

Week 4 Quiz

Quiz, 8 questions

8/8 points (100%)

Congratulations! You passed!

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point

1.

What is the name of the method used to tokenize a list of sentences?

- ☐ fit_to_text(sentences)
- ☐ tokenize_on_text(sentences)
- ☐ tokenize(sentences)
- ☒ fit_on_texts(sentences)

**Correct**1 / 1
point

2.

If a sentence has 120 tokens in it, and a Conv1D with 128 filters with a Kernal size of 5 is passed over it, what's the output shape?

- ☒ (None, 116, 128)

**Correct**

- ☐ (None, 120, 124)
- ☐ (None, 120, 128)
- ☐ (None, 116, 124)

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What is the purpose of the embedding dimension?

- ☒ It is the number of dimensions for the vector representing the word encoding

**Correct**

- ☐ It is the number of letters in the word, denoting the size of the encoding
- ☐ It is the number of dimensions required to encode every word in the corpus
- ☐ It is the number of words to encode in the embedding



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4.

IMDB Reviews are either positive or negative. What type of loss function should be used in this scenario?

- ☐ Categorical crossentropy
- ☐ Adam
- ☒ Binary crossentropy

**Correct**

- ☐ Binary Gradient descent



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5.

If you have a number of sequences of different lengths, how do you ensure that they are understood when fed into a neural network?

- ☐ Process them on the input layer of the Neural Network using the pad_sequences property
- ☐ Specify the input layer of the Neural Network to expect different sizes with dynamic_length
- ☒ Use the pad_sequences object from the tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence namespace

**Correct**

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Make sure that they are all the same length using the pad_sequences method of the tokenizer

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6.

When predicting words to generate poetry, the more words predicted the more likely it will end up gibberish. Why?

- ☐ It doesn't, the likelihood of gibberish doesn't change
- ☐ Because you are more likely to hit words not in the training set
- ☒ Because the probability that each word matches an existing phrase goes down the more words you create

**Correct**

Because the probability of prediction compounds, and thus increases overall

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point

7.

What is a major drawback of word-based training for text generation instead of character-based generation?

- ☐ Character based generation is more accurate because there are less characters to predict
- ☒ Because there are far more words in a typical corpus than characters, it is much more memory intensive

**Correct**

There is no major drawback, it's always better to do word-based training



Word based generation is more accurate because there is a larger body of words to draw from

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8.

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How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily beside each other in a sentence?

- ☐ They load all words into a cell state
- ☒ Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state

Correct

- ☐ They shuffle the words randomly
- ☐ They don't

