✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**
Grade received 100%   **To pass** 80% or higher

[Go to next item]

1. Which of the following are bottlenecks when implementing seq2seq models?   `1 / 1 point`

☑ You are trying to store variable length sequences in a fixed memory, for example, you are trying to store articles of different lengths in a fixed 100 dimensional vector.

✓ **Correct**
Correct

☑ There are vanishing/exploding gradient problems.

✓ **Correct**
Correct

☐ They require a lot of memory.

☐ They are not that useful

2. What are some of the benefits of using attention?   `1 / 1 point`

☐ It is significantly slower to use attention and therefore it is not recommended to use it.

☐ The use of attention ends up giving you less accurate results.

☑ It helps with the information bottleneck issue.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

☑ It allows you to focus on the parts that matter more.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

3. What are the major components in the attention mechanism that are required? Select all that apply.   `1 / 1 point`

☐ Cosine similarity.

☑ Queries: described in the lesson as the "ask" you are trying to match with the key.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

☑ Softmax

✓ **Correct**
Correct. This gives you a distribution over the most important words at each time point when decoding.

☑ Values: not really described in lecture, but you can think of them just like the keys for now. (Hint: you need this for attention).

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

☑ Keys: desrcibed in the lesson as the object you are looking for.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

4. Which sentinel is used in lecture to represent the end of sentence token in machine translation?   `1 / 1 point`

○ 0
◉ 1
○ infty
○ -infty

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

5. Teacher forcing uses the actual output from the training dataset at time step $y^{(t)}$ as input in the next time step $X^{(t+1)}$, instead of the output generated by your model.   `1 / 1 point`

◉ True.
○ False.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

6. The BLEU score's range is as follows: `1 / 1 point`

◉ The closer to 0, the worse it is, the closer to 1, the better it is.
○ The closer to 1, the worse it is, the closer to 0, the better it is.
○ The closer to -1, the worse it is, the closer to 1, the better it is.
○ The closer to $-\infty$, the worse it is, the closer to ∞, the better it is.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

7. BLEU (Vanilla implementation) is defined as:

1 / 1 point

○ (Sum of unique unigram counts in the candidate) / (Total # of n-grams in the reference)

○ (Sum of unique n-gram counts in the candidate) / (Total # of n-grams in the candidate)

◉ (Sum of unique n-gram counts, overlapping in the candidate and reference) / (Total # of n-grams in the candidate)

○ (Sum of unique unigram counts, overlapping in the candidate and reference) / (Total # of unigrams in the reference)

⊘ **Correct**
Correct.

8. What is the difference between precision and recall in Rouge?

1 / 1 point

◉ Precision is defined as:

(Sum of overlapping unigrams in model and reference)/(total # of words in model)

Recall is defined as:

(Sum of overlapping unigrams in model and reference)/(total # of words in reference)

○ Recall is defined as:

(Sum of overlapping unigrams in model and reference)/(total # of words in model)

Precision is defined as:

(Sum of overlapping unigrams in model and reference)/(total # of words in reference)

○ Recall is defined as:

(Sum of unigrams in model and reference)/(total # of words in model)

Precision is defined as:

(Sum of overlapping unigrams in model and reference)/(total # of words in reference)

○ Precision is defined as:

(Sum of overlapping bigrams in model and reference)/(total # of words in model)

Recall is defined as:

(Sum of overlapping bigrams in model and reference)/(total # of words in reference)

⊘ **Correct**
Correct.

9. Greedy decoding

1 / 1 point

◉ Allows you select the word with the highest probability at each time step.

○ Allows you randomly select the word according to its own probability in the softmax layer.

○ Selects multiple options for the best input based on conditional probability.

○ Makes use of the Minimum Bayes Risk method.

⊘ **Correct**
Correct.

10. When implementing Minimum Bayes Risk method in decoding, let's say with 4 samples, you have to implement the following.

1 / 1 point

1. Calculate similarity score between sample 1 and sample 2
2. Calculate similarity score between sample 1 and sample 3
3. Calculate similarity score between sample 1 and sample 4
4. Average the score of the first 3 steps (Usually a weighted average)
5. Repeat until all samples have overall scores

Pick the golden one with the highest similarity score.

◉ True

○ False

⊘ **Correct**
Correct.