Quiz_C3W3

Congratulations! You passed!

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1.	Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language?
	Because the order in which words appear dictate their meaningIt doesn't
	 Because the order in which words appear dictate their impact on the meaning of the sentence Because the order of words doesn't matter
	Correct!
2.	How do Recurrent Neural Networks help you understand the impact of sequence on meaning?
	They carry meaning from one cell to the next They don't
	They shuffle the words evenlyThey look at the whole sentence at a time
	○ Correct That's right!
3.	How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily beside each other in a sentence?
	Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state
	They shuffle the words randomly
	They load all words into a cell state
	○ They don't

4.	What keras layer type allows LSTMs to look forward and backward in a sentence?
	O Bilateral
	O Unilateral
	Bidirectional
	O Bothdirection
5.	What's the output shape of a bidirectional LSTM layer with 64 units?
	(None, 64)
	(None, 128)
	(128,None)
	(128,1)
6.	When stacking LSTMs, how do you instruct an LSTM to feed the next one in the sequence?
	O Do nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically
	Ensure that return_sequences is set to True on all units
	Ensure that return_sequences is set to True only on units that feed to another LSTM
	Ensure that they have the same number of units
	Correct!
7.	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, 124)
	(None, 120, 128)
	(None, 116, 128)
	(None, 120, 124)
	○ Correct That's right!

What's the best way to avoid overfitting in NLP datasets?
O Use LSTMs
O Use GRUs
O Use Conv1D
None of the above