

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

grade 100%

Tensors and Gradient Tape

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1. A *Tensor* is a flexible data structure that can hold data in a variety of different ways.

1 / 1 point

True

○ False



2. A Tensor can be a vector, matrix or multi-dimensional array but not a scalar



○ True

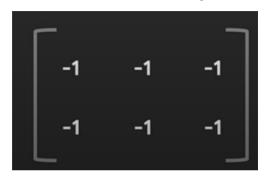
False



Correct! A tensor can be a scalar

3. You want to create a tensor object that is a 2 by 3 matrix containing all -1 values. You also want to be able to modify the values inside the tensor in the future. Which of the following lines of code should you use? Check all that are true.

1/1 point



tf.Variable([[-1, -1, -1], [-1, -1, -1]], dtype=tf.int32)



___ tf.Variable([-1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1], tf.int32, shape=[2,3])

tf.Variable([[-1, -1, -1], [-1, -1, -1]], shape=[2, 3])



Correct! This code will run, but the shape will automatically be derived from the initial value (the list of lists). The dtype will be derived from the initial value, which is tf.int32.

___ tf.constant([-1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1], shape=[2, 3])

 $4. \quad \text{One type of mode in TensorFlow allows for immediate evaluation of values. What is this mode called?}$

1 / 1 point

O Graph mode

Eager mode



 $Correct!\ In\ general,\ this\ way\ of\ handling\ code\ (whether\ it's\ in\ TensorFlow\ or\ any\ other\ programming\ language)\ is\ called\ "eager\ execution".$

5. Consider the following code:

```
1 / 1 point
```

a = tf.constant([[5,7],	[2,	1]])
b = tf.add(a,2)		
c = b ** 2		
<pre>d =tf.reduce_sum(c)</pre>		
print(d)		

The output of the code *could* be: tf.Tensor(x, shape=(), dtype=int32)

What is the value of "x" in this case ? Enter in the box below. Enter "0" if you think the code above will run into some kind of error.

155		
✓ Correct Correct!		

6. What is the name of the TensorFlow API which handles automatic differentiation?

1 / 1 point

\circ	TapeGradient
0	AutoDiff

Gradient
GradientTape

