← AutoGraph
Graded Quiz • 30 min

Due Mar 29, 1:59 AM CDT

✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
83.33%

AutoGraph

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

83.33%

1. Which of the following statements is *false* about Graph approach? **1 / 1 point**

● Easier debugging

○ Portability

○ Faster compilation

○ Parallelism

✓ **Correct**
Correct! This statement is false. Since operations don't execute until the Graph is fully designed, it can be tricky to debug.

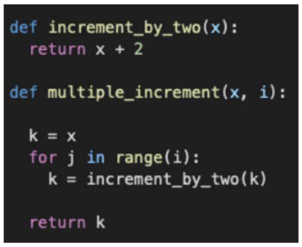
2. Which of the following statements is *true* for *tf.cond*? **1 / 1 point**

○ *tf.cond* is an alternative to using *if/else* statements in Graphs, as its execution is much faster than *if/else* statements.

● Graph execution does not support *if/else* statements. To replicate that effect you use *tf.cond*

✓ **Correct**
Correct!

3. Consider the following code: **1 / 1 point**



```python
def increment_by_two(x):
  return x + 2

def multiple_increment(x, i):

  k = x
  for j in range(i):
    k = increment_by_two(k)

  return k
```

How do you convert *both* of these functions to execute in *Graph* mode? Check all that are true.

□ By adding the decorator, @tf.autograph, above the definitions of both of the functions.

☑ By adding the decorator, @tf.function, above the definitions of both of the functions.

✓ **Correct**
Correct!

☑ By adding the decorator, @tf.function, only above the function definition of *multiple_increment*

✓ **Correct**
Correct! If a function is decorated with '@tf.function', then the functions that it calls will also be included in graph mode.

□ By adding the decorator, @tf.function, only above the function definition of *increment_by_two*

4. Function written in Eager mode when converted to Graph accommodates different data types all in one, so you don't have to define similar functions for different data types.

1 / 1 point

○ False

● True

✓ **Correct**

Correct!

5. Which of the following is the correct syntax to display the auto-generated AutoGraph code if your function name is *my_function*?

1 / 1 point

○ tf.autograph.code(my_function)

○ tf.autograph.code(my_function.python_function)

○ tf.autograph.to_code(my_function)

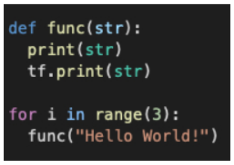
● tf.autograph.to_code(my_function.python_function)

✓ **Correct**

Correct!

6. Consider the following code, what will be the output?

0 / 1 point



```
def func(str):
  print(str)
  tf.print(str)

for i in range(3):
  func("Hello World!")
```

● Hello World!

Hello World!

Hello World!

Hello World!

○ Hello World!

Hello World!

Hello World!

○ Hello World!

Hello World!

Hello World!

Hello World!

Hello World!

Hello World!

Correct! Even though tf.print is used, we still get 6 print statements because the function is not decorated to run as a Graph.

! **Incorrect**

Incorrect! Kindly pay attention to how the function is defined