Consider the following tasks which can be solved using an encoder-decoder architecture. Which of these tasks has a decoder where an RNN is not necessary?

OPTIONS :

- [ ] Video classification: outputs a single class label
- [ ] Sentiment analysis: outputs a single class label
- [ ] Document summarization: outputs a sequence of text
- [ ] Machine translation: outputs a sequence of text
- [ ] Video captioning: outputs a sequence of text

Consider an encoder-decoder model trained with a batch size of 64. Each input sequence has a length of 12 tokens, and each output sequence has a length of 18 tokens. How many computational steps do the encoder and decoder take per batch respectively during training?

OPTIONS :

- ◯ 768, 1152
- ◯ 1152, 768
- ◯ 12, 18
- ◯ 18, 12
- ◯ 12, 1
- ◯ 1, 18

In an encoder-decoder model, what is the significance of the context vector?

OPTIONS :

- ◯ It stores the hidden states of the decoder.
- ◯ It summarizes the input sequence information to be used by the decoder.
- ◯ It acts as the final output of the decoder.
- ◯ It initiates the hidden states of the encoder.
- ◯ It contains the parameters of the attention mechanism.

Your score : 0

Consider the statement “the attention mechanism in RNN based Encoder- Decoder architecture helps the decoder to understand the context of words in a given sentence”. The statement is

OPTIONS :

- ◯ True
- ◯ False

Your score : 0

Consider the statement “the attention coefficients in RNN based Encoder- Decoder architecture are computed for each time step of the decoder”. The statement is

OPTIONS :

- ◯ TRUE
- ◯ FALSE

Your score : 0