Contents

[Deep Learning and Keras 2](#_Toc183031376)

[Section 1: Questions 2](#_Toc183031377)

[Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications 6](#_Toc183031378)

[Hyperparameters and Performance 8](#_Toc183031379)

[Section 1: Questions 8](#_Toc183031380)

[Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications 13](#_Toc183031381)

[Convolutional Neural Networks 14](#_Toc183031382)

[Section 1: Questions 14](#_Toc183031383)

[Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications 17](#_Toc183031384)

[Section 1: Questions 18](#_Toc183031385)

[Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications 22](#_Toc183031386)

[Recurrent Neural Networks and Time Series 23](#_Toc183031387)

[Section 1: Questions 23](#_Toc183031388)

[Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications 28](#_Toc183031389)

[Autoencoders and GANs 29](#_Toc183031390)

[Section 1: Questions 29](#_Toc183031391)

[Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications 34](#_Toc183031392)

[Natural Language Processing 35](#_Toc183031393)

[Section 1: Questions 35](#_Toc183031394)

[Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications 39](#_Toc183031395)

[Reinforcement Learning 41](#_Toc183031396)

[Section 1: Questions 41](#_Toc183031397)

[Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications 45](#_Toc183031398)

[Deploying Keras Models 46](#_Toc183031399)

[Structuring ML Projects 46](#_Toc183031400)

[Section 1: Questions 46](#_Toc183031401)

[Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications 51](#_Toc183031402)

## Deep Learning and Keras

### Section 1: Questions

1. \*\*What is the main advantage of using Keras in deep learning?\*\*

a) It supports only CNNs

b) It is highly complex

c) It provides a user-friendly API

d) It eliminates the need for backpropagation

2. \*\*Which backend is commonly used with Keras?\*\*

a) TensorFlow

b) PyTorch

c) Scikit-learn

d) Pandas

3. \*\*What does the `model.compile()` method do in Keras?\*\*

a) Builds the layers of the model

b) Configures the model for training

c) Visualizes the model architecture

d) Splits the dataset into training and validation sets

4. \*\*Which of the following is NOT a valid optimizer in Keras?\*\*

a) Adam

b) SGD

c) RandomWalk

d) RMSprop

5. \*\*What is the role of activation functions in a neural network?\*\*

a) To initialize the weights

b) To add non-linearity to the model

c) To reduce the number of layers

d) To scale the data

6. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are some of the advantages of using the Sequential API in Keras?\*\*

a) Simplicity for linear stack models

b) Flexible for non-linear models

c) Easy debugging

d) Direct access to intermediate layer outputs

7. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common regularization techniques used in Keras?\*\*

a) Dropout

b) L1/L2 regularization

c) Batch normalization

d) Random weight initialization

8. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which data preprocessing techniques are typically used before training a model in Keras?\*\*

a) One-hot encoding categorical variables

b) Standardizing or normalizing numerical features

c) Filling missing values with zeros

d) Removing highly correlated features

9. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which metrics can be used to evaluate a regression model in Keras?\*\*

a) Mean Squared Error (MSE)

b) Accuracy

c) Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

d) Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)

10. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the components required to define a Keras model using the Functional API?\*\*

a) Input layer

b) Output layer

c) Loss function

d) Connections between layers

11. \*\*What is the purpose of callbacks in Keras?\*\*

a) To optimize the loss function

b) To dynamically modify the model during training

c) To store the model weights permanently

d) To preprocess the data

12. \*\*Which of the following methods is used to save a trained model in Keras?\*\*

a) `model.store()`

b) `model.persist()`

c) `model.save()`

d) `model.compile()`

13. \*\*What is the default loss function for binary classification problems in Keras?\*\*

a) Categorical cross-entropy

b) Sparse categorical cross-entropy

c) Mean squared error

d) Binary cross-entropy

14. \*\*Which layer is used to flatten input data for a dense layer in Keras?\*\*

a) Reshape

b) Flatten

c) Dropout

d) Pooling

15. \*\*What is a key benefit of using batch normalization in Keras?\*\*

a) Reduces overfitting

b) Speeds up training

c) Eliminates the need for activation functions

d) Simplifies the model architecture

16. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which practices help to improve model generalization in Keras?\*\*

a) Using dropout layers

b) Data augmentation

c) Increasing the number of neurons in each layer

d) Early stopping

17. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are advantages of using pre-trained models in Keras?\*\*

a) Reduced training time

b) Requires a smaller dataset

c) Completely avoids overfitting

d) Allows transfer learning

18. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are valid ways to handle overfitting in Keras models?\*\*

a) Add dropout layers

b) Use a smaller model

c) Reduce the learning rate

d) Add more training data

19. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the key parameters of the `model.fit()` method in Keras?\*\*

a) Batch size

b) Epochs

c) Optimizer

d) Validation data

20. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the benefits of using the Functional API over the Sequential API in Keras?\*\*

a) Allows multiple inputs and outputs

b) Supports complex architectures like residual networks

c) Easier to debug

d) Provides more readable code for simple models

### Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications

1. c) It provides a user-friendly API – Keras simplifies deep learning implementation with its intuitive API.

2. a) TensorFlow – Keras primarily uses TensorFlow as its backend.

3. b) Configures the model for training – `model.compile()` defines the loss function, optimizer, and metrics.

4. c) RandomWalk – This is not a valid optimizer in Keras.

5. b) To add non-linearity to the model – Activation functions enable the network to learn complex patterns.

6. a, c) – Sequential API is simple to use and debug for linear models.

7. a, b, c) – Dropout, L1/L2 regularization, and batch normalization are common regularization techniques.

8. a, b) – Encoding and standardizing are typical preprocessing steps for neural networks.

9. a, c, d) – MSE, MAE, and RMSE are suitable for regression; accuracy is not.

10. a, b, d) – Input, output, and layer connections are essential in the Functional API.

11. b) To dynamically modify the model during training – Callbacks provide functionality like early stopping.

12. c) `model.save()` – This method saves the trained model to a file.

13. d) Binary cross-entropy – This is the standard loss function for binary classification.

14. b) Flatten – The Flatten layer converts multi-dimensional data into a vector.

15. b) Speeds up training – Batch normalization normalizes activations and accelerates convergence.

16. a, b, d) – Dropout, data augmentation, and early stopping reduce overfitting.

17. a, b) – Pre-trained models save time and work well with smaller datasets.

18. a, b, d) – Dropout, smaller models, and additional data handle overfitting. Reducing the learning rate is not directly related.

19. a, b, d) – Batch size, epochs, and validation data are key parameters for `model.fit()`.

20. a, b) – The Functional API is designed for complex models with multiple inputs and outputs.

## Hyperparameters and Performance

### Section 1: Questions

1. \*\*Which of the following is a hyperparameter in a neural network?\*\*

a) Weight initialization

b) Learning rate

c) Input data

d) Loss function

2. \*\*What does the batch size hyperparameter control in training?\*\*

a) The number of epochs

b) The number of samples processed before updating model weights

c) The total size of the dataset

d) The number of layers in the network

3. \*\*Which of the following indicates overfitting during model training?\*\*

a) High training error, low validation error

b) Low training error, high validation error

c) High training and validation errors

d) Low training and validation errors

4. \*\*Which optimizer is known for adaptive learning rates?\*\*

a) SGD

b) Adam

c) RMSprop

d) Adagrad

5. \*\*What is the primary role of the learning rate hyperparameter?\*\*

a) Determines how weights are initialized

b) Controls the size of steps taken during gradient descent

c) Decides the model architecture

d) Determines the number of hidden layers

6. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common techniques for tuning hyperparameters in deep learning?\*\*

a) Grid search

b) Random search

c) Bayesian optimization

d) Normalization

7. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which hyperparameters influence the training time of a neural network?\*\*

a) Batch size

b) Number of epochs

c) Activation function

d) Learning rate

8. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are typical signs of a model underfitting?\*\*

a) High training error

b) High validation error

c) Model complexity too low

d) High number of epochs

9. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which techniques can help reduce overfitting?\*\*

a) Adding dropout layers

b) Reducing model complexity

c) Using early stopping

d) Increasing learning rate

10. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are ways to evaluate hyperparameter settings?\*\*

a) Using cross-validation

b) Analyzing the learning curves

c) Using a confusion matrix

d) Visualizing weight distributions

11. \*\*What happens if the learning rate is set too high?\*\*

a) The model converges faster

b) The model may fail to converge or diverge

c) The weights are initialized incorrectly

d) The model generalizes better

12. \*\*Which of the following is NOT a typical hyperparameter in deep learning?\*\*

a) Number of neurons in a layer

b) Activation function

c) Number of layers in the model

d) Input feature values

13. \*\*What is the primary advantage of using a validation set in hyperparameter tuning?\*\*

a) It increases training accuracy

b) It helps prevent overfitting

c) It reduces the size of the training dataset

d) It ensures test set performance is better

14. \*\*What does increasing the number of epochs during training do?\*\*

a) Reduces training time

b) Allows the model to learn more from the data

c) Eliminates the need for validation data

d) Avoids overfitting

15. \*\*Which of the following is a consequence of using too small a batch size?\*\*

a) Faster training convergence

b) Less stable gradients

c) Higher memory requirements

d) Improved generalization

16. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which strategies can optimize the performance of a neural network?\*\*

a) Adjusting the learning rate dynamically

b) Adding batch normalization layers

c) Reducing dropout

d) Increasing the number of hidden layers

17. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are benefits of using learning rate schedulers?\*\*

a) Prevents overshooting during training

b) Helps achieve faster convergence

c) Reduces the need for data augmentation

d) Adapts to changing training dynamics

18. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What factors determine the choice of batch size in training?\*\*

a) Available GPU/CPU memory

b) Model complexity

c) Size of the dataset

d) Choice of activation function

19. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the outcomes of performing hyperparameter tuning effectively?\*\*

a) Improved model generalization

b) Reduced training time

c) Higher accuracy on unseen data

d) Reduced validation set size

20. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which hyperparameters directly affect model complexity?\*\*

a) Number of layers

b) Number of neurons in each layer

c) Learning rate

d) Activation function

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### Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications

1. b) Learning rate – Hyperparameters like learning rate are set manually and impact model training.

2. b) The number of samples processed before updating model weights – Batch size determines how often the model updates weights.

3. b) Low training error, high validation error – This suggests the model has memorized the training data but performs poorly on unseen data.

4. b) Adam – Adam is an optimizer that adapts learning rates for each parameter.

5. b) Controls the size of steps taken during gradient descent – The learning rate determines how much the model adjusts during each update.

6. a, b, c) – Grid search, random search, and Bayesian optimization are standard hyperparameter tuning techniques.

7. a, b, d) – Batch size, epochs, and learning rate directly affect training duration.

8. a, b, c) – High training and validation errors and low complexity indicate underfitting.

9. a, b, c) – Dropout, reduced complexity, and early stopping mitigate overfitting. Increasing learning rate does not.

10. a, b) – Cross-validation and learning curves are crucial for evaluating hyperparameter effectiveness.

11. b) The model may fail to converge or diverge – A high learning rate can cause instability during training.

12. d) Input feature values – These are characteristics of the dataset, not a model hyperparameter.

13. b) It helps prevent overfitting – The validation set provides unbiased feedback during training.

14. b) Allows the model to learn more from the data – More epochs provide additional learning opportunities.

15. b) Less stable gradients – Small batch sizes may lead to noisy gradient updates.

16. a, b, d) – Dynamic learning rates, batch normalization, and more layers optimize performance. Reducing dropout may cause overfitting.

17. a, b, d) – Learning rate schedulers control overshooting, speed up convergence, and adapt to training progress.

18. a, b, c) – Memory, model complexity, and dataset size affect batch size selection. Activation functions do not.

19. a, c) – Effective tuning improves generalization and accuracy on unseen data. Reduced validation set size is unrelated.

20. a, b) – The number of layers and neurons influence model complexity. Learning rate and activation functions do not.

## Convolutional Neural Networks

### Section 1: Questions

1. **What is the primary role of a convolutional layer in a CNN?**  
   a) Reduces the dimensionality of the data  
   b) Extracts spatial features from the input  
   c) Normalizes the data  
   d) Adds non-linearity to the model
2. **[Multiple Correct Options] Which of the following parameters determines the size of the output feature map in a convolutional layer?**  
   a) Filter size  
   b) Number of filters  
   c) Stride  
   d) Learning rate
3. **What is the function of the pooling layer in a CNN?**  
   a) To apply activation functions  
   b) To reduce the size of feature maps  
   c) To add weights to the network  
   d) To normalize the feature maps
4. **Which type of pooling is commonly used in CNNs?**  
   a) Average pooling  
   b) Max pooling  
   c) Median pooling  
   d) L2 pooling
5. **What does a stride value of 2 mean in a convolutional layer?**  
   a) Each filter moves 2 pixels at a time across the input  
   b) The input size is doubled  
   c) The output is downsampled by half  
   d) The number of channels is doubled
6. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are advantages of using CNNs over fully connected networks for image data?**  
   a) Reduces the number of parameters  
   b) Preserves spatial relationships in data  
   c) Better suited for non-image data  
   d) Supports weight sharing
7. **[Multiple Correct Options] What factors affect the size of the output feature map in a CNN?**  
   a) Kernel size  
   b) Padding  
   c) Stride  
   d) Dropout rate
8. **[Multiple Correct Options] Which techniques can be used to improve the performance of a CNN?**  
   a) Data augmentation  
   b) Batch normalization  
   c) Increasing kernel size arbitrarily  
   d) Adding more convolutional layers
9. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are common challenges of training CNNs?**  
   a) Overfitting on small datasets  
   b) High computational cost  
   c) Low parameter sharing  
   d) Vanishing gradients
10. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are benefits of using pre-trained CNN models?**  
    a) Reduces training time  
    b) Works with small datasets  
    c) Completely avoids overfitting  
    d) Facilitates transfer learning
11. **What is the role of padding in convolutional layers?**  
    a) Adds regularization to prevent overfitting  
    b) Reduces the computational cost of convolution  
    c) Ensures that the output size matches the input size  
    d) Increases the number of filters
12. **Which of the following is an example of a CNN architecture?**  
    a) AlexNet  
    b) RNN  
    c) Gradient Boosting Machine  
    d) Word2Vec
13. **Why are ReLU activation functions preferred in CNNs?**  
    a) They are non-linear and mitigate vanishing gradients  
    b) They improve the computational efficiency of pooling  
    c) They double the number of feature maps  
    d) They add weights to the layers
14. **What is a common use case for fully connected layers in CNNs?**  
    a) Extract spatial features from the input  
    b) Reduce the size of feature maps  
    c) Perform classification tasks  
    d) Apply dropout regularization
15. **What does the term "receptive field" refer to in a CNN?**  
    a) The number of parameters in a layer  
    b) The size of the input region influencing a specific neuron  
    c) The size of the output feature map  
    d) The number of filters applied in a convolutional layer
16. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are key characteristics of a convolutional filter?**  
    a) It has fixed size and weight values  
    b) It slides over the input data  
    c) It performs element-wise multiplication and summation  
    d) It changes shape dynamically during training
17. **[Multiple Correct Options] Which factors determine the number of parameters in a CNN layer?**  
    a) Filter size  
    b) Number of filters  
    c) Stride  
    d) Input channels
18. **[Multiple Correct Options] Which datasets are commonly used to train CNNs?**  
    a) CIFAR-10  
    b) ImageNet  
    c) MNIST  
    d) IMDB movie reviews
19. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are common applications of CNNs?**  
    a) Image classification  
    b) Object detection  
    c) Sequence prediction  
    d) Medical imaging
20. **[Multiple Correct Options] How can overfitting be mitigated in CNNs?**  
    a) Adding dropout layers  
    b) Using data augmentation  
    c) Increasing the number of filters  
    d) Applying L2 regularization

### Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications

1. b) Extracts spatial features from the input – Convolutional layers capture spatial hierarchies.
2. a, c) Filter size and stride determine the output size of feature maps.
3. b) To reduce the size of feature maps – Pooling summarizes features, reducing spatial dimensions.
4. b) Max pooling – Max pooling is commonly used to capture dominant features.
5. a) Each filter moves 2 pixels at a time across the input – A stride of 2 skips positions in the input data.
6. a, b, d) – CNNs reduce parameters, maintain spatial hierarchies, and leverage weight sharing.
7. a, b, c) – Kernel size, padding, and stride influence feature map size; dropout does not.
8. a, b, d) – Data augmentation, batch normalization, and deeper architectures improve performance.
9. a, b, d) – Challenges include overfitting, computational costs, and vanishing gradients.
10. a, b, d) – Pre-trained models save time, work on small datasets, and enable transfer learning.
11. c) Ensures that the output size matches the input size – Padding helps retain dimensions.
12. a) AlexNet – AlexNet is a pioneering CNN architecture.
13. a) They are non-linear and mitigate vanishing gradients – ReLU activation prevents gradient vanishing and accelerates training.
14. c) Perform classification tasks – Fully connected layers are used for final classification.
15. b) The size of the input region influencing a specific neuron – The receptive field defines spatial coverage.
16. b, c) – Filters slide over inputs, performing element-wise operations to extract features.
17. a, b, d) – Parameters depend on filter size, count, and input channels, but not stride.
18. a, b, c) – CIFAR-10, ImageNet, and MNIST are standard datasets for CNNs.
19. a, b, d) – CNNs excel in image classification, object detection, and medical imaging.
20. a, b, d) – Dropout, data augmentation, and L2 regularization reduce overfitting, while more filters can worsen it.

### Section 1: Questions

1. **What is the primary purpose of convolution in a CNN?**  
   a) To reduce the dimensionality of the input  
   b) To extract features from the input  
   c) To improve model interpretability  
   d) To regularize the network
2. **What is a kernel in the context of CNNs?**  
   a) A sub-region of the input data  
   b) A small matrix used for convolution operations  
   c) A non-linear activation function  
   d) A type of pooling layer
3. **What does the stride parameter in a convolution operation control?**  
   a) The size of the input matrix  
   b) The amount of overlap between filters  
   c) The number of channels in the output  
   d) The step size at which the filter moves
4. **Which activation function is most commonly used in CNNs?**  
   a) Sigmoid  
   b) Tanh  
   c) ReLU  
   d) Softmax
5. **What is the primary role of a pooling layer in a CNN?**  
   a) To increase the size of feature maps  
   b) To introduce non-linearity into the model  
   c) To reduce the spatial dimensions of feature maps  
   d) To perform classification
6. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are the benefits of using convolutional layers in a CNN?**  
   a) Reduces the number of parameters  
   b) Captures spatial hierarchies in data  
   c) Improves performance on small datasets  
   d) Enables translational invariance
7. **[Multiple Correct Options] Which factors determine the size of the output feature map in a convolutional layer?**  
   a) Input dimensions  
   b) Kernel size  
   c) Stride  
   d) Padding
8. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are the advantages of max pooling in CNNs?**  
   a) Reduces computation by down-sampling feature maps  
   b) Helps prevent overfitting  
   c) Captures the most prominent features  
   d) Increases the number of trainable parameters
9. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are typical challenges in training deep CNNs?**  
   a) Vanishing gradients  
   b) Overfitting  
   c) Lack of spatial information  
   d) High computational cost
10. **[Multiple Correct Options] What techniques can improve the performance of CNNs?**  
    a) Data augmentation  
    b) Batch normalization  
    c) Larger kernel sizes  
    d) Transfer learning
11. **Which of the following is a common pre-trained CNN architecture?**  
    a) LeNet  
    b) RNN  
    c) GAN  
    d) DBSCAN
12. **What does padding achieve in a convolutional layer?**  
    a) Increases the size of the input  
    b) Ensures spatial dimensions remain unchanged after convolution  
    c) Reduces the size of the input  
    d) Changes the stride of the convolution
13. **What is the role of filters in a convolutional layer?**  
    a) Perform activation functions  
    b) Extract specific features from the input  
    c) Normalize the input  
    d) Generate predictions
14. **Which of the following is a major limitation of CNNs?**  
    a) High computational requirements  
    b) Inability to process sequential data  
    c) Lack of scalability for large images  
    d) Poor performance on image datasets
15. **What is the key difference between average pooling and max pooling?**  
    a) Average pooling is computationally faster  
    b) Max pooling selects the highest value; average pooling computes the mean  
    c) Average pooling requires larger filter sizes  
    d) Max pooling is only used in fully connected layers
16. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are common ways to prevent overfitting in CNNs?**  
    a) Dropout layers  
    b) Data augmentation  
    c) Early stopping  
    d) Removing activation functions
17. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are the benefits of using batch normalization in CNNs?**  
    a) Faster convergence  
    b) Reduces the dependence on weight initialization  
    c) Removes the need for pooling layers  
    d) Acts as a regularizer
18. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are the main tasks CNNs are used for?**  
    a) Image classification  
    b) Object detection  
    c) Sequence generation  
    d) Style transfer
19. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are common evaluation metrics for CNNs in image classification tasks?**  
    a) Accuracy  
    b) F1 score  
    c) Mean squared error  
    d) Precision
20. **[Multiple Correct Options] What are some challenges when deploying CNNs in real-world applications?**  
    a) Latency and inference speed  
    b) Limited labeled data  
    c) Handling variations in image quality  
    d) Lack of generalizability to other data types

### Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications

1. b) To extract features from the input – Convolution layers identify patterns like edges or textures.
2. b) A small matrix used for convolution operations – Kernels are filters applied to input data for feature extraction.
3. d) The step size at which the filter moves – The stride controls how the filter scans the input.
4. c) ReLU – ReLU introduces non-linearity and helps mitigate vanishing gradients.
5. c) To reduce the spatial dimensions of feature maps – Pooling summarizes features to reduce computation and improve robustness.
6. a, b, d) – Convolutional layers reduce parameters, capture spatial hierarchies, and provide translational invariance.
7. a, b, c, d) – Input size, kernel size, stride, and padding together determine output dimensions.
8. a, c) – Max pooling reduces computational load and captures the most significant features.
9. a, b, d) – Deep CNNs face challenges like vanishing gradients, overfitting, and high computational requirements.
10. a, b, d) – Data augmentation, batch normalization, and transfer learning enhance performance. Larger kernel sizes may not always help.
11. a) LeNet – LeNet is one of the foundational CNN architectures.
12. b) Ensures spatial dimensions remain unchanged after convolution – Padding preserves input dimensions to maintain information.
13. b) Extract specific features from the input – Filters identify unique patterns like edges or colors.
14. a) High computational requirements – CNNs require significant resources for training and inference.
15. b) Max pooling selects the highest value; average pooling computes the mean – These pooling methods differ in how they summarize information.
16. a, b, c) – Dropout, data augmentation, and early stopping are effective against overfitting.
17. a, b, d) – Batch normalization accelerates convergence, mitigates poor initialization, and acts as a regularizer.
18. a, b, d) – CNNs excel in tasks like image classification, object detection, and style transfer.
19. a, b, d) – Accuracy, F1 score, and precision are key metrics for classification tasks.
20. a, b, c) – Latency, lack of labeled data, and varying image quality are real-world challenges for CNNs.

## Recurrent Neural Networks and Time Series

### Section 1: Questions

1. \*\*What is a key feature of Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)?\*\*

a) RNNs use pooling layers for feature reduction

b) RNNs maintain hidden states to capture temporal dependencies

c) RNNs are designed for processing static data

d) RNNs do not share weights across time steps

2. \*\*What problem does the vanishing gradient primarily affect in RNNs?\*\*

a) The ability to learn short-term dependencies

b) The ability to learn long-term dependencies

c) The ability to handle non-linear data

d) The ability to process input-output mappings

3. \*\*Which type of RNN is best suited for sequence-to-sequence tasks?\*\*

a) Bidirectional RNN

b) LSTM

c) GRU

d) Encoder-Decoder architecture

4. \*\*What does the term "unrolling" in RNNs refer to?\*\*

a) Training an RNN on non-sequential data

b) Visualizing the data preprocessing pipeline

c) Expanding the RNN across time steps for backpropagation

d) Using pre-trained weights for the RNN

5. \*\*What type of input data is commonly used with RNNs?\*\*

a) Fixed-size images

b) Time-series data

c) Randomly shuffled datasets

d) Tabular data without sequential features

6. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the advantages of using LSTMs over vanilla RNNs?\*\*

a) Mitigate the vanishing gradient problem

b) Capture long-term dependencies

c) Reduce training time significantly

d) Better suited for real-time applications

7. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common challenges when training RNNs?\*\*

a) Exploding gradients

b) Vanishing gradients

c) Overfitting

d) High computational costs

8. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common use cases of RNNs in real-world applications?\*\*

a) Machine translation

b) Time-series forecasting

c) Image segmentation

d) Speech recognition

9. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What techniques are commonly used to improve RNN training?\*\*

a) Gradient clipping

b) Dropout regularization

c) Increasing the learning rate

d) Using gated architectures like LSTMs and GRUs

10. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the key components of an LSTM cell?\*\*

a) Input gate

b) Forget gate

c) Output gate

d) Max pooling layer

11. \*\*What is the main purpose of the forget gate in an LSTM?\*\*

a) To control the input to the cell

b) To regulate how much information is removed from the cell state

c) To determine the final output of the LSTM

d) To store all historical information

12. \*\*What is a major limitation of RNNs for very long sequences?\*\*

a) Lack of non-linear activation functions

b) Inability to share parameters across time steps

c) Inefficiency in capturing long-term dependencies

d) Incompatibility with time-series data

13. \*\*What is a Bidirectional RNN?\*\*

a) An RNN that can process data both forward and backward

b) An RNN that alternates between training and testing

c) An RNN designed for static data analysis

d) An RNN with multiple layers

14. \*\*Which of the following is true for GRUs compared to LSTMs?\*\*

a) GRUs have fewer parameters than LSTMs

b) GRUs require more memory than LSTMs

c) GRUs are slower to train than LSTMs

d) GRUs are less effective for long sequences

15. \*\*What is "teacher forcing" in RNN training?\*\*

a) Feeding the previous time step's output as input to the next time step

b) Feeding the actual target value as input to the next time step during training

c) Using the output from a pre-trained RNN model

d) Avoiding the use of recurrent connections in training

16. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are typical steps in preprocessing time-series data for RNNs?\*\*

a) Normalization or standardization

b) Shuffling data randomly

c) Creating sequences with fixed lengths

d) Handling missing values

17. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the advantages of Bidirectional RNNs?\*\*

a) Capture both past and future context in sequences

b) Reduce training time significantly

c) Improve performance on tasks like speech recognition

d) Require fewer computational resources

18. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common performance evaluation metrics for RNNs?\*\*

a) Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

b) Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)

c) Accuracy

d) F1 Score

19. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common use cases of time-series forecasting?\*\*

a) Stock price prediction

b) Weather forecasting

c) Sentiment analysis

d) Energy consumption prediction

20. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What challenges are unique to time-series forecasting with RNNs?\*\*

a) Non-stationarity of data

b) Overfitting to short-term patterns

c) High memory requirements for long sequences

d) Difficulty in hyperparameter tuning

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### Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications

1. b) RNNs maintain hidden states to capture temporal dependencies – Hidden states allow RNNs to model sequential data effectively.

2. b) The ability to learn long-term dependencies – The vanishing gradient problem prevents learning long-term patterns.

3. d) Encoder-Decoder architecture – This architecture is ideal for sequence-to-sequence tasks.

4. c) Expanding the RNN across time steps for backpropagation – Unrolling refers to unfolding the RNN for backpropagation.

5. b) Time-series data – RNNs are specifically designed for sequential data like time series.

6. a, b) – LSTMs solve the vanishing gradient issue and can model long-term dependencies effectively.

7. a, b, c, d) – Training RNNs involves exploding/vanishing gradients, overfitting, and high computational costs.

8. a, b, d) – RNNs are widely used in machine translation, forecasting, and speech recognition.

9. a, b, d) – Gradient clipping, dropout, and gated architectures like LSTMs improve RNN training.

10. a, b, c) – Input, forget, and output gates control the flow of information in LSTMs.

11. b) To regulate how much information is removed from the cell state – The forget gate controls what is discarded.

12. c) Inefficiency in capturing long-term dependencies – Vanilla RNNs struggle with very long sequences.

13. a) An RNN that can process data both forward and backward – Bidirectional RNNs capture past and future context.

14. a) GRUs have fewer parameters than LSTMs – GRUs are simpler and often faster to train.

15. b) Feeding the actual target value as input to the next time step during training – Teacher forcing accelerates training.

16. a, c, d) – Preprocessing includes normalization, fixed-length sequences, and handling missing values.

17. a, c) – Bidirectional RNNs capture context in both directions and excel in tasks like speech recognition.

18. a, b, d) – MAE, RMSE, and F1 score are common metrics for evaluating RNNs.

19. a, b, d) – Time-series forecasting is used for stock prices, weather, and energy predictions.

20. a, b, c, d) – Time-series forecasting faces unique challenges, including non-stationarity and memory issues.

## Autoencoders and GANs

### Section 1: Questions

1. \*\*What is the primary purpose of an autoencoder?\*\*

a) Classification

b) Dimensionality reduction

c) Time-series forecasting

d) Feature extraction

2. \*\*What is the main difference between the encoder and decoder in an autoencoder?\*\*

a) The encoder reduces dimensionality, while the decoder reconstructs the original input

b) The encoder adds noise, and the decoder removes it

c) The encoder predicts labels, while the decoder predicts input features

d) Both the encoder and decoder perform the same function

3. \*\*What does the latent space represent in an autoencoder?\*\*

a) The reconstructed input

b) The compressed representation of the input

c) The loss function values during training

d) The output labels

4. \*\*Which loss function is commonly used for autoencoders with real-valued data?\*\*

a) Mean squared error (MSE)

b) Cross-entropy loss

c) Hinge loss

d) Categorical cross-entropy

5. \*\*What is the key feature of a Variational Autoencoder (VAE)?\*\*

a) Deterministic latent space

b) Probabilistic latent space

c) Fully connected architecture

d) Uses adversarial training

6. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common applications of autoencoders?\*\*

a) Image denoising

b) Dimensionality reduction

c) Image classification

d) Anomaly detection

7. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What techniques can improve the performance of autoencoders?\*\*

a) Adding dropout to prevent overfitting

b) Using convolutional layers for image data

c) Applying batch normalization

d) Increasing the reconstruction error intentionally

8. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are typical challenges in training autoencoders?\*\*

a) Overfitting to the training data

b) Learning an uninformative latent space

c) High computational cost

d) Generating high-quality images

9. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the key components of a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)?\*\*

a) Generator

b) Discriminator

c) Encoder

d) Latent space

10. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common issues encountered when training GANs?\*\*

a) Mode collapse

b) Vanishing gradients

c) Lack of diversity in generated samples

d) Overfitting

11. \*\*What is the primary objective of the generator in a GAN?\*\*

a) To classify real and fake samples

b) To minimize the reconstruction error

c) To generate samples that the discriminator cannot distinguish from real samples

d) To create embeddings for input features

12. \*\*What type of loss function is typically used in GAN training?\*\*

a) Mean squared error (MSE)

b) Cross-entropy loss

c) Binary cross-entropy loss

d) Hinge loss

13. \*\*What is the purpose of the discriminator in a GAN?\*\*

a) To minimize the reconstruction error of the input

b) To differentiate between real and generated samples

c) To reduce dimensionality of the input

d) To increase diversity in generated samples

14. \*\*Which of the following is a limitation of GANs?\*\*

a) Difficulty in handling sequential data

b) Computational inefficiency

c) Lack of interpretability of latent space

d) Over-reliance on labeled data

15. \*\*What is a Wasserstein GAN (WGAN)?\*\*

a) A GAN that improves training stability by using Earth Mover's Distance

b) A GAN that combines features of autoencoders and GANs

c) A GAN specifically for time-series data

d) A GAN that uses hinge loss

16. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are advantages of using GANs?\*\*

a) High-quality image generation

b) Handling missing data in datasets

c) Generating data for low-data scenarios

d) Supervised learning

17. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What techniques can help stabilize GAN training?\*\*

a) Using batch normalization

b) Label smoothing

c) Training discriminator more often than the generator

d) Using smaller batch sizes

18. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common evaluation metrics for GANs?\*\*

a) Fréchet Inception Distance (FID)

b) Perceptual loss

c) Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

d) Inception Score

19. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are use cases of Variational Autoencoders (VAEs)?\*\*

a) Generative modeling

b) Dimensionality reduction

c) Image segmentation

d) Data interpolation

20. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the differences between VAEs and GANs?\*\*

a) VAEs use probabilistic latent space; GANs use deterministic latent space

b) GANs use adversarial loss; VAEs use reconstruction loss and KL divergence

c) GANs are easier to train than VAEs

d) VAEs have better sample diversity than GANs

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### Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications

1. b) Dimensionality reduction – Autoencoders are often used to encode data into lower-dimensional representations.

2. a) The encoder reduces dimensionality, while the decoder reconstructs the original input – Encoders and decoders perform complementary tasks.

3. b) The compressed representation of the input – The latent space represents a compact version of the input.

4. a) Mean squared error (MSE) – MSE is a common loss function for reconstruction tasks.

5. b) Probabilistic latent space – VAEs use a probabilistic framework to model the latent space.

6. a, b, d) – Autoencoders are used for image denoising, dimensionality reduction, and anomaly detection.

7. a, b, c) – Dropout, convolutional layers, and batch normalization can improve autoencoder performance.

8. a, b) – Overfitting and learning an uninformative latent space are key challenges.

9. a, b) – GANs consist of a generator and a discriminator working adversarially.

10. a, b, c) – Mode collapse, vanishing gradients, and lack of diversity are common GAN issues.

11. c) To generate samples that the discriminator cannot distinguish from real samples – The generator aims to "fool" the discriminator.

12. c) Binary cross-entropy loss – Binary cross-entropy is commonly used for real vs. fake classification.

13. b) To differentiate between real and generated samples – The discriminator classifies real and fake data.

14. c) Lack of interpretability of latent space – GANs have a less structured latent space compared to VAEs.

15. a) A GAN that improves training stability by using Earth Mover's Distance – WGANs address instability in GAN training.

16. a, c) – GANs generate high-quality images and synthetic data for low-data scenarios.

17. a, b, d) – Batch normalization, label smoothing, and smaller batch sizes help stabilize training.

18. a, d) – FID and Inception Score are popular GAN evaluation metrics.

19. a, b, d) – VAEs are used for generative modeling, dimensionality reduction, and interpolation.

20. a, b) – VAEs and GANs differ in latent space handling and loss functions.

## Natural Language Processing

### Section 1: Questions

1. \*\*What is tokenization in Natural Language Processing (NLP)?\*\*

a) Converting text into lowercase

b) Splitting text into smaller units like words or phrases

c) Removing stop words from the text

d) Identifying the sentiment of the text

2. \*\*Which library is commonly used for pre-trained word embeddings in NLP?\*\*

a) NumPy

b) Word2Vec

c) TensorFlow

d) GloVe

3. \*\*What is the purpose of the softmax layer in NLP models?\*\*

a) To perform text generation

b) To map input sequences to embeddings

c) To normalize output probabilities

d) To encode text sequences

4. \*\*What is the main challenge in handling polysemy in NLP?\*\*

a) Generating synonyms for words

b) Identifying stop words

c) Determining the correct meaning of a word based on context

d) Converting text into numbers

5. \*\*What does the term "BLEU score" refer to in NLP?\*\*

a) A method for text tokenization

b) An evaluation metric for machine translation

c) A technique for embedding sentences

d) A synonym detection algorithm

6. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common tasks in NLP?\*\*

a) Sentiment analysis

b) Named entity recognition (NER)

c) Image segmentation

d) Part-of-speech tagging

7. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which models are commonly used for sequence-to-sequence tasks in NLP?\*\*

a) Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

b) Transformers

c) Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

d) Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

8. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are key preprocessing steps in NLP?\*\*

a) Lowercasing the text

b) Removing special characters

c) Performing stemming or lemmatization

d) Training embeddings

9. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which embeddings are pre-trained word representations?\*\*

a) Word2Vec

b) GloVe

c) BERT

d) PCA

10. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are benefits of using attention mechanisms in NLP?\*\*

a) Focus on relevant parts of input sequences

b) Enhance interpretability of models

c) Reduce the size of embeddings

d) Enable parallel processing

11. \*\*What does BERT stand for in NLP?\*\*

a) Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

b) Biologically Encoded Representation Technique

c) Binary Embedded Recurrent Transformers

d) Basic Encoder Representation Transformer

12. \*\*What is an n-gram in NLP?\*\*

a) A neural network model for NLP tasks

b) A sequence of n consecutive words or tokens

c) A type of embedding technique

d) A visualization tool for word relations

13. \*\*What is the role of positional encoding in transformer models?\*\*

a) It ensures the sequence order of input tokens is preserved

b) It performs token embedding

c) It enhances the vocabulary of the model

d) It increases model accuracy

14. \*\*Which loss function is commonly used for language modeling tasks?\*\*

a) Mean squared error (MSE)

b) Binary cross-entropy

c) Categorical cross-entropy

d) Hinge loss

15. \*\*What is a limitation of RNNs compared to transformers?\*\*

a) RNNs are computationally expensive to train

b) RNNs cannot handle sequential data

c) RNNs cannot process long sequences effectively

d) RNNs require less data for training

16. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are advantages of transformers over RNNs?\*\*

a) Ability to handle long-range dependencies

b) Parallelizable training

c) Lower computational cost

d) Simpler architecture

17. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are key use cases of NLP?\*\*

a) Machine translation

b) Sentiment analysis

c) Image classification

d) Text summarization

18. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which techniques are used for text summarization?\*\*

a) Extractive summarization

b) Abstractive summarization

c) Token embedding

d) Sentence splitting

19. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are challenges in NLP?\*\*

a) Handling ambiguity in language

b) Managing large vocabularies

c) Translating across multiple languages

d) Performing real-time inference

20. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the differences between Word2Vec and BERT?\*\*

a) Word2Vec provides static embeddings, while BERT provides contextual embeddings

b) Word2Vec uses transformers, while BERT uses RNNs

c) Word2Vec embeddings are task-independent, while BERT embeddings are fine-tunable for tasks

d) BERT handles polysemy better than Word2Vec

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### Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications

1. b) Splitting text into smaller units like words or phrases – Tokenization is breaking down text into smaller components.

2. b) Word2Vec – Word2Vec is a library for pre-trained word embeddings.

3. c) To normalize output probabilities – Softmax converts logits to probabilities.

4. c) Determining the correct meaning of a word based on context – Polysemy involves multiple meanings of a word.

5. b) An evaluation metric for machine translation – BLEU score evaluates the quality of translated text.

6. a, b, d) – Sentiment analysis, NER, and part-of-speech tagging are common NLP tasks.

7. a, b) – RNNs and transformers are widely used for sequence-to-sequence tasks.

8. a, b, c) – Preprocessing steps include lowercasing, removing special characters, and stemming/lemmatization.

9. a, b, c) – Word2Vec, GloVe, and BERT are pre-trained embeddings.

10. a, b, d) – Attention mechanisms enhance focus, interpretability, and parallelism in processing.

11. a) Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers – BERT leverages bidirectional context.

12. b) A sequence of n consecutive words or tokens – N-grams capture local word patterns.

13. a) It ensures the sequence order of input tokens is preserved – Positional encoding encodes the token's position.

14. c) Categorical cross-entropy – This loss function is widely used for NLP tasks like language modeling.

15. c) RNNs cannot process long sequences effectively – RNNs suffer from vanishing gradients for long dependencies.

16. a, b) – Transformers can handle long dependencies and allow parallelizable training.

17. a, b, d) – NLP is applied in machine translation, sentiment analysis, and text summarization.

18. a, b) – Extractive and abstractive summarization are two main approaches for summarization.

19. a, b, c) – Ambiguity, large vocabularies, and multilingual translation are key NLP challenges.

20. a, c, d) – Word2Vec provides static embeddings, while BERT handles contextual embeddings and polysemy better.

## Reinforcement Learning

### Section 1: Questions

1. \*\*What is the primary goal of reinforcement learning (RL)?\*\*

a) To predict the next state

b) To learn from labeled data

c) To maximize cumulative reward

d) To minimize error rates

2. \*\*Which of the following represents the agent's interaction with the environment?\*\*

a) State, Reward, Policy

b) State, Action, Reward

c) Policy, Value, Transition

d) Reward, State, Transition

3. \*\*What does the Q in Q-learning stand for?\*\*

a) Query

b) Quality

c) Quantization

d) Queue

4. \*\*What is a policy in reinforcement learning?\*\*

a) A measure of state values

b) A set of actions taken by the environment

c) A mapping from states to actions

d) A reward structure

5. \*\*What is the exploration-exploitation trade-off in RL?\*\*

a) Balancing rewards and penalties

b) Balancing learning rates and momentum

c) Balancing trying new actions vs. leveraging known actions

d) Balancing state transitions

6. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the key components of an RL system?\*\*

a) Agent

b) Environment

c) Policy

d) Loss function

7. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common exploration strategies in RL?\*\*

a) Greedy algorithm

b) Epsilon-greedy strategy

c) Softmax action selection

d) Random sampling

8. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which algorithms are model-free RL methods?\*\*

a) Q-learning

b) SARSA

c) Monte Carlo methods

d) Policy iteration

9. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are applications of reinforcement learning?\*\*

a) Robotics

b) Stock market trading

c) Text generation

d) Game playing

10. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What factors influence the choice of reward function in RL?\*\*

a) Task objectives

b) Ease of optimization

c) Discount factor

d) Environment complexity

11. \*\*What is the Bellman equation used for in RL?\*\*

a) To define the policy

b) To evaluate state-action values

c) To calculate cumulative rewards

d) To determine learning rates

12. \*\*Which RL algorithm involves bootstrapping?\*\*

a) Monte Carlo methods

b) Q-learning

c) Random walk methods

d) Greedy policy

13. \*\*What is the purpose of a discount factor in RL?\*\*

a) To prioritize immediate rewards over future rewards

b) To ensure stability in training

c) To increase the agent's exploration

d) To reduce computational complexity

14. \*\*What is the difference between on-policy and off-policy RL?\*\*

a) On-policy uses past data, while off-policy uses simulated data

b) On-policy follows the current policy, while off-policy uses a different policy

c) On-policy algorithms are deterministic, while off-policy is stochastic

d) There is no difference

15. \*\*What is the key challenge in training deep reinforcement learning models?\*\*

a) Handling labeled data

b) Balancing policy optimization and value estimation

c) Large-scale matrix operations

d) Avoiding gradient explosion

16. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are challenges in RL?\*\*

a) High-dimensional state spaces

b) Sparse rewards

c) Overfitting to the environment

d) Lack of labeled data

17. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which RL algorithms are based on policy gradient methods?\*\*

a) REINFORCE

b) Actor-Critic

c) Deep Q-Networks (DQN)

d) Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

18. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are benefits of using deep learning in RL?\*\*

a) Handling high-dimensional state spaces

b) Generalizing across environments

c) Reducing computational complexity

d) Learning complex policies

19. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What techniques improve the stability of RL algorithms?\*\*

a) Experience replay

b) Target networks

c) Learning rate annealing

d) Softmax exploration

20. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are differences between Q-learning and SARSA?\*\*

a) Q-learning is off-policy, while SARSA is on-policy

b) SARSA updates values based on the next action's actual reward

c) Q-learning is more sample-efficient than SARSA

d) SARSA uses dynamic programming

---

### Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications

1. c) To maximize cumulative reward – The main objective of RL is to learn a policy that maximizes rewards over time.

2. b) State, Action, Reward – These are the fundamental components of the agent-environment interaction.

3. b) Quality – Q-learning stands for Quality learning, as it evaluates state-action pairs.

4. c) A mapping from states to actions – A policy determines the agent’s actions based on states.

5. c) Balancing trying new actions vs. leveraging known actions – The exploration-exploitation trade-off is central to RL.

6. a, b, c) – RL systems consist of agents, environments, and policies as core components.

7. b, c, d) – Epsilon-greedy, softmax selection, and random sampling are common exploration techniques.

8. a, b, c) – Q-learning, SARSA, and Monte Carlo methods are model-free RL algorithms.

9. a, b, d) – RL is widely applied in robotics, trading, and games like chess and Go.

10. a, b, d) – The reward function should align with task goals, optimization feasibility, and environment constraints.

11. b) To evaluate state-action values – The Bellman equation relates state and action values recursively.

12. b) Q-learning – Bootstrapping involves updating estimates based on estimates from other states.

13. a) To prioritize immediate rewards over future rewards – The discount factor determines the weight of future rewards.

14. b) On-policy follows the current policy, while off-policy uses a different policy – This is a fundamental distinction.

15. b) Balancing policy optimization and value estimation – Ensuring proper learning in DRL is a key challenge.

16. a, b, c) – RL challenges include high-dimensional states, sparse rewards, and environment-specific overfitting.

17. a, b, d) – REINFORCE, Actor-Critic, and PPO are policy gradient methods.

18. a, b) – Deep learning aids RL by handling complex, high-dimensional data and generalizing across tasks.

19. a, b, c) – Techniques like experience replay, target networks, and annealing improve stability.

20. a, b) – Q-learning is off-policy and updates using max action, while SARSA updates using the actual action.

## Deploying Keras Models

### Section 1: Questions

1. \*\*Which file format is commonly used to save Keras models?\*\*

a) `.h5`

b) `.json`

c) `.txt`

d) `.csv`

2. \*\*What is the primary purpose of the `model.save()` function in Keras?\*\*

a) To save model predictions

b) To save model weights only

c) To save both model architecture and weights

d) To save training logs

3. \*\*Which method is used to load a saved Keras model?\*\*

a) `keras.load()`

b) `model.load\_model()`

c) `keras.models.load\_model()`

d) `load\_weights()`

4. \*\*What does TensorFlow SavedModel format provide for Keras models?\*\*

a) Compatibility with TensorFlow Serving

b) Faster training

c) Reduced memory consumption

d) Preprocessing functionality

5. \*\*Which of the following is required to deploy a Keras model using Flask?\*\*

a) A trained model file

b) A web framework like Flask

c) A compiled TensorFlow binary

d) GPU hardware

6. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What components are essential for deploying a Keras model?\*\*

a) The trained model

b) A web application framework

c) An inference script

d) GPU acceleration

7. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are common deployment platforms for Keras models?\*\*

a) TensorFlow Serving

b) AWS Lambda

c) Mobile devices

d) Jupyter Notebook

8. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which formats can Keras models be exported to for deployment?\*\*

a) HDF5

b) TensorFlow SavedModel

c) ONNX

d) Pickle

9. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are benefits of using TensorFlow Serving for Keras models?\*\*

a) Scalable inference

b) Model versioning

c) Faster training speeds

d) Integration with APIs

10. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What considerations are important for deploying Keras models on edge devices?\*\*

a) Model size

b) Power efficiency

c) Latency

d) High bandwidth

11. \*\*What is the purpose of using `model.to\_json()` in Keras?\*\*

a) To save model architecture only

b) To save model weights

c) To save training history

d) To save model optimizer state

12. \*\*Which library can convert a Keras model to a TensorFlow Lite format?\*\*

a) ONNX

b) TensorFlow Converter

c) Core ML Tools

d) PyTorch

13. \*\*What is the primary use of TensorFlow Lite?\*\*

a) Deploying models on servers

b) Deploying models on edge and mobile devices

c) Model training acceleration

d) Real-time model monitoring

14. \*\*Which Keras API is used to serve predictions via REST API?\*\*

a) `model.predict()`

b) `keras.deploy()`

c) `tensorflow.keras.serve()`

d) `model.predict\_on\_batch()`

15. \*\*Which Keras function allows saving only the weights of a model?\*\*

a) `save\_weights()`

b) `model.save()`

c) `save\_model\_weights()`

d) `export\_weights()`

16. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are steps to deploy a Keras model using Flask?\*\*

a) Create a Flask app

b) Load the trained model

c) Define an endpoint for predictions

d) Train the model within Flask

17. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What challenges might you face while deploying Keras models?\*\*

a) Compatibility issues

b) Latency in predictions

c) Model overfitting

d) Resource constraints

18. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which optimizations can improve Keras model performance during deployment?\*\*

a) Model quantization

b) Pruning

c) Data augmentation

d) Hardware acceleration

19. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are use cases for deploying Keras models on the cloud?\*\*

a) Large-scale inference

b) Low-latency real-time predictions

c) Training model ensembles

d) Batch processing

20. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which tools can monitor Keras model deployments in production?\*\*

a) TensorBoard

b) Prometheus

c) ELK Stack

d) Google Cloud Monitoring

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### Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications

1. a) `.h5` – HDF5 is a common format used to save Keras models.

2. c) To save both model architecture and weights – `model.save()` saves the entire model, including weights and optimizer state.

3. c) `keras.models.load\_model()` – This function loads the entire model, including architecture and weights.

4. a) Compatibility with TensorFlow Serving – TensorFlow SavedModel format is designed for deployment in environments like TensorFlow Serving.

5. a, b) A trained model file and a web framework are necessary components for using Flask to deploy a model.

6. a, b, c) – Deployment requires the model, a framework, and an inference script to manage inputs and outputs.

7. a, b, c) – TensorFlow Serving, AWS Lambda, and mobile devices are common deployment platforms.

8. a, b, c) – Keras models can be exported as HDF5, SavedModel, or ONNX for deployment.

9. a, b) – TensorFlow Serving enables scalable inference and model versioning but does not speed up training.

10. a, b, c) – Model size, power, and latency are critical considerations for edge deployments.

11. a) To save model architecture only – `model.to\_json()` exports just the architecture.

12. b) TensorFlow Converter – The TensorFlow Lite Converter converts Keras models to TensorFlow Lite format.

13. b) Deploying models on edge and mobile devices – TensorFlow Lite is optimized for such deployments.

14. a) `model.predict()` – This is used for generating predictions that can be served via REST APIs.

15. a) `save\_weights()` – This function saves only the model weights.

16. a, b, c) – Steps include creating a Flask app, loading the model, and defining endpoints for predictions.

17. a, b, d) – Challenges include compatibility, latency, and resource limitations.

18. a, b, d) – Quantization, pruning, and hardware acceleration can improve performance.

19. a, b, d) – Cloud deployments are suited for large-scale inference and batch processing but not training.

20. a, b, d) – Tools like TensorBoard, Prometheus, and Google Cloud Monitoring help track model performance.

## Structuring ML Projects

### Section 1: Questions

1. \*\*What is the primary objective of structuring an ML project?\*\*

a) Maximizing the dataset size

b) Improving model performance efficiently

c) Using complex algorithms

d) Reducing hardware requirements

2. \*\*Which of the following is NOT a key consideration when setting up an ML pipeline?\*\*

a) Data quality

b) Model architecture complexity

c) Computational budget

d) Hard-coding input-output relationships

3. \*\*What is a critical first step when debugging poor model performance?\*\*

a) Changing the optimizer

b) Adding more layers to the network

c) Evaluating the quality of the input data

d) Increasing the number of epochs

4. \*\*Which approach is best for diagnosing whether a model is overfitting?\*\*

a) Compare training and validation losses

b) Test the model on unseen test data

c) Use a larger batch size

d) Increase the learning rate

5. \*\*What does a high variance error indicate in an ML model?\*\*

a) The model is underfitting

b) The model is not regularized enough

c) The data is insufficient

d) The model is overfitting

6. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the common practices to handle class imbalance in datasets?\*\*

a) Undersampling the majority class

b) Oversampling the minority class

c) Using a deeper neural network

d) Applying weighted loss functions

7. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are useful techniques to evaluate the robustness of your ML system?\*\*

a) Cross-validation

b) Sensitivity analysis

c) Performing error analysis on edge cases

d) Adding random noise to predictions

8. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] When should you collect more data for your ML model?\*\*

a) When the training error is low, but the test error is high

b) When there is a high bias problem

c) When the current data does not cover edge cases

d) When adding data improves validation performance

9. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which metrics are suitable for evaluating classification problems?\*\*

a) Precision

b) Recall

c) Mean Squared Error (MSE)

d) F1 Score

10. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which practices help ensure good generalization in a machine learning model?\*\*

a) Using dropout

b) Regularizing the model

c) Using a deeper network

d) Evaluating on unseen data

11. \*\*What is transfer learning best suited for?\*\*

a) Training on very small datasets

b) Improving test accuracy on large datasets

c) Avoiding the use of GPUs

d) Replacing the need for labeled data

12. \*\*What is a key benefit of modularizing an ML pipeline?\*\*

a) It reduces the need for data preprocessing

b) It simplifies error tracing and debugging

c) It automatically improves model accuracy

d) It reduces the amount of labeled data required

13. \*\*Which approach is most effective for reducing high bias in a model?\*\*

a) Increasing the dataset size

b) Adding more features

c) Reducing model complexity

d) Using a larger model

14. \*\*What does the confusion matrix represent in classification problems?\*\*

a) Model’s accuracy only

b) Errors made on validation data

c) Performance across all classes

d) Complexity of the model

15. \*\*What is a key challenge in unsupervised learning?\*\*

a) Labeling the data

b) Deciding the number of clusters

c) Avoiding overfitting

d) Selecting the activation function

16. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What can improve the efficiency of hyperparameter tuning?\*\*

a) Random search

b) Grid search

c) Using learning curves

d) Automating with Bayesian optimization

17. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are essential aspects of an error analysis process?\*\*

a) Identify patterns in incorrect predictions

b) Compare against baseline models

c) Ignore rare edge cases

d) Quantify each type of error

18. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What factors should be considered when splitting data into training, validation, and test sets?\*\*

a) Size of the dataset

b) Avoiding data leakage

c) Random shuffling

d) Feature scaling

19. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] Which tools or practices are useful for tracking ML experiments?\*\*

a) Version control for code

b) Hyperparameter logging

c) Data augmentation techniques

d) Automated dashboards

20. \*\*[Multiple Correct Options] What are the benefits of using learning curves in ML projects?\*\*

a) Identifying overfitting

b) Diagnosing underfitting

c) Reducing validation loss

d) Debugging data quality issues

### Section 2: Correct Answers with Clarifications

1. \*\*b)\*\* Improving model performance efficiently – Structuring an ML project focuses on achieving good performance with minimal resource usage.

2. \*\*d)\*\* Hard-coding input-output relationships – Hard-coding is not an adaptable or scalable practice in ML.

3. \*\*c)\*\* Evaluating the quality of the input data – Poor data quality often leads to suboptimal model performance.

4. \*\*a)\*\* Compare training and validation losses – This helps identify discrepancies between training and validation, indicating overfitting.

5. \*\*d)\*\* The model is overfitting – High variance errors mean the model performs well on training data but poorly on validation/test data.

6. \*\*a, b, d)\*\* – Techniques like undersampling, oversampling, and weighted loss functions help balance classes effectively.

7. \*\*a, b, c)\*\* – Cross-validation, sensitivity analysis, and error analysis on edge cases ensure robustness.

8. \*\*a, c, d)\*\* – More data is beneficial when the current dataset is insufficient for generalization or capturing edge cases.

9. \*\*a, b, d)\*\* – Precision, recall, and F1 score are standard metrics for classification.

10. \*\*a, b, d)\*\* – Dropout, regularization, and unseen data testing improve generalization.

11. \*\*a)\*\* Training on very small datasets – Transfer learning leverages pretrained models to adapt to smaller datasets.

12. \*\*b)\*\* It simplifies error tracing and debugging – Modular pipelines are easier to debug and maintain.

13. \*\*b)\*\* Adding more features – High bias suggests underfitting, which can be mitigated by including more features.

14. \*\*c)\*\* Performance across all classes – A confusion matrix provides a detailed breakdown of predictions versus actuals.

15. \*\*b)\*\* Deciding the number of clusters – This is a key challenge in unsupervised learning tasks.

16. \*\*a, b, d)\*\* – Random and grid searches are common, while Bayesian optimization automates tuning effectively.

17. \*\*a, b, d)\*\* – Patterns, comparisons, and error quantification are critical to effective error analysis.

18. \*\*a, b, c)\*\* – Dataset size, avoiding data leakage, and shuffling ensure a proper data split.

19. \*\*a, b, d)\*\* – Version control, logging, and dashboards help track ML experiments systematically.

20. \*\*a, b, d)\*\* – Learning curves help identify overfitting, underfitting, and potential data issues.