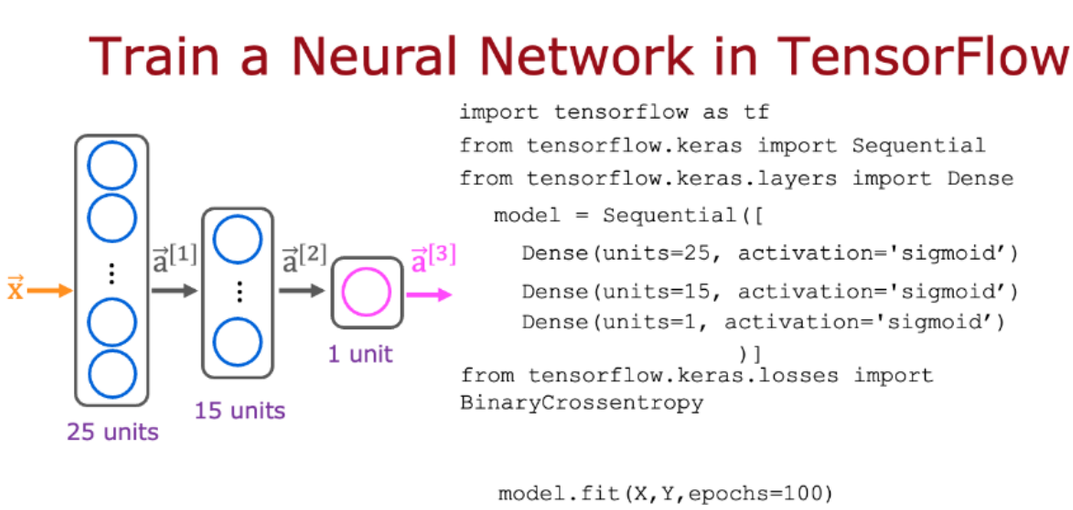
1. 1 / 1 point




Here is some code that you saw in the lecture:

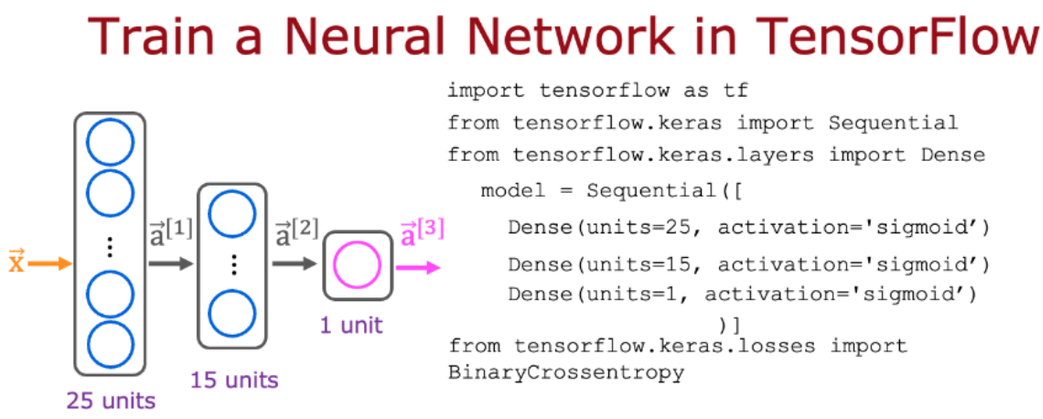
```

model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())

```

For which type of task would you use the binary cross entropy loss function?

- ○ regression tasks (tasks that predict a number)
- ◉ binary classification (classification with exactly 2 classes)
- ○ A classification task that has 3 or more classes (categories)
- ○ BinaryCrossentropy() should not be used for any task.

**Correct**
Yes! Binary cross entropy, which we've also referred to as logistic loss, is used for classifying between two classes (two categories).

2. 1 / 1 point




Here is code that you saw in the lecture:

```

model = Sequential([

Dense(units=25, activation='sigmoid'),

Dense(units=15, activation='sigmoid'),

Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid')

])
```

```
model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())

model.fit(X,y,epochs=100)
```

Which line of code updates the network parameters in order to reduce the cost?

- ○ model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())
- ○ model = Sequential([...])
- ◉ model.fit(X,y,epochs=100)
- ○ None of the above -- this code does not update the network parameters.

**Correct**
Yes! The third step of model training is to train the model on data in order to minimize the loss (and the cost)