

Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

			_	_	
$\Lambda \Lambda I$	ee	k	~	\mathbf{O}	1117
vv	-	r 🔪	•	$\mathbf{}$	uiz

Lat	test Submission Grade 100%	
	If X is the standard notation for the input to an RNN, what are the standard notations for the outputs? Y H Y(hat) and H H(hat) and Y	1/1 point
	⊘ Correct	
	What is a sequence to vector if an RNN has 30 cells numbered 0 to 29 The Y(hat) for the first cell The Y(hat) for the last cell The total Y(hat) for all cells The average Y(hat) for all 30 cells	1/1 point
	© Confect	
	What does a Lambda layer in a neural network do? There are no Lambda layers in a neural network Allows you to execute arbitrary code while training Changes the shape of the input or output data Pauses training without a callback Correct	1/1 point
	What does the axis parameter of tf.expand_dims do? Defines if the tensor is X or Y Defines the axis around which to expand the dimensions Defines the dimension index at which you will expand the shape of the tensor Defines the dimension index to remove when you expand the tensor	1/1 point
5.	 ✓ Correct A new loss function was introduced in this module, named after a famous statistician. What is it called? ✓ Hawking loss 	1 / 1 point
	 Huber loss Hubble loss Hyatt loss Correct 	

6.	What's the primary difference between a simple RNN and an LSTM	1/1 point
	○ In addition to the H output, RNNs have a cell state that runs across all cells	
	○ LSTMs have multiple outputs, RNNs have a single one	
	In addition to the H output, LSTMs have a cell state that runs across all cells	
	Calculation LSTMs have a single output, RNNs have multiple	
7.	If you want to clear out all temporary variables that tensorflow might have from previous sessions, what code do you run?	1/1 point
	<pre>tf.cache.clear_session()</pre>	
	tf.cache.backend.clear_session()	
	tf.keras.clear_session	
	(a) tf.keras.backend.clear_session()	
	⊘ Correct	
8.	What happens if you define a neural network with these two layers?	1/1 point
	tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)),	
	tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)),	
	tf.keras.layers.Dense(1),	
	O Your model will fail because you have the same number of cells in each LSTM	
	O Your model will fail because you need return_sequences=True after each LSTM layer	
	Your model will fail because you need return_sequences=True after the first LSTM layer	
	O Your model will compile and run correctly	
	⊘ Correct	