| Reg. | | | | | |
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| No | | | | | |

Gandhi Institute of Engineering and Technology University, Odisha, Gunupur (GIET University)

B. Tech (Seventh Semester - Regular) Examinations, November - 2024 21BCDE47011-Deep Learning

Time: 3 hrs

(CSE(DS))

Maximum: 70 Marks

| Answer All uuesuuns | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Answer ALL questions (The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (2 x 5 = 10 Marks) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.1. Answer <i>ALL</i> questions | Blooms Level | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. What are the Applications of Deep Learning? CO1 | K1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. What is Linear Perceptron? CO1 | К1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Define the term early stopping. CO2 | K1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. What are the Challenges in Sequence Modelling? CO3 | K1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| e. Briefly define what an autoencoder is and explain its main objective in the field of neural networks. | K1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| PART – B (15 x 4=60 M | larks) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Answer All the questions Marks CO # | Blooms Level | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. a. Describe the working mechanism of McCulloch-Pitts units neuron8CO1 | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. What are the difficulties and challenges of training Deep Neural Networks? 7 CO1 (OR) | K1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Illustrate about different types of activation functions explain with suitable 8 CO2 diagrams and mathematical equations. | K3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. Explain Multilayer Perceptron its architecture and Working. 7 CO1 | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.a. Explain the use case and key features of Deep Feed Forward neural network. 8 CO2 | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. Describe the importance of five different types of neural networks. 7 CO1 (OR) | K3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Describe the importance of gradient learning method in deep learning. 8 CO2 | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. Explain pooling, padding and convolution operation with the help of example. 7 CO3 | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.a. What are the optimization methods in deep learning? Explain about Adam and 8 CO2 Adagrad optimizers. | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. Compare the working mechanism of under complete Autoencoder and Denoising 7 CO4 Autoencoder? | K3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| (OR) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Write a short note on ImageNet, VGGNet and LeNet. 8 CO3 | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. What is Convolution Neural Network? Draw and Explain the Architecture of 7 CO3 CNN? | K3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.a. Discuss the role of the encoder and decoder in an autoencoder, and explain how 8 CO4 | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| they contribute to the overall learning process. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. What is Image Segmentation and How it can be done with Autoencoder? 7 CO4 (OR) | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Difference between Long Short Term Memory and Recurrent Neural Network? 8 CO3 | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. How does an autoencoder differ from traditional feedforward neural networks in 7 CO4 terms of architecture and functionality? | K2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| End of Paper | | | | | | | | | | | |

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