Q1) When does a neural network become a deep learning model?

1. When the data dimensions become large
2. When the number of hidden layers become large
3. When the data is large set of images/videos
4. When the input dimensions are large

Your Answer: B)

Q2) Which of the following gives non-linearity to a neural network?

1. Stochastic Gradient Descent
2. Rectified Linear Unit
3. Convolution Function
4. Pooling layer

Your Answer: B)

Q3) Which of the following generally results after Pooling operation in a neural network?

1. Resampling
2. Upsampling
3. Downsampling
4. Oversampling

Your Answer: C)

Q4) Which of the following is NOT correct?

1. Deep Learning algorithms are more interpretable compared to ML Algorithms
2. Deep Learning algorithms require more data compared to ML Algorithms
3. Deep Learning algorithms require more computational power compared to ML Algorithms
4. Deep Learning algorithms are suitable to large volume of data compared to ML Algorithms

Your Answer: A)

Q5) What is the range of RELU?

1. -1 to 1
2. 0 to 1
3. 0 to infinity
4. -1 to 0

Your Answer: C)

Q6) Which of the following is not an optimizer?

1. RMSProp
2. adam
3. DropOut
4. AdaGrad

Your Answer: C)

Q7) DropOut cannot be used on what layer(s)?

1. Input layer
2. Output Layer
3. Hidden layer
4. Both Input and Output layers

Your Answer: D)

Q8) Which of the following is incorrect about Batch Normalization?

1. It increases overall training period
2. It occurs per batch
3. It makes gradients stable
4. It introduces some trainable parameters

Your Answer: B)

Q9) Which of the following is a callback that can stop training below the number of epochs specified?

1. DropOut
2. EarlyStopping
3. StopIt
4. ExtTraining

Your Answer: B)

Q10) What would be output size after the convolution of a color image of 32x32 if we're to apply ten 5x5 filters with stride 1 and padding of 2

1. 32x32x10
2. 28x28x10
3. 24x24x3
4. 16x16x3

Your Answer: A)