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## End-of-chapter quiz

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This chapter covered a lot of ground! Don't worry if you didn't grasp all the details; the next chapters will help you understand how things work under the hood.

First, though, let's test what you learned in this chapter!

**1. Explore the Hub and look for the roberta-large-mnli checkpoint. What task does it perform?**

- ☐ Summarization
- ☒ Text classification

**Correct!** More precisely, it classifies if two sentences are logically linked across three labels (contradiction, neutral, entailment) — a task also called *natural language inference*.

- ☐ Text generation

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**You got all the answers!**

**2. What will the following code return?**

```
from transformers import pipeline

ner = pipeline("ner", grouped_entities=True)
ner("My name is Sylvain and I work at Hugging Face in Brooklyn.")
```

- ☐ It will return classification scores for this sentence, with labels "positive" or "negative".
- ☐ It will return a generated text completing this sentence.
- ☒ It will return the words representing persons, organizations or locations.

**Correct!** Furthermore, with `grouped_entities=True`, it will group together the words belonging to the same entity, like "Hugging Face".

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**You got all the answers!**

### 3. What should replace ... in this code sample?

```
from transformers import pipeline

filler = pipeline("fill-mask", model="bert-base-cased")
result = filler("...")
```

- ☐ This <mask> has been waiting for you.
- ☒ This [MASK] has been waiting for you.

**Correct!** Correct! This model's mask token is [MASK].

- ☐ This man has been waiting for you.

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**You got all the answers!**

### 4. Why will this code fail?

```
from transformers import pipeline

classifier = pipeline("zero-shot-classification")
result = classifier("This is a course about the Transformers library")
```

- ☒ This pipeline requires that labels be given to classify this text.

**Correct!** Right — the correct code needs to include `candidate_labels=[...]`.

- ☐ This pipeline requires several sentences, not just one.
- ☐ The 🤖 Transformers library is broken, as usual.
- ☐ This pipeline requires longer inputs; this one is too short.

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You got all the answers!

## 5. What does “transfer learning” mean?

- ☐ Transferring the knowledge of a pretrained model to a new model by training it on the same dataset.
- ☒ Transferring the knowledge of a pretrained model to a new model by initializing the second model with the first model's weights.

**Correct!** Correct: when the second model is trained on a new task, it *\*transfers\** the knowledge of the first model.

- ☐ Transferring the knowledge of a pretrained model to a new model by building the second model with the same architecture as the first model.

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You got all the answers!

## 6. True or false? A language model usually does not need labels for its pretraining.

- ☒ True

**Correct!** The pretraining is usually *self-supervised*, which means the labels are created automatically from the inputs (like predicting the next word or filling in some masked words).

- ☐ False

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You got all the answers!

## 7. Select the sentence that best describes the terms “model”, “architecture”, and “weights”.

- ☐ If a model is a building, its architecture is the blueprint and the weights are the people living inside.
- ☐ An architecture is a map to build a model and its weights are the cities represented on the map.
- ☒ An architecture is a succession of mathematical functions to build a model and its weights are those functions parameters.

**Correct!** The same set of mathematical functions (architecture) can be used to build different models by using different parameters (weights).

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**You got all the answers!**

**8. Which of these types of models would you use for completing prompts with generated text?**

- ☐ An encoder model
- ☒ A decoder model

**Correct!** Decoder models are perfectly suited for text generation from a prompt.

- ☐ A sequence-to-sequence model

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**You got all the answers!**

**9. Which of those types of models would you use for summarizing texts?**

- ☐ An encoder model
- ☐ A decoder model
- ☒ A sequence-to-sequence model

**Correct!** Sequence-to-sequence models are perfectly suited for a summarization task.

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**You got all the answers!**

**10. Which of these types of models would you use for classifying text inputs according to certain labels?**

- ☒ An encoder model

**Correct!** An encoder model generates a representation of the whole sentence which is perfectly suited for a task like classification.

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**End-of-chapter quiz** ✓



☐ A sequence-to-sequence model

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**You got all the answers!**

## 11. What possible source can the bias observed in a model have?

- ☒ The model is a fine-tuned version of a pretrained model and it picked up its bias from it.

**Correct!** When applying Transfer Learning, the bias in the pretrained model used persists in the fine-tuned model.

- ☒ The data the model was trained on is biased.

**Correct!** This is the most obvious source of bias, but not the only one.

- ☒ The metric the model was optimizing for is biased.

**Correct!** A less obvious source of bias is the way the model is trained. Your model will blindly optimize for whatever metric you chose, without any second thoughts.

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**You got all the answers!**

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