Week 4 Quiz

Quiz, 8 questions

8/8 points (100%)

Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item

1 / 1 point

1.
What is the name of the method used to tokenize a list of sentences?

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

Correct

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

Correct

- (None, 120, 124)

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3.
What is the purpose of the embedding dimension?

- 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 dimensions for the vector representing the word encoding

Correct

- It is the number of words to encode in the embedding

1 / 1 point

4.
IMDB Reviews are either positive or negative. What type of loss function should be used in this scenario?

- Binary Gradient descent
- Binary crossentropy

Correct

- Adam
- Categorical crossentropy

1 / 1 point

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?

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

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- [x] Use the pad_sequences object from the tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence namespace

Correct

- [ ] 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

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1 / 1 point

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
- [x] 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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1 / 1 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
- [ ] There is no major drawback, it's always better to do word-based training
- [x] Because there are far more words in a typical corpus than characters, it is much more memory intensive

Correct

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

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1 / 1 point

8.
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