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 About this course 	QUESTION 1 (1/1 point)
General Information	For supervised learning, which of the following deep nets would you choose?
Learning Objectives Syllabus	□ Autoencoder
Grading Scheme Change Log	✓ Deep Belief Nets
Copyrights and Trademarks	
Module 1: Introduction to Deep Learning	Restricted Boltzmann Machines
Module 2: Deep Learning Models	•
Module 3: Additional Deep Learning Models	You have used 1 of 2 submissions
	QUESTION 2 (1/1 point)
Module 4: Deep Learning Platforms & Libraries	Which of the following is true with respect to the training process of a deep net?
	The Cost is the difference between the net's predicted and actual
Final ExamCourse Survey and Feedback	 The training process utilizes gradients which measure the rate at which the weights and biases change with respect to the cost.
	The objective of the training process is to make the cost as low as possible.
CompletionCertificate	The training process utilizes a technique called back-propagation.
	All of above.
	You have used 1 of 2 submissions
	QUESTION 3 (1/1 point)
	True or False: With backprop, the early layers train slower than the later ones, making the early layers incapable of accurately identifying the pattern building blocks needed to decipher the full pattern.
	● True ✔
	O False

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You have used 1 of 1 submissions QUESTION 4 (1 point possible) For image recognition, which of the following deep nets would you choose? Select all that apply. Autoencoder Deep Belief Nets Convolutional Nets Restricted Boltzmann Machines Recurrent Nets × You have used 2 of 2 submissions Cookie Preferences QUESTION 6 (1/1 point) True or False: To train, a DBN combines two Learning methods - supervised and unsupervised. ● True False You have used 1 of 1 submissions QUESTION 7 (1/1 point) Which of the following is the most popular use of a Convolutional Net? **Image Recognition** Object Recognition in an Image 🗸 Time Series Forecasting Supervised Fine Tuning

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QUESTION 8 (1/1 point)

Which of the following are True about a RBM? Select all that apply.

- The RBM is part of the first attempt at beating the vanishing gradient and uses unlabelled data.
- It improves its own accuracy through self-correction.
- ✓ Its purpose is to re-create inputs and in doing so has to make decisions about which input features are more important.
- It stores the relative importance of the features as weights and biases.
- It predicts which group a given set of inputs falls into.



You have used 2 of 2 submissions

QUESTION 9 (1 point possible)

Which of the following statements are true about the architecture of a CNN? Select all that apply.

- A CNN can only have two types of layers: CONV and RELU.
- A RELU layer has to always be followed by a POOL layer.
- FC layers are usually found at the end.
- A CONV layer has a theoretical maximum number of filters.
- A typical CNN implementation has multiple repetitions of CONV, RELU and POOL layers, with sub-repetitions.



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QUESTION 10 (1 point possible)

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True	
False	
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QUESTION 11 (1 point possible)	
Which of the following are differences between a Recurrent Net and a Fe Select all that apply.	edforward Net?
Recurrent Nets feed the output of any time step back in as input fo step.	or the next
■ Recurrent Nets are used for time series forecasting.	
Recurrent Nets can output a sequence of values.	
Recurrent Nets are trained using back-propagation.	
The nodes in a recurrent nets have a classifier that activate and pro	oduce a score.
×	
You have used 2 of 2 submissions	
QUESTION 12 (1/1 point)	
Which of the following statements are true about training a Recurrent Neapply.	et? Select all that
✓ Since RNNs use backprop, the vanishing gradient is a problem.	
☐ The number of time steps used for training has no bearing on the svanishing gradient problem.	severity of the
The vanishing gradient can potentially lead to decay of information	through time.
The most popular technique to address the vanishing gradient is the	ne use of gates.
The only technique to address the vanishing gradient is the use of gradient is gradient is the use of gradient is the use of gradient is gradient in the use of gradient is gradient in the gradient in the gradient in the gradient is gradient in the gradient in th	gates.
✓	

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QUESTION 13 (1 point possible)
True or False: Deep Autoencoders are used for dimensionality reduction.
True
O False
You have used 1 of 1 submissions
QUESTION 14 (1/1 point)
Which of the following are true about Autoencoders? Select all that apply.
It improves its own accuracy through self-correction.
Its purpose is to re-create inputs and in doing so has to make decisions about which input features are more important.
A Restricted Boltzmann Machine is a type of Autoencoders.
✓ It stores the relative importance of the features as weights and biases.
It predicts which group a given set of inputs falls into.
✓
You have used 1 of 2 submissions
QUESTION 15 (1/1 point)
True or False: Given they are mainly about machine vision, Convolutional Nets don't really find a home in the field of medicine.
○ True
● False ✔
You have used 1 of 1 submissions

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